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"El respeto al
derecho ajeno
es la paz"
Lic. Benito Juarez



EL EDITOR

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Las Elecciones de 1994 Un Punto Decisivo en la Historia de México

Por Tom Blackburn Rodríguez

ARTICULO DE NOTICIAS:
En previsión de la posibilidad de violencia electoral, el gobierno mexicano ha importado equipo anti motines de los Estados Unidos por valor de millones de dólares.

Con menos de dos meses para transcurrir antes de sus elecciones presidenciales del 21 de agosto, México está llegando a una encrucijada histórica en su desarrollo como nación moderna en el escenario mundial.

¿Serán capaces el gobierno del Presidente Carlos Salinas de Gortari y su partido gobernante, el Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), de enfrentarse al desafío político que tienen delante? ¿Puede celebrar México unas elecciones verdaderamente libres y justas? Y si el PRI pierde, ¿puede haber una transición pacífica del poder en una nación que ha conocido sólo una alternativa política durante 65 años?

Para tener una mejor com-

prensión del clima político de México, pasé recientemente la mayor parte de dos semanas en Ciudad México y en el estado mexicano central de Guanajuato. Fué en Guanajuato que Salinas de Gortari hizo lo impensable y ordenó la instalación de un candidato del Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) como gobernador, después que el PRI "ganó" las elecciones mediante el fraude electoral flagrante.

Esa acción le ganó a Salinas el elogio de la comunidad internacional de los derechos humanos y ayudó a la aprobación del Tratado Norteamericano de Libre Comercio, silenciando a los críticos de los procedimientos electorales de México.

Dentro de su propio partido, no obstante, Salinas hizo enemigos ásperos. Algunos creen que su acción preparó el escenario para el asesinato de Luis Donaldo Colosio, su heredero escogido para la presidencia mexicana.

El asesinato de Colosio sacó

a relucir los recuerdos de la violencia política que había plagado a México durante los primeros años de este siglo. Tanto en Ciudad México como en Guanajuato, ví letreros en las vidrieras de las tiendas y pegados a los costados de los edificios, que decían sencillamente: "México Repudia la Violencia".

La posibilidad de México en guerra consigo mismo es algo que los observadores a ambos lados de la frontera entre México y los Estados Unidos no desearían contemplar. Empero, a menos que el PRI sea capaz de llevar a cabo unas elecciones presidenciales libres, ésa puede ser la suerte de México.

Las encuestas mexicanas actuales muestran al sustituto de Colosio, Ernesto Zedillo, en competencia apretada con Diego Fernández de Cevallos, el candidato del PAN. Un tercer candidato, favorecido por la izquierda, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, se ha deslizado del segundo al tercer lugar de-

pués de una presentación deslustrada en un debate presidencial televisado y una visita desastrosa con los dirigentes del Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional rebelde de Chiapas.

Aunque su candidato pueda haberse debilitado, la izquierda continúa ejerciendo influencia sobre los estudiantes, los intelectuales, los medios informativos y los activistas políticos populistas. Estos continúan descontentos con el gobierno de Salinas en una amplia variedad de asuntos, incluyendo el ritmo de las reformas democráticas, la contaminación del ambiente, los efectos negativos cada vez mayores de los cursos de acción económicos del gobierno sobre las poblaciones rurales y el fracaso para determinar la responsabilidad delictuosa final en el asesinato de Colosio.

El favorecer a la izquierda sin darle ningún poder verdadero se ha confertido en
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The 1994 Elections: A Turning Point in Mexico's History

By Tom Blackburn Rodríguez
NEWS ITEM: Anticipating potential election violence, the Mexican government has imported millions of dollars of anti-riot equipment from the United States.

With fewer than two months remaining before its Aug. 21 presidential election, Mexico is reaching a historic crossroads in its development as a modern nation on the world stage.

Will the government of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and his ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) be able to meet the political challenge before them? Can Mexico hold a truly free and fair election? And if the PRI loses, can there be a peaceful transition of power in a nation that has known only one political choice for 65 years?

To gain a better understanding of Mexico's political climate, I recently spent nearly two weeks in Mexico City and the central Mexican state of Guanajuato. It was in Guanajuato that Salinas did the unthinkable and ordered the installation of a candidate of the National Action Party (PAN) as governor after the PRI "won" the election through blatant electoral fraud.

That action gained Salinas praise in the international human rights community and helped with the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, silencing U.S. critics of Mexico's election procedures.

Within his own party, however, Salinas made bitter ene-

mies. Some believe his action set the stage for the assassination of Luis Donaldo Colosio, his handpicked heir to the Mexican presidency.

Colosio's murder brought back memories of the political violence that had plagued Mexico through the early years of this century. In both Mexico City and Guanajuato, I saw signs in shop windows and plastered to the sides of buildings that said, "Mexico Repudia La Violencia" (Mexico Repudiates the Violence).

The possibility of a Mexico at war with itself is one that observers on both sides of the Mexico/U.S. border would rather not contemplate. Yet, unless the PRI is able to carry out a free presidential election, that may be Mexico's fate.

Mexican polls show Colosio's replacement, Ernesto Zedillo, in a serious race with PAN's Diego Fernández de Cevallos. A third candidate, favored by the Left, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, has slipped from second to third after a poor performance in a televised presidential debate and a disastrous visit with leaders of the rebel Zapatista National Liberation Army in Chiapas.

While their candidate may be weakened, the Left continues to exercise influence among students, intellectuals, the media and populist political activists. They remain dissatisfied with the Salinas government on a broad range of issues, including the pace of democratic reforms, pollution of the environment, the growing negative effects of

government economic policies on rural populations, and the failure to determine criminal responsibility in Colosio's murder.

Playing to the Left without giving it any real power has become a highly developed art form in Mexican politics. This may be what was behind Salinas' recent one-day trip to Cuba. While there, he announced a \$1.5 billion telecommunications deal and at the same time denounced the U.S. economic embargo because "it doesn't resolve anything." The embargo is highly unpopular with the Mexican Left and routinely ignored by the Mexican business community.

That Salinas felt it was necessary to shore up the traditional PRI political base in the Left, even at the expense of alienating powerful forces in the United States, is a measure of the sense of fear and anger that has begun to characterize the PRI as the prospect of losing power to the conservatives of the PAN becomes more and more a possibility.

It would be a mistake to think Mexico is out of control. Often that is the picture that comes across in abbreviated or sensational reports in the U.S. media. Mexico remains vigorous, vital and energetic. But it is also a nation that is witness to increasing violence among criminals engaged in drug dealing. It is a nation that is frustrated by the inability to find a peaceful solution to the Chiapas rebellion. It is a nation shocked by the introduction of car bomb-

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News Briefs

Another House Panel Approves Health Bill

The Washington Post reports that the House Education and Labor Committee approved a Clinton-Style health bill Thursday that provides universal coverage and requires employers to pay 80% of their workers' insurance. The committee approved its comprehensive bill, 26 to 17, without Republican support and with the defection of two Democrats.

Health legislation has now made it through two of five congressional committees. The House Ways and Means committee is still working through a bill, and its chairman, Sam Gibbons, D-FL, said that if the work is not finished by the July 4th recess, he will hold the committee in session. Meanwhile, the Senate Finance Committee is expected to vote on a health bill next week, but is currently deadlocked while a group of moderate Republicans and Democrats work to draft a centrist plan. The House Energy and Commerce Committee is also deadlocked.

Cities Continue Crackdown on Panhandlers

AP reports that some cities are cracking down on ATM panhandling by making it a crime. But civil liberties groups and advocates for the homeless said the new ordinances interfere with free speech and single out poor people for police harassment.

Washington, DC, passed an ordinance last year that bans panhandling within 10 feet of a cash machine. The measure carries up to 90 days in jail and a \$300 fine. This month in San Francisco, 57% of the voters approved a measure that bars people from standing within 30 feet of an ATM while another person is using it. First-time offenders can get six months in jail and a \$500 fine. In nearby Berkeley, CA, a measure prohibiting begging within 25 feet of a cash machine or bank entrance is pending in the City Council. And in New York, two City Council members recently introduced a measure that would make it a crime to panhandle within 15 feet of an ATM. The offense is punishable by up to 10 days in jail and a \$25 fine.

Norman Siegel, head of the New York Civil Liberties Union, said panhandling is a form of expression protected by the First Amendment. He also said banks and law enforcement officials can use existing laws against harassment and trespassing to deal with panhandlers. "We should stop trying to criminalize this act," Siegel said. "Many of these people are just trying to survive and are asking people to help them." The organization has not yet challenged the proposed New York ordinance, but said it may testify against the measure if it becomes the subject of City Council hearings.

Domestic Violence Legislation Rally on Capitol Hill

The Minneapolis-St. Paul Star Tribune reports that women in Congress and their supporters rallied on Capitol Hill yesterday to call for swift passage of legislation dealing with violence against women.

The crime bill that House and Senate conferees are currently negotiating includes a provision dubbed the Violence Against Women Act. The measure would fund programs to train police, judges and others in the justice system to respond more effectively to reports of domestic violence. It also emphasizes helping state and local authorities set up and enforce swifter and tougher responses to reports of domestic violence, calls for the interstate enforcement of protection orders, and establishes a national domestic violence hot line. A separate but related provision, sponsored by Sen. Paul Wellstone, D-MN, would prohibit people convicted of abusing a spouse or child from possessing guns.

The Senate version of the measure, however, would allow victims of crimes motivated by gender to sue for damages or court-ordered injunctions, essentially making them civil-rights cases in federal civil courts. Such a provision has held up the bill for four years in the House, and some legislators say that federal judges are reluctant to deal with domestic abuse cases. Meanwhile, the House version would allow abused immigrant spouses to petition for legal resident status and avoid deportation in some cases. The House bill would also authorize \$700 million over three years, while the Senate version calls for \$19 billion in funding over five years.

FCC Hearings on Children's TV

AP reports that the FCC is holding a hearing on the state of children's television. Federal regulators are considering tougher TV requirements to increase the number of educational programs for children and is collecting recommendations today from broadcast networks, program producers and watchdog groups.

Children's television activist Peggy Charren, founder of Action for Children's Television, is recommending that the FCC require a minimum of seven hours of educational programs a week. The programs should be at least 30 minutes long and air between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. "It seems abundantly clear that almost everyone in the commercial TV business is still trying to figure out how to benefit from children instead of how to benefit children," Charren said in testimony prepared for the commission.

Consumer groups and some lawmakers have questioned the effectiveness of FCC's regulations, which stem from a 1990 law designed to boost the number of educational programs broadcast to young viewers. Earlier this month, Rep. Edward Markey, D-MA, an architect of the law, said that since its passage "there has not been a dramatic increase in children's educational programs."

Compromise on Junk Food at School

AP reports that a proposal for stronger limits on the sale of "junk food" at schools was dropped by the Senate Agriculture Committee from legislation reauthorizing school lunch programs.

The proposal would have required USDA to provide all

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

Durante mis 20 años de escribir por periodicos he tenido que escribir varias necrologias. Muchos de ellos para mis mas cercanos amigos y familiares incluyendo mi Papa hace 14 años y mas recientemente mi Tio en el mes de diciembre.

Siempre se me ha hecho facil escribir de ellos ya que las palabras salen casi automaticamente.

Ahora que tengo que escribir sobre la vida de mi Mama, no encuentro las palabras adecuadas para describirla.

Solo puedo decir:
Gracias Mama por ser tan buena.



Eulalia Aguero
1921-1994
Descansa En Paz

La Regla del Ingles Solamente en el Trabajo

Por Raymond Rodríguez

"Hablen inglés, que ahora están en los Estados Unidos", es una admonición que muchos inmigrantes oyen de costumbre. Esto se hace especialmente cierto en el lugar de trabajo. El Tribunal Supremo de Justicia de los Estados Unidos rehusó hace poco oír una demanda que anulara ese requisito.

Esa acción significa que los patronos pueden continuar haciendo cumplir la exigencia de que todos los empleados hablen inglés solamente durante las horas de trabajo.

No comprendo el por qué de tanta buila leguleyesca.

¿Por qué se está desperdiçando el tiempo valioso del tribunal en algo que ni siquiera es un tema válida de discusión? No puedo ver dónde haya alguna discriminación cuando a todos los empleados se les exige acatar la misma regla.

Concedido, hay diferencias culturales y debemos respetarlas, pero un patrón no es una agencia social. La función primordial de cualquier negocio es producir un rédito sobre la inversión de dinero, tiempo o talento de sus propietarios, y proporcionar un buen nivel de vida para los empleados.

Siendo ése el caso, mientras un requisito de un centro de trabajo no sea ilegal, dañino o perjudicial, debería considerarse legítimo.

El lugar adecuado para resolver tales asuntos es durante las negociaciones contractuales referentes a las circunstancias del empleo. Si no existe ningún sindicato o cuerpo asesor, los empleados posibles deben ser avisados debidamente sobre las circunstancias del empleo, para que puedan decidir si desean acatarlas o no.

Si aceptan el empleo, entonces deben adherirse a los reglamentos de la compañía, ya sea que se les exija estar presentes en cierto lugar a cierta hora, llevar uniformes o equipo protector, efectuar los trabajos asignados y cumplir las reglas de decoro fijadas. Eso podría incluir el hablar inglés durante las horas de trabajo.

En algunos casos, por lo contrario, podrían hasta significar el exigir a un empleado ser bilingüe a fin de realizar ciertos deberes.

Al principio, el requisito del inglés solamente puede parecer punitivo o hasta discriminatorio, y eso puede ser razón o causa de preocupación.

Sin embargo, ese es un punto

de vista miope. Los empleados que tengan dominio limitado del inglés deberían aprovechar la oportunidad que les da el lugar de trabajo para aumentar, refinar u obtener una mayor competencia en el idioma de su patria adoptiva. Esta oportunidad singular no debe desperdiciarse.

Los empleados que llegan a dominar el inglés están dando un paso importante hacia convertirse en parte íntegra y vital de la fuerza de trabajo de la nación. Están realmente capacitándose para poder competir mejor. Eso aumenta sus oportunidades de lograr ascensos y mejores sueldos, o de trasladarse a empleos con mayores responsabilidades cuando surja una oportunidad.

La falta de dominio del inglés los relega al fondo de la fuerza de trabajo y limita gravemente sus oportunidades económicas.

El fomento del dominio del inglés debería ser una prioridad importante. La mayoría de las personas que no dominan el inglés reconocen esta necesidad. Esto lo atestigua la gran cantidad de ellas que esperan para matricularse en las clases de inglés como segundo idioma (ESL) y bilingües. La exigencia de hablar inglés en el lugar de trabajo servirá para acelerar el día en que las personas lleguen a tener un buen dominio del inglés.

Por consecuencia, no puedo estar de acuerdo con los que retan al requisito del inglés solamente en el trabajo. Ellos realmente están haciéndole un flaco servicio a las mismas personas a quienes profesan querer ayudar.

Nada impide que las personas hablen en sus idiomas nativos durante su propio tiempo. Después de todo, los Estados Unidos son la principal sociedad multilingüe del mundo. En ninguna otra nación se hablan tantos idiomas diferentes y deberíamos animar a la conservación de nuestra diversidad.

Sin embargo, en el trabajo, las necesidades, los intereses y el éxito del negocio deben primar. Todos los trabajadores deben promover y trabajar por esa meta por sus propias razones personales: Si el negocio fracasa, ellos tendrán algo más importante de que preocuparse que cuál idioma deseen usar.

(Raymond Rodríguez, de Long Beach, California, es profesor jubilado de la Universidad de California y contribuyente periódico de Hispanic Link.)

English-Only Rule Makes Sense in the Workplace

By Raymond Rodríguez

"Speak English, you're in America now" is an admonition commonly heard by many immigrants. That is especially true in the workplace. The U.S. Supreme Court refused last month to hear a challenge voiding that requirement. The action means that employers can continue to enforce the demand that all employees speak only English during business hours.

I don't understand what all the fuss is about. Why is the court's valuable time being wasted on this? I fail to see where there is any discrimination when all employees are required to abide by the same rule.

Granted, there are cultural differences and we should respect them, but an employer is not a social agency. The primary function of any business is to return a profit on the investment of money, time or talent of its owners and provide a good living for the employees.

That being the case, as long as a workplace requirement is not illegal, injurious or prejudicial, it should be con-

sidered legitimate.

The proper time and place to resolve such issues is during contract negotiations relating to conditions of employment. If no union or advisory body exists, prospective employees should be notified about the conditions of employment so they can decide if they wish to abide by them or not.

If they accept the job, then they must adhere to company rules, whether they are required to be present at a certain place and time, wear uniforms or protective gear, perform assigned tasks, and abide by set rules of decorum. That could include the requirement to speak English during working hours.

In some instances, conversely, it could even mean requiring an employee to be bilingual to perform certain duties.

Initially, the English-only requirement may seem punitive or even discriminatory, and that may be the reason or cause for concern. That, however, is a shortsighted view. Employees with limited English-language skills should use the occasion provided by

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Crazy Horse

By Stephen C. McIntyre

Last month there was a press conference conducted by the local members of the Texas community reinvestment Coalition concerning the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). At the press conference at Mae Simmons Community Center, it was pointed out that of the nine metropolitan areas studied (Austin, Brownsville, San Antonio, Dallas, Houston, El Paso, Laredo, Lubbock, and Port Arthur), Lubbock banks appeared to have the worst statistical record for denying home mortgage bank loans to minorities.

The CRA is a 1977 federal law passed during the Democratic Carter Administration but was not aggressively enforced during the 1980-93 Republican Reagan/Bush Administrations. The CRA was passed to help address discrimination by banks against low-income and minority communities. Over the last year or so law suits have been filed by the Department of Justice in Mississippi, Georgia, and South Dakota concerning bank discrimination.

The CRA goes to the very heart of what this country is about. Our shared American Dream is that all of us will have an equal opportunity to work, save, struggle, and improve our lives, our children's lives, and our community. Quite simply, in order for most of us to fully and fairly participate in this Dream we have to have access to credit from the banks. Without fair access to credit we are denied our fair chance to share in the Dream whether it is a new house, starting a business, or helping our children obtain a college education.

Bank discrimination hurts us in Lubbock just like having segregated schools. Or a health care system that had the one of the highest minority infant mortality rates in the country. It hurts us like the various at-large election systems that kept us from ever electing a representative of our choice. Or segregated jails, cemeteries, inadequate city services, ... it is wrong. It is racist. It hurts us and our families.

"...with liberty and justice for all" is the conclusion of the Pledge of Allegiance that we require all our children to recite in unison each morning. Liberty and freedom from discrimination, justice and fairness of treatment for all in this country are import ideals. Basic ideas that folks are dying for in other countries. Fundamental principles that our friends and relatives have been beaten and killed for in this country.

Around Lubbock when someone catches our public and private leaders violating these principles it is hushed up. We are supposed to quietly work it out behind closed doors. Good ole boy ... get along ... lets not embarrass them or give Lubbock a bad image. Why?

Does anyone recall what the Anglo leadership of Lubbock has done over the years to end racism in this city? What did the preachers do? What did the Chamber of Commerce do? What did the lawyers in the big Establishment law firms do? What did the media do? What did the schools do? What, if anything, was done voluntarily by anyone in power? And now there seems to be a cry of discrimination at the banks. Surprise? They are the most powerful institutions in this city and have tolerated all sorts of discrimination without lifting a finger to join in the fight to put a stop to it.

Equal access to credit is critical to the development and expansion of minority businesses and home ownership. It is necessary so we can repair and add to our homes. Discrimination by bankers is just as vicious and mean as segregated schools, police brutality, job discrimination, unequal distribution of city services and locating unwanted projects in our neighborhoods.

Lubbock has developed a reputation around Texas as being racist because year after year the Anglo plantation leadership has refused to change unless confronted. It is doubtful given Lubbock's history that the banks will voluntarily act to do the right thing. It will take pressure from the federal government or litigation. There are two basic scenarios. One scenario is a bitter legal fight bigger than the election and desegregation cases coupled with citizen action like minority churches withdrawing their money from the banks with the worst statistical records. On the other hand, the second scenario is the banks simply sitting down with folks and entering into good faith negotiations with a cross section of community leaders to arrive at a reasonable plan to change the banks practices that are harmful to minorities and poor people.

Maybe Mayor Langston is right in declaring there is a new day dawning on the Llano Estacado. We will find out pretty soon which scenario will become reality when the Texas Community Reinvestment Coalition releases the statistics concerning each bank in Lubbock.

Most of you are familiar with the election year ritual of rich white male candidates having to resign from their all-white male clubs. It happens to candidates in both parties. Does anyone know if there are segregated clubs and swimming pools in Lubbock and who belongs to them?

- 7/1 1969 Women bring shredded draft cards to Rockerfeller Center
- 7/2 1964 Title VII (Civil rights Act)
- 1969 IRS creates the Special Service Staff to use FBI and Army Intelligence to investigate radicals and activists.
- 7/3 1894 Pres. Cleveland orders U.S. troops to Chicago to break up Pullman strike.
- 7/4 1776 U.S. Independence Day
- 1966 Freedom of Information Act
- 1972 Florida state attorney's investigator's office is broken into during its investigation of Watergate.
- 7/5 1972 The CIA officially requests, and receives, the manuscript of Alfred McCoy's book, "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia," from the publisher - despite McCoy's protests - before it is published.
- 7/6 1971 White House "Plumbers" unit formed to investigate and plug news leaks.
- 7/7 1971 26th Amendment ratified (18 year old vote)

I have only been to two graduation in my life-my-high school graduation and the law school graduation of my girlfriend (we got married about three months later). I am not much on ceremony and celebrations.

My wife graduated from Antioch Law School in Washington D.C. about six months after Reagan took office. Her roommate for those three years of law school (and maid of honor at our wedding) was a tall African-American woman from Mobile, Alabama. The most striking thing I remember

about the graduation ceremony was her short but very eloquent welcoming address in her Southern/Alabama accent.

Bienvenidos, Shalom, Welcome.

The members of the Class of 1981 welcome you to the Antioch School of Law Community. Included in our community are:

- 1) Our live-in parents who took us into their homes and shared their experiences in poverty in an attempt to sensitize us to the needs of minorities and poor people in the city.
- 2) Our clients who serve a two-fold purpose
 - a) they give us an opportunity to apply the legal skills learned; and
 - b) they serve as daily reminders that oppression and in justice are thriving.

3) The Law School Staff, the hub of the wheel, without whom nothing would happen. Our staff makes Antioch move-for some, that means working late at night, on Saturdays and Sundays. But they do it because the, too, are committed to the ideals upon which ASL was founded.

4) Faculty and Administration which has the distinction of being the lowest paid, hardest worked and most yelled at in law school history. Career freedom fighters, as they are, they understand that injustice anywhere, even between the walls of Antioch, cannot be endured. Having waged their own battles, I'm sure they respect ours.

5) Students, who left corporate establishments, government service, elementary school classrooms, fields of sugar beets and picket lines to come to Antioch. Every student here made a written commitment to use their legal skills to the benefit of the poor and minorities. For many of us that was the only way we could justify involving ourselves with the legal system, by its nature repressive and unresponsive to human need.

Now, you our loved ones, whose sacrifice, guidance and encouragement has strengthened us for the past three years, are invited to share in this celebration, to share our joy and our sorrow; our joy in accomplishment especially those of us who were not law school material; our sorrow, as we think of the murder of children in Atlanta and El Salvador, the resurgence of the Nazi Party and the Ku Klux Klan, reckless disregard for mother Earth and the small value placed on human life and suffering.

"At the risk of sounding ridiculous," Che Guevara once said, "a true revolutionary is guided by great feelings of love." We were born to fight, now we are trained to fight. In the words of Cesar Chavez, "The fight is never about grapes or lettuce. It is always about people."

Bienvenidos, Shalom, Welcome.

The Texas Community Reinvestment Coalition (TCRC) will have its annual meeting in Austin on Friday afternoon, July 15th. They are the umbrella group that distributed the report concerning the home mortgage loan mortgage practices of the banks in the Texas counties which showed that Lubbock had the worst minority rejection rate. Prior to the annual meeting there will a two day program "Racial Discrimination in Mortgage Lending and in Access to Affordable Housing." The program is sponsored by the John Marshall law School and will include panels and discussions led by experts, lawyers, and community activists from around the country and Texas. On Friday morning Paul Hancock, Chief, Housing and Civil Enforcement Section, U.S. Department of Justice, will discuss the Department's strategy for attacking mortgage discrimination.

Folks interested in attending the Thursday and Friday program should contact the John Marshall Law School Conference Center in Chicago at (312) 987-1420 for details. The two day program as well as the TCRC annual meeting Friday afternoon are free.

"If you decide to follow Jesus, you better make sure you look good on wood." Phillip Berrigan

Stephen C. McIntyre is a Lubbock lawyer.

UN PUNTO DECISIVO

una forma de arte altamente desarrollada en la política mexicana. Esto puede ser lo que estuviera detrás del viaje reciente de un día a Cuba. Mientras estuvo allí, él anunció un trato de telecomunicaciones por valor de \$1,500 millones y al mismo tiempo denunció al embargo económico estadounidense porque "no resuelve nada". El embargo es muy impopular en la izquierda mexicana y la comunidad mercantil mexicana lo pasa por alto de costumbre.

El que Salinas sintiera que era necesario apuntalar a la base política tradicional del PRI entre la izquierda, aún a costa de enajenarse a fuerzas poderosas en los Estados Unidos, es una medida de la sensación de temor y enojo que ha empezado a caracterizar al PRI a medida que la perspectiva de perder el poder a favor de los conservadores del PAN llega a ser una verdadera posibilidad cada vez en mayor medida.

Sería un error el pensar que México es hoy una nación fuera de control. A menudo ése es el cuadro que se deriva de los informes abreviados o sensacionales en los medios informativos de los Estados Unidos. México continúa hoy siendo vigoroso, vital y enérgico. Pero es también una nación que presencia una violencia cada vez mayor entre los delincuentes dedicados al tráfico ilegal de narcóticos; es una nación que está desilusionada por la incapacidad de encontrar una solución

pacífica a la rebelión de Chiapas; es una nación estremeceida por la iniciación de los autos-bombas en Ciudad México y Guadaluajara, y es una nación incapaz de resolver el asesinato de un candidato presidencial genuinamente popular. Puede llegar pronto a ser una nación que repudie a la clase política que la ha gobernado durante la mayor parte del siglo XX.

Eso ya ha sucedido en Guanajuato. En este estado, que estuvo en el centro de la guerra de independencia de México en contra de España, los electores tienen probabilidades de continuar su tradición revolucionaria votando en agosto próximo contra el candidato presidencial del PRI. Ellos ven al PRI como corrompido por sus años y dirigido por hombres viejos que no comprenden las necesidades de un México moderno. Irónicamente, muchos de estos electores son los beneficiarios de los cursos de acción económicos del Presidente Salinas, que se ha dedicado a abrir a la economía mexicana y aumentar las oportunidades de negocios.

Estos electores creen en México y quieren dedicarse al trabajo de lograr la grandeza que ellos creen que hay adelante. Si se les niega esa oportunidad por el fracaso del sistema político de México, tanto ellos como México sufrirán en gran medida.

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ELECTION:

ings in Mexico City and Guadalajara. It is a nation unable to deal with the fallout from the killing of a genuinely popular presidential candidate. It may soon become a nation that repudiates the political class that has governed it throughout most of the 20th century.

In Guanajuato that has already happened. In this state, which was at the center of the Mexican War of Independence from Spain, the voters are likely to continue their revolutionary tradition by voting against the PRI presidential candidate. They see the PRI as corrupted by its tenure and run by old men who do not understand the needs of a modern Mexico. Ironically, many of these voters are the

beneficiaries of the economic policies of Salinas, who has committed himself to opening the economy and increasing business opportunities.

These voters believe in Mexico, and they want to get on with the work of achieving the greatness they believe lies ahead. If they are denied that opportunity by the failure of Mexico's political system, both they and Mexico will suffer greatly.

(Tom Blackburn Rodriguez is a writer and consultant living in Washington, D.C.)
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ENGLISH-ONLY RULE MAKES

the workplace to augment and hone or gain greater competency in the language of their adopted homeland.

Employees who become proficient in English are taking a major step toward becoming an integral part of the nation's labor pool. They are enabling themselves to become more competitive. It enhances their chances of earning promotions and better wages or moving on to more responsible jobs.

A lack of command of English relegates them to the bottom of the labor pool and severely limits their economic opportunities. Fostering proficiency in English should be a major priority. Most immigrants who are not proficient recognize this. It is attested to by the vast number of them waiting to enroll in English classes. Requiring the use of English in the workplace will hasten the day when individuals become competent English speakers.

Consequently, I cannot

agree with those who would challenge the English-only requirement on the job. They are doing a disservice to the people they say they want to help.

Nothing precludes individuals from talking in their native tongue during their own time. After all, the United States is the world's foremost multilingual society. With the exception perhaps of India, no other nation are so many languages spoken, and we should encourage the preservation of our diversity.

In the workplace, on the other hand, the success of the business must come first. All workers should work toward that aim for their own selfish reasons: If the business fails, they'll have something more important to worry about than which language they want to use.

(Raymond Rodriguez, of Long Beach, Calif., is a retired University of California professor and regular contributor to Hispanic Link.)
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Foreign Aid Agency Focuses on U.S. Cities

The New York Times reports that the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) which has provided foreign aid to poor and developing countries is now sharing its expertise to help U.S. inner cities.

A.I.D. has developed a reputation in Washington as an ineffective bureaucracy. But the Clinton Administration has been working to overhaul the agency, concentrating on what A.I.D. does best: nurture small businesses and foster inexpensive, low-tech methods for accelerating immunization, literacy and agriculture. And while A.I.D.'s charter prohibits it from financing programs in the U.S., nothing prevents the agency from sharing its knowledge.

Early this spring on C-Span, A.I.D. director, J. Brian Atwood mentioned a conversation he had with Marian Wright Edelman, head of the Children's Defense Fund, on health problems faced by U.S. children. He noted that the problems weren't very different from those his agency was working on and said his agency hoped to become more involved in sharing ideas with U.S. cities. Baltimore mayor Kurt L. Schmoke saw the interview and volunteered his city as the first test case. Other cities followed. Atwood ordered aides to come up with a program, that was eventually called, "Lessons Without Borders." On June 6, a team of A.I.D.'s senior health and development experts held a seminar with their Baltimore counterparts. Another conference is now planned for Boston this fall.

Baltimore officials say they learned a number of things from A.I.D. Although the city has well-financed social programs, many people do not use them. One reason is that 150,000 out of Baltimore's population of 730,000 are functionally illiterate. AID discussed many of the techniques they've developed for getting around illiteracy and promoting immunization and population control. Strategies ranged from employing soap opera characters to entice people into clinics, to using cartoons and jingles. A.I.D. also talked about its "barefoot doctor" program, where local residents are paid to recruit people to come to clinics.

The conference also focused on microenterprise development. Michael A. Gaines Sr., head of Baltimore's Council for Economic and Business Opportunity, said, what he learned from the A.I.D. seminar was that "Third world governments did not provide a social security net, but their policies increasingly allow for free flowing microentrepreneurship. We provide a social security net, but it comes with policies, restrictions and guidelines that preclude entrepreneurship." Gaines said, "if you were able to fold some of those A.I.D. resources and knowledge, with HUD and the Commerce Department, and start working in a coordinated way in this country, the potential would be tremendous."

News Briefs

schools with model policy language banning junk food sales on school grounds until after lunch time. Under the compromise approved, the model language will be sent only to elementary schools, and secondary schools will get a copy of the current regulations which prohibit sale of junk food in school cafeterias during lunch hours, but permit local school officials to determine other restrictions on junk food sales "at any time throughout schools participating" in the school lunch program.

Last month, Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT), chair of the committee and author of the original proposal, accused Coca-Cola of mounting a mis-information campaign based on "scare tactics rather than honest debate." Drew Davis, vice president of the National Soft Drink Association, commented that the compromise would have no effect on soft drink sales at schools, since elementary schools don't have soda vending machines.

GOP Welfare Plan Draws HHS Rebuke

The Washington Post reports that a Republican bill to eliminate welfare benefits to unmarried mothers under 21 drew sharp criticism from an alliance of academic researchers and later from HHS Secretary Donna Shalala. She called the GOP measure "un-American" and "wrong."

The notion of eliminating welfare has been suggested by conservative scholar Charles Murray and others who argue that, when benefits are eliminated, unmarried women will be less likely to bear children. Two GOP bills adopting this notion have been introduced, one to ban AFDC to unmarried teenage mothers and the other, criticized by Shalala, to extend the ban to mothers under age 21. The legislation is being endorsed and promoted by Empower America, a group founded by conservatives William Bennett and Jack Kemp.

"They are seriously proposing that the best way to deal with temporary dependency is to render people permanently destitute," Shalala said. "Abandonment of responsibility by government or by citizens is un-American. It's wrong and it won't work." Rep. James Talent, R-MO, a chief sponsor of the more restrictive GOP bill, rejected Shalala's criticism, saying the bill, "is much fairer to welfare kids and poor kids than the existing system, which is subjecting them to neighborhoods of crime and drug use, where they are trapped in a cycle of dependency."

House Approves Crime Spending Bill

AP reports that the House approved \$2.4 billion to pay for the Clinton administration's anti-crime program. The amount is part of a \$26.6 billion bill allocating spending for the Justice and State Departments.

President Clinton's anti-crime initiative seeks to put 100,000 new police officers on the streets, build more prisons, increase penalties for crimes and impose other crime prevention measures. The final version is now being worked out in a House-Senate conference.

The entire spending bill provides \$2.8 billion more than was allotted in FY 1994 with much of the new money going to the Justice Department. The proposed INS budget is \$1.3 billion, up 29% and includes money to allow the INS to hire 700 new border patrol agents. In other action on the bill, the House refused to spend \$600 million to help state and local governments pay for the costs of imprisoning undocumented aliens. The money would have come from a slight cut in the rest of the bill's programs.

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World Cup Continues

Y David Vencio a Goliad - USA Le Gana a Colombia

Por Juan D. Chacoff

¿Qué cantidad de sorpresas ha dado la SV Copa Mundial de Fútbol USA'94!

Se ha dado grandes orpresas en las más que acaloradas canchas de juego y tambien fuera de ellas, pero quizas la de mayor impacto fue una que no se esperaba ni el más, furibundo faneatico del equipo estadounidense.

Antes del torneo mundial, tanto los aficionados como la mayoría de los apostadores así como los expertos del deporte más popular del mundo coincidían en senallar que el seleccionado estadounidense no sólo era el "patito feoæ de los 24 equipos, sino que además, con toda seguridad, se iba a transformar en el único equipo dueño de casa en no pasar a la segunda ronda, en toda la historia de los mundiales.

Los "Bora Boys" se encargaron de destrozr esas hipótesis de un plumazo.

Lo sucedido el miércoles 22 de junio es digno de un verdadero cuento de hadas. Es como sí se repitiera la historia bíblica de David y Goliath. Once jugadores que ni siquiera tienen una liga de fútbol profesional en su propio país, lograron aniquilar a un encumbrado equipo colombiano, que ha decir de muchos - incluido el propio Pelé - estaba practicando el mejor fútbol del mundo.

Lo que sucedió ese día en el monumental Rose Bowl de Pasadena, sin lugar a dudas ha sido lo mejor que le pudo pasar al siempre mal mirado "soccer" de esta gran nación, una

disciplina que por años ha sido relegada no al segundo plano, sino ignorada por completo, a pesar que 16 millones de niños la practican cotidianamente, siendo el deporte más popular entre la gente chica.

Y a pesar que en la historia de los mundiales, Estados Unidos siempre ha tenido muy poco que decir, los 11 hombres que se enfundaron la camiseta de las estrellas, se olvidaron de todos esos peros y provocaron la gran sorpresa, a costa del vistoso pero inefectivo fútbol de Colombia.

¿Y qu edice la historia sobre Estados Unidos?

En el mundial de 1930 organizado en Uruguay, el equipo norteamericano venció 3-0 a Bélgica y luego venció por ideintico marcador al Paraguay, pasando a la siguiente etapa. En semifinales les tocó enfrentar a Argentina, que les propinó un 1-6 par dejarlos eliminados.

Cuarto años más tarde Estados Unidos participó en el mundial de Italia, en 1934. En esa oportunidad, su debut fue también su despedida. el

dueño de casa los goleó (7-1) sin compasión.



The U.S. team could be a soccer surprise on its home turf.

Debieron de pasar 16 años para que Estados Unidos regresara a un Campeonato Mundial de Fútbol.

Brasil organiza la fiesta en 1950 y Estados Unidos es ubicado en un grupo junto a España, Inglaterra y Chile. En su primer juego pierde con los españoles 3-1, luego en una verdadera demostración de pundonor más que de fútbol, vencen a los inventores del fútbol (Inglaterra) 1-0. El histórico gol lo convirtió un jugador de apellido Gaetjens. Finalmente Chile los derrotó 5-2, en la calurosa ciudad brasileña de Recife.

De ahí en más no se escuchó hablar del fútbol estadounidense hasta 1990, al menos en los mundiales. Un gran paréntesis de 40 años hasta que Estados Unidos logró la clasi-

ficación para la Copa Mundial de Italia.

La aventura americana en el país de las pizzas fue muy poco afortunada. Bajo la dirección de un entrenador universitario, los estadounidenses perdieron todos sus juegos. checoslovaquia los ganó 5-1, Italia 1-0 y Austria 2-1.

El resumen de estas cuatro participaciones mundialistas de Estados Unidos arroja las siguientes cifras:

En 10 partidos disputados, han obtenido tres triunfos, nunca han empatado y han perdido en 7 oportunidades. Cifras realmente escuálidas si se comparan con otros equipos mundialistas. Pero con la llegada a esta nación del ex yugoslavo Bora Milutinovic, la historia comenzó a cambiar.

Ya en 1993 (mes de junio) los estadounidenses, bajo el mando de Milutinovic demostraron que podían hacer algo en el concierto mundial. En sendos partidos amistosos vencieron 2-0 a Inglaterra y luego perdieron 3-4 con Alemania, en un juego donde los norteamericanos estuvieron a punto de empatar.

Más recientemente, a 13 días del torneo mundial, derrotó por la mínima diferencia a su similar de México.

Habían razones como para creer en la escuadra dueña de casa, pero sin embargo, casi nadie daba un peso por ella.

En su debut mundialista, los estadounidenses empataron 1-1 en Detroit con Suiza, gracias a un hermoso gol de Eric Winalda logrado de

tiro libre.

Vale destacar que en este partido tambien se escribió algo de historia. Por vez primera la mayoría de los telespectadores norteamericanos prefieieron seguir un partido de "soccer" antes el torneo Abierto de Golf de Estados Unidos. El índice de audiencia para el cotejo mundialista fue de 5.8 millone smientras que el golf acaparó la atencion de 5.2 millones de personas.

Entretanto por el mismo Grupo A, Rumania le amargaba la tarde a los colombianos al derrotarlos 3-1 en el Rose Bowl de Pasadena.

Antes este inesperado (para los colombianos) resultado, los colombianos aclararon que con Estados Unidos se iban a desquitar. El entrenador colombiano, Francisco Maturana antes del juego ya lo decía:

"Frente a Estados Unidos tendremos la oportunidad de tomar una gran revancha. Los futbolistaas de Estados Unidos son inferiores técnicamente a los rumanos, pero eso no quiere decir que no los respete".

Después del histórico juego "Pacho" Maturana decía lo siguiente: "Hoy quedó escrita el acta de defunción de Colombia. Sólo falta que alguien la firme".

Es que los norteamericanos a poco de comenzar el juego le perdieron el respeto a Colombia. Se plantaron bien en la cancha y a los pocos minutos ya estaban protagonizando un par de buenas llegadas, mientras que los colombianos se diluían en un juego de demasiados pases que no llegaban a aningún destino.

La verdad que costaba creerlo, pero Estados Unidos comenzaba a ser el dueño de las acciones.

Lo increíble sobrevino a los 33 minutos, cuando el mediocampista John harkes, quien juega en Inglaterra envió un envenenado centro a Stewart, el cual venía entrando por el lado derecho, pero para la mala fortuna de Colombia, se interpuso en el camino del balón el zaguero Escobar, enviando el esférico a su propia valla.

Cuando sucedió este gol, la mayoría de los presentes en el estadio Rose Bowl de Pasadena, pensaron que este hecho sería transitorio. Vale destacar que en el recinto sobresalía en forma nítida la presencia de miles y miles de colombianos, sin embargo se podían escuchar algunos nítidos "USA, USA".

Llegó el segundo tiempo, y con él, el segundo gol de Estados Unidos. ernie Stewart se valió de la lentitud del defensa Perea y de la ineptitud del portero Córdoba para anotar a los 52 minutos el lapidario 2-0.

Finalmente Colombia descontaría a los 90 minutos a traves del "Tren" Valencia después de una serie de rebotes.

Así fue como escribieron la historia ese puñado de jugadores poco dotados (según muchos) pero con un corazón así de grande, que jugando siempre como si fueran visitantes en su propio terreno, le dijeron a todos que cuando se quiere se puede.

bora Milutinovic lo afirmó al decir "yo no creo en milagros, porque los 13 jugadores que jugaron contra Colombia desplegaron el máximo de sus esfuerzos".

¿Que dijo la prensa anglosajona de este triunfo?

El periódico USA TODAY en la primera página de su sección deportiva dice "estados Unidos gana otra vez después de 44 años".

El influyente New York Times aseguró también en sus primeras páginas, que "la victoria de Estados Unidos es la más importante jamás conseguida por el cuadro anfitrión"

Después del juego, la ciudad de Pasadena vivió una noche de alegría. Los aficionados anglosajones celebraron ruidosamente el triunfo estadounidense. No era para menos; después que David había logrado nuevamente - esta vez en una cancha de fútbol - al temible Goliath.

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Un Raylito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

A pesar de estar viendo nosotros el pecado a nuestro alrededor y estar creyendo que los pecados "nos vienen de afuera", no es de alla de donde vienen, sino de nosotros mismos, de lo mas intimo de nuestro ser, cuando desalojamos de nuestro corazon la presencia amorosa de Dios a lo que llamamos caridad y dejamos que nuestro orgullo eche sus raices de tal manera que llegamos a preferirnos a nosotros mismos, o a cualquier otra cosa, tan exageradamente que "hasta llegamos a despreciar a Nuestro Padre Dios", como lo decia San Agustin. Por eso os dice la Iglesia que "la raiz de todo pecado es el orgullo desmedido" que nos hace sentirnos "como dioses" al igual que les sucedio a Adan y Eva al querer, por insinuación del diablo, poder conocer "el bien y el mal", quitandole a Dios Su papel, de Juez y Señor.

Pecado mortal es aquel que mata la caridad o presencia amorosa de Dios en nuestro corazon debido al mucho orgullo del que ya hemos hablado. Para que haya pecado "mortal" es necesario que haya estos tres elementos: 1. Materia grave; 2. Pleno conocimiento y 3. el libre consentimiento. Si falta alguna de estas tres condiciones no es pecado mortal, sino "venial". Esto quiere decir que puede ser que si alguien comete una falta sin "pleno conocimiento" de estar faltando a la Ley de Dios, solo estaria cometiendo pecado venial.

Asi, si alguien en "materia grave" y con "pleno conocimiento" comete alguna falta; pero su actuación no fue libre o fue en contra de su voluntad, es este caso le estaria faltandole "libre consentimiento" para poder cometer "pecado mortal" y solamente cometeria "pecado venial".

Como hemos visto, podemos entender que hablar de "materia grave" y poderla distinguir es algo relativa-

mente facil, pero igualmente resulta muy dificil el saber cuando "alguien" tiene el pleno conocimiento o el libre consentimiento para poder cometer pecado mortal, razon por la cual la Iglesia no autoriza a nadie para que sea juez de los demas y nos invita a reconocernos "pecadores", antes de comenzar a "mirar la peja en el ojo ajeno".

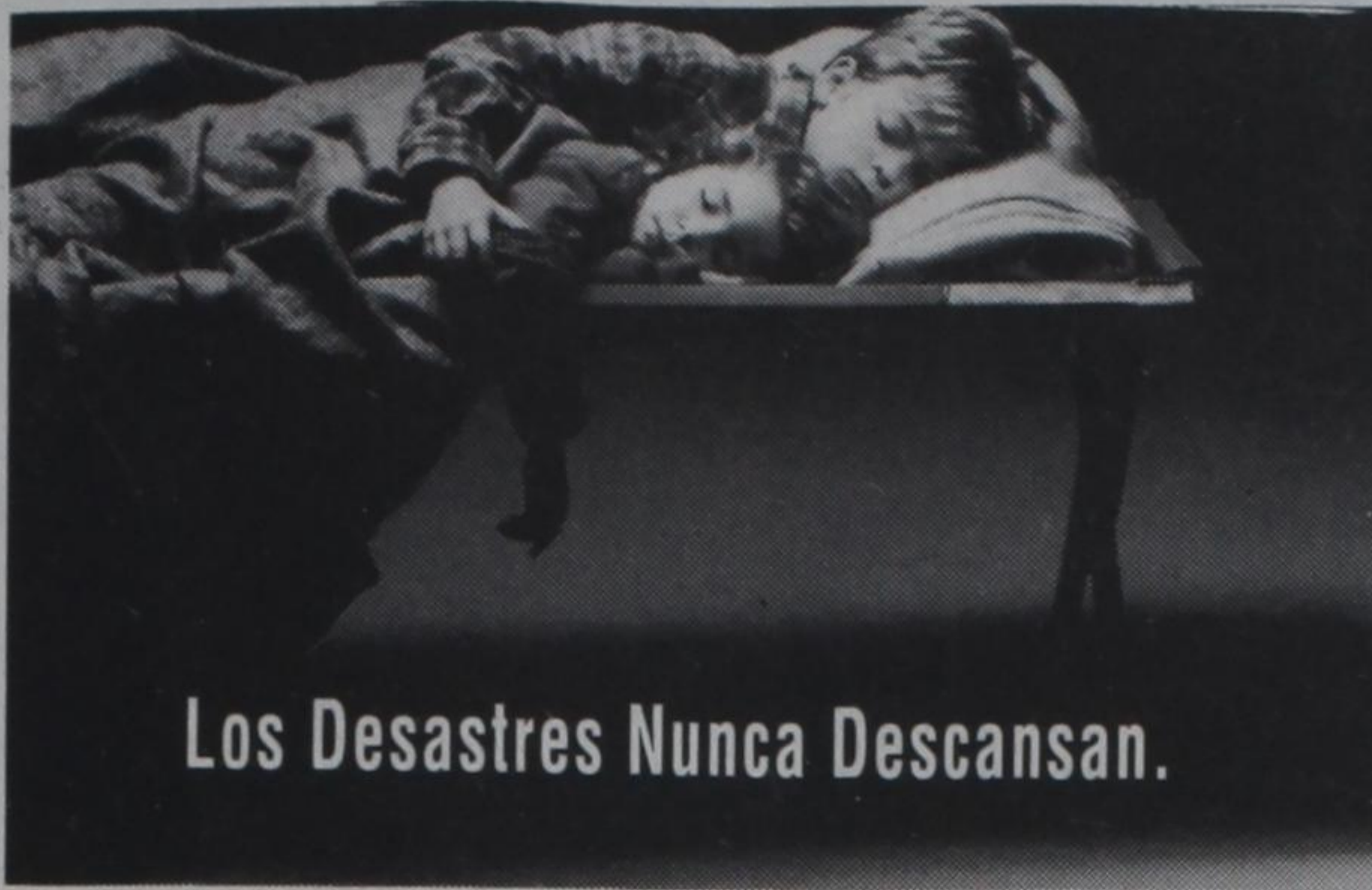
La Iglesia, al mismo tiempo que condena el pecado, acoge con misericordia al pecador, para ayudarlo a descubrir su pecado es mortal o venial, para que lo confiese en el sacramento de la reconciliación y obtenga el perdon de sus faltas, si esta verdaderamente arrepentido.

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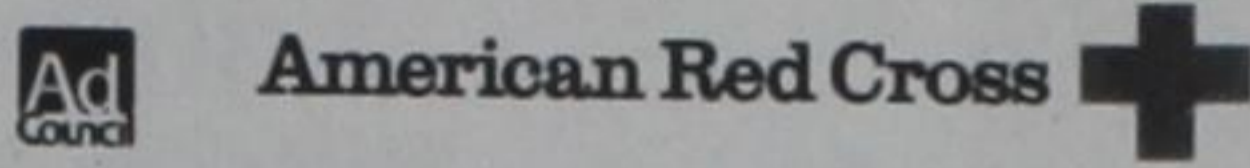
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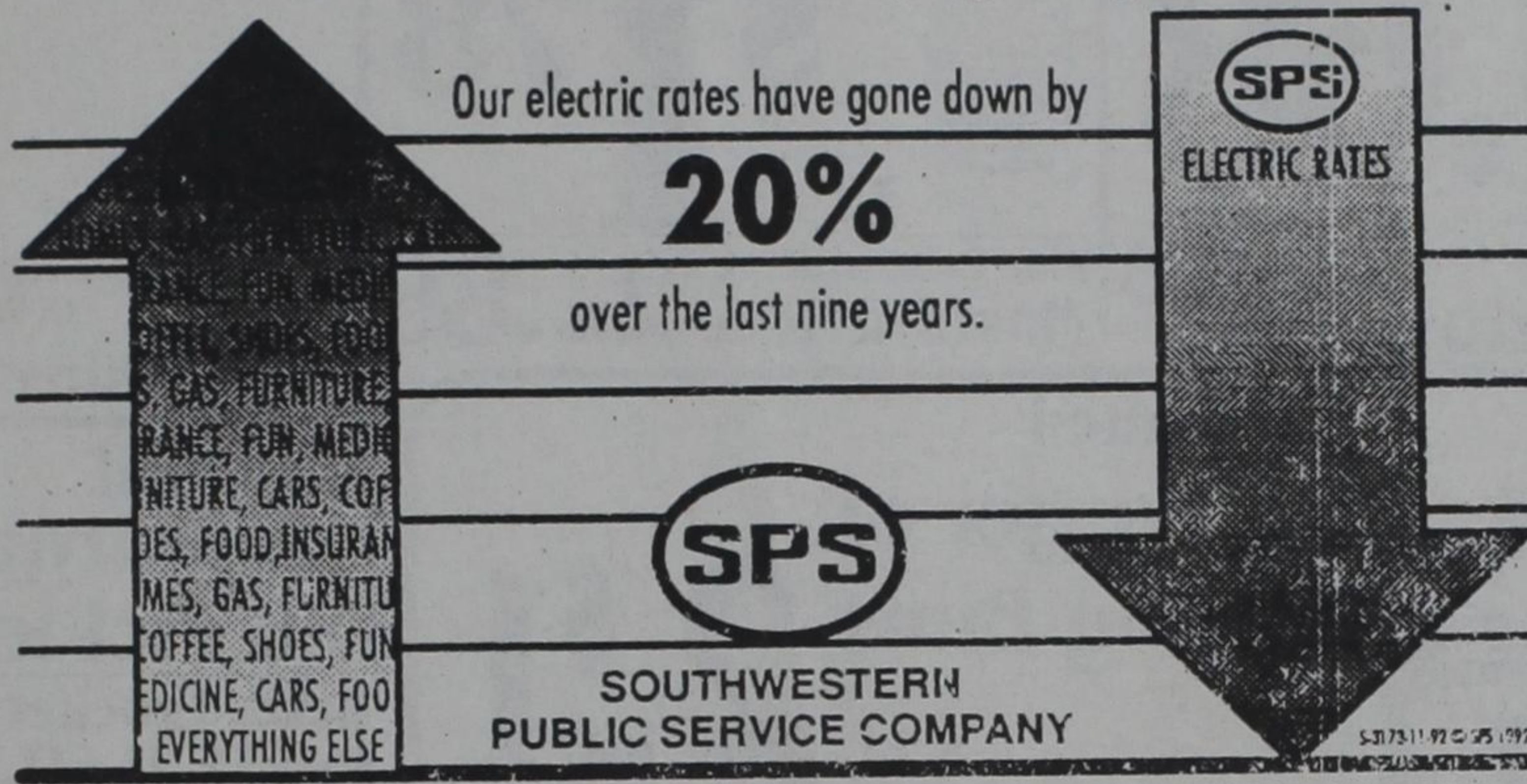
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Galatas (6)

7: No os engaños; Dios no puede ser burlado: pues todo lo que el hombre sembrare, eso también segará

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alcance de todos. De hecho, nuestros pagos iniciales son tan bajos como el \$1,500 contra el estándar del

10% al 20%. Con frecuencia cubrimos la mayoría, si no todos, sus costos de cierre.

Para mayor información, consulte ahora con su agente local de bienes raíces.

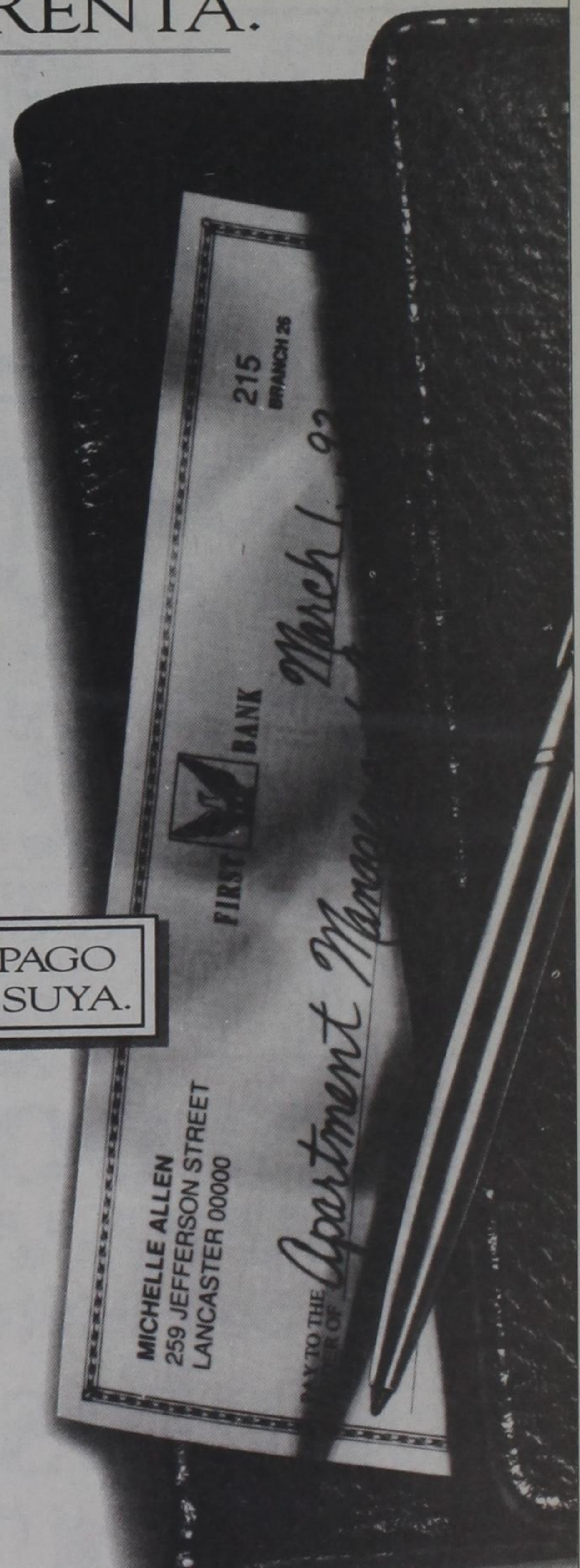
Su propia casa. Usted la quiere. Usted la merece. Créanos, ahora usted realmente puede darse el lujo de tenerla.



NOSOTROS LE AYUDAREMOS A POSEER UN PEDAZO DE SU PAÍS.



Para compradores que califiquen. Solamente sobre casas con financiación asegurada por FHA. El pago inicial real variará con base en el precio de la casa y en los términos. Los costos de cierre y honorarios son adicionales.





JULY 4th SALE-A-BRATION

WED 29 THU 30 FRI 1 SAT 2 SUN 3 MON 4 TUE 5

Good thru July 5 in Lubbock, Plainview, Levelland, Slaton, Post, Brownfield, Littlefield.
Quantity Rights Reserved. No Sale to Dealers.



Pepsi or Slice
asst. 6 pk. 12 oz. cans **.98**

GROCERY

Kraft BBQ Sauce

All Flavors 18 oz. **.68**

Accent Seasoning 4.5 oz. **\$1.98**

Kraft Miracle Whip Salad Dressing
Regular or Light

32 oz. **\$1.78**

Fine Fare Squeeze Mustard 20 oz. **2 for .88**



Eagle Thins or Ripples

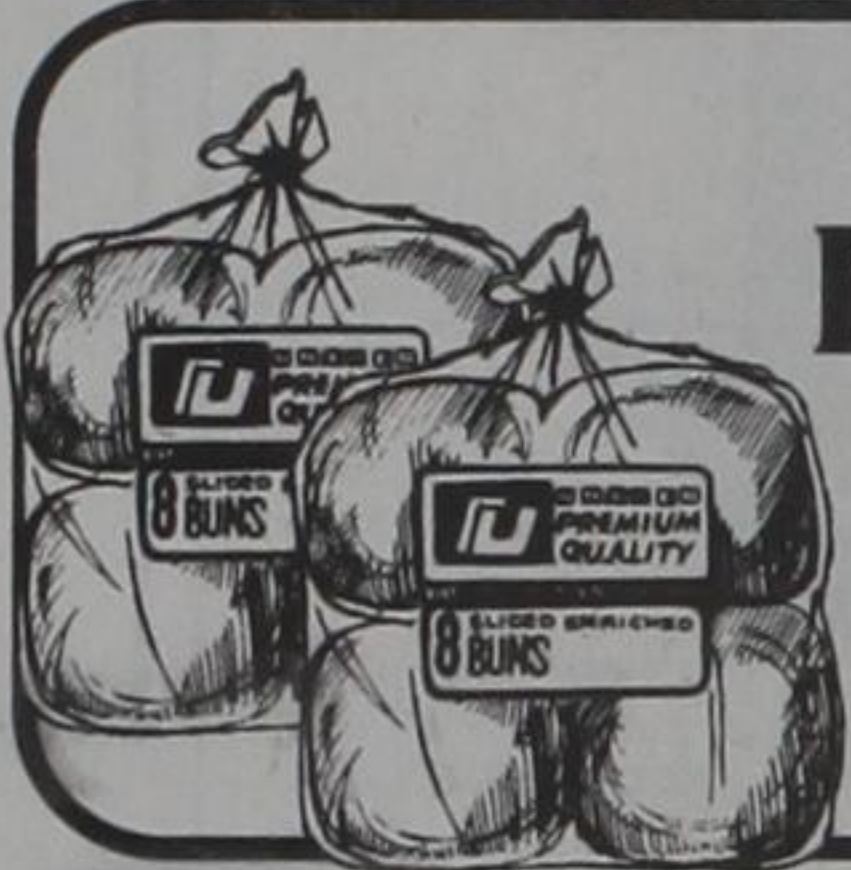
Assorted **2 for \$1**
6 oz.

Fritos All Varieties pre-priced \$1.99 10.5 oz. **2 for \$3**

Kraft Salad Dressing Assorted 8 oz. **.98**

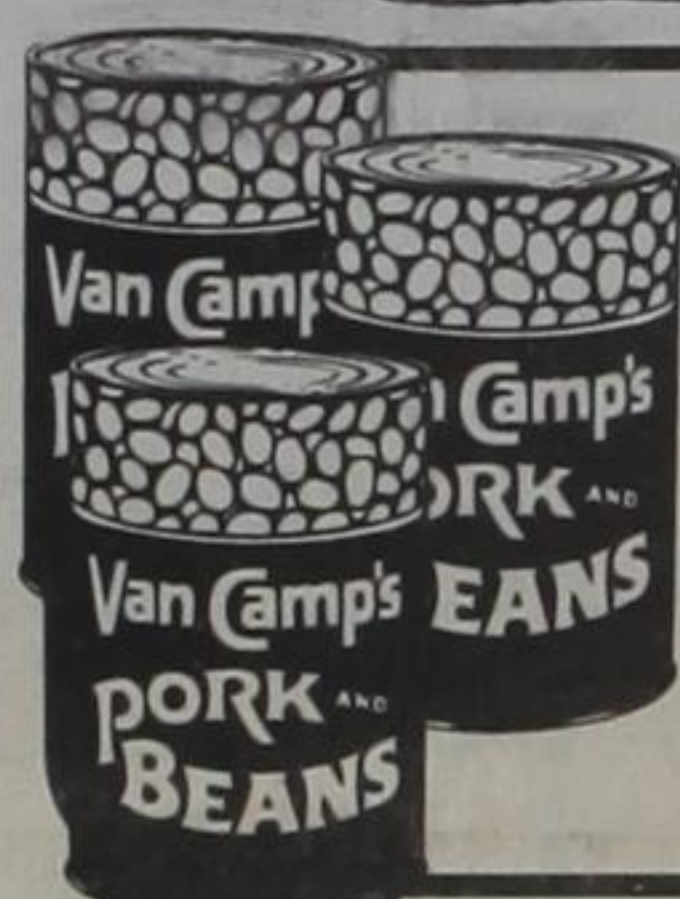
Del Monte Ketchup 32 oz. **.98**

General Mills Cheerios or Wheat Total 12-15 oz. **2 for \$5**



United Hamburger or Hotdog Buns

8 ct. **2 for \$1**



Van Camp's Pork & Beans or Ranch Style
Regular or W/Jalapenos

15-16 oz. **3 for \$1**

Best Maid Hamburger Sliced 32 oz. **.98**

Dill Pickles 32 oz. **.98**

Betty Crocker Fruit Roll-Ups Assst. Flavors 4 oz. **2 for \$3**

DAIRY

Borden Fruit Drinks All Flavors Gallon **.88**

Yoplait Yogurt All Varieties **2 for .88**

MEAT

USDA Choice **Brisket**

Limit 2 Thereafter 98¢



Market Trimmed lb. \$1.39

lb. **.78**

Packer Trim

Sweet Cantaloupe Large Size each **.88**

California Iceberg Lettuce untrimmed large head **2 for \$1**

FROZEN

Blue Bell Ice Cream Regular, Diet or Yogurt Assst. **2 for \$5**

Green Giant Nibblers **Cob Corn** 1/2 gal. **\$1.18**

Banquet Fried Chicken Reg., Garlic/Herb, Southern, Hot n Spicy or Skinless. 19-25 oz. **2 for \$5**

Super Valu Pak Fryer Thighs or Drumsticks



lb. **.59**

Red Ripe Watermelon each **\$1.98**

NONFOOD

GE Soft White Bulbs 4 pk. **\$1.29**



Eckrich Smoked Sausage Regular-Lite-Polish lb. **\$1.69**

Wilson Corn King Franks 12 oz. pkg. **.39**

HEALTH & BEAUTY

Coppertone Sunblock assorted each **\$4.99**

Lubriderm Lotions 10 oz. **\$4.99**

PHOTO

Kodak Gold Film 24 exp. 100 Speed **\$2.99**

Kodak Funsaver Camera **\$6.49**