

79415...Is it about money or kids?

By Eliseo Solis and Bidal Aguero

"They promised us the world and gave us the keys to the toilet" These were the words of Robert Narvaiz a board member of the Lubbock Boxing Club and one of the leaders of a local organizations that submitted proposals for funding as he expressed his feeling toward the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services (TDPRS) in describing the effects of a \$700,000 grant that was to be used to "implement service programs to support the prevention and reduction of juvenile crime"

"We were trying to get kids off the street, off of drugs, gangs and trying to provide a good sound and healthy program for our kids. I guess the people in Austin don't approve of that."

As was reported in the previous article (5-22-98), much excitement was created when it was announced that monies were available to the community in working with prevention and intervention programs for youth. Even more exciting was the requirement by the State that Texas Tech take an active role in organizing and writing the plan to be instituted by the community and statements by Tech, elected and State officials to the effect that the community knew best what they need and would therefore, have much input and control as to the conceptualization, development and implementation of the proposed program.

The questions raised by this newspaper in the last article concerning the 79415 grant that covers mostly the Arnett Benson and Jackson neighborhoods, and auspiciated by the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services (TDPRS) to promote "collaborative efforts by neighborhoods, civic groups et al, to reduce negative factors impacting children" and to design "approaches to support families and enhance the positive development of youth in the designated area."

After numerous meetings coordinated by Tech, this rather daunting task took place in less than 120 days much to the credit of the committee and other community members who were given hope that finally their participation would be received and appreciated.

This has turned out not to be the case according to some participants in the process. Mrs. Julia Carrillo, long time resident from the community and also board member of the Lubbock Boxing Club stated though that "the information was misused and hyped and brought up hope from everybody. We all jumped in with all our hearts to do what we thought was right" she stated. And at the meeting after the submission of proposals, the State came to a review for the proposals and according to Carrillo, "basically began scolding not only the groups making proposals, but the committee themselves...telling them what to say and how to say it".

According to documents obtained by El Editor, nine grass roots community groups turned in proposals for funding. They included: Mis Padrinos, Catholic Family Services, the Optimist Boys and Girls Club, Maggie Trejo Super Center, the Lubbock Warriors, the North Lubbock Boxing Club, Northwest Little League, Our Lady of Grace Church, and the Arnett Benson Neighborhood Association.

In a signed document obtained by El Editor between the Community Youth Development Program and funded groups in a document titled "Cooperative Working Agreement". Only Catholic Family Service, and Northwest Little League were funded. According to sources, both groups were funded for less than half the amount they requested.

Over 40% of the funded programs approved were written by Texas Tech University. Tech programs included a Transition to 7th grade program, a Parent Empowerment Project, a Parent Education program, a Youth Volunteer Program, and an "Intercambios (sic)": The 79415 Electronic Mentoring program. Also funded were the Smart 415 program applied for by the Fine Arts Center which works with arts for kids and headed by Connie Gibbons, Girl Power applied for by the Lubbock Regional Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse headed by Mona Kile, Lubbock Youth Leadership Academy applied for by the National Center for Parenthood Enrichment managed by Martha Groves, Peer Counseling applied for by the Family Counseling Services

directed by Maribeth Dennis Ph.D., Seek and Camp Seek program submitted by The Buckner Children and Family Services directed by Melissa Ophiem and SAS applied for by the Lubbock MHRM Canyon Lakes facility. Discriptions on services to be provided were not available again because everyone referred us to everyone else.

El Editor made several calls in attempting to obtain information as to the status of the program to date. The co-chairs of the steering committee, Juan Peralez and Jeannette Cruz referred us to Mr. Marciano Moralez and to each other. Ms. Cruz did state that she would be busy all week but would be glad to discuss the program in the near future.

Ysidro Gutierrez, former technical advisor to the Steering Committee and who was also a candidate for becoming the Coordinator for the projects and had been working to coordinate organizational meeting, stated that a person from El Paso by the name of Ortiz has been hired as coordinator for the program. This would not be confirmed by either Mr. Marciano Morales, CEO of Caprock Home Health, the for-profit agency that will act as fiscal agent for the program or Thomas Chapman, Director of Community Initiatives for TDPRS.

Morales stated that he has assigned a team from his staff to carry out the duties required by the program and that "I don't have anything to do with the program... I stay away".

Chapman did provide some status information. He said that of the 16 proposals submitted to his office in Austin, 2 were rejected and the remaining 14 were requested to make revisions. The two rejected were from boxing clubs, The Warriors headed by long time youth advocate and Police Detective Ed Hernandez and the North Lubbock Boxing Club headed by Rufus Carrillo and Narvaiz as President of the Board of Directors.

Chapman stated that the reason for denial of boxing was that this activity was felt to be inconducive to the ideals of the program as outlined. Mrs. Julia Carrillo countered that according to statistics "boxing was one of the safest sports around compared to activities such as football".

During the first call for proposals in 1996 projects

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"Respect for the Rights of Others Is Peace"
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EL EDITOR

Vol. XXI No. 36

Week of June 4 thru 10, 1998

Lubbock, Texas

Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers

Mexico's Dual Nationality Law Has U.S. Political Repercussions

By Patricia Guadalupe

Recently enacted changes to Mexico's citizenship laws could add the largest-ever number of dual nationals in the United States, potentially more than 5 million over the next few years.

Under the new provisions signed into law by President Ernesto Zedillo, persons born in Mexico or born to a Mexican national and who have become a citizen elsewhere can now claim dual nationality.

For a \$12 processing fee, they can obtain Mexican passports and greater rights to own property, work and/or invest in Mexico. Under a law dating back to the U.S.-Mexico War, non-Mexican citizens (including Mexicans who became naturalized elsewhere) were prohibited from owning property on or near the coast or the U.S. border. Additionally, persons who became citizens of another country had to relinquish their Mexican citizenship.

According to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Mexico-born immigrants have had among the lowest naturalization rates of any group. However, like other immigrant groups, Mexican nationals recently have been applying for U.S. citizenship in record numbers largely due to 1996 legislation, widely considered to be anti-immigrant, such as cuts in welfare benefits to legal immigrants.

Analysts say that this and other dual nationality laws will doubtlessly affect the U.S. political landscape in areas where the fastest-growing segment of the population is Latino. The vast majority of Hispanics live in the nation's ten most populous states. The new nationality law in Mexico was passed after years of lobbying, largely by Mexican Americans led by retired Chicago broadcaster Jose Chapa.

President Zedillo has said that the new law was prompted by "the anti-(Mexican) immigrant atmosphere prevalent in the United States" and the "need to protect our compatriots."

Many who say they became United States citizens "out of necessity" have been swamping consular offices throughout the United States to "reclaim" their Mexican nationality.

"I'm going to do it as soon as I can," said Claudia Melendez, a writer living in Harlingen, Texas, who became a U.S. citizen in 1996.

Mexican."

The new law does not include voting rights. These have historically been resisted by the long-ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, for the widely held assumption that expatriates would vote for opposition parties. And while one of the opposition parties recently opened an office in Chicago -- the U.S. city with the second-largest population of Mexicans -- Mexican government officials now say they will consider voting rights legislation.

Currently, U.S. law does not specifically address dual nationality. Acquisition or retention of another nationality does not necessarily affect U.S. citizenship.

Other Latin American countries with fast-growing populations in the United States have approved dual nationality laws, and still more are considering it.

In 1996, the Dominican Republic approved a law that is even broader than Mexico's, allowing expatriates not only to invest in that country, but also vote and run for office. According to the U.S. Census, Dominicans are the fastest-growing Hispanic population in the eastern United States. An estimated 750,000 live in the New York metropolitan area alone.

The dual nationality law was strongly supported by President Leonel Fernandez Reyna, who as a New York City-raised Dominican native is the only Latin American leader ever to have possessed a U.S. "green card."

Colombia, with an ever-increasing immigrant population in the United States, approved in 1994 a similar law, and Ecuador, among others, is studying expanding its dual nationality law to include voting rights. Although several European countries have permitted dual nationality, recent proposals in Latin American are more encompassing, attempting not only to tap into a potentially large voting base, but also to strengthen ties with what has become an important economic base.

In many cases, U.S. remittances account for a significant portion of a country's budget. Hispanic

La Ley Mexicana De Double Nacionalidad Tiene Repercusiones En Los Estados Unidos

Por Patricia Guadalupe

Los cambios recién vigentes en las leyes de ciudadanía de México podrían agregar la cantidad de personas con doble nacionalidad más numerosa en la historia de Estados Unidos, posiblemente más de 5 millones durante los próximos años.

Bajo los nuevos proyectos de ley firmados por el Presidente Ernesto Zedillo, las personas nacidas en México o hijos de un ciudadano mexicano y que se hayan hechos ciudadanos de otro país pueden reclamar ahora doble nacionalidad.

Por una cuota de \$12, pueden obtener pasaportes mexicanos y mayores derechos para adquirir propiedades, trabajar y/o invertir en México. Según una ley que data de la Guerra entre los Estados Unidos y México, cualquiera que no fuera ciudadano mexicano tenía prohibido ser dueño de propiedades en la costa y/o en la frontera con los Estados Unidos. Además, las personas que se convirtieran en ciudadanos de otro país tenían que renunciar a su ciudadanía mexicana.

Según el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de los Estados Unidos, los inmigrantes nacidos en México han tenido tasas de naturalización entre las más bajas de cualquier grupo. Sin embargo, como otros grupos de inmigrantes, los inmigrantes mexicanos han estado solicitando la ciudadanía de los Estados Unidos en cantidades sin precedente, debido en gran medida a la legislación estadounidense de 1996, ampliamente considerada como anti-inmigrante, tales como recortes en los beneficios de asistencia pública a inmigrantes legales.

Analistas dicen que ésta y otras leyes de doble nacionalidad afectarán indudablemente el panorama político de los Estados Unidos en áreas donde la población latina es la de mayor crecimiento. La inmensa mayoría de los hispanos viven en los diez estados más poblados de la nación. La nueva ley de nacionalidad en México fué aprobada después de años de fuerte cabildeo, primordialmente por mexicanoamericanos dirigidos por el jubilado locutor de radio José Chapa en Chicago.

El Presidente Zedillo ha dicho que la nueva ley fué impulsada por "el ambiente anti-inmigrante (mexicano) que predomina en los Estados Unidos", y por la "necesidad de proteger a nuestros compatriotas".

Muchos que dicen que adoptaron la ciudadanía de los Estados Unidos "por necesidad" han estado llenando los consulados en Estados Unidos para "reclamar" su nacionalidad mexicana.

"Lo haré tan pronto pueda", dijo

Claudia Meléndez, una escritora que vive en Harlingen, Texas, quien se naturalizó en los Estados Unidos en 1996. "Nunca he dejado de pensar que soy mexicana, pero sin la ciudadanía de los Estados Unidos no tendría derechos en este país", dijo la oriunda de Puebla, México. "Ahora quiero tener mis derechos como mexicana".

La nueva ley no incluye derechos electorales. Estos han sido resistidos históricamente por el oficialista Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) por la presunción ampliamente mantenida de que los expatriados votarían por partidos de la oposición. Y mientras que uno de éstos partidos abrió recientemente una oficina en Chicago -- la ciudad de los Estados Unidos donde se encuentra la segunda cantidad más numerosa de mexicanos, funcionarios del gobierno mexicano dicen ahora que considerarán legislación para dar derechos electorales.

Actualmente, la leyes de Estados Unidos no tratan específicamente con la doble nacionalidad, y la adopción de otra nacionalidad no afecta necesariamente el tener también la ciudadanía de los Estados Unidos.

Otros países latinoamericanos con crecientes poblaciones en los Estados Unidos han promulgado leyes de doble nacionalidad, y otros lo consideran.

En 1996, la República Dominicana aprobó una ley que es aún más amplia que la de México, la cual permite que los expatriados no sólo inviertan en la misma, sino que también voten y se postulen para cargos públicos. Según el departamento del Censo de los Estados Unidos, los dominicanos son la población hispana de mayor crecimiento en el este de Estados Unidos. Se calcula que 750,000 viven solamente en la zona metropolitana de Nueva York.

La ley de doble nacionalidad fué fuertemente apoyada por el Presidente Leonel Fernández Reyna, quien al ser nativo de la República Dominicana y criado en la ciudad de Nueva York, es el único mandatario latinoamericano que haya tenido la llamada "green card" de los Estados Unidos.

Colombia, con una población de inmigrantes en Estados Unidos cada vez mayor, aprobó en 1994 una ley semejante, y el Ecuador, entre otras, está estudiando la ampliación de su ley de doble nacionalidad para incluir los derechos electorales.

Aunque varias naciones europeas han permitido la doble nacionalidad, las propuestas recientes en Latinoamérica abarcan aún más

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

After talking and reading many pages only a few conclusions can be drawn from what is really going to happen to the 79415 project. Nothing.

The first error was the lack of funding for local organizations. Overall and according to the information obtained by El Editor, with the exception of two and possibly three programs approved by TDPRS, in our opinion, the others completely and totally contradict the edicts professed by the rhetoric of January. If the state railroad the program, this can be understood, because of simple bureaucratic manipulations.

If the steering committee let itself be thus manipulated without expressing concern, then who did the sincere people who went out to vote select. Most member elected by the community have either resigned or have neglected to attend meeting. The purpose of the program was to allow the community to participate. As it stands, the community of 79415 was totally ignored. Is it the intent of Tech's program titled, "Intercambios: The 79415 Electronic Mentoring", to mentor the target youth by satellite??? It sounds like a made up program and should at least be titled correctly "Entre-cambios".

We can see Tech's vision to study the barrio simply by noticing the signing of the contract by Tech's Vice President of Research Robert Sweazy. Tech got approved for 5 of the 14 programs that will be operating under his supervision. How much more can we be studied.

We can further see non-involvement by our community by signatures of other programs being represented by Melissa Ophiem, Connie Gibbons, Mona Kile, Martha Groves, and Maribeth Dennis Ph.D.,

No wonder people associated with the program did not want to comment. Can you imagine the head (Morales-Caprock) of a program, any program of substance, not knowing what is going with an anticipated expenditure of almost One Million Dollars.

Maybe our concerns are misplaced, but the feeling of condensation and being laughed at is nevertheless, suffocating. Is it just us or do others have similar apprehensions?

If so, should there be folks with influence in Austin or with our elected officials, they (our leaders) should be told to demand an inquiry at minimum and at most, an injunction. Otherwise we are the "Sleeping Giant".

As memory serves, a lot of fanfare took place. This included verbalizations from elected officials, educators, business men and women, and prominent individuals to include some pontificating by a former Brown Beret turned Deputy Preacher. Is anybody there who will come forward and confront this injustice.

Eliseo Solis contributed to this commentary.

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¿Quiénes son mas peor? - Jóvenes or Adultos

Letters to the Editor

NOTA EDITORIAL: Desde Jonesboro, Ark, a Springfield, Or., ciertos adolescentes se están armando y disparando a compañeros de clase. Han sido categorizados como niños malévolos por los medios de comunicación.

Pero aún peor son las iniciativas de adultos creadas para combatir el crimen -- incluyendo legislación que, si se aprueba, ejecutaría a niños de once años de edad. Robin Templeton, editor de PNS -- y partidaria de jóvenes y activista para el mejoramiento de prisiones -- está escribiendo un libro sobre cómo la juventud está respondiendo a la legislación punitiva de los 90.

POR ROBIN TEMPLETON,
PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

Una serie de matanzas en varias escuelas, llevadas a cabo por jóvenes -- incluyendo el último masacre en la cafetería de una escuela en Springfield, Or. -- ha facilitado un horror más previsible: legislación que juzgaría a niños de 10 años como adultos y que aplicaría la pena de muerte a niños de 11 años. Es como si unos pocos niños malévolos -- "niños malos" los llamamos -- están absolviendo a los adultos de tener que preocuparse de los problemas de los adolescentes.

"Las leyes juveniles actuales no podrían haber anticipado estos tipos de crímenes cometidos por niños tan jóvenes", explica el representante de Texas Jim Pitts, quien está patrocinando la última rueda de legislación de represalias.

Pero es la generación de Pitts que justifica la preocupación. Por el último cuarto de siglo, los "baby boomers" -- no los niños o adolescentes -- han impulsado el incremento en crímenes violentos. El FBI reporta que, entre personas de 30 a 49 años de edad, el índice de detenciones debido a crímenes violentos es dos veces más alto que

en 1975. Incidentes de homicidio por niños de 13 años o menos ocurren con menos frecuencia que en 1965.

Texas no es el único estado. Mucho antes que Jonesboro, los gobernadores de California y Nuevo México apelaron en nombre de las víctimas del crimen juvenil para leyes que facilitarían la ejecución de niños de 13 y 14 años.

En varios estados, y a nivel nacional, los esfuerzos para juzgar a los adolescentes como adultos y abolir la segregación entre prisioneros juveniles y adultos están en aumento.

El estado de Nueva Jersey está desarrollando tecnología de satélite que vigilaría a criminales jóvenes por medio de transmisores portátiles. El director de la Juvenile Justice Commission anuncia orgullosamente que el sistema es como "Star Wars".

En breve, la guerra contra el crimen está obsesionada con los jóvenes -- pero no como si fueran las víctimas. Esto no debe sorprender a la juventud. Después de todo, es más probable que los adolescentes sean asesinados por adultos -- incluyendo sus propios padres -- que viceversa.

"La única vez que la gente nos presta atención es si recogemos una pistola y disparamos a alguien", me contó un amigo de 16 años una semana después de la matanza en Jonesboro. Pero la mayoría de los jóvenes está más preocupada con desayunar bien que eludir balas. Casi 12 millones de adolescentes en Estados Unidos son malnutridos, según el Children's Defense Fund. El índice de pobreza entre jóvenes

es 50 por ciento más alto hoy que en 1970.

La respuesta a todo esto por parte de los adultos le daría escalofríos a Charles Dickens: desde 1970 hemos cortado los gastos en educación por 25 por ciento, y hemos incrementado los fondos para encarcelar a los jóvenes por \$3.2 mil millones. Si seguimos por el mismo camino, uno en cada 20 niños nacido en 1997 pasará tiempo en cárcel. Para hombres, el nivel será uno en cada 11, y para afro-americanos, uno en cada cuatro.

Lo irónico es que la generación de "baby boomers" que apoya esta política se crió con poca confianza en los adultos. Hoy, son los adultos que no confían en los adolescentes. Un estudio realizado en 1996 por RAND encontró que los adultos estadounidenses creen que los juveniles causan 50 por ciento de los crímenes violentos. La FBI, por otra parte, reportó ese mismo año que adolescentes causan entre el 10 y 15 por ciento de los mismos crímenes. El marzo último -- la misma semana que los medios reportaban sobre la matanza en Jonesboro -- la FBI anunció una bajada de un 30 por ciento en el nivel de homicidios durante los últimos tres años.

"Yo sé qué será la Tercera Guerra Mundial -- una guerra contra los adolescentes", pronosticó Emilio (17 años), después de ver Twelve Monkeys, una película con Bruce Willis sobre la anti-utopía post apocalíptica. Según la National Criminal Justice Commission, los fondos para combatir el crimen están incrementando tres veces más rápido

que dinero gastado para la defensa nacional. El espectro de niños de 10 y 11 años vestidos en camuflaje, portando rifles mientras cazan a sus compañeros, sirve como una nueva "amenaza roja" para el complejo post-industrial, que está por competir con el complejo militar-industrial. Esta vez el enemigo está entre nosotros -- nuestros propios hijos.

Las guerras, por supuesto, pueden ser útiles. La Segunda Guerra Mundial reclutó a 10 millones de estadounidenses después que la Gran Depresión resultara en el desempleo de 15 millones de americanos. En las economías que se alejan del movimiento industrial, las prisiones convierten a residentes, que de otra manera son prescindibles, en materia prima y márgenes de ganancia.

La guerra contra el crimen está asimilando a los adolescentes marginales al criminalizarlos por crímenes económicos y no violentos, como la posesión de drogas. La leyes "three strikes" no dejan dudas que no existen cosas que la redención después que alguien comete un crimen.

Dando la cara a Springfield -- o Pearl, Ms., o Memphis o Jonesboro -- requerirá reconocer que los jóvenes desvalorizan la vida hasta el punto que sus vidas son desvalorizadas por adultos. En pueblos considerados como el corazón de Estados Unidos, los adolescentes malévolos están imitando a los adultos determinados en demostrar, más y más, que ellos pueden ser aun más malos.

Dear Neighbor,

The Arnett Benson Neighborhood Association (A.B.N.A.) is sponsoring the 4th annual "Gang Free/Drug Free" rally on August 29, 1998 from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. at the Maggie Trejo Supercenter, 3200 Amherst.

The "Gang Free-Drug Free" rally is designed to bring families and youth together to explore opportunities that help our youth avoid the dangers of gangs and drugs. We will have several exhibits from agencies dealing with substance abuse prevention. Our guest speakers will include public officials, members of the clergy, business leaders, civic leaders, and former gang members. The exchange members will recount their experiences while in the gangs and how they now live gang free and drug free. Several local bands will provide music and entertainment. Food and drinks will also be available.

For over 5 years, A.B.N.A. has worked to improve the quality of life for all citizens by providing services and administering programs, which keep our neighborhood clean, safe, and beautiful. Our members work in

Study:

Minorities' Bar Exam Success High

A six-year study by the Law School Admission Council has found that 61 percent of African-American law school graduates passed the bar exam on their first try, and 78 percent had done so after repeated efforts.

Their success rate -- like those of Asian-Americans and American Indians, as well as Mexican-American, Puerto Rican and other Hispanic law school graduates -- was substantially lower than the 92 percent for white graduates taking the bar exam the first time. But the differences were far less extreme than some critics of affirmative action have asserted, according to the study, which was made public Wednesday by the council, an organization in Newtown, Pa., that administers the Law School Admission Test, or LSAT.

The question of whether African-American and Hispanic students with relatively low grades and LSAT scores should be given preference for competitive slots in the nation's law schools has become a focal point of the debate over affirmative action programs that most law schools put into place in the early 1970s.

"This study strongly refutes the myth that affirmative action policies tend to set students up for failure on the bar exam," said Henry Ramsey Jr., a retired California state judge who is on the committee that oversaw the study. "When we started this study, some people were questioning whether minorities who were encouraged to enter law school were being sent on a fool's errand. There were all kinds of assertions, incidental anecdotes and wild guesses about the percentage of minority students who ultimately passed the bar -- some as low as 20 or 25 percent."

The new study, tracking more than 27,000 students who entered law schools in the United States in 1991, also found that among law

collaboration with city, church, business, and community organizations. However we receive no funding of any kind to pay for the programs and services which we provide. All our monies are acquired through fundraising projects or appeals.

A.B.N.A. invites you to help defray the cost of the "Gang Free/Drug Free" rally. Your contribution will help reduce juvenile crime, keep youth from becoming wards of the Juvenile Justice System, and enable youth and their families to escape the adverse influences of gangs and drugs. The "Gang Free/Drug Free" rallies of the past have resulted in the virtual elimination of graffiti in our neighborhood. In the future, positive results such as these can again be realized: **If you help.** Please send your donation to A.B.N.A. and make your check payable to **Arnett Benson Neighborhood Association.**

Thank you very much for your help in this very worthwhile effort.

Ysidro V. Gutierrez
A.B.N.A. Funds-Appeal Committee

graduates who failed the bar exam on their first attempt, whites were more likely than blacks to take the test again -- a "persistence gap" that offers a partial explanation for why the white bar-admission rate is higher.

"If these African-American graduates had been as persistent as other test takers, their overall bar passage rate should have increased dramatically," said David Hill, a University of Colorado law professor who headed the admission council's study committee. "Why some students don't come back to take the test again, while others do, is an area for future inquiry."

The study found that 92 percent of the white law school graduates passed the bar exam on their first attempt, as did 81 percent of the Asian-Americans, 76 percent of the Mexican-Americans, 75 percent of the Hispanic graduates, 70 percent of the Puerto Ricans, 66 percent of the American Indians and 61 percent of the blacks.

Eventually, after repeated efforts, 97 percent of the white law graduates had passed, as had 92 percent of the Asian-Americans, 89 percent of the Hispanic graduates, 88 percent of the Mexicans, 82 percent of the American Indians, 80 percent of the Puerto Ricans and 78 percent of the blacks.

For every racial and ethnic group, the study found, law school grades and LSAT scores were the strongest predictors of passing the bar exam. And men's and women's passage rates were similar within every racial and ethnic group.

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Who's Meaner Than Mean Kids? Adults Bent On Retaliation

EDITOR'S NOTE: From Jonesboro, Ark, to Springfield, Or., a handful of problem children are arming themselves with guns and going on shooting sprees against their fellow-students. Mean kids, they've been called in the media. But meaner still are the measures adults are pursuing in the name of combating crime -- including proposed legislation to execute 11 year olds. PNS associate editor Robin Templeton, a youth advocate and prison reform activist, is writing a book about how young people are responding to the punitive legislation of the 1990s.

BY ROBIN TEMPLETON,
PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

A series of high-profile school site killings by young boys -- including the latest shooting spree in a Springfield, Or., high school cafeteria -- have precipitated a more predictable horror: proposed legislation to try 10 year olds as adults and apply the death penalty to 11 year olds. It is as if a handful of problem children -- "mean kids" we call them -- are absolving adults of having to deal with the problems of children.

"Current juvenile laws could not have anticipated violent crimes being committed by children this young," explains Texas state Representative Jim Pitts who is sponsoring the latest round of retaliatory legislation.

But it is Pitts' generation that warrants concern. For the past quarter century, aging Baby Boomers -- not children or teenagers -- have driven the upsurge in violent crime. The FBI reports arrest rates for violent crime have doubled for 30 to 49-year olds since 1975. Homicide by children under

13 occurs less frequently today than in 1965.

Texas is not a lone state. Long before Jonesboro, the governors of California and New Mexico appealed in the name of victims of juvenile crime for laws to lower their states' execution ages to 14 and 13. On state and federal fronts, efforts are proliferating to sentence children as adults, abolish the protective segregation of child from adult inmates and limit parole for juvenile offenders.

New Jersey is deploying military-designed satellite technology to track juvenile parolees cuffed with 8-pound transmitters. The head of the state's Juvenile Justice Commission boasts that the system is like "Star Wars."

In short, the war on crime is obsessed with young people -- as targets rather than victims, predators rather than the prey. Which shouldn't surprise young people. After all, children are far more apt to be murdered by adults -- including their own parents -- than the other way around.

"The only time people really pay attention to kids is if we pick up a gun and blast somebody," a 16-year-old friend observed a week after the schoolyard killings in Jonesboro, Ark. Yet most young people are more concerned about missing breakfast than dodging bullets. Some 12 million children

are malnourished in America today, according to the Children's Defense Fund. The poverty rate of young people over all is fifty percent higher today than it was in 1970.

Adults' response to all this would make Charles Dickens shudder: since 1970 we have cut back spending on education by at least 25 percent and upped funding to incarcerate them by \$3.2 billion. If the present rate of incarceration continues, one out of every twenty children born in 1997 will spend time behind bars. For males the figure will be one out of eleven, and for African American males it will be one in four.

The irony is that the generation of baby boomers backing these policies grew up, by and large, distrusting adults. Today it is adults who distrust the young. A RAND survey in 1996 found that American adults believe juveniles cause 50 percent of violent crime. The FBI, by contrast, reported that year that juveniles caused 10 to 15 percent of violent crime. Last March -- the same week that media headlined the Jonesboro shootings -- the FBI reported a 30 percent drop in the juvenile homicide rate over the past three years.

"I know what World War III will be -- a war against teenagers," predicted Emilio, 17, after watching Twelve Monkeys, a Bruce Willis flick about post-apocalyptic dystopia. According to the National

Criminal Justice Commission, spending on crime fighting is actually increasing three times faster than defense spending. The spectre of 10 and 11 year olds dressed in camouflage, toting rifles as they stalk their peers, serves as the new "Red menace" for a prison-industrial complex that is coming to rival the military-industrial complex. This time the enemy is among us -- our own children.

Wars, of course, can be useful. World War II drafted 10 million American men after the Great Depression rendered more than 15 million Americans jobless. In de-industrializing economies, prisons convert otherwise expendable and potentially subversive residents into raw material and profit margins.

The war on crime is assimilating young people on the margins by criminalizing them largely for non-violent, economically-motivated offenses like drug possession. Three-strikes-you're-out laws make it clear that there is no such thing as redemption once you have activated the trip wire.

Facing up to Springfield -- or Pearl, Ms., or Memphis or Jonesboro -- will require acknowledging that children devalue life to the extent that the adult world devalues their lives. In towns long considered America's heartland, mean children are arming themselves in imitation of adults increasingly determined to prove they can be meaner.

Un Consejo Para Newt Gingrich: Quedese Con El Ingles

Por Carlos Conde

Esperemos que para cuando el Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes, Newt Gingrich, llegue a Dallas el 1x de julio para hablar ante la convención nacional de la Liga de Ciudadanos Latino-Americanos Unidos (LULAC, en inglés), su suerte haya cambiado con los latinos.

Todas sus buenas intenciones, de algún modo, parecen resultar malas. La más reciente es algo sobre el cual Jay Leno y David Letterman han utilizado para hacer sus carreras.

A principios de este mes, Gingrich envió saludos a los 18 millones de méxicoamericanos felicitándolos sobre el feriado "Cinco de Mayo". La nota de prensa en español distribuida por su oficina identificaba a Gingrich como el "hablador de la casa". Esa fue sólo una de varias traducciones disparatadas en el texto del documento.

Desgraciadamente, su oficina de prensa confió en un diccionario de computadora, que traduce literalmente, y el presidente de la Cámara resultó ser llamado el "Bocón de la Casa", o el "Gritón de la Casa". En mi pueblo natal, "hablador" también significa "mentiroso".

Claro que de repente todos sus críticos en Washington hablan un español perfecto y todos le dirán que la traducción correcta es "Presidente de la Cámara Baja" o "Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes".

En este caso, ellos tienen razón. La porquería de traducción del comunicado de prensa de Gingrich no tiene excusa. Pero ése no es el punto que quiero destacar.

Mi contención es que no hay un español perfecto, ni hispano-parlantes perfectos en Washington, Ciudad de México, Lima, Buenos Aires y quizás ni en Madrid, a menos que lleven con ellos el

Diccionario de la Real Academia de la Lengua Española, la llamada "Biblia del Idioma Español".

Aún así, algunos hispano-parlantes pueden tener problemas para comprender exactamente lo que el otro está diciendo. El idioma ha sido mutilado de tal manera durante los años, especialmente en los Estados Unidos, que algunas veces se necesita de un intérprete cuando hay un mexicano, un puertorriqueño, un cubano o un sudamericano hablando. Los chicanos de Texas rara vez hablan como los boricuas de Nueva York o vice-versa, aún cuando usan el llamado "spanglish". Lo mismo sucede en la América Latina, pero con distintas variaciones.

Cuando yo vivía y viajaba por la América del Sur, con frecuencia tenía que adaptarme a la jerga particular de cada país. Hablo bien el español, pero me criaron con el mexicano vernáculo,

perfectamente correcto y aceptable en México (y mencionado en el diccionario de la Real Academia), pero no en otros países. Muchas palabras son distintas, aunque tengan el mismo significado. A veces, otros se reían de mi uso del español, lo mismo que yo hacía con el de ellos.

Yo digo "cacahuates" cuando quiero decir maníes, como "guajolote"; en Lima le llaman "pavo". Llamo el tanque de mi auto con "gasolina" y reviso mis "llantas"; en Montevideo los carros consumen "nafta" y los residentes ponen aire en los "neumáticos".

La relación de palabras distintas con significados semejantes resulta interminable, y ninguna nación o ningún pueblo, ni siquiera ningún nivel de la sociedad, puede alegar que habla un español perfecto. Durante muchos años, los colombianos y peruanos alegraron eso; sin embargo, los peruanos le

invitan a uno a su "living" (sala de estar) para "lonche" (té de la tarde), mientras que en México le invitan a su "sala" para tomar una "merienda" (refrigerio vespertino).

Añádase a eso el "spanglish" que usan distintos grupos de latinos por todo los Estados Unidos, y se tiene una mezcla de palabras que dará aún a los que tienen al español como su idioma natal un caso grave de indigestión idiomática.

De modo que, ¿por qué estamos riéndonos de alguien que ni siquiera es hispano-parlante y que confió en una máquina para manifestar sus buenos deseos de modo "simpático"? Mi consejo al Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes, Newt Gingrich, es que se quede con el inglés y se aleje de los idiomas extranjeros, especialmente del español. Eso puede crear dificultades donde menos las espere.

Puedo darle dos ejemplos

personales que fueron igualmente bochornosos.

A mi esposa anglosajona se le pidió una vez que sirviera de intérprete en una contienda de la Copa Davis entre Perú y las Bahamas. El árbitro le llamó la atención a varios fanáticos peruanos para que dejaran el desorden y se callaran, o de lo contrario le quitaría puntos a su equipo. La interpretación iba bien hasta la última parte, cuando mi esposa dijo que el árbitro "les quitaría las putas" si no se portaban bien. Los peruanos se murieron de la risa. Lo que ella quiso decir fue "puntos".

Sea cuidadoso, Sr. Gingrich, y seanlo también todos los demás, con el idioma español.

(Carlos Conde, de Falls Church, Virginia, es un escritor por cuenta propia.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service

El Amor Mas Grande

Compilacion de los pensamientos, sabiduria y enseñanzas de la Madre Teresa.
Recopilado por Becky Benenate y Joseph Durepos

En este, el unico planeta que tenemos para vivir y crecer y desarrollar a nuestra progenie; los excesos de violencia y desesperacion se han difuminado convirtiendose en una experiencia cotidiana, incluso nos parece necesaria su aceptacion como unico modo de vivir. Los medios masivos de comunicacion, por su parte, nos presentan



imagenes y palabras donde el ensueno se ha terminado, es que vemos a una mujer como pocas, una mujer digna en la pobreza que vivio para servir y llevar amor y aliento a los mas desamparados: la Madre Teresa.

En este ambiente en el que el ensueno se ha terminado, es que encontramos a la mujer que llevo a la santidad en un mundo y en un tiempo definido como caotico. dentro de sus paginas, los lectores encontramos palabras de alivio que proyectan un halo de luz a nuestras mas oscuras penumbras y cuestiones personales.

Y es que cada renglon, cada frase que toca las reflexiones y aneddotas de la vida de la Madre Teresa no pretende "convertir" a nadie, no espera ninguna respuesta ni cambio en el lector; unicamente busca compartir, como solo se puede

hacer con los buenos amigos, aquellas vivencias donde el amor, la humildad y la atencion brindada a los necesitados han constituido una nueva luz de felicidad a quienes lo han experimentado.

Siendo un testimonio de fe incondicional en Dios, "El amor mas grande" tiene gran valor para el lector cristiano; sin embargo, este libro es concebido alrededor de los valores universales de crecimiento individual, siendo de este modo de amplio interes para cualquier persona que se considere creyente y busque conservar, o recuperar la fe en el mundo actual.

Con frases como: "Todos tenemos el deber de servir a Dios donde nos sentimos llamados", la Madre Teeresa proclama el servicio como unico modo de vida. Sus palabras, reflexiones y experiencias se conjugan en una vision universal sobre nuestra existencia, nuestra necesidad de sentirnos utiles y amados, y sobretodo la correspondencia de estos sentimientos en los trazos de nuestros caminos personales.

La Madre Teresa hablar de amor, oracion, Jesus, santidad y servicio entre otros, y aunque en la actualidad el tratamiento de estos temas quede ser tan dificil como repetitivo, pues dichas virtudes han sido confundidas con un sentimentalismo simplista y meloso; "El amor mas grande", que al principio puede parecer ingenio, nos demuestra que es precisamente este caracter sencillo y digno el que envuelve al lector, paseandolo por los recovecos de una vida tan lejana del egoismo como tan cercana a Dios.

Y es que tal vez estos tiempos modernos nos han enseñado muchas cosas para crecer y volvernos importantes y productivos en la sociedad de consumo en la que vivimos, pero nadie nos ha asegurado que esto nos volviera humanos en toda la extension de la palabra, ni que seremos partícipes aunque sea de modo temporal de la tan buscada felicidad personal.

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SALUD

Las Cucarachas Invaden las Principales Ciudades de EE.UU.

Por: Maria G. Ochomogo, Ph.D.

(NU) - ¿A quién no se le paran los pelos de punta al hablar de cucarachas? A veces uno siente una urticaria instantánea con solamente mencionar el nombre de "cucaracha". Este es un mal que ha perseguido a la humanidad desde tiempos inmemoriales.

La situación parece empeorar cuando cada día recibimos noticias poco alentadoras en nuestra batalla contra el indeseable insecto. Al parecer perdemos terreno en vez de avanzar cuando los científicos reportan que la gran mayoría de ellas son inmunes a los insecticidas disponibles en el mercado.

El problema tiene semblanzas de catástrofe nacional, cuando 22 ciudades del país están seriamente infectadas, siendo las principales Nueva York, Houston, Los Angeles, Dallas, Chicago, Nueva Orleans, Miami y Honolulu. Además, 325 millones de dólares anuales se gastan en combatir la cucaracha.

Este animal es responsable por transmitir 75 enfermedades diferentes.

Los científicos del laboratorio de "Combat" luego de cinco años de estudios e investigaciones logramos descubrir un método de eliminar este enemigo de la humanidad. Nuestro objetivo era acabar con las cucarachas visibles y aquellas que se esconden detrás de las paredes (se estima que una casa puede albergar un promedio de 15,000 cucarachas).

No sólo descubrimos un elemento efectivo para acabar con ellas, sino que también logramos producir una sustancia atractiva al paladar de las cucarachas, llamada "Hydramethylnon", el

ingrediente activo y principal de "Combat SuperBait". Este producto abrió una brecha de esperanza, ya que luego de observar el comportamiento de las cucarachas se constató que ellas preferían a "SuperBait" siete veces más que un dulce o caramelo.

El uso de este producto es fácil y no representa un peligro para los humanos o las mascotas. Al colocarlo en varios puntos estratégicos de la casa, las cucarachas entran a las "cajitas" que contienen "Hydramethylnon". Gracias a su acción retardada, la cucaracha logra llegar a su nido y morir dentro de éste. Por ser canibales, el resto de la colonia se come la cucaracha recién muerta, creándose una reacción en cadena liquidando al resto de las cucarachas.

Durante tres meses actúa de manera constante, no sólo matando aquellas cucarachas residentes de la casa, sino también a las recién nacidas o las que invadan el hogar desde afuera.

Además ofrece una gran ventaja a las personas que viven en apartamentos, ya que cada vez que un vecino fumiga, "sus cucarachas" invaden los apartamentos aledaños. Es más, le hacemos un favor a la comunidad, ya que también ayudamos a eliminar las que habitan en la casa de nuestros vecinos.

Maria G. Ochomogo, Ph.D., es Gerente de Proyectos en el laboratorio de "Combat". Para mayor información sobre "Combat SuperBait" por favor escriba a: Combat SuperBait Insecticide, 55 Union Street, San Francisco, CA 94111.

Consejos, Sugerencias y Folletos

(NU) - Para vestirse bien en la época navideña no necesita invertir demasiado. "Hit or Miss," la tienda principal de ropa a precios módicos de Estados Unidos, ofrece sugerencias en su boletín gratuito "Latest Hits." Escriba a Hit or Miss, Dept. NU, P.O. Box 335, Belmont, MA 02178, o llame al 1-800-94-STYLE para saber la localización de la tienda "Hit or Miss" más cercana a usted. (News USA)

• Para obtener un folleto gratuito de los eventos principales a los que puede asistir usando la "motorcoach," escriba a American Bus Association, Dept. NU, 1100 New York Ave., N.W., Suite 1050, Washington, D.C. 20005-3934. (News USA)

• Para obtener un folleto sobre artesanía auténtica de los Indígenas Nativos de América, escriba a Wichapi Vision, 243 Main St., Chadron, NE 69337. (News USA)

• Información sobre control en el manejo del automóvil está incluida en un nuevo panfleto gratuito disponible a través de Car Care Council, Department RC, One Grande Lake Drive, Port Clinton, OH 43452. (News USA)

• Consejos sobre como abrir botellas con seguridad y otra información que le ayudará a entender el misterio de los vinos está disponible en un libro gratuito para el consumidor de "Domaine Chandon." Escriba a Sparkler Sense, Domaine Chandon, Yountville, CA 94599. (News USA)

• "Las Medicinas y Usted: Guía Para Personas Mayores," revela como usar las medicinas sin prescripción de forma correcta y segura. Para obtener una copia, escriba al Council on Family Health, P.O. Box 307, Coventry, CT 06238. (News USA)

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include Karate programs in Austin and a rope skipping program in El Paso.

As to the proposals, Chapman stated that Letters of Award were being prepared for release by Friday, June 5 and program startup would be June 8, 1998, after the deadline of June 1. Chapman stated that in response to one of the questions posed in the previous article by El Editor, the proposed programs are being separated by fiscal years so that adaptations may be made for activities in FY99.

In regards to the length of time imposed by TDPRS for public notice, election and appointment of committees, program development, proposal development, evaluation of proposals, submittal of proposals to TDPRS, review, revision, and approval of proposals by TDPRS, and preparation of startup; the time frame (approximately 120) was considered by many observers to be extremely short and difficult to accomplish. Thus, the opinion and suspicion that real input and participation by the 79415 community was not inherent in the original objective of the program.

As a comparison, we can review the Charter School Program, also auspiced by the State and under mandate by the Legislature. After passage by the Legislature, The following stages ensued:

- A) Guidelines released on September 1, 1997
- B) Workshop for potential proposers conducted throughout the state and in Lubbock on October 19, 1997
- C) Proposals due in Austin by January 6, 1998
- D) Review by TEA staff and approval of proposals by State Board of Education by March 6, 1998.
- E) Preparation for startup and initiation of program by Sept. 1998.

Using rough calculations, the Charter School program with budgets of \$300,000 to \$500,000 required more than 300 days to evolve. The Youth

Program with a near 3/4 million dollar budget (\$700,000) required on around 150 days to complete. Those who have worked with the proposal process would tell you that the former time frame is more conducive to the proper development for a program of such magnitude.

In reference to the question about the coordinator reporting to the Fiscal Agent, Caprock Home Health, Chapman stated that for fiscal, legal, and accounting purposes, individuals hired for the program need to report to the entity that legally is responsible for the contract and in the "strictest sense fo the word, the steering committee in advisory", or in other words, the committee has no authority or power to decide issues but only to recommend.

This pretty much answers questions 2, 3, 4, and 5 posed in the previous article of El Editor. The questions that remain to be answered have probably have to be asked by all the organization who were turned down and hopefully the community. Let's hop they don't refer you to someone else.

Nationality From Page 1

immigrants are becoming increasingly important in shaping not only the future of the United States but of their native countries.

(Patricia Guadalupe covers Capitol Hill for Hispanic Link News Service.

Viene de la pagina una (1)

detalles, tratando no solamente de conectarse a una base electoral potencialmente grande, sino también de fortalecer los vínculos con lo que se ha convertido en una base económica importante.

En muchos casos, las remesas que se efectúan desde los Estados Unidos representan una parte importante del presupuesto de un país latinoamericano. Los inmigrantes hispanos están llegando a ser cada vez más importantes, al dar forma no sólo al futuro de los Estados Unidos, sino al de sus naciones de origen.

LA HISTORIA:

Aquella noche, Jesús Amaya compró su boleto de LOTTO Texas cuatro minutos antes de que cerraran las ventas para el sorteo. Quince minutos después, igualó los seis números ganadores. Esa noche hubo sólo un ganador en el sorteo de LOTTO Texas: Jesús Amaya.

EL DINERO:
\$23,678,897

LOS NÚMEROS:
35 40 41 44 45 46

TIEMPO ENTRE COMPRAR EL BOLETO Y GANAR:
34 Minutos



MÁS DE 290 MILLONARIOS Y LA CUENTA SIGUE.

Compré un boleto cuatro minutos antes de que cerraran.

Y en menos de treinta minutos gané \$23.6 millones.



Flamenco Dreams

Fred Benedetti and George Svoboda have been playing together for over ten years in Europe, Canada, Mexico, and the United States. They are known as engaging and entertaining performers whose tunes can stir up emotions in the deepest corners of the soul. Their music ranges from peaceful melancholy to cascades of furious flamenco rasgueados. They are not only performers, but have also gained recognition as composers and arrangers of music. Their music has won them consistent praise from audiences, and musicians alike.

Last year, the duo gained fame for their inclusion on Narada Records' *Gypsy Soul* compilation. Last winter, Benedetti/Svoboda performed in San Diego's Old Globe production of Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*. Under the direction of Tony Award-winning director Jack O'Brien, they wrote, arranged and performed the music for this successful play. The duo's Domo Records' debut, *Flamenco Dreams*, carries on the tradition begun with their two prior CD's, *Scirocco-Desert Wind*, and *Zepher* on the SBE label, presenting a mouth-watering blend of multicultural textures.

Japan-born Fred Masataka Benedetti is professor of music at Grossmont College and San Diego State University. In addition to teaching, he maintains a busy performing schedule. Fred has

worked as a studio musician for fifteen years. His playing is featured on numerous CD's, film soundtracks and TV commercials. Fred has performed with the San Diego Symphony, the San Diego Opera, the American Ballet Company, Luciano Pavarotti and Dave Brubeck. He has studied guitar with Christopher Parkening, Celin and Pepe romero, and was chosen from a world-wide audition to study with Maestro Andres Segovia in an international master class in 1986. He has performed for dignitaries such as the King and Queen of Malaysia and Mikhail Gorbachev.

A native Czechoslovakian, George Jiri Svoboda was the first prize winner in the Guitar Competition of the city of Kromeriz in 1975. He has been heard in recital in Czechoslovakia, Germany, Spain, Hungary, Austria and the United States. His music is rooted in the folk traditions of Eastern Europe and his transcriptions have won him consistent praise. As founder of the Second Avenue Klezmer Ensemble, he has performed throughout Southern California. George performed for President and Mrs. Clinton at the Hotel de Coronado. George has taught at the San Diego City Schools as an artist in residence, and as a guitar instructor at Mesa College.

Hernandez Gets Call To Start With Yanks

By CLAIRE SMITH

Orlando Hernandez, the pitcher who defected from Cuba in December with an adventurous high-seas escape, came tantalizingly close Tuesday to achieving his goal of reaching the major leagues. But his highly anticipated debut, unnecessary last night, will come tonight.

Hernandez, who has been playing in the Yankees' minor league system, was brought to Yankee Stadium and told to be ready to pitch in case the pain in David Wells's left shoulder kept him from starting. Wells was able to pitch, but now a minor injury to David Cone's pitching hand will give Hernandez his first major league start.

General Manager Brian Cashman said after the game that Cone was bitten by his mother's dog and will have to miss his scheduled start Wednesday against Tampa Bay. So, Hernandez is starting in Cone's place.

Wells, meanwhile, pitched eight innings Tuesday night and Derek Jeter hit a three-run homer as the Yankees beat the Chicago White Sox, 6-3.

Pitching in Yankee Stadium will be the realization of the dream Hernandez envisioned when he set out to sea with seven countrymen last Dec. 26. After a harrowing journey in which they sustained themselves on crabs, the defectors were rescued by the United States Coast Guard and delivered to the Bahamas.

Not long after, Hernandez, the

older brother of Florida Marlins pitcher Liván Hernandez, went to Costa Rica. While he was there, on March 6, the Yankees signed him to a four-year, \$6.6 million contract. In the minors he whet appetites by compiling a 7-1 record with Class A Tampa and Class AAA Columbus, and his promotion to the majors -- blocked by the Yankees' strong starting pitching staff -- was eagerly awaited. But the uncertainty over Wells, and now Cone's injury, has put the right-hander on baseball's biggest stage.

Still, the Yankees tried to keep Hernandez's introduction to the major leagues a muted one. The team was cautious and about bringing the pitcher aboard, having learned its lesson a year ago when its organized coronation of Hideki Irabu nearly smothered the Japanese pitcher. The announcement of his promotion came early in the day Tuesday and was low key, and he was shielded from the news media before the game because of the possibility that he might pitch.

Hernandez shared a few quiet words with his teammates, coaches and Manager Joe Torre, saying tentative hellos in English while conversing mostly in Spanish with the Yankees' large contingent of Hispanic players.

"There's a buzz in the air," Yankees catcher Joe Girardi said as the crowd of reporters swelled in the Yankees clubhouse because of the mere possibility that Hernandez might pitch.

There was a buzz, not to

mention genuine appreciation of Hernandez, the person as well as the pitcher. Deprived of the right to play baseball after Liván defected, Hernandez, whose age has been estimated from 28 to 32, broke from his internal exile and made a decision not many Yankees could even contemplate.

"He's a brave man," Jose Cardenal, the Yankees' first-base coach and fellow Cuban who left his country as a legal immigrant equipped with a visa in 1961. "If I was in his shoes, I don't feel I would jump into a little fishing boat and risk my life. When you're desperate you'll do anything. God bless him, he was desperate."

"All of us who have dreams sacrifice something sooner or later," said Torre, "but in baseball where age is so important, you have to make that decision to go for it. It's scary when the known is scarier than the unknown. It must have been horrible over there."

Hernandez would follow not only his brother but celebrated Cubans like Tony Perez, Luis Tiant and Cardenal. "What I would really like to see is El Duque face Arroyo," Costabile said, referring to Rolando Arroyo, the young Cuban defector who know anchors the rotation of the Tampa Bay Devil Rays, the expansion team that will make its debut at Yankee Stadium Wednesday night.

Such are the dreams already associated with Hernandez. The Yankees cannot prevent such anticipation. They can only attempt to better control it than they did last year with Irabu, proceeding slowly rather than sensationally.

So even before Wells warmed up and was judged ready to go, Torre was laying out the thinking on Hernandez. Even if the Cuban had been activated, and had pitched brilliantly, Torre said, "I think this is just the one start. There's still no spot for him."

Revancha JC-Miguel Gonzalez En Mes de Junio on EU



Julio César Chávez

El sonorense Julio Cesar Chavez dijo que volvera a pelear con Miguel Angel Gonzalez el proximo 6 de junio, y sea en Los Angeles, California; Las Vegas, Nevada o incluso en esta capital.

Cansado por lo fragoroso del duelo ante Miguel Angel Gonzalez por la corona vacante superligera del CMB que termino en la capital del pais en la plaza de toros Mexico con un empate, Chavez con el ojo izquierdo practica mente cerrado, menciona que a el le gustaria que la pelea de revancha contra Miguel Angel se realizara en Culiacan, "entre mi gente y creo que aqui no me gana ni aunque los jueces lo

ayuden", dijo en tono bromista.

Indico que aun se mantienen los planes para enfrentar al estadounidense Oscar de la Hoya, ya que el "Golden Boy" lo necesita, muy a pesar que el monarca welter del CMB dijo en la ciudad de Mexico al termino de "La Guerra", que no daria la revancha a Chavez.

"Oscar de la Hoya me necesita, yo meto mas gente a todos los escenarios que el, por lo que creo que ess el quien deberia estar preocupado por enfrentarme a la brevedad posible", acoto JC.

Aseguro que el resultado final de su combate no le agrado, ya que considero que hizo lo mejor sobre el cuadrilatero, aunque reconocio que no se aplico con la contundencia necesaria para ganar a Miguel Angel.

Dijo que por momentos sintio ligeras molestias en su codo operado, y considero que la estrategia de Miguel Angel cerra golpearlo en esa zona para disminuirlo, pero que afortunadamente nunca lo consiguio y pudo terminar la contenda en buen nivel.

LULAC Reading Program

The League of United Latin American Citizen (LULAC) #263 and Sponsors have teamed together to help young children develop good reading skills.

"Young Readers," developed by the LULAC National Educational Service Centers is a six-week summer program which provides elementary age students (grades 1-3) an opportunity to experience enjoyable reading activities that instill a love for reading. McWhorter Elementary School, provides a reading teacher Hilda Almaraz to direct the program. Support of the local business community and parental involvement are central to the success of the program.

"Young Readers," encourages children to make reading a life-long habit. Participants meet twice each week and engage in research-based activities that help children build

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concepts, develop understanding of the reading process, and experience the joy of reading. Ultimately, the program is designed for students to improve their overall school performance.

The public is invited to our opening celebration on June 2nd at McWhorter Elementary Library at 10:00a.m.

For more information contact Janie Hernandez at 793-5343.

Help Wanted

Nalco/Exxon Energy Chemicals, L.P. currently has an opening for an Oilfield Treating Technician to work in the Levelland, Texas area.

The successful applicant will have at least three years experience driving and operating a diesel truck with an excellent driving and work record. he will have a current CDL drivers license with HAZMAT endorsement and chemical handling experience.

We are looking for an individual who is self-motivated and is customer oriented.

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Send Resume to: P.O. Box 61377
Larry Fulwider Midland, Tx 79711
Nalco/Exxon Energy Chemicals, L.P.

Help Wanted

Executive Director Market Lubbock, Inc., the economic development agency for the Lubbock area is seeking applications for the Executive Director's position. Minimum requirements include an undergraduate degree and at least five years of professional experience in business or public administration. Preference given to Masters Degree and level of business experience. Works closely with a seven member board of directors appointed by the Lubbock City Council. Responsible for development and implementation of marketing and strategic plans. To receive complete list of job requirements and position description contact Debbie Iseral at 749-4500. Applicants will be asked to submit resume and three references.

Ask Betty

Dear Betty, Main dish recipes found in magazines and cook-books frequently use olive oil. How is it different from vegetable oil? Can I use it in muffins or my favorite carrot cake?



Larkspur, CA

Uncap your olive oil! It's wonderful stuff, and you can substitute olive oil for vegetable oil in any recipe in equal proportion. But note: it's better to use light olive oils for baking. Every olive oil has a definite character, ranging in taste from light to lush, very much like the distinctions among wines. The finest quality, with the most complex flavor, is called extra virgin and is made from the first pressing of the olives. Olive oil called virgin is made from the second pressing or is a blend of several oils and has higher acidity and a more bland flavor. "Light" olive oil is closest to vegetable oil in flavor and color. (By the way, light as used here does not mean lower in fat.) The filtration process for this light oil also gives it a higher smoke point than the other types, so it's better for higher-heat frying. Use extra-virgin olive oil for cooking over low and medium heat and in salad dressing and marinades or simply to drizzle over a finished dish. Although no lower in fat than other types of oil, olive oil is high in monounsaturated fat and is often recommended over saturated fat.

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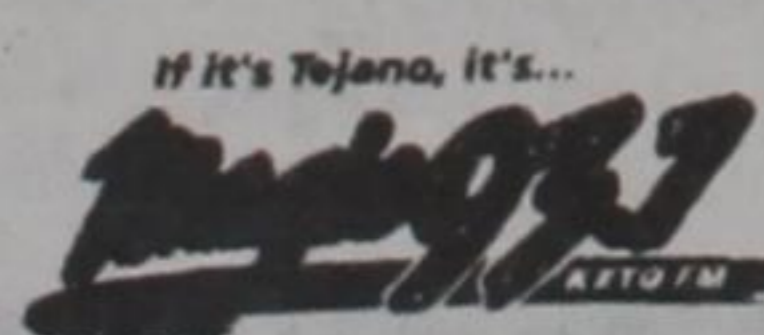
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Akinwande Looks For Redemption Against Holyfield



By TIMOTHY W. SMITH

NEW YORK -- For many American boxing fans, Henry Akinwande is known chiefly as the boxer who was disqualified for excessive clinching in his title fight against Lennox Lewis last July 12. There are few cardinal sins in boxing, but refusing to fight, which many consider an act of cowardice, is one of them.

So as Akinwande heads into his second heavyweight championship bout in 11 months, the popular thinking is that Evander Holyfield will mop up the Madison Square Garden ring with him on Saturday night -- if Akinwande does not run away first.

The fight will be broadcast on pay-per-view by Showtime Event Television.

"I think you're in for a surprising fight," said Emanuel Steward, Holyfield's former trainer, who became Akinwande's trainer after Don Turner had to decide between training Holyfield or Akinwande for this fight. "He's not coming to run. He's coming to fight."

There is nothing in Akinwande's background to suggest a lack of desire. He defied his strong-willed father to become a boxer, and was disowned by him. He worked at a McDonald's and was a street sweeper in London's Trafalgar Square to support himself en route to making the British Olympic boxing team in 1988. As a professional, he went to Germany twice to fight Axel Schulz, losing a controversial decision the first time

and winning a unanimous decision the second time. They were both tough fights. And he won the World Boxing Organization heavyweight championship with a third-round knockout of Jeremy Williams in 1996.

No one is quite sure what prompted him to clinch Lewis to the point of being disqualified.

"I never asked him," Turner said. "Whatever he said, it wouldn't have made a difference. I kept telling him to fight. He didn't."

Akinwande (33-1-1) said he is not embarrassed by the disqualification.

"If you look back at the fight you'll see that I wasn't the one who initiated all of the holding," he said.

He cannot believe that that single incident can cloud people's opinion of him as a boxer, raise questions about his courage and cast such a large shadow over his career two fights after the fact. He defeated Orlin Norris Jr. in his last fight, a World Boxing Association bout to determine the No. 1 contender to fight Holyfield.

"There have been a lot of people, since I've been boxing, that say that I'm not good enough," Akinwande said. "I use that to motivate myself."

Akinwande's life is full of motivational material.

He was born in Dulwich, England. His father, Joseph, was in the import/export business and moved the family back to Lagos, Nigeria, when Akinwande was 7. When he was 14, Akinwande fell in love with boxing. But his father

wanted him to go to college to take over the family business.

"I grew up in Africa, where if you try to go into sports you're an outcast," Akinwande said. "Also, if your dad told you to do something, you did it."

Akinwande said that when his father found out he was working out at a local gym, he came to the place and found him.

"He nearly killed me," Akinwande said. "But that only made me more determined to box."

Akinwande, 27, said his father disowned him, telling him that if he left home he could never come back. Akinwande left, traveling back to England and settling in the south London suburb where he was born. He joined a boxing club called Lynn and set about making himself into a successful amateur boxer.

Akinwande secretly kept in touch with his mother, Josephine, by telephone calls and letters. But he did not speak to his father for five years after he left home.

While in London, he supported himself with odd jobs. Meanwhile, his boxing skills were improving. He won an amateur boxing championship, equivalent to the American Golden Gloves, and he made the British Olympic team, fighting in the 1988 Games in

Seoul, South Korea. He did not win a medal, and he turned pro in 1989. It would be nearly 10 years before he lost another boxing match.

As his pro career took off in England, Akinwande made money. He returned to Lagos, but he did not set foot in his old home. Instead, he built his own.

Eventually, his father came to his home, and the two men reconciled a few years ago.

"I think his friends started talking to him," Akinwande said. "They said they would like to have a son like me. They said: 'Your son would not have made this much money by going to school and working in your business. Your son is richer than you. How do you measure success?'"

Feeling overshadowed in London by other heavyweights like Lewis, Frank Bruno and Herbie Hide, Akinwande made another move in 1994. This time he came to America to fight. He signed with the promoter Don King and settled in Tallahassee, Fla. He now lives in Orlando.

Things were going smoothly until he was disqualified for hugging Lewis.

Holyfield represents his chance for redemption.

"When people say I don't have any heart, I don't have any guts, they don't know," Akinwande said. "If they had lived through what I have lived through, then they would realize how much determination and courage I have. They would be with me."

Vinicio Castilla En La Cumbre de Su Carrera

El pelotero mexicano Vinny Castilla esta en camino de tener otra gran temporada con los Rocallosos de Colorado al entrar en gran competencia en el beisbol de las Grandes Ligas.

La aactual campana ha sido tan buena para el mexicano que el diario El Nuevo Herald de Miami lo nombro en su edicion deportiva "El Latino

de la Semana" y afirmo que va por el mismo camino que en 1996 y 1997 cuando logro 40 jonrones, 113, carreras impulsadas y un promedio de bateo de .304.

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Sports Authority and Lubbock Motels and Hotels to help make the Texas SuperCup/Menudazo Festival as much a success as possible.

"Every year we try to make the Menudazo Festival a Family Festival including sports and activities for the whole family. This year we plan to double our efforts to have families have a good time when they visit Lubbock.

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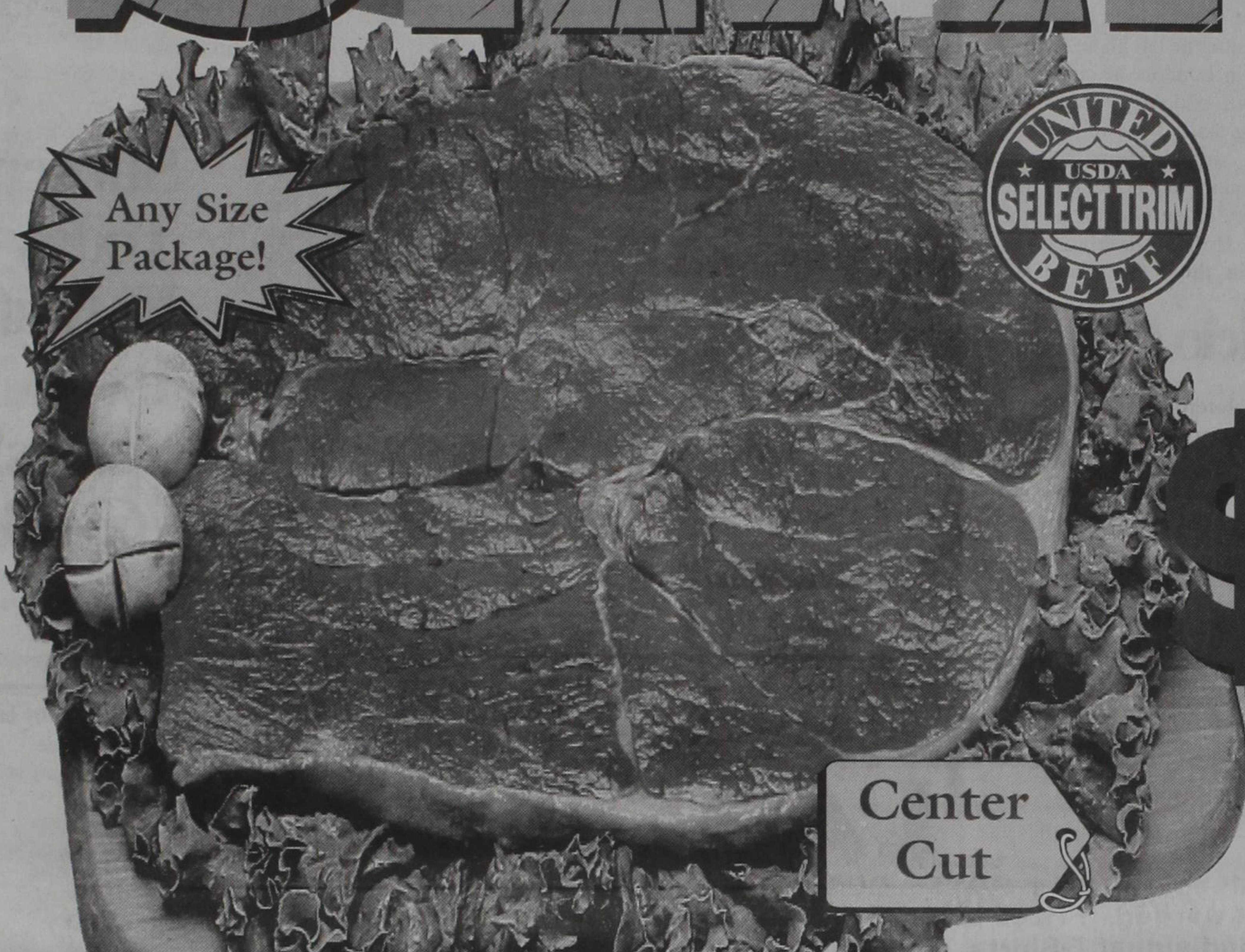
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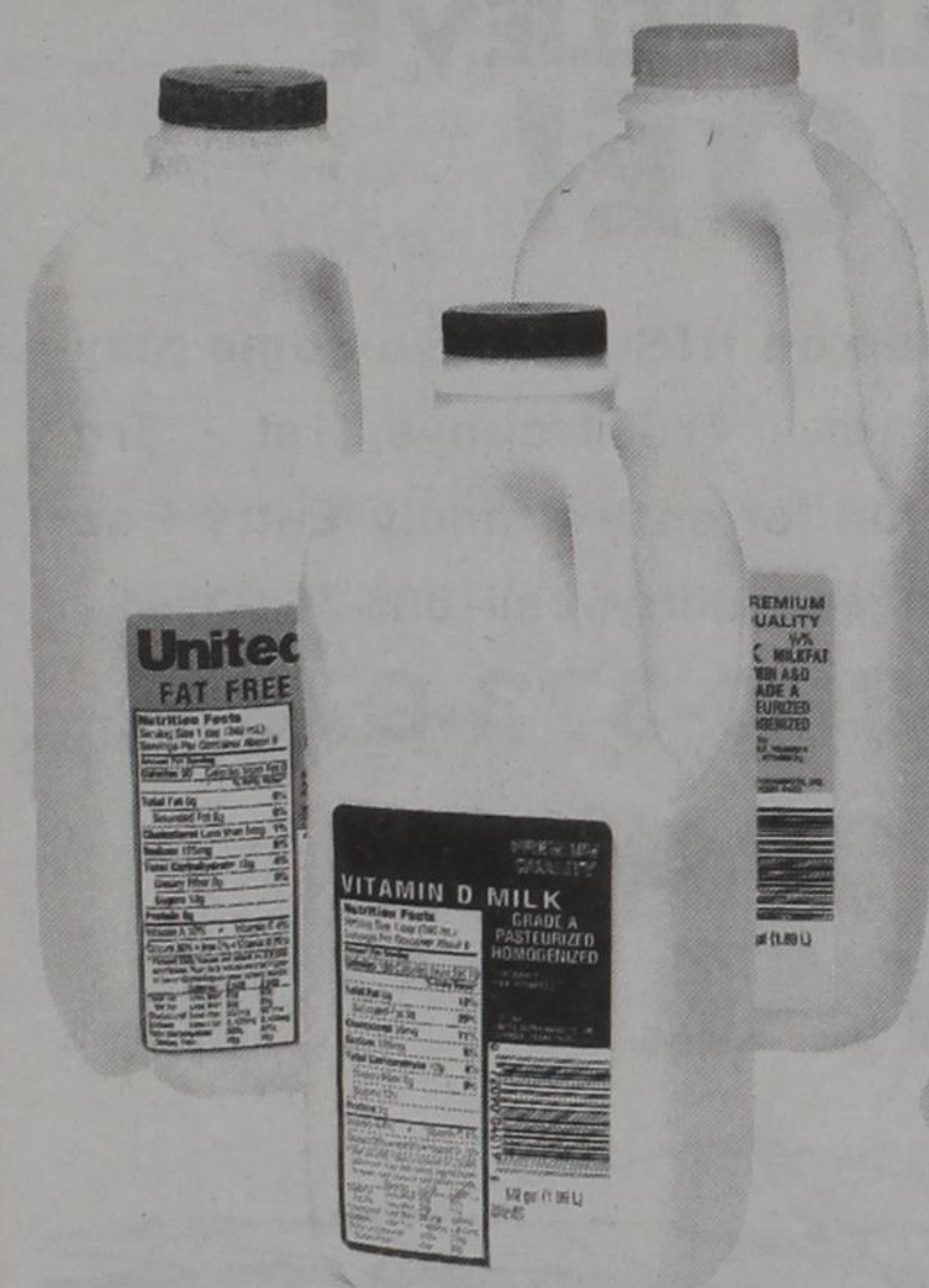
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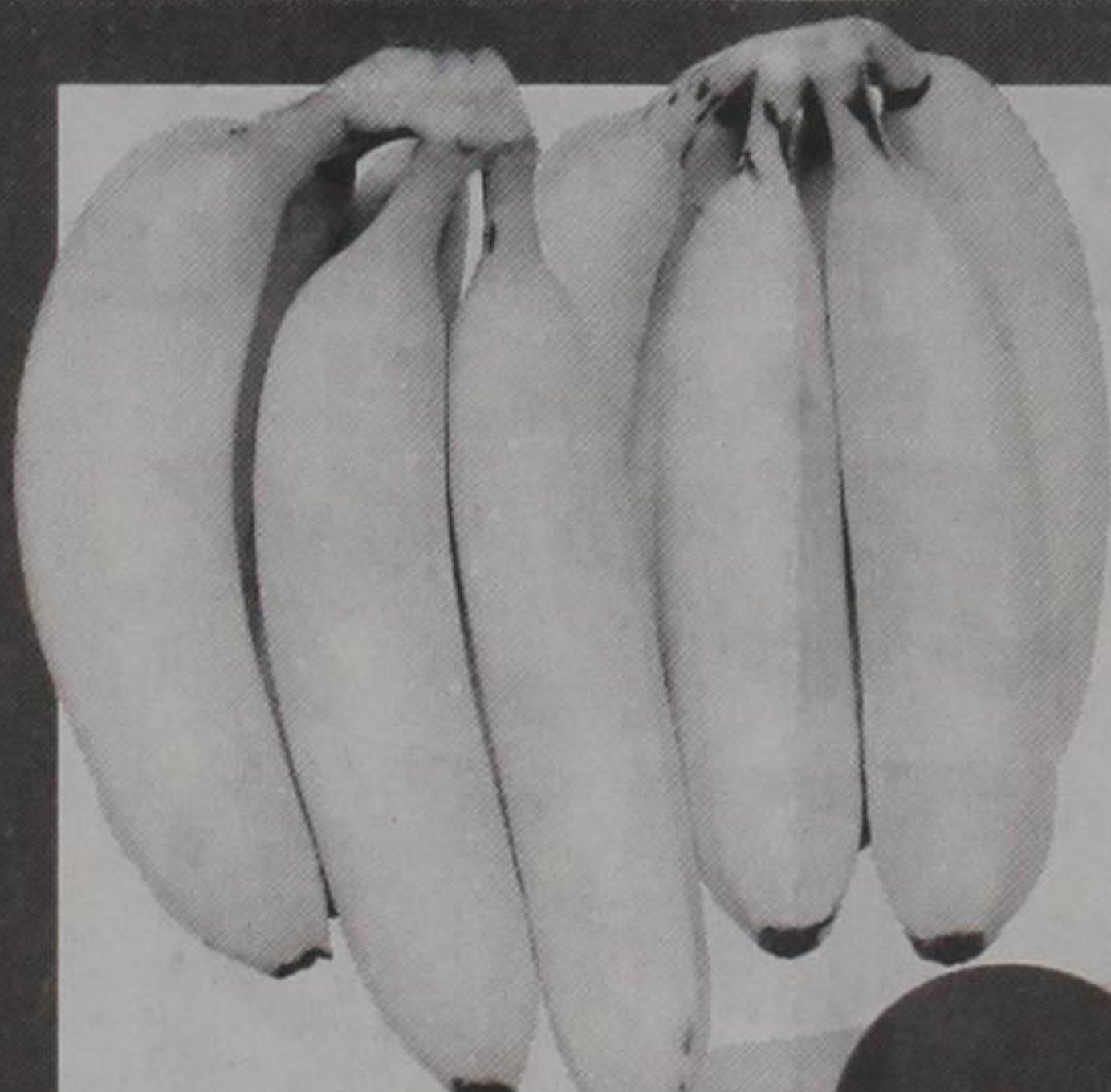
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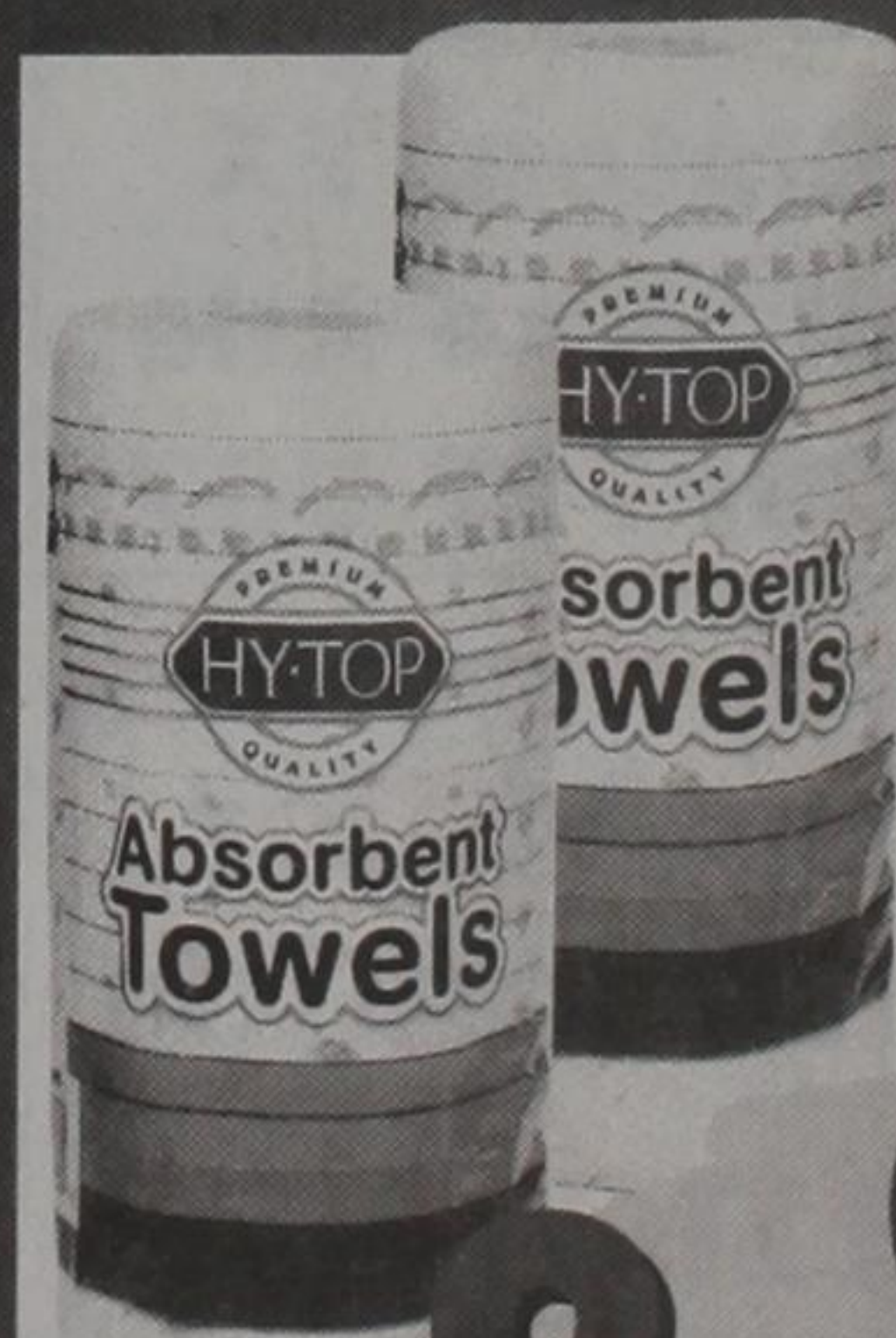
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