

# Big Expectations Accompany 'Selena'

SOUTH WEST COLLECTION  
Texas Tech University  
LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79409

By LOUIS AGUILAR

Selena, the slain Tejana music performer who broke many barriers in her short life, appears poised to reach a pinnacle few Latinos achieve: the centerpiece of a successful Hollywood movie.

Following the release this weekend of the biographical "Selena," Latinos in the

Hollywood film community have been holding their collective breath. A hit might prompt production of more Latino-themed films. A flop might mean more of the same: a rare Latino film presence outside the stereotypical gang members and domestics.

Release of the Selena film marks one of the rare times a major movie company -- Warner Bros., in this case -- has invested in a project dominated by Latinos. The drama focuses on a Latina, most of its cast is Latino played by Latinos, and it was written, directed and produced by Latinos.

"This is very, very rare," says actor Jacob Vargas, who portrays Selena's brother in the film. "That's one of the reasons this film is

so important. In Hollywood, nothing matters but the bottom line. And, you know, I want to keep making films with a lot of Latinos."

Howard Suber, head of the film and television producers program at the University of California, Los Angeles, says the success of "Selena" could lead to more Latino characters in TV and the movies. But

don't expect Hollywood to fall in love with Latino culture.

Explains Suber: "I doubt that the people holding the green button in their hands will conclude the Anglo audience is now really fascinated with the Latino experience. If it succeeds, it's going to be explained that the film achieved in spite of the fact that she was Latino. If it fails, it will allow people to say, 'See, I told you so.'"

Hollywood movie companies think like Washington politicians, Suber says. Both need to appeal to a large number of constituent groups.

Moctezuma Esparza, who produced the film along with Bob Katz, balked at having "Selena" described as Latino-oriented. "Bob and I make films with universal appeal. This is an incredible story about a woman who lived the American Dream."

Selena, a Chicana from Corpus Christi, Texas, blurred the lines between Hispanic and mainstream American culture throughout her career and she continues to do so posthumously. The Grammy Award-winning singer was the first female performer to dominate the macho Tejano music scene. She was a hit in Mexico despite speaking limited Spanish. Her last recordings were of English-language pop songs aimed at the MTV audience. Then, on March 31, 1995, Yolanda Saldivar, Selena's former fan club president, shot her dead over a dispute about money. Selena was 23.

Mainstream media noticed the legions of young Latino fans who held massive candlelight vigils in her honor. They

scrambled to figure out how to reach all those newfound consumers. People magazine, which had given her little coverage while she was alive, devoted a whole issue to her. Shortly afterward, it decided to publish six editions of People en Espanol.

And now comes Hollywood. Gregory Nava, the film's director and writer, says: "Selena was an incredible

individual and I realized that it was a wonderful story to share." He expressed some surprise that Hollywood embraced the project so readily. "I'm not quite sure Hollywood would have caught on so



quickly a few years ago."

The Latino press has hyped the film for months. According to them, this film should surpass the success of "La Bamba," which made more than \$100 million at the box office. That's the record for a Latino-oriented film.

"Boy, if people don't go out and support this movie in the first week..." said actress Jackie Guerra, her voice trailing off before finishing her thought. Her worries stem from the realities of the movie business -- if "Selena" doesn't score big box office right away, it might not remain in theaters for long.

"Oh boy, please tell everyone to go out and see this movie on the first weekend," said Guerra.

(Louis Aguilar is editor of the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

Selena, the movie is scheduled to open this Friday at the Cinema West.

Jennifer Lopez stars as Selena and Edward Olmos as Selena's father. Radio station Magic 93.7 will have a special premier showing on March 21.



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## EL EDITOR

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### Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

A day doesn't go by that I am asked about what is going on with the Chamber in that they are being attacked by the police, D.A., the City, and who knows who else.

After I explain what little I know eventually I am asked about the other organizations. Why wasn't "Viva Aztlan" funded? Are the other organization going to face the same attacks?

Apparently other heads of organizations are asked the same questions. This week I was invited to a meeting of past chairpersons of the Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was called due to concerns being raised by the community regarding recent allegations of misuse of money within the Chamber. The following is a statement issued to the press.

In recent weeks members of our community have become concerned as to issues involving one of Lubbock's most influential organizations, the Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. These issues that are principally being promulgated by Lubbock's news community have seemed to question the integrity of the Chamber and made many in our community become confused and somewhat angry as to what is being implicated.

According to news articles questions are being raised as to the use of public funds by the Chamber and its officers. To our knowledge, no formal charges have been made although an investigation has been ordered by authorities to determine the validity of the accusations.

Of primary concern to us is the fact that the allegations being made are affecting our community to a point of frustration as our people are again beginning to feel

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## Ballet Folkloricos Se Preparan

Miembros de Lubbock Centro Aztlan revelaron ahora que mas de 600 participantes de 13 Ballet Folkloricos participaran en el tercer encuentro de Danza que se llevara acabo este proximo viernes y sabado en el Centro Civico de Lubbock. Esto marca el mas grande numero de participantes que han asistido al evento desde que se establecio hace tres años.

"Estamos bastante exitados por la participación de todos estos jovenes que vienen desde tan lejos para competir," dijo Teresa Herrera, una de las miembros de Centro Aztlan.

Las actividades empiesan el viernes por la mañana con una exhibición especial para ancianos y niños presentada por Ballet Folklorico Aztlan, El Ballet Folklorico Nuestra Herencia y Ballet Folklorico San Patricio. Este evento sera gratis.

La actual competencia para premios empiesaran el viernes por la tarde a la una de la tarde y continuara hasta las 5 de la tarde. En este segmento se presentaran los grupos de niños. A las 6:45 a las 7:45 se llevara acabo una recepción con donde se presentara "El Mariachi

Alegria". La competencia seguira con los grupos compuestos de adultos desde las 7:30 hasta las 10 de la noche.

El sabado estara lleno de actividades empesando a las 10 de la mañana con competencia de los niño y adultos ade-mas de talleres sobre danza conducidos por los juezes quien expertos y la danza La ceremonia para presentar los premios empiesara a las 9 de la noche el sabado. El Mariachi Alegria tambien se presentara duante esta actividad ademas de algunos otros actos especiales presentados por la comunidad. Como actación especial, los directores de cada Ballet Folklorico tambien se presentaran. Se espera que mas de 3,000 personas asistan



Competition in the Viva Aztlan Festival is scheduled to start on Friday March 21 at 1:15 pm and will continue until 10 pm. Competition on Saturday will begin at 10 am and will continue until 9 pm.



a la actividad. El precio de ad-mision es \$2 por adultos y niños bajo de 10 gratis. Acientos reservados \$10. El Festival es producido con la ayuda de South-western Bell Tel. Co., METTS - Lubbock, Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce y El Editor Newspapers.

## News Briefs

### 1 of 7 Kids without Health Insurance in 1995

3/12/97 - According to statistics released Wednesday, about 9.8 million children, or one out of seven, had no health insurance in 1995, reports Associated Press.

The numbers, compiled by the Census Bureau, were released by the Children's Defense Fund, which said it will lobby for efforts to extend insurance to these children.

The Census statistics show the number of uninsured children - 13.8 percent of all children - dropped slightly from 1994, when 14.2 percent, or just over 10 million children, were uninsured at some time during the year.

The Census data show 66.1 percent of children were covered by private insurance at some time during 1995, up slightly from 1994. Until 1995, the percentage had been dropping steadily since 1989, when 73.6 percent of children were covered by private insurance.

During 1995, Medicaid, the federal-state health insurance program for the poor, covered 23.2 percent of children. That has grown steadily since 1989, when 19.2 percent of kids were in the program.

Children's insurance will top the Children's Defense Fund's legislative agenda this year, said its president, Marian Wright Edelman.

"If this country provides every 66-year-old with health insurance (through Medicare), why not every 6-year-old or every 16-year-old?" she asked at a news conference Wednesday.

The fund released state-by-state data showing wide discrepancies in the number of uninsured children. Topping the states was Minnesota, where just 6.7 percent of children were uninsured in 1994. In the cellar was Texas, with 22.7 percent uninsured. Mississippi ranks 43rd among the states, with 17.7 percent of its children uninsured.

### 50% of CA Latinos 'Slammed'

Business Wire reports the results of a study conducted by Pacific Bell show that more than 50 percent of California Latino consumers surveyed say they have been victims of "slamming," the term used for the unauthorized switching of local or long-distance telephone service.

Other findings reveal that nearly half of those who reported being slammed said that the unauthorized change in phone service cost them money, with only 7 percent who reported saving money as a result of the change.

"It appears that those most likely to be slammed are the most vulnerable," said Mario Salgado, executive director of the California Latino Civil Rights Network, a non-profit advocacy group protecting the rights of Latinos.

He added, "The survey shows that the most likely targets for slamming are those born in Mexico, those who have lived in the United States the shortest period of time, those least comfortable with the English language, and younger women."

Survey results indicate that the practice of slamming is widespread in the Latino community. More than 60 percent of those surveyed say they had received a check in the mail that, upon endorsement, resulted in their telephone service being changed.

Some 39 percent reported receiving a confusing phone call that actually resulted in their being slammed. An additional 30 percent received a call offering to enter them in a sweepstakes or raffle if they switch phone companies. Finally, 16 percent have had someone come to the door with a similar offer, and 11 percent saw a contest entry form that also authorized a switch in phone companies.

Consumers who have been victims of slamming may write the California Public Utilities Commission. For tips on how to avoid slamming and further information on what to do if one has been slammed, call Pacific Bell's Consumer Information Hotline at 800/5-SERVIR (800/573-7847).

### Cigarette Tax Plan to Fund Kids' Health Insurance

The federal cigarette tax would nearly triple under a plan to provide health insurance to children proposed Thursday by Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass, reports Associated Press.

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# The Day Pedro Geilim Became a Citizen

By MIGUEL PEREZ

I never met him, but I knew him well. Pedro Geilim, 96, who died in Hoboken, N.J., this month on the day he was scheduled to become a United States citizen, was not unlike many elderly Cuban-Americans I've known and loved.

For 20 years, he had resisted the temptation to be naturalized. Torn by conflicting loyalties, many legal immigrants spend years soul-searching before taking the oath. But for Cuban Americans and other political refugees, the decision is even harder. After all, they didn't come to plant roots here. They came for sanctuary. Decades may go by, but they keep believing they are only here temporarily.

Firmly believing Cuba would soon be free of communism, Geilim spent many years dismissing his children's urgings to naturalize. "He came here seeking refuge from communism," said his son Lino. "But he always planned to return to Cuba. He wanted to die there."

For most political refugees, going back home to live under a repressive regime is not an option. Unfortunately, many U.S. citizens assume immigrants who resist the temptation to become citizens are ungrateful. Nothing could be further from the truth, especially among most Cubans, who express gratitude to "the greatest country in the world" for giving

them refuge.

"It's a wonderful country, the United States of America," Geilim said, savoring the words, in an interview earlier this month. "I'm proud that I'm becoming a citizen."

Nevertheless, he would have chosen to remain Cuban had it not been for the new welfare reform law that threatened to cut his Supplementary Security Income and health care benefits.

Lino said his father was intimidated by a letter he recently received from the federal government. It was sent to about 1 million legal immigrants. It warned that he, even as a legal immigrant, could lose his federal benefits.

"The old folks panic," Lino said, "because they are fearful that, at such an old age, they will be forsaken."

Foreseeing that threat, Geilim had finally agreed to seek naturalization. And given his old age and delicate health, on Monday, March 10, the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service tried to show him the sensitivity our government hadn't shown when it would have made a difference. Anxious to highlight immigrants who give in to their citizenship ultimatum, they sent INS officials, along with Rep. Robert Menendez, D-N.J., to Geilim's modest Hoboken apartment.

In front of the press, he was to be one of six elderly or disabled immigrants to be naturalized at home. His relatives had bought him a cake with a U.S. flag to

celebrate the occasion.

Instead, the script took its own course. Geilim was deathly ill. His daughter Antonia sobbed uncontrollably.

"I tried to wake him, but Papa was in a semi-coma," Lino said. "And since he could not speak, he could not take the oath." He died hours later. President Clinton's promise to "fix" the welfare legislation he signed into law will not help Geilim, a casualty of this barbaric measure.

I never met him, but I've felt his pain. My own mother, who suffers from Alzheimer's disease, and my own 98-year-old grandmother were forced to become citizens recently. They have always been grateful for the U.S. hospitality they received, but lately they have been frightened by the mean-spirited, anti-immigrant climate of a country they love.

When friends and relatives viewed Geilim's body at the Bosworth Funeral Home in Hoboken, undoubtedly adorned with a traditional wreath of red, white and blue flowers forming the Cuban flag, they had some consolation: If they checked his nationally upon entering the gates of heaven, Geilim must have been smiling when he declared himself grateful to the United States, but still *Cubano*.

(Miguel Perez is a columnist with the Bergen Record in Bergen, N.J.)  
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## Sittin' Here Thinkin'

### Who Owns What

by Ira Cutler

It is easy to get lost in the details of our daily lives, to be overwhelmed by the demands of our immediate work and to miss the big picture. Like everyone else, those of us in the political/social/health policy business tend to focus our attention on immediate and short term events: this project, that grant, the upcoming report, the pivotal piece of legislation and the next election. Meanwhile, forces quite beyond our (or maybe anyone's) control are framing the long term future. By "big picture" and "long term future", I mean sweeping designations like The Middle Ages, Feudalism, The Atomic Age or the Reformation. I mean "eras".

It seems that a key factor that distinguishes eras is the question of "who owns what." Ownership is one way, maybe the crucial way, that we measure and exercise power. The essence of feudalism, for example, was that a very few people owned the means by which all people could make a living -- the land. The nobles owned all the land and consequently they could exercise enormous power over everyone who needed a place to live or a way to grow food, which meant pretty nearly everyone. In more recent times vast power was exercised by those who owned the factories, the railroads or the oil.

For hundreds of years the major national governments in the world were monarchies and the monarchs -- kings, czars, whatever -- owned everything, the people included. Communism, whether you were for it or against it, dominated this century as an idea of how people might own everything in common. And in this country, in the last two hundred years, a strange blend of capitalism and democracy has produced a society in which more people owned things -- small businesses, family farms, their own home, patents on ideas, personal bank accounts -- than in any society before.

Ownership, at this sort of macro level, is not just about whether one is rich or not. The question of ownership extends beyond simply owning things to questions of justice and freedom. Without going into a complex political science discussion, it is clear that you cannot be free and independent, or expect very much in the way of justice, when others control your very means of survival or when you, and your work, are the tools with which they achieve their wealth.

We are better off as a society when ownership is spread around widely and those who care about social justice should focus on ownership and whether, over the long term, it is going towards fewer or greater numbers of people. Perhaps we need a periodic "ownership quotient", perhaps as part of the Census, that tells us which way the ownership scale is tilting.

That measurement seems quite obvious today and clearly in the direction of greater and greater wealth in the hands of fewer and fewer people. The data is impressive: the annual income of the top 40% of Americans has increased sharply since 1970, while the income of the bottom 60% has at best stagnated. It has been estimated that, by the year 2005, 60% of the country's dollars will be in the hands of millionaires. The rich are getting richer and the poor getting poorer.

Yet I see a potential bright light. Ownership, I think, is perhaps not quite the same as income or wealth and I see drifts in the practice of ownership that may be in a positive and surprising direction. Today it is the corporation, not land, that is the key means to producing wealth and the ownership of corporations is becoming increasingly democratic.

Consider these facts: 84 million American adults own stock in American corporations; some extremely large corporations, like United Airlines and Avis, have in recent years become owned primarily by their employee unions; some of the largest corporations in America like McDonald's operate extensively through smaller corporations, through franchise arrangements; big pension funds, CalPERS being the best example, now own such large shares of corporate stock that they routinely bully corporations into increasing shareholder value; the rate of personal savings, chiefly in 401-k type accounts dominated by stock ownership, has never been higher; more and more people are starting their own, often home based businesses; increasingly big companies are "out-sourcing" work to small companies as a means of reducing their costs and their risks.

Slowly but surely we, the little guys, are coming to own the big corporations. The family owned businesses -- meaning Rockefellers and DuPonts and the like -- have long since become public corporations, available for all of us to buy in. And the hot Wall Street idea, supported by leadership of the Republican Party, is to have us all invest our Social Security trust funds in the stock market -- to, in effect, use what is today public money to buy private corporations. A terrible idea, perhaps, from the standpoint of stable pensions but an interesting further expansion of common ownership of corporate wealth.

The dark side, to be sure, is that all the above may be just new and more sophisticated ways in which the haves are taking the have-nots to the cleaners. Franchise owners are routinely abused, stockholders are fleeced by inside traders, companies use individual capital and go their own way -- even union owned companies fight with intractable management. And nothing about any of this has anything to do with poor people, who are wholly left out of this middle class and upper class game.

And we should not confuse "ownership" with "control." My couple of hundred shares in Coca-Cola gets me a slick annual report and a nice return on investment, but I do not have much to say about corporate policy.

The thought here is that it may be that the combination of personal stock ownership, unions owning companies, franchises, expanded self employment and the rest is a substantial drift towards greater and greater common ownership. Maybe the Revolution will be a quiet one in which, without much notice, the lines between private and public ownership of the means of production get just blurred enough to have some of the benefits of each. Maybe there is some potential, long term, for the exercise of serious power by stock holders, sub-contractors, franchise owners and others who might, like labor used to do, come to realize that together they can control the "means of production" and can collectively force a sharing of power with those who now control events.

If so, then perhaps the next era, the one that we are now creating, will be one in which citizenship and ownership are blended concepts. Let's watch.

Ira Cutler says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverent, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. He promises us a Monday column most weeks. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls *Standin' Here Talkin'*.

# El Editor - #1 In News

## El Dia En Que Pedro Geilim Se Convirtio En Ciudadano Del Cielo

Por Miguel Peres

Nunca lo conocí, pero sé bien quien era. Pedro Geilim, de 96 años, quien murió en Hoboken, Nueva Jersey, la semana pasada, el mismo día que tenía señalado para convertirse en ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, no era distinto a muchos cubano-americanos ancianos a quienes he conocido y querido.

Durante 20 años, él había resistido la tentación de naturalizarse. Rasgados por lealtades en conflicto, muchos inmigrantes pasan años haciéndose un examen de conciencia antes de prestar el juramento. Pero para los cubano-americanos y otros refugiados políticos, la decisión es todavía más difícil. Después de todo, ellos no vinieron para sembrar raíces aquí. Vinieron en busca de refugio.

Puede que transcurran décadas, pero ellos continúan creyendo que están aquí sólo temporariamente.

Por creer firmemente que Cuba se liberaría del comunismo pronto, Geilim pasó muchos años descartando las instancias de sus hijos para que se naturalizara. "El vino aquí procurando refugio del comunismo", dijo su hijo Lino. "Pero siempre se propuso regresar a Cuba. El quería morir allá."

Para la mayoría de los refugiados políticos, el regresar a su patria y vivir bajo un régimen opresor no es una alternativa. Desgraciadamente, muchos ciudadanos estadounidenses asumen que los inmigrantes que resisten a la tentación de convertirse en ciudadanos son ingratos. Nada podría estar más lejos de la verdad, especialmente entre la mayoría de los cubanos, que manifiestan su gratitud "a la nación más grande de la tierra" por darles refugio.

Geilim decía: "Es un país maravilloso, los Estados Unidos de Norte América," saboreando sus palabras, en una entrevista a principios de este mes. "Me siento orgulloso de estar convirtiéndome en ciudadano."

Sin embargo, probablemente él habría escogido continuar siendo cubano de no haber sido por la nueva ley de reforma de la asistencia económica pública, que amenazaba con eliminar sus beneficios del Ingreso Complemen-

tario de Seguridad y atención a la salud.

Lino dijo que su padre fue intimidado por una carta que recibió hace poco del gobierno federal. Le fue enviada a un millón de inmigrantes legales. Le advertía que él, aún siendo un inmigrante legal, podría perder sus beneficios federales. "Los viejos se sobrecogen de terror," dijo Lino, "porque temen que, a esa edad avanzada, quedarán abandonados."

Previendo esa amenaza, Geilim estuvo de acuerdo por fin en procurar la naturalización. Y dada su edad avanzada y su salud delicada, el lunes 10 de marzo el Servicio de Inmigración trató de mostrarle la sensibilidad que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos no le había mostrado cuando hacerlo habría hecho una diferencia. Ansiosos de destacar a los inmigrantes que se rinden al ultimátum de ciudadanía, enviaron a funcionarios del Servicio de Inmigración junto con el Representante Robert Menéndez al modesto apartamento de Geilim en Hoboken.

Frente a la prensa, él iba a ser uno de seis inmigrantes ancianos o incapacitados que fueran naturalizados en sus casas. Sus familiares le habían comprado un pastel con una bandera de los Estados Unidos para celebrar la ocasión.

En vez de eso, la historia tomó su propio curso. Geilim estaba enfermo de muerte. Su hija Antonia sollozaba incontrolablemente.

"Traté de despertarlo, pero papá estaba en un semi-coma," dijo Lino. "Y puesto que no podía hablar, no pudo tomar el juramento." Murió horas después. La promesa del Presidente Clinton de "arreglar" la legislación de la asistencia económica pública que él promulgó, no ayudará a Geilim, una de las bajas de esta medida bárbara.

"Hay muchos Pedro Geilim, muchas personas muy enfermas y ancianas, buenos miembros de esta sociedad, a quienes el gobierno está quitándoles sus beneficios porque no son ciudadanos," dijo el Representante Menéndez. "Es suficientemente duro ser anciano y estar enfermo, pero al menos se siente algún consuelo al saber que hay una red de seguridad. Cuando no la

hay, es una pesadilla terrible, a la cual se enfrentó Pedro Geilim hacia el fin de su vida."

Nunca me encontré con él, pero he sentido su dolor. Mi propia madre, que sufre de la enfermedad de Alzheimer, y mi propia abuela de 98 años, se vieron obligadas a convertirse en ciudadanas recientemente. Ellas han estado agradecidas siempre por la hospitalidad que recibieron de los Estados Unidos, pero últimamente se han sentido atemorizadas por el clima de mala fé contra los inmigrantes en un país que ellas aman.

Cuando los amigos y famil-

### Comentarios de Bidal Aguero de la primer pagina

attacked by groups who are using the arm of the law and technicalities to try and destroy what all of us have worked to accomplish not only in the Chamber but other organizations as well.

If is very frustrating to see that what could have probably been handled internally is being brought to the front through the news media. It is very disturbing to see that what is not done to other organizations in investigations of this kind are done to the Chamber. We question why the Chamber is being investigated because of a request of a person or persons whose identity is unknown to them and to the rest of the community. We question whether procedure has been followed by the investigating authorities or has been ignored in order to grant the wishes of those persons asking and at the expense of bringing this type of frustration and division to our community.

It is our request that the issues being investigated be promptly resolved. It is our

request that if the allegations prove to be true or untrue, every effort should be made to explain the entire situation to our community.

In closing, as former chairpersons of the organization and because we are not actively involved in the day to day operations of the Chamber, we are not in a position to defend or agree with the allegations but we are very concerned as to the confiscation of private files from Chamber officers and most importantly would urge Lubbock's citizenry and especially our business community to maintain an open mind in judging allegations not yet proven.

Respectfully submitted Bidal Aguero, Gilbert Flores, Esther Sepeda, Gonzalo Garza, Ruben Garcia, Robert Lugo, Jaime Garcia, Conrado Cavazos, Adam Lara, David Martinez.

Many questions are left unanswered and in the coming weeks let's hope we can address them.

### El Editor Newspapers

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# El Editor



# Por la Comunidad Latina, Selena Lleva una Carga Pesada

Por Louis Aguilar

Selena, la artista de música tejana asesinada que tantas barreras rompió en su corta vida, parece estar lista para llegar a una cima que pocos latinos alcanzan: Ser la figura central de una película exitosa de Hollywood.

Después del estreno limitado de la película

sobre su vida este fin de semana, la comunidad cinematográfica latina de Hollywood ha estado conteniendo su aliento colectivo. Un éxito puede significar más películas orientadas hacia los latinos que salgan de Hollywood. Un fracaso podría significar más de lo mismo: Un número mínimo de personajes latinos. Y la mayoría, parecen ser miembros de pandillas o sirvientas.

El estreno de la película de Selena señala una de las raras veces en que una empresa cinematográfica importante -- Warner Brothers, en este caso -- invierte en un proyecto dominado por latinos. El drama biográfico se enfoca en una latina, la mayor parte del reparto son latinos representando latinos y fue escrita, dirigida y producida por latinos.

"Esto es muy, muy raro", dice el actor Jacob Vargas, que interpreta al hermano de Selena en la película. "Esa es una de las razones por las cuales esta película es tan importante. En Hollywood, nada importa a parte de la última

línea, i.e. las ganancias. Y tú sabes, yo quiero continuar haciendo películas con muchos latinos."

Howard Suber, director del programa de productores de películas y televisión en la Universidad de California, Los Angeles, dice que el éxito de "Selena" podría implicar más personajes latinos en televisión y en el cine.



Pero no esperen que Hollywood se enamore de la cultura latina.

Y Suber explica: "Dudo que la gente que tiene el botón verde en sus manos llegue a la conclusión de que la audiencia angloamericana esté ahora realmente fascinada con la experiencia latina. Si tiene éxito, va a ser explicada en el sentido de que la película tuvo éxito a pesar del hecho de que fuera latina. Si fracasa, permitirá que la gente diga, '¿Ves? Te lo dije.'"

Las empresas cinematográficas de Hollywood piensan como los políticos de Washington, dice Suber. Ambos necesitan

satisfacer a un gran número de grupos de clientes.

Moctezuma Esparza, quien produjo la cinta junto con Bob Katz, se opone a que se describa "Selena" como orientada a los latinos. "Bob y yo hacemos películas atractivas para todos. Este es un relato increíble acerca de una mujer que vivió el Sueño Estadounidense."

Selena, una chicana de Corpus Christi, Texas, borró las líneas entre la cultura hispana y la de la corriente principal estadounidense durante toda su carrera y continúa haciéndolo póstumamente.

La cantante, ganadora de un galardón Grammy, fue la primera artista femenina que dominara la tradicionalmente masculina escena musical tejana. Tuvo éxito en México a pesar de hablar poco español. Su última grabación fue de canciones populares en inglés, dirigidas específicamente a la audiencia de MTV.

Entonces, en Marzo 31 de 1995, Yolanda Saldívar, ex-presidenta de su club de fanáticos, la mató a tiros por una disputa sobre dinero. Selena tenía 23 años de edad.

Los medios informativos de la corriente principal advirtieron las legiones de jóvenes fanáticos latinos que efectuaron vigiliadas impresionantes a la luz de velas en honor a ella. Se esforzaron en imaginarse el modo de llegar a todos esos consumidores recién hallados. La revista People, que había dado poca información sobre ella mientras estaba viva, le dedicó una edición completa. Poco

después, decidió publicar seis ediciones de "People en Español."

Y ahora Hollywood. Gregory Nava, director y escritor de la película, dice: "Selena fue una persona increíble y me di cuenta de que era una historia maravillosa para compartir." El manifestó cierta sorpresa de que Hollywood abrazara al proyecto tan fácilmente.

"No estoy tan seguro de que Hollywood hubiera entendido el potencial tan rápidamente hace unos años."

La prensa latina ha elogiado la película por meses. Según ellos, la película debería superar al éxito de "La Bamba", que



recaudó más de \$100 millones en ventas de taquilla. Esa es la marca para una película de orientación latina.

Para fines de esta semana, se sabrá la verdad sobre la película de Selena. La actriz Jackie Guerra infirió que, si no atrae grandes audiencias inmediatamente, no durará mucho en las salas de cine.

"Si la gente no sale y apoya esta película en la primera semana...", su voz se desvanece sin terminar la oración. Entonces, repite, "Por favor, díganle a todo el mundo que salgan y vean la película en el primer fin de semana de estreno general."

(Louis Aguilar es el editor del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)  
Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1997. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## Banc One to Host Gala Premieres of "Selena"



BANC ONE CORPORATION (NYSE: ONE) will host gala premieres of "Selena," the Warner Bros. feature film which chronicles the life of the highly acclaimed Tejano music star, Selena Quintanilla. The premieres will be held in Corpus Christi, March 14; Houston, March 17; Dallas, March 18; and San Antonio, March 20. Proceeds from ticket sales will benefit the Selena Foundation and the National Council of La Raza. The film is scheduled for nationwide release on March 21.

At the screening in Corpus Christi, BANC ONE will present a \$10,000 donation to "Selena" star Edward James Olmos on behalf of the Selena Foundation, an organization which provides resources to children's charities and funds scholarships for children who aspire to join the entertainment industry.

BANC ONE is the exclusive financial sponsor of the film and will have the right to use the film name, logos and images. Next month, the company intends to begin offering checks and a One Card with

Selena's image.

"BANC ONE has had a long standing presence in Texas, and we are continually seeking ways to demonstrate our commitment to our customers in this area," said Kenneth T. Stevens, Chairman and CEO of the Banc One National Retail Group. "BANC ONE's sponsorship of 'Selena' underscores its commitment to the Hispanic community and supports the bank's efforts to become a premier national financial services provider."

Terry Kelley, CEO of Bank One, Texas, added: "We are proud that BANC ONE is the exclusive financial partner for the film and we are pleased that Houston, San Antonio and Dallas have been selected to host premieres of 'Selena.' Our customers have responded enthusiastically to our support of the film."

As part of the marketing and promotional campaign surrounding the premieres, BANC ONE has also sponsored an "Enter to Win" sweepstakes in its branches in Dallas/Fort Worth, Phoenix,

Houston, San Antonio, Chicago and Denver. In each market, winners were awarded tickets to one of the premieres, and the Grand Prize winners were awarded trips to the screening in Corpus Christi, Selena's hometown.

As another demonstration of its commitment to the Hispanic community, BANC ONE was the official sponsor of the Tejano Music Festival held in San Antonio in early March.

Warner Bros. presents this Q Productions, Inc. - Esparza/Katz Production of a Gregory Nava film, with Jennifer Lopez and Edward James Olmos in "Selena," starring Jon Seda, Constance Marie, Jacob Vargas, Lupe Ontiveros and Jackie Guerra. The music is by Dave Grusin, and Nancy Richardson is the editor. Cary White is the production designer, and Edward Lachman, A.S.C., is the director of photography. The co-producer is Peter Lopez, and the co-executive director is David Wisniewitz. Abraham Quintanilla is the executive producer, and Moctesuma Esparza and Robert Katz are the producers. "Selena" is written and directed by Gregory Nava and distributed by Warner Bros., A Time Warner Entertainment Company.

BANC ONE CORPORATION had assets of \$101.8 billion and common equity of \$8.4 billion at December 31, 1996. BANC ONE now operates 1,502 offices in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

sin. BANC ONE also owns several additional corporations that engage in credit card and merchant process-

ing, consumer and education finance, mortgage banking, insurance, venture capital, investment and merchant

banking, trust, brokerage, investment management, equipment leasing and data processing.

*La historia de una joven  
que se atrevió a creer  
en su sueño y tuvo  
el valor  
de hacerlo realidad.*

Jennifer Lopez  
Edward James Olmos

*Selena*

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Q PRODUCTIONS INC. - ESPARZA / KATZ PRODUCTION • GREGORY NAVA FILM • JENNIFER LOPEZ EDWARD JAMES OLMOS "SELENA" JON SEDÁ CONSTANCE MARIE JACOB VARGAS LUPE ONTIVEROS  
JACKIE GUERRA • DAVE GRUSIN • NANCY RICHARDSON • CARY WHITE EDWARD LACHMAN, A.S.C. • PETER LOPEZ • DAVID WISNIEWITZ • ABRAHAM QUINTANILLA  
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Jennifer Lopez  
Edward James Olmos

*Selena*

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# News Briefs

The tax would increase from 24 cents to 67 cents per pack and raise \$30 billion over five years, the senators said.

The federal government would award grants to states, which would contract with private insurers to provide "child-only" coverage and help parents either buy it or participate in employment-based health plans. States that chose to take part would pay 10 percent and 20 percent of the cost of their program.

Under the program, \$20 billion of the total raised from the higher tax would be used to extend coverage to children - at least 5 million a year when the program is fully phased in, the sponsors said.

The remaining \$10 billion would be used to reduce the federal budget deficit, Hatch and Kennedy said. The two lawmakers announced the plan a day after the Census Bureau reported that nearly 10 million children - or one out of seven - had no health insurance in 1995.

States would set eligibility levels, with priority going to lower income families that don't qualify for Medicaid, the government health care program for the poor. Hatch and Kennedy said they expected the program would prompt private insurance companies to offer more child-only policies for families not eligible for subsidies.

Fourteen states already have similar programs for children, Kennedy said. And in 17 other states, Blue Cross-Blue Shield offers child-only coverage and subsidies for low-income families.

## Court Eases Way for Tobacco Lawsuits

The Supreme Court let stand a Florida law Monday that makes it easier to sue tobacco companies to recover Medicaid money spent treating smoking-related illnesses, reports Associated Press.

Florida is one of about 20 states that have sued tobacco companies in attempts to get reimbursed for Medicaid funds spent to treat smokers. Mississippi's claim is scheduled to go to trial in June, while a trial in the Florida case is expected to begin in August.

Florida's claim is aided by a law, believed to be the only one of its kind in the nation, that aims to help the state recover money from anyone believed responsible for a Medicaid patient's illness.

But Philip Morris lawyer Gregory G. Little noted that the action was not a ruling on the merits of the law, and he said his company could renew its challenge after the trial if necessary.

Even with the Florida law, "we do not believe the state can carry its burden of proof" to force Philip Morris to pay the Medicaid cost of treating smokers' illnesses, Little said.

The tobacco industry also has sued to halt federal regulations that took effect Feb. 28 requiring stores to insist that all young people buying cigarettes show photo identification to prove they are at least 18.

The industry won a big victory last year when a federal judge in New Orleans threw out a class-action lawsuit filed on behalf of millions of smokers that accused cigarette makers of deliberately addicting customers.

Florida is trying to recoup an estimated \$800 million it has spent each year to treat sick smokers since July 1994. A trial judge has decided the state can pursue racketeering claims that could triple whatever damages are awarded if the state wins the case.

The state's law lets officials combine into one lawsuit thousands of Medicaid patients suffering from tobacco-related health problems. It also lets the state use statistics to try to prove tobacco was to blame for some of the problems.

## Fighter for the People, Ralph Abascal Dies

Ralph Santiago Abascal, who represented the poor in more than 200 major court cases during three decades with California Rural Legal Assistance died yesterday at his home in Berkeley after a long battle with cancer, reports The San Francisco Chronicle.

Mr. Abascal, who died at 63, inspired a generation of public interest lawyers by his fighting for farmworkers, students and welfare recipients, and against businesses that overcharged customers.

His suit on behalf of six farmworkers led to the ban in 1972 of the pesticide DDT, one of the seminal events in the environmental movement. His efforts also resulted in a ban in California of the short-handled hoe, which became a symbol of the cruel treatment of farmworkers.

Mr. Abascal was honored by the American Bar Association in 1995 with the Thurgood Marshall Award, one of the nation's most prestigious civil rights honors. The ABA cited him as a pioneer in the field of environmental justice, which holds that the poor are entitled to equal protection.

"Ralph was probably the most successful lawyer in California -- if not the nation -- in using legislation and litigation to affect people in positive ways," said Brad Seligman, a Berkeley civil rights attorney and longtime friend of Mr. Abascal.

Even after becoming ill, Mr. Abascal was personally involved in some of the state's most controversial cases, such as persuading a judge to block provisions of Proposition 187 that would exclude undocumented immigrants from public colleges.

Students at UC's Hastings College of the Law, where Mr. Abascal received his law degree, recently voted to tax themselves \$10 each to fund the Ralph Abascal Fellowship for public interest lawyers.

"He was a lawyer's lawyer's lawyer," said Jose Padilla, the executive director of California Rural Legal Assistance. "He was motivated by his belief that everyone is entitled to justice, regardless of their economic status."

Abascal is survived by his wife, Beatrice Moulton, a Hastings professor, and his 14-year-old daughter, Pilar. Plans for a memorial have not been completed.

Donations may be made to the fellowship established in his honor. Checks should be sent in care of the Impact Fund, 1604 Solano Avenue, Berkeley, 94707.

# Latino Elected Officials, Business Leaders Decry Changes in Federal Affirmative Action

By Yara I. Alma-Bonilla

Two influential national Latino organizations are expressing serious concerns about proposed changes in federal affirmative action programs they say could cost Latino business owners millions in revenue.

The U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and Hispanic Elected Local Officials (HELO), the Latino caucus of the National League of Cities, held separate conferences in Washington this month. At both meetings, participants expressed consternation over the likelihood of more cuts and renewed attacks by the 105th Congress on programs designed to level the national playing field for non-white businesses.

At the Hispanic Chamber conference, which was attended by some 750 persons, Rep. Xavier Becerra, D-Calif., urged Latino business leaders to share their positive experiences with federal minority set-aside and other small-business programs with all members of Congress. Becerra challenged the chamber to form a group of 20 Latino business owners who would develop a plan to initiate fresh national dialogue on the country's business agenda and its effect on Hispanics.

He promised to coordinate a meeting between that group and high administration officials, perhaps even President Clinton.

"We need to understand our leverage," said Becerra.

Steven Kelman, a top government official on contracting policy, told the Latino business leaders that impending changes are part of "reinventing government" and could mean better contracting opportunities for small businesses. The changes were mandated by Congress in 1994, but will take effect later this year. These will simplify rules and reduce regulations.

San Antonio business consultant John Gonzalez con-

tends small businesses will face obstacles when government officials choose between dealing with one large corporation and a number of smaller ones.

"It's simpler to work with one, and human to want to make it simpler," added Gonzalez.

Jerry Adriano, a Missouri contractor, told his colleagues that they needed to establish consistent, detailed records with their state and national congressional representatives about the programs' positive impact.

Atlanta Hispanic Chamber of Commerce President Sara Gonzalez responded that it is often hard to convince Latino business owners to speak out. There is a fear barrier to overcome in the Latino small business community in dealing with government, she said.

Virginia businesswoman Olga Vasquez and others complained about former Rep. Jan Myers, R-Kan., who headed the House small business committee in the 104th Congress. Myers declined to allow witnesses to testify on behalf of the Small Business Administration's 8-a program at congressional hearings held last September. The program deals with socially and economically disadvantaged small business. It provides them with technical assistance and evaluates business development.

Most importantly, the SBA coordinates with government agencies that set aside contracts that only firms in the 8-a program compete for. Similar "set aside" programs will be narrowed by the U.S. Department of Justice's new guidelines for affirmative action programs, due to a 1995

U.S. Supreme Court decision. The guidelines are expected to be released in about two weeks.

Under the Supreme Court ruling, the federal government now has to prove a "compelling interest" to create preference programs to benefit economic, commercial and social diversity and equity.

The latest figures available show that Latino firms received 2.3 percent of all government business in 1992, while their companies made up 5 percent of the total number of businesses in the country. The 2.7 percent differential represents \$465 million. The federal government spent \$202.3 billion in contracts in 1995.

(Yara I. Alma-Bonilla is a reporter with Hispanic Link News Service in Washington, D.C.)  
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## Funcionarios Electos Y Lideres De Negocios Latinos Expresan Frustracion En Torno A Cambios En Accion Afirmativa Federal

Por Yara I. Alma-Bonilla

Dos respetadas organizaciones latinas nacionales comparten algunas serias preocupaciones sobre los cambios que se aproximan en los programas federales de acción afirmativa. Los cambios -- en forma de borrador aún -- podrían significar pérdidas en posibles ingresos por valor de millones de dólares a los propietarios de negocios latinos, dicen los miembros del grupo.

La Cámara de Comercio Hispana de los Estados Unidos (USHCC) y HELO (Funcionarios Hispánicos Locales Electos), el cauco latino de la Liga Nacional de Ciudades, tuvieron conferencias separadas en Washington este mes.

En ambas reuniones, se manifestó igualmente la consternación por la probabilidad de más rebajas y la renovación de los ataques por parte del Centésimo-Quinto Congreso contra los programas diseñados para nivelar el campo de juego nacional para los negocios que no son propiedad de blancos.

En la conferencia de la Cámara de Comercio Hispana, a la que asistieron cerca de 750 personas, el Representante a la Cámara Xavier Becerra (demócrata por California), instó a los dirigentes latinos de negocios a compartir sus experiencias positivas con los programas federales de separación de contratos reservados para minorías y otros para pequeños negocios, con todos los miembros del Congreso.

Becerra retó a la USHCC a formar un grupo de 20 propietarios latinos de negocios para desarrollar un plan a fin de iniciar un nuevo diálogo nacional sobre el programa de trabajo de los negocios del país y su efecto sobre los hispanos.

El prometió coordinar una reunión entre ese grupo y al-

tos funcionarios del gobierno, inclusive - quizás - hasta con el Presidente Clinton. "Necesitamos comprender nuestra influencia," dijo él.

Steven Kelman, uno de los principales administradores de la política de contratación del gobierno, dijo a los dirigentes latinos de negocios que los cambios inminentes son parte de la "reinversión del gobierno" y que podrían significar mejores oportunidades de contratación para los pequeños negocios. Los cambios fueron ordenados por el Congreso en 1994, pero entrarán en vigor más tarde en este año. Estos simplificarán las reglas y disminuirán las especificaciones.

John González, consultor de negocios de San Antonio, sostiene que los pequeños negocios se enfrentarán a obstáculos cuando los administradores del gobierno decidan entre tratar con una gran empresa o con cierto número de empresas pequeñas. "Es más sencillo el trabajar con una, y es humano el querer simplificarlo," agregó González.

Jerry Adriano, contratista de Missouri, dijo a sus colegas que ellos necesitaban establecer registros constantes y detallados con sus representantes estatales y del congreso nacional sobre el efecto positivo de los programas.

Sara González, presidenta de la Cámara de Comercio Hispana de Atlanta, respondió que a veces se hace difícil convencer a los propietarios latinos de negocios para que hablen. Hay una barrera de temor que vencer en la comunidad latina de los pequeños negocios al tratar con el gobierno, dijo ella.

Olga Vásquez, comerciante de Virginia, y otras personas, se quejaron sobre la ex-Representante Jan Myers (republicana por Kansas), que dirigía el comité de negocios pequeños de la Cámara en el Centésimo-Cuarto Congreso.

Myers se negó a permitir que otros testigos, a parte de la misma SBA, declararan a favor del programa 8-A de la Administración de Pequeños Negocios (SBA en inglés) en las audiencias congresionales efectuadas en septiembre último.

Ese programa trabaja con ciertos pequeños negocios social y económicamente desventajados. Les suministra ayuda técnica y evalúa su desarrollo de comercial.

Lo que es más importante, la SBA coordina con las dependencias gubernamentales que reservan contratos para los cuales sólo compiten las firmas inscritas en el programa 8-A. Otros programas semejantes de "reservaciones" serán recortados por las nuevas directrices del Departamento Federal de Justicia para los programas de acción afirmativa, debido a una decisión del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia de 1995. Se espera que las directrices sean publicadas en dos semanas.

A tenor del dictamen del Tribunal Supremo, el gobierno federal tiene que probar ahora un "interés apremiante" para crear programas de preferencia con el fin de beneficiar la diversidad y la equidad económicas, comerciales y sociales.

Las cifras más recientes de que se dispone muestran que las firmas latinas recibieron el 2.3 por ciento de todos los contratos del gobierno federal en 1992, mientras que sus compañías formaban el 5 por ciento del número total de negocios del país. La diferencia de 2.7 por ciento representa \$465 millones.

El gobierno federal gastó \$202,300 millones por concepto de contratos en 1995.

(Yara I. Alma-Bonilla es reportera del Hispanic Link News Service en Washington, DC.)

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## Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

El quinto mandamiento de la ley de Dios prohíbe atentar voluntariamente e injustamente contra la vida del prójimo o la propia vida por homicidio, o suicidio, o duelo, dar muerte a otra persona voluntaria e injustamente, es cometer un homicidio, este crimen se llama parricidio, fratricidio, etc; si la persona a la que se da muerte es el padre o la madre, el hermano o la hermana, etc. Quien causa la muerte sin querer, cometer homicidio involuntario; y la culpabilidad que pueda haber estará en relación con el grado de imprudencia. Por el contrario, el que tenga inten-

ción de matar, si pone los medios pero no mata, comete un verdadero homicidio, no de hecho, sino de deseo.

el homicidio injusto es un crimen muy grave; es un atentado contra los derechos de Dios, que es el Soberano Señor y dueño de la vida; es una injusticia contra la persona que se le quita la vida y contra su familia y contra la sociedad. Las leyes humanas castigan generalmente con cárcel o con la pena de muerte a los que matan a otro, como también castigaba la ley de Moisés.

El homicidio, solamente, está permitido en caso de "legítima defensa", en una guerra justa, y cuando la autoridad condena a muerte a un criminal, siendo la pena de muerte del todo legítima, en virtud del derecho que Dios ha delegado a sus representantes para poder mantener el orden en la sociedad. los que ejecutan esta sentencia no pecan cumpliendo lo que se les ordena.

(Hechos 7,55-59)(Exodo 21, 13)

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## Un Globetrotter a la Antigua

"Estoy contento, viajando por el mundo, jugando al básquetbol y, además, me pagan. No conozco un trabajo mejor". El dueño de la frase es el dominicano Orlando Antigua y su trabajo es el de ponerse la camiseta de los Harlem Globetrotters en su recorrido por el básquetbol del mundo.

Antigua, que pasó por Chicago en plan promocional y no estará en la cancha el 28 de febrero y el 1 de marzo en el Rosemont Horizon contra las Estrellas Internacionales, es el primer latinoamericano del equipo y el primer jugador no afroamericano desde la salida de Bob Karstens en 1943. Éste es su segundo año con el popular equipo.

El presente promisorio de Antigua, de 24 años, es la antítesis de su pasado problemático. Sus dos primeros años en el equipo de la Universidad de Pittsburgh los jugó con una bala alojada en su cabeza, producto de su paso circunstancial por un tiroteo cuando cursaba el segundo año de St. Raymond's High en Bronx, Nueva York.

Después de la extracción de la bala en 1993, debió ayudar a su familia (por ser el mayor de tres hermanos) y continuó su carrera deportiva. En 1994, en una ceremonia durante un juego del Final Four, el cuadrangular final del básquetbol universitario, recibió el premio al "Máximo Coraje", de parte de la Asociación de Escritores de Básquetbol.

Según su opinión, su incorporación a los Globetrotters no tiene nada que ver con trucos publicitarios. "No es para llamar la atención de la comunidad hispana. Yo merezco estar aquí", dijo.

Sin embargo, su itinerario con el equipo está relacionado precisamente con las comunidades hispanas. Cuando no se dedica a ese tipo de presentaciones, acompaña al equipo del oeste (hay otro equipo de los Globetrotters que recorre el este). "Una gira por Sudamérica no se concretó por problemas económicos pero en abril iremos a Suecia, Suiza y Polonia, por dos o tres semanas", agregó.

"Yo creo que en el exterior somos más populares que acá", explicó. La razón? La NBA y el básquetbol colegial de alta competencia le quitan público a un básquetbol, cuyo único motivo es sólo el entretenimiento, a pesar de que a veces, como ocurrió hace dos años en una gira por Francia



El dominicano Orlando Antigua es la única cara hispana de los Harlem Globetrotters.

contra los All Stars de Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, se produzca alguna trifulca motivada por el deseo de ganarle a los Globetrotters.

Los juegos tienen una parte seria y otra de entretenimiento, y el conjunto de las Estrellas Internacionales que juega contra los Globetrotters cobra un premio extra en caso de ganar.

Pero lo demás es diversión y Antigua se asocia a ella y es uno más en el grupo. "Al principio, ellos no sabían que yo era latino. Yo les tuve que decir".

### Gonzalez Beats

INGLEWOOD, Calif.- Former WBO junior welterweight Carlos Gonzalez of Mexico won a unanimous 10-round decision over 1984 Olympic silver medalist Hector Lopez on Monday night.

Gonzalez won on all three judges' cards by scores of 97-91, 96-92 and 95-93. There were no knockdowns in the fight.

Gonzalez, weighing 141 3/4 pounds, improved to 46-3-1 with 40 knockouts.

Lopez, of Palmdale, Calif., fell to 34-6-1 with 17 knockouts. He weighed 141 pounds.

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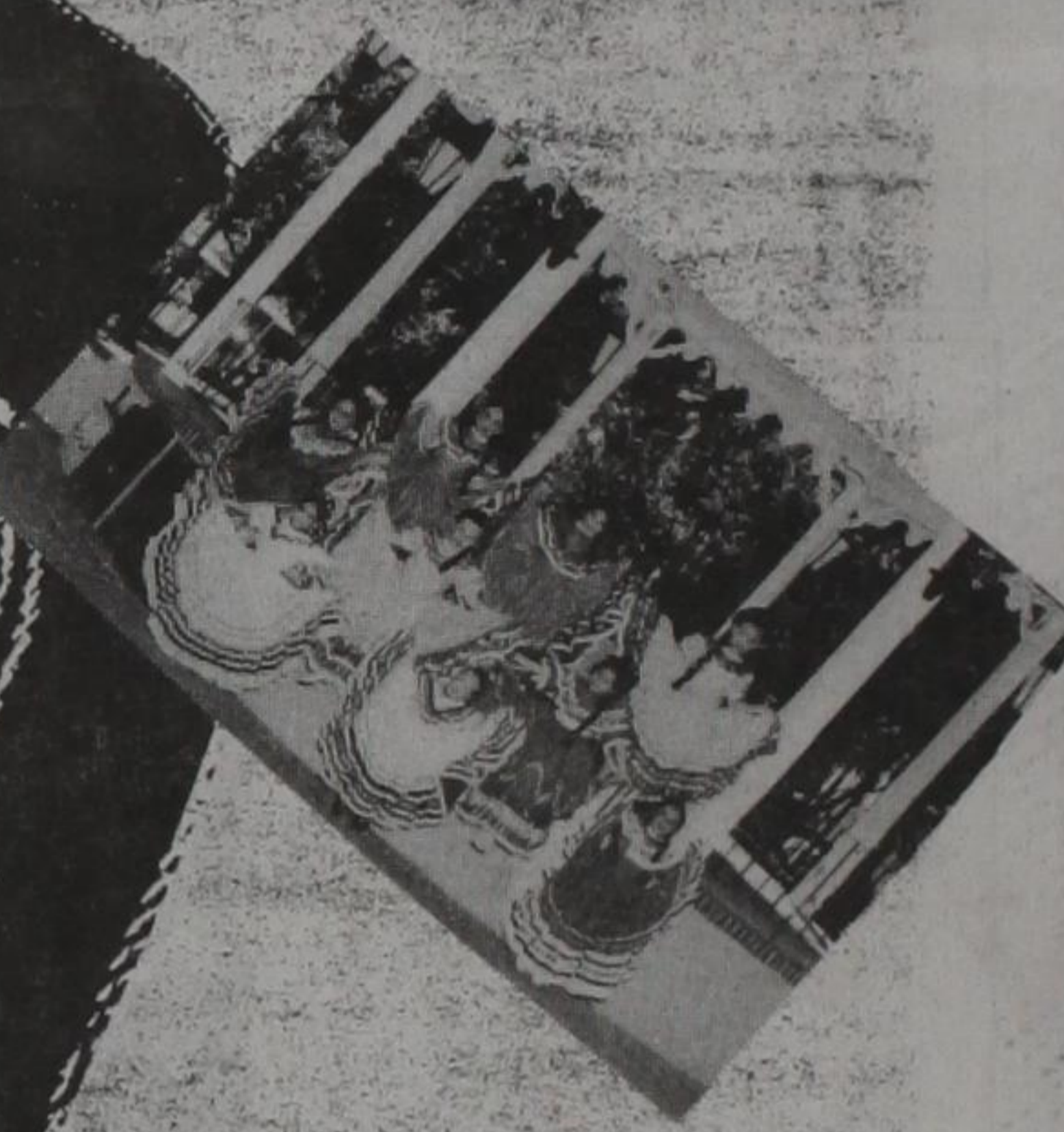
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LUBBOCK CENTRO AZTLAN PRESENTS THE

# Viva Aztlan

## Theatre & Dance Festival



**Schedule for Viva Aztlan Festival - March 21 & 22**

**Friday AM**  
 9:30 am to 10 am: Registration  
 10 am to 11:30 am: Free dance exhibition for Senior Citizens by Ballet Folklórico Aztlan, Ballet Folklórico Nuestra Herencia, Ballet Folklórico San Patricio and Las Adelitas

**Friday PM: Children's Competition Ages 3-12**  
 1:15 to 1:30 - Ballet Folklórico San Patricio - Lubbock  
 1:40 to 1:55 - Las Adelitas - Ralls  
 2:05 to 2:20 - Baila Baila - Albuquerque  
 2:30 to 2:45 - Ballet Folklórico Aztlan - Lubbock  
 3:00 to 4:30 - Workshops  
 4:55-5:10 - Ballet Folklórico Nuestra Herencia - Lubbock  
 5:20 to 5:35 - Daniel's Compania de Danza Artistica - San Antonio

**Fri. Evening: Reception and Adult Competition**  
 6:45 to 7:45 - Reception with El Mariachi Alegria  
 8:00 to 8:25 - Ballet Folklórico San Patricio - Lubbock  
 8:30 to 8:55 - Las Adelitas - Ralls  
 9:00 to 9:25 - Tradiciones de Mexico - Amarillo  
 9:30 to 9:55 - Ballet Folklórico Aztlan - Lubbock

**Saturday AM:**  
 9:00 to 10:00 - Workshops  
 Children's Competition  
 10:00 to 10:15 - Greeley Rodarte Dancers - Greeley CO.  
 10:25 to 10:40 - Expresiones Academia de Artes - Albuquerque  
 11:00 to 12:00 - Workshops  
 12:00 to 2:00 - Lunch

**Saturday Afternoon: Adult Competition**  
 2:00 to 2:25 - El Ballet Folklórico Nuestra Herencia - Lubbock  
 2:30 - 2:55 - Mexico España - San Antonio  
 3:00 to 3:25 - Ballet Folklórico Tejas de Dolores Del Rio - San Angelo  
 3:30 to 3:55 - St. Vincent Ballet Folklórico - Abilene  
 4:00 to 4:25 - Roswell Folklórico - Roswell, NM  
 4:40 to 4:55 - Expresiones Academia de Artes - Albuquerque

**Evening**  
 6:30 to 6:55 - Baila Baila - Albuquerque  
 7:00 to 7:25 - Greeley Rodarte Dancers - Greeley, CO  
 7:30 to 7:55 - Daniel's Compania de Danza - San Antonio  
 8:00 to 8:30 - Top two childrens group  
 8:30 to 9:00 - Mariachi Alegria  
 9:00 to 9:30 - Individual Dances performed by Directors or Instructor of Each Group  
 9:30 to 10:00 - Awards

*Aztlali*



March 21 & 22, 1997  
 Lubbock Memorial Civic Center

PRODUCED WITH HELP FROM SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO., EL EDITOR NEWSPAPERS & THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON THE ARTS.

**Call 806-763-3841 for Information**