

First Thanksgiving Was In Texas, Not Plymouth

El Oeste De Tejas - May 1, 1598 - Spanish explorer Juan de Onate yesterday gathered 400 pilgrims he was leading north from Chihuahua, Mexico, and celebrated what is thought to be the first Thanksgiving on what is now United States soil.

Onate, who had been given approval to colonize the southwestern U.S. by Spain, had just finished crossing the arid desert south of what is now El Paso when the 400 settlers and 6000 - to - 7000 head of cattle finally reached the Rio Grande River.

According to a scribe traveling with the group, several horses drank until their bellies burst.

After the initial celebration in finding water, Onate moved the colonist up the river a few miles, perhaps to within the present city limites of El Paso, Texas, and today (April 30, 1598) celebrated a Thanksgiving complete with pomp and religious ceremonies.

"Fish were taken from the Rio Grande, a few head of livestock were slaughtered, wild fowl were shot from the skies," notes El Paso



JUAN DE ONATE claimed all lands fed by the Rio Grande as the property of Spain after the first Thanksgiving celebrated on what is now U.S. soil. Celebration is recreated the last Sunday of April

Historian Leon Metz.

The celebration included huge bonfires that lit the border sky as the meal was cooked. According to the sources, mass baptisms took place of local Suma and Manso Indians.

The Thanksgiving celebration was followed by the performance of a play written and performed in what is now the United States.

A journalist travelling with the expedition, which was exploring a route through the northern pass to the new country, noted that after the mass and drama (which enacted the advent of missionaries to America), "the entire group began celebrating with great joy and mirth. The horseman gathered in their most gala attire with splendid accoutrements and glistening arms," he noted. "The entire army was drawn up in formation, and in the

presence of the multitude the governor solemnly took possession of all the land drained by the Rio Grande."

Further reports from the scene noted that Onate placed a cross on a tree and performed this ceremony known as "La Toma," the "taking of possession," in which he declared all lands watered by the Rio Grande del Norte to be the sole possession of God and King Philip of Spain.

King Philip was not immediately available for comment and did not return phone calls.

Later land claimed by Spain became Mexico, and possession of the turf in question was later transferred of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in one of many shrewd land deals that Americas have become famous for including the purchase of the Island of Manhattan, the Louisiana Purchase and the dealings that lead towards the acquisition of what is now the State of Alaska.

The Onate Thanksgiving has been documented and submitted as proof that the Spanish beat the Pilgrims to the punch and pumpkin pie over two decades before the later even set for on Plymouth Rock.

In modern history, the First Thanksgiving celebrated is reenacted annually on the last Sunday in April on the Chamizal National Memorial grounds in El Paso, Texas.

Happy Thanksgiving - Have a Nice Day With Your Family

"El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz."
"Respect for the Rights of Others is Peace"
Lic. Benito Juarez

EL EDITOR

Vol XXII No. 9

Week of November 26 thru December 2, 1998

Lubbock, Texas

Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers

Top Law Schools Still Rank Among Latino 'Dirty Dozen'

By Ronald Sal Panuco

Not a single Hispanic is teaching in a tenure-track position at some of the more prestigious law schools in the United States -- including Harvard, Yale and Columbia universities -- according to the 12th annual "Dirty Dozen" report issued by the Hispanic

National Bar Association.

"We consider them the worst offenders because they are located in regions with large Hispanic populations, or they are high-profile universities having the means to hire Hispanic faculty but are not doing so," said University of Houston professor

THE "DIRTY DOZEN" LIST OF LAW SCHOOLS

- Yale University
- Harvard University
- Columbia University
- New York University
- State University of New York at Buffalo
- Duke University
- University of Pennsylvania
- University of Washington
- DePaul University
- Northwestern University
- Baylor University
- Cornell University



Michael Olivas, who chairs the HNBA professor committee.

This year marks the first time since HNBA began to evaluate law schools that it has not removed a single school from the previous year's list. A law school is removed from the list when at least one Latino or Latina is hired for a tenure-track faculty position.

HNBA president Lillian Apodaca explained, "It appears that despite our efforts, these schools are hardcore resisters. Some have never had a Hispanic, and we will redouble both our 'shaming' efforts and our attempts to produce highly qualified attorneys for law faculties."

Harvard, Yale, Columbia and New York University have been on the list since the tracking began. Hispanic Link contacted Harvard and Columbia Law Schools. Spokespersons for both mentioned names of Hispanics who teach there, but only one of the professors, Harvard Law's Einer Elhauge, of South American descent, is currently tenure-track.

Harvard Law spokesperson Michael Chmura said that the school "will continue to work hard toward increasing its faculty diversity overall." He pointed out that the school founded the nationally recognized Latino Law Review, a journal highlighting Hispanic scholarship in law.

According to Olivas, who prepared the list, there are 140 Hispanic faculty members -- out of 6,500 law professors nationally -- spread among 80 of the 170 law schools nationwide, and only a few work at schools in areas with large Latino populations. (The list does not include the 100 tenured or tenure-track Latino professors teaching in law schools in Puerto Rico.)

Olivas pointed out that there are only two Latino professors at the University of Miami law school. Another example, he said, is the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, which did not have a single Hispanic faculty member in its law school until last year, when it hired David Cruz as a full-time associate professor. Cruz is a New York University law school graduate and former Washington, D.C., circuit law clerk.

"When a school in Los Angeles doesn't have a single Latino professor, then you know there's something wrong," said Olivas.

He contended that due to the notoriety of the list, 40 Hispanic faculty have been hired at law schools formerly on the list. "We've been persistent, high-profile and very professional about it."

The list stimulates the demand, he added. "And we (HNBA) help provide candidates to address it by holding workshops, along with the American Association of Law Schools, in the past 12 years (since the list was started) on how to become a law professor."

The HNBA also has a workshop, held at its annual convention, that teaches recent law school graduates how to become judicial clerks.

Clerking for a judge is considered an entree into prestigious positions in the profession from where law school faculty are recruited.

According to the HNBA, the law schools with the best records are St. Mary's University in San Antonio, with nine Latino faculty members, and the University of New Mexico, with six Hispanics on the law school faculty. St. Mary's is one of two law schools with a Hispanic Dean, Bill Piatt. The other, Daniel Rodriguez, is Dean at the University of San Diego in California.

How important is it to have Latinas and Latinos on law school faculties?

Jessica Montoya, aide to Eleanor Holmes Norton, the District of Columbia's congressional representative, is a 1996 graduate of the University of New Mexico's School of Law, where Antonette Cedillo Lopez and Margaret Montoya served on the faculty.

Her response: "For me it was very important to have Latina role models who spoke Spanish and looked like me. I felt comfortable approaching them with questions and for mentoring. It gave me a lot more confidence."

(Ronald Sal Panuco is a reporter with Hispanic Link News Service in Washington, D.C.)
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News Briefs

San Diego, California, Nov 23 (EFE).- The San Diego District Attorney's Office presented a composite bill aimed at punishing immigration officials who defraud illegal aliens.

The Immigration Fraud Initiative includes legislation protecting human rights and immigrant and consumer rights, said the federal prosecutor in the California border region, Charles La Bella.

The bill was designed this week, after a woman was found guilty of defrauding illegal immigrants earlier this year by passing herself off as a U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) inspector. Valerie Peña promised to legalize the immigration status of her victims until federal authorities and Mexican diplomats acted on dozens of complaints filed at the Mexican consulate in San Diego.

The District Attorney's Office proved Peña embezzled at least 99 people - more cases are under investigation - who paid her an average of 2,400 dollars each to make sure they would get their legal residence.

When the illegal immigrants demanded what they had been promised, Peña threatened to report them to the INS and have them deported.

La Bella said the new laws will punish people like Peña "because traditional sanctions have occasionally been ineffective with these types of criminals."

San Diego Prosecutor Casey Gwinn urged other illegal immigrants who have been victims of similar frauds to report them through a local telephone number: (619) 235-TIPS.

Peña will be sentenced next February and faces at least five years in prison. This is the first time that federal and local authorities have moved to punish illegal immigrant fraud in San Diego County.

Carter and Aylwin to Oversee Venezuelan Elections

Washington, Nov 23 (EFE).- Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and ex-Chilean President Patricio Aylwin will be part of a delegation of international observers that will oversee the Venezuelan elections on Dec. 6.

A 26-person delegation from the Carter Center was invited to Venezuela by the highest electoral court of that country, and with the support of current President Rafael Caldera and the main presidential candidates in the elections. The Carter Center is comprised of 32 former presidents or prime ministers of the Americas.

The delegation will also include former U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady and former Bolivian President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada. The European Union, the Organization of American States and other non-governmental organizations will also send a team of observers to the Venezuelan elections.

Carter said it is an honor to take part in the Venezuelan electoral process and added, "We are completely neutral regarding the outcome of the elections, but we support the democratic process."

Corpses Still Being Found, Virus Threatening Tegucigalpa

Tegucigalpa, Nov 23 (EFE).- Nearly one month after Hurricane Mitch devastated Honduras, dead bodies are still being found, epidemics are on the rise, and the deadly Hanta virus is looming as the latest threat to the people of Tegucigalpa.

Bodies continue to be found as earth, water and mud displaced by the hurricane is cleaned up throughout the nation. Downtown Tegucigalpa is still an artificial lake of putrid water held back by a dike made of debris from the flooding of a hill at whose feet a shantytown once existed, now mostly washed away.

The only remains of the shantytown are the shells of a few homes, the rest having been washed away by the Rio Grande or Choluteca River.

In addition to the human remains, dozens of dead animals including cattle and horses are being uncovered.

Public Works and Transportation Minister Tomas Lozano said the situation in the capital continues to be "very grave" because of the lake of stagnant water in downtown Tegucigalpa.

Public Health Vice Minister Eliethe Giron stated that a new health alert has been declared, with the appearance of the deadly Hanta virus, which is fatal and can be transmitted by rodents.

Hanta virus infections display symptoms similar to hemorrhagic dengue and leptospirosis, which are plaguing parts of the country. In addition to causing nausea, vomiting, headaches and bleeding, the Hanta virus also attacks the kidneys and the lungs.

Clinton Delays Social Security Plan

President Clinton has no plans for now to send Congress a blueprint for fixing Social Security, despite a fresh challenge from a key House Republican who says specifics from Clinton may be "the only real hope" for an overhaul next year.

The administration is expected to face renewed pressure Thursday from the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee to come up with specifics. The panel oversees Social Security, and its chairman, Rep. Bill Archer, R-Texas, is holding its first hearing on the retirement program's future since the Nov. 3 elections.

Congress Increases Special Education Funding

Congress has increased funding for the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) state grants program by \$509 million, up to \$4.3 billion for the new fiscal year.

This increase in the state grant program will trigger a provision in the IDEA law that will allow schools to use 20% of the funds above the \$4.1 billion level to fund general education programs. Funding for the IDEA Part C Early Intervention program also received an increase, up \$20 million to \$370 million.



Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

Here in Lubbock the leading conversation piece last week was the arrest of the Hampton Coaches by Lubbock police. Our headline story "Do All Blacks Look the Same to Lubbock Police?" was discussed in Citibus, laundromats, supermarkets, pool halls and

even on the Dixon Platt Show.

Jim Spencer a columnist for The Hampton Daily Press headlined his recent column as "A Texas-sized screw-up" as he referred to what happened last week to the Hampton women's basketball coaches.

Lubbock's attitude toward blacks was brought to the attention of the world last week as the trio -- two, Patricia Bibbs and Vanetta Kelso, Coaches of the Hampton university basketball team and the third, Ezell Bibbs a former City Councilman -- were arrested last week by Lubbock Police as suspects in a reported scam to steal money from a Wal-Mart customer.

In hopes of perhaps trying to explain the situation, Lubbock Mayor Windy Sitton, Councilman T.J. Patterson, City Manager Bob Cass and City Attorney Anita Burgess traveled 1,700 miles to Hampton to apologize to Patricia and Ezell Bibbs and Vanetta Kelso.

"I wanted to do what I hoped someone would do for me," Sitton said, standing on a podium in the lobby of HU's Convocation Center. "I wanted to meet them personally, look in the eyes of each person and express my regret for what happened to them."

According to Spencer, "Sitton appeared genuinely troubled by charges that race played a part in the detention of Kelso and the Bibbesses, all of whom are black. "She said being branded with bigotry represents a crisis to her city. She said she hopes her trip dramatically demonstrates her city's spirit of togetherness. The gesture was as noble as it was grandiose."

Perhaps the people or at least Spencer were not fooled by the show, knowing full well the real attitudes of many in Texas toward minorities as he listened to Sitton comments. Perhaps, he as many did, knew that the statement by Sitton was not an admission of wrongdoing by our police officers.

Spencer goes on to comment of the Mayor's statement that: "The mayor carefully avoided acknowledging any mistakes by her Police Department. She said she has ordered an internal investigation of police conduct in the detention of the Bibbesses and Kelso, then quickly added: 'I do that not to incriminate our police officers. But hopefully, we can soften a blow. I have seen no evidence personally that Lubbock police officers acted unlawfully or unprofessionally.'"

Spencer states in his comments that in order to justify her comment Mayor Sitton needs to look at the situation closer -- of the background of the alleged criminals...of that the alleged criminals were given to suspicion only because of their skin color...of how the all edged criminals were identified by the witness, Elenita Hester, getting no closer than 60 feet away...of how Hester also told a Lubbock detective that Patricia Bibbs was not the other woman. Furthermore, Hester never saw a man during the attempted con yet Ezell was also taken into custody...of the fact that although they were never formally charged for anything they were held in jail for 4 hours, fingerprinted and mugshot.

"All this for being black in a Wal-Mart parking lot?" Spencer asks. "Maybe that's standard operating procedure in Lubbock. For the rest of America it raises a Texas-sized question mark that cross-country contrition can't erase."

Many have said in Lubbock that it was just a case our visitors from Hampton "being in the wrong place at the wrong time".

To me and apparently to many in the minority community -- judging by the amount of phone calls and to conversations overheard in north and east Lubbock -- this is not just a case of "being in the wrong place at the wrong time" but rather as case of what might be as Spencer says "standard operating procedure for Lubbock police"when it involves many of us in north and east Lubbock.

Hopefully the Texas-sized questions being asked by the "Americans" to whom Spencer is referring to, also includes people in Lubbock.

Have a Safe and Happy "Dia de Dar Gracias"

Las Principales Escuelas De Derecho Figuran Aún Entre La 'Docena Sucia'

Por Ronald Sal Panuco

Ni un sólo hispano está enseñando en una plaza del carril de permanencia en algunas de las más prestigiosas facultades de derecho en Estados Unidos -- incluyendo a las universidades de Harvard, Yale y Columbia -- según el duodécimo informe anual de la "Docena Sucia" publicado por la Asociación Nacional de Abogados Hispanos (HNBA en inglés).

"Las consideramos los peores infractores porque están situadas en regiones con gran porcentaje de población hispana, o bien son universidades de alto perfil que tienen los medios para contratar a profesores hispanos, pero no lo están haciendo", dijo el catedrático de la Universidad de Houston Michael Olivas, que preside el comité de profesores de la HNBA.

Este año señala la primera vez desde que la misma empezó a evaluar a las escuelas de derecho, en que la HNBA no ha quitado a una sola universidad de la relación del año anterior. Se saca de la lista a una escuela cuando por lo menos un profesor latino sea contratado para una plaza del carril de permanencia en el profesorado.

La presidenta de HNBA, Lillian Apodaca, explicó: "Parece que, a pesar de nuestras gestiones, estas escuelas son resistentes hasta la médula. Algunas nunca han tenido a ningún hispano, y redoblabamos tanto nuestras gestiones para 'avergonzarlas' como nuestras tentativas para producir abogados altamente capacitados para los profesorado de derecho".

Las universidades de Harvard, Yale, Columbia y Nueva York

han estado en la lista desde que empezó el rastreo. El Hispanic Link se comunicó con las Facultades de Derecho de Harvard y Columbia y ambas escuelas mencionaron los nombres de hispanos que enseñan en sus facultades de derecho, pero sólo uno, Einer Elhauge, de la facultad de derecho de Harvard, que es de ancestro sur-americano, es actualmente un catedrático en el carril de permanencia.

El portavoz de la Facultad de Derecho de Harvard, Miguel Chmura, dijo que la escuela "continuará trabajando arduamente para aumentar su diversidad del profesorado en general". El agregó que la escuela fundó la nacionalmente reconocida publicación "Latino Law Review", que destaca a examinar asuntos hispanos de derecho.

Según Olivas, quien preparó la lista, de los 6,500 profesores de derecho a nivel nacional, 140 son hispanos. Enseñan en 80 de las 170 facultades de derecho de todo el país, y sólo unos pocos trabajan en universidades en zonas con grandes poblaciones latinas. (La lista no incluye a los 100 profesores latinos en el carril de permanencia que enseñan en las facultades de derecho en Puerto Rico.)

Por ejemplo, señaló él, hay sólo dos catedráticos latinos en la facultad de derecho de la Universidad de Miami. Otro ejemplo, agregó él, es la Universidad del Sur de California en Los Angeles, que no tuvo un sólo profesor latino en el profesorado de su facultad de derecho sino hasta el año pasado, cuando contrató a David Cruz como profesor adjunto a tiempo completo. Cruz es graduado de la facultad de

derecho de la Universidad de Nueva York y anteriormente fue oficial legal de la corte de Washington, D.C.

"Cuando una universidad de Los Angeles no tiene un sólo profesor latino, entonces se sabe que algo anda mal", dijo Olivas.

El argumentó que, debido a la notoriedad de la lista, 40 miembros hispanos del profesorado han sido contratados en facultades de derecho que estaban antes en la lista.

"Hemos sido persistentes, de alto perfil y muy profesionales acerca del asunto".

La lista estimula a la demanda, agregó. "Y nosotros (la HNBA) ayudamos a suministrar candidatos para enfocarnos sobre el asunto, efectuando talleres de trabajo junto con la Asociación Estadounidense de Facultades de Derecho en los últimos 12 años (desde que empezó la lista) sobre el modo de llegar a ser catedrático de derecho", dijo él.

La HNBA tiene igualmente un taller de trabajo, efectuado en su convención anual, que enseña a los recién graduados de las facultades de derecho el modo de llegar a ser oficiales judiciales.

El servir de oficial para un juez es considerado una puerta de ingreso a plazas prestigiosas en la profesión, desde las cuales se recluta a los profesores de las facultades de derecho.

Según la HNBA, las facultades de derecho que tienen los mejores históricos en cuanto a contratar profesores latinos son: St. Mary's University, en San Antonio, con nueve profesores latinos; y la Universidad de Nuevo México, con seis hispanos en el profesorado en su facultad de derecho. St. Mary's es una de dos universidades con decano

hispano en la facultad de leyes, Bill Piatt. El otro, Daniel Rodríguez, es decano en la Universidad de San Diego en California. Qué tan importante es tener gente hispana en el profesorado de las facultades de leyes? Jessica Montoya, asistente a la representante Eleanor Holmes Norton, delegada por Washington, D.C. en el congreso federal, es una graduada en el 1996 de la facultad de leyes de la Universidad de Nuevo México, donde las profesoras Antonette Cedillo López y Margaret Montoya forman parte del profesorado en la facultad de leyes.

Comentó Montoya: "Para mí es muy importante tener latinas que pueden servir de ejemplos y que hablen español y sean como yo. Me sentí muy cómoda haciendo preguntas y hablándoles. Me dio mucha confianza."

LA LISTA DE LA DDOCENA SUCIAD DE LAS FACULTADES DE DERECHO

- Universidad de Yale
- Universidad de Harvard
- Universidad de Columbia
- Universidad de Nueva York
- Universidad Estatal de Nueva York en Buffalo
- Universidad de Duke
- Universidad de Pennsylvania
- Universidad de Washington
- Universidad DePaul
- Universidad Northwestern
- Universidad Baylor
- Universidad Cornell

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Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1998. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate



Sittin' Here Thinkin'

The Old Neighborhood

by Ira Cutler

Over the last ten years or so a great many public and private funders have fallen in love with the idea of funding things "at the neighborhood level." To some extent this is a reaction to the considerable disappointment felt when considering the limited progress that has been made through numerous other approaches. Previous efforts - to furnish individual treatment and remediation, to reform systems, to create new models for the field, to develop enlightened policy - have all fallen short of their goals. Whatever progress may have been made, these approaches have not ended poverty, racism, or any of the assorted social demons of our time. Some would say that many of these efforts did not even make a noticeable dent.

On the other hand, organizing efforts around "neighborhoods" may offer new hope. If nothing else, focusing on neighborhoods - which most often means low income, inner city, minority neighborhoods - has the virtue of not having been tried recently. It seems new, even if somewhat reminiscent of the Model Cities efforts of a generation ago. Further, since most new neighborhood efforts call for the inclusion of poor people in decision making processes, and sometimes advocate for a transfer of power, these efforts may give a new set of neighborhood based players a turn at bat.

Certainly we should invest in improving the social, economic and physical vitality of low income neighborhoods, but we need to be clear about what we are after. I fear that some of the recent tug towards "neighborhoods" is based on notions about neighborhoods that are sentimental, naive, and will ultimately not be helpful. For all the focus on the future of neighborhoods it is very hard to get a clear picture of what a healthy urban neighborhood would be like in that future. Instead, we all too frequently dwell on warmed over descriptions of how neighborhoods used to be, and a longing to return to the past.

Nearly everyone can describe what they do not want a neighborhood of the future to be. Neighborhoods characterized by crime, isolation, poverty, poor services, lack of economic opportunity are easy to envision and describe. Many are equally sure that the characteristics of a healthy urban neighborhood are quite different than those of a suburban neighborhood or a gentrified urban neighborhood. Gentrified neighborhoods are seen as unaffordable to poor or working class residents and their focus on restaurants, culture, and entertainment is very different than a focus on issues like personal safety and economic opportunity. Suburban neighborhoods have a different feel altogether, with lower levels of community engagement, often a population that is non-diverse and services that are a car ride, not a walk, away.

And so, when we talk about creating healthy urban neighborhoods, what are we really talking about?

Many people, especially in my generation, have a somewhat romanticized picture of how wonderful city neighborhoods used to be. This picture, for many, is at the heart of envisioning what they want for all neighborhoods, including the neighborhoods where they are now making grants. Our literature and common folklore is filled with stories of how urban neighborhoods were once a critical part of the support system that nurtured poor and immigrant families - whether from the rural South or from Europe - and provided the early social experiences for individuals who grew to national prominence. People who grew up in older urban neighborhoods all tell the same stories: how neighbors would tell their mothers if they misbehaved; how it was safe to sit outside on summer nights; how people knew each other and helped each other and how in later years they were never as connected to any community as they were to that old neighborhood.

In many of today's worst neighborhoods, older residents still remember when those neighborhoods were also places where neighbors looked out for each other, where the population was stable and extended families lived within blocks of each other for generations. Older residents speak of a time that was pre-drugs and pre-welfare, when anyone could walk the streets and play in the parks without fear.

Yet, despite the vivid pictures of today's negative neighborhoods and the positive neighborhoods of the past, is there a clear picture of a good neighborhood of the future? Are we driven by nostalgia and hoping to return to neighborhoods of the past?

It seems to me that too much has changed in our culture and economy for a "Back To The Future" model of neighborhood development to succeed. This is a very different time than the 1950's and 1960's and the neighborhoods that many of us remember so fondly. In that world most mothers did not work outside their homes and, of course, could keep an eye out for each other's kids; single parent families were rare; home ownership was within the reach of unskilled workers; people often held down jobs for the same employer for a lifetime; many people in the neighborhood worked for a common employer, lived in the neighborhood all their lives, went to the same church as their neighbors, sent their children to a neighborhood school and walked to most shopping and services.

Today, the US Census Bureau reports that one sixth of the population - nearly 43,000,000 people - moves in any given year. For renters or those in their 20's, the figures jump to nearly one third of the population moving in the last year. Nor do workers spend their lives at a single factory or working for the same employer. Instead, studies show that the median tenure for American workers is less than four years, a fourth of all workers have been with their current employer for less than a year, and the length of service statistics are continuing to trend downward. With this much movement, is the vision of a stable urban neighborhood - the one we remember - a viable one?

Many today are envisioning neighborhoods that are economically and ethnically diverse, and hope to find neighborhood strength in that diversity. Yet the old urban neighborhoods of memory were highly segregated, often by choice, and residents were tied together ethnically, linguistically, and by their common isolation from the mainstream of society. In those days people moved out of the older urban neighborhoods upon achieving economic success. Often their destination was the now frequently despised suburban communities where they could get a driveway, a backyard, and the mixed blessings of home ownership. Yet the hope of many who are funding and planning in low income neighborhoods today is that, against all history, residents of those communities will become more prosperous and yet continue to stay in the neighborhood.

How many of the attributes of those older neighborhoods - segregated, single earner families, little social or geographic mobility - should we attempt to recreate in our quest for healthier neighborhoods in the future? We seem to want tomorrow's neighborhoods to be both a lot like and a lot different from the neighborhoods of years ago.

Some of what we valued about older neighborhoods - safety and a feeling of community - is not beyond the reach of current neighborhoods, no matter how mobile, diverse and modern they have become. But in the face of so many demographic, cultural and economic changes, we will only stand a chance of getting that old neighborhood feeling back if we first of all recognize that these are new times. One thing is certain: the good urban neighborhood of 2010 will not be very much like the neighborhoods of the 1950's. Time spent trying to turn back the clock will be wasted time and scarce resources could be much better spent.

Ira Cutler, HN4072@handsnet.org, 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. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls *Standin' Here Talkin'*.

en el oleaje -- y gratis. Para los más aventureros, los botes pequeños y decrepitos se alquilaban por un almuerzo. Tripulados por vecinos de la localidad (la mayoría de los cuales nunca habían aprendido a nadar), tendían a volcarse durante una tormenta. El pez roncadador y el atún eran abundantes, cubiertos de salsa e impulsados por la cerveza, eran nuestro "coq au vin". Era difícil el distinguir a los residentes locales de los turistas. Todos usaban mahones -- pantalones de vaquero, camisetas y chanclitas. A menudo, la vestimenta descuidada de mis compa-

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The Baja I Knew

By Mary Helen Ponce

Like many Californians who have camped along the sandy beaches of Baja California Norte (as it's known to most aficionados), recent killings, said to be drug-related, including the slaying of una familia in a town south of Ensenada, come as a shock.

My image of Baja: clear skies, uncluttered beaches and summer vacations, seems incongruous with the sordid photos splayed across Mexican and U.S. newspapers and television.

Can this be the Baja I once knew? Where my children searched the safe, empty beaches for sand dollars? Where local fishermen took issue with gringos who littered the beach,

but did accept U.S. dollars for out-of-season lobster?

During the '70s and '80s, my family camped in San Quintín, south of Ensenada, a town with an interesting history. One heard stories of ships run aground in the bay. Daily the tide washed in fossilized bones and driftwood. A few shipwrecked European sailors had married local señoritas. Some families had Anglo surnames, light hair and blue eyes.

In San Quintín, Mexicans dug clams for subsistence, often, amid the grumbling of sleepy campers, they hit the beach at 4 a.m. Once the tide was out, women and children wielded clamming forks like pros; the clams were then

weighed and trucked to Ensenada.

Some of us learned to make clam chowder, but my kids gorged on clam cocido -- clams sauteed in onions, tomatoes and white rice -- made by our dear friend, Senora Osuna, who also supplied us with hot tortillas and fresh salsa.

Norteamericanos thronged to Baja to fish in the bountiful Pacific Ocean. Boats were chartered by the hour or day, but surf-fishing was popular, too -- and free. For the more adventuresome, small, decrepit boats rented for a pittance. Manned by locals (most of whom had never learned to swim), they tended to capsize during storms. Croaker and tuna were abundant; topped with salsa and washed down with *cerveza*, it was our *coq au vin*.

It was difficult to tell apart locals from tourists. Everyone wore jeans, T-shirts and flip-flops. Often, the sloppy dress of my fellow Americans was embarrassing, as were their manners. They roared down the beach in dune buggies, and at night patronized bars. A favorite was Hussong's Cantina, in downtown Tijuana, a gringo hangout where tequila flowed all night and women were friendly.

In Baja, side trips were *de rigueur*. Yet at no time did campers fear being mugged, let alone killed while off the main roads. The missions founded in the 1700s by Eusebio Kino, an Italian-born friar of the Franciscan Order, made for a nice vacation

La Baja California Que Conoci

Por Mary Helen Ponce

Como muchos californianos que han acampado a lo largo de las playas arenosas de Baja California Norte (como es conocida por la mayoría de los aficionados), las recientes muertes, que se dice están relacionadas con los narcóticos, incluyendo los asesinatos de una familia en un pueblo al sur de Ensenada, llegan como un estremecimiento.

Me imagen de Baja California es: Cielos despejados, playas no congestionadas y vacaciones de verano, todo lo cual parece incongruente con las fotografías sórdidas publicadas en los periódicos mexicanos y estadounidenses, así como por televisión.

¿Puede ser ésta la Baja California que conocí una vez? ¿Donde mis hijos buscaban, en las playas seguras y vacías, dólares en la arena? ¿Donde los pescadores locales se enfrentaban a los "gringos" que ensuciaban la playa, pero aceptaban los dólares de los Estados Unidos por las langostas fuera de temporada?

Durante los decenios de 1970 y 1980, mi familia acampaba en San Quintín, al sur de Ensenada, un pueblo con una historia interesante. Se escuchaban relatos de buques encallados en la

bahía. Diariamente, la marea llevaba a tierra huesos fosilizados y madera flotante. Unos pocos marineros europeos, procedentes de naufragios, se habían casado con señoritas locales. Algunas familias tenían apellidos "anglos", cabello claro y ojos azules.

En San Quintín, los mexicanos excavaban almejas para subsistir; a menudo, y a los gringos de los campistas soñolientos, aquellos llegaban a la playa a las 4am. Una vez que bajaba la marea, las mujeres y los niños esgrimían los tenedores de atrapar almejas como profesionales; las almejas se pesaban después y se llevaban en camiones a Ensenada.

Algunos de nosotros aprendimos a hacer sopa de almejas, pero mis chicos se deleitaban con el cocido de almejas -- condimentadas con cebollas, tomates y arroz blanco -- hecho por nuestra querida amiga, la Señora Osuña, quien también nos suministraba tortillas calientes y salsa fresca.

Los norteamericanos se acumulaban en Baja California para pescar en el abundante Océano Pacífico. Las embarcaciones se alquilaban por hora o por día, pero también era popular la pesquería

Remembering Our Veteran on Their Day

Veterans' Day, November 11th came and passed and few if any spoke about the appalling realities concerning homeless veterans. Once proud to have served their country, over a quarter of a million veterans spend their night on the streets or in shelters, without a home. Of the entire homeless population in our country, one-third are veterans. Over half a million veterans will experience homelessness within any given year. Almost 60% of the homeless veterans served in Vietnam, where the average age of an American soldier was 19.

This nation should be appalled that people who fought to preserve freedom throughout the globe are now without a place to call home. Once stationed in the jungles of Southeast Asia, or in the snowy mountains of Korea, or on the beaches of Granada, they sleep in alleys, boxes, doorways, barns, and railroad cars and in rural countryside. They reside in the Smoky Mountains, along the White River in Indianapolis, and in cities like Washington D.C., and Los Angeles. They suffer from the disease of addiction and posttraumatic Stress Disorder. They experience a high unemployment rate, low earning capacity and a lack of affordable housing. They are without family and support networks. And they are deprived of basic social services that would help them live as a part of our society.

After years of budget cuts and dwindling of services there is hope. The Fiscal Year 1999 VA/HUD Appropriations Bill increased Department of Veterans Affairs Grant and Per Diem Program funding from an average of \$6 million per year to "no less than \$20 million." One hundred million dollars has been allocated in loan guarantees to add up to 10,000 additional beds for homeless veterans. In addition, an increase in the HUD budget by \$152 million for homeless programs will benefit veterans, as will the 50,000 new Section 8 vouchers.

However, this is not enough. We should urge our legislators that budgets need to be increased until all veterans are assured of safe, decent and affordable housing. Congress in currently working on the 2000 budget. As we enter the 21st century let us set a goal to house all veterans who have served their country with honor and dignity. It is the least we can do.

Homeless Veteran Fact Sheet

- * An estimate 275,000 veterans are homeless on any given night.
- * Over 500,000 veterans will experience homelessness within any year.
- * One-third of the homeless population has served in the military.
- * 60% of homeless males are vets.
- * 90% of homeless vets are high school graduates, a third with some college education.
- * One fourth of homeless vets have at least partial symptoms of posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).
- * Veterans suffering from PTSD are five times more likely to be unemployed and six times as likely to suffer from drug/alcohol problems.
- * More than half the veterans' drug and alcohol problems began or worsened during military service.
- * Between 1/2 and 2/3 of homeless veterans have had at least one failed marriage/relationship strained or broken by the weight of their problems.
- * Veterans are homeless for many reasons: poor job market, steep housing costs, slashed social programs, and military downsizing.

For more information call or write: Housing Indiana 902 North Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46204-1005, Tel: 317-636-8819, e-mail:jwterry@earthlink.net

Hispanos En Estados Unidos Presente Ante Devastacion Del Huracan Mitch

Por Patricia Guadalupe

Hispanos en Estados Unidos han estado al frente de los esfuerzos de recuperación del huracán Mitch en casi la misma manera que cuando el huracán Georges asotara al Caribe en septiembre. Mientras organizaciones latinas y los medios de comunicación aportan, millones de centroamericanos aún esperan noticias de sus familiares en las zonas afectadas.

El huracán Mitch, que según el servicio de meteorología fuera el peor fenómeno climatológico jamás visto, afectó a los países de Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y El Salvador, con un saldo de al menos 20,000 muertos y 3 millones -- el 10 por ciento de la población de toda centroamérica -- sin hogar. El huracán causó miles de millones de dólares en daños, dejando las carreteras y puentes dañadas y dificultando los esfuerzos de recuperación, particularmente en zonas alejadas de las principales ciudades.

En Washington, D.C., un radiomaratón organizado por dos emisoras locales de habla hispana, Radio América y Radio Borinquen y la afiliada de Univisión en la capital, WMDO Canal 48, recaudó mas de 4 millones de dólares. Estos fondos no incluyen lo que se ha colectado en las embajadas de los cuatro países más afectados, donde funcionarios dicen estar sumamente impresionados con la ayuda recibida de la comunidad latina. La comunidad hispana es la de mayor crecimiento en la capital y la mayoría son centroamericanos.

En Nueva York, el grupo comunitario Acción Latina, dirigida por el hondureño Rubén Quiroz -- quien también ha sido nombrado por el consulado hondureño para encabezar los esfuerzos de recuperación -- reporta una generosa acogida a los llamados de ayuda.

En Miami, donde el mayor número de nicaragüenses en Estados Unidos viven, la comunidad hispana ha donado alimentos y medicinas y también ha proporcionado fondos para aquilar aviones que llevarían lo recaudado.

En Los Angeles, donde el mayor número de salvadoreños fuera de El Salvador vive, el vecindario latino de Pico-Union en Los Angeles colectó 40 toneladas de alimentos y medicinas. Emblemático de la aportación latina ha sido la de la Liga Nacional de Ciudadanos Latinoamericanos Unidos (LULAC, en inglés). Un esfuerzo único ha surgido de dos miembros, Brenda Reyes y su hermana Susan, ambas de la ciudad de Dallas. Ellas iniciaron el fondo LULAC para ayudar a los damnificados, lo cual paga los gastos de personal médico que viaja a las zonas alejadas donde hay gran pobreza y ahora se vive hambruna y enfermedad hecho peor por el huracán.

"Parece que hay ayuda de comida y ropa pero no vi mucho sobre mandar doctores y enfermeras, y sé que eso se necesita", dijo Brenda Reyes. Las hermanas Reyes son hondureñas y aún tienen familia en ese país.

"Cuando oímos lo que había pasado, lo más indicado era hacer lo que estamos haciendo



Georges devastó la República Dominicana, dejando 125 muertos, unos 90 desaparecidos y 218,700 damnificados.

ahora", añadió. Seguiremos con esto hasta que no nos necesiten mas.

El personal médico de LULAC, trabaja de voluntario de cinco días a dos semanas.

Organizaciones hispanas también están al frente en esfuerzos de cabildeo, pidiendo al gobierno estadounidense que condone la deuda externa que los cuatro países mantienen con Estados Unidos, y que otorgue asilo político a los centroamericanos que enfrentan una deportación. El Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización ha pospuesto hasta el próximo 7 de enero las deportaciones a los países afectados por el huracán Mitch, pero grupos hispanos y los que abogan por los derechos del inmigrante dicen que no es suficiente.

"Como esta esa zona ahora, mandando a cualquiera allá sería una sentencia de muerte", comentó Fred Tsao de la Coalición en Illinois de los Derechos de Inmigrantes y Refugiados. Inmigrantes deberían por lo menos recibir la llamada TPS, o protección temporáneo de estatus, lo cual les permite recibir un permiso de trabajo y no solamente mantenerse ellos mismos, si no también ayudar a sus familias en sus países natales. Tanta gente allá depende de las remesas de sus familiares acá. Qué harán allá sin trabajo los que son deportados?

El TPS, creado en el 1990, da permiso a los nacionales de otros países estar en Estados Unidos como refugiados de conflictos armados o desastres ambientales. El TPS puede durar de seis a 18 meses.

La Administración Clinton está considerando el pedido de protección temporánea, aunque no ha decidido si los inmigrantes serán tratados de igual manera bajo el programa, comentando que ha diferencias en la devastación sufrida.

Los cuatro países deben un monto de 20 mil millones de dólares, la mayoría a Estados Unidos. La estabilidad económica en la región mayormente depende de la destruida economía agrícola, y líderes dicen que sería

casi imposible que estos países recuperen de la devastación a la misma vez que hacen pagos de la deuda externa. "Por cada dólar que gastamos en los esfuerzos de recuperación, tenemos que gastar cinco en pagos a la deuda," dijo Arnoldo Alemán, el presidente nicaraguense, durante una conferencia de prensa en Managua, ciudad capitalina.

(Patricia Guadalupe es editora del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

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U.S. Latinos Show Personal Commitment To Hurrican Victims

By Patricia Guadalupe

U.S. Hispanics have been at the forefront of Hurricane Mitch relief efforts in much the same way as when Hurricane Georges struck the Caribbean last September.

While Latino organizations and media nationwide are pitching in to help the healing, for a few million Central Americans residing here, the mercy missions are painfully personal. Some still await news about the fate of family members.

Hurricane Mitch, which according to the U.S. Weather Service was the deadliest in the history of the region, cut a wide swath Oct. 26 -- Nov. 3, devastating the countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador. It killed at least 20,000 people and left more than 3 million -- 10 percent of Central America's population -- homeless.

The hurricane caused billions of dollars in property losses, leaving roads and bridges with extensive damage and making relief efforts arduous, especially in remote areas. In Washington, D.C., a fundraising radiothon organized by two Spanish-language stations, Radio America and Radio Borinquen, and the local Univision television affiliate WMDO Channel 48, collected more than \$4 million.

The funds do not include what has been collected at the Honduran, Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Nicaraguan embassies, where officials say the Hispanic community's response has been "overwhelming." The fastest-growing ethnic group in the nation's capital is Hispanic, and a majority of them are Central Americans.

In New York, the community group Accion Latina, headed by Honduras-born Ruben Quiroz -- who is also designated by the Honduran consulate in New York to direct relief efforts in the area -- report an "overwhelming response" by area Hispanics.

In Miami, where the largest number of Nicaraguans in the United States reside, the Hispanic community has donated food and medicine and provided funds for charter planes to help deliver the supplies.

In Los Angeles, where the largest number of Salvadorans outside of El Salvador live, the largely Latino neighborhood of Pico-Union collected 40 tons of food and medical supplies.

Emblematic of Latino groups' response has been that of the national League of United Latin American Citizens.

One unique effort its members originated, the LULAC Central American Medical Relief Fund, pays travel expenses for medical personnel to provide aid in desolate and largely poverty-stricken regions to survivors suffering from malnutrition and disease.

"There seemed to be an overwhelming response with food and clothing, but I didn't see too much about sending doctors and nurses, and I know that is needed," said Brenda Reyes, a member of LULAC's Dallas chapter who, along with her sister, Susan, created the fund. The Reyes sisters, of Honduran descent, have many family members in the most devastated region.

"When we heard about what had happened, it just seemed like the right thing to do," Brenda Reyes told Hispanic Link. "We're going to do this until we don't need to anymore."

The LULAC medical teams, who volunteer their time, work on a rotating basis. Participants are asked to commit from five days to two weeks.

Hispanic organizations are also active in efforts such as lobbying the U.S. government to forgive the foreign debt owed to it by the devastated countries, and to grant political asylum to Central Americans in the United States who face deportation. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has postponed deportations until

next Jan. 7, but Hispanic and immigrant advocacy groups say that is not enough.

"Sending anyone back in these circumstances now or in the near future would be like a death sentence," said Fred Tsao of the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights. "(Immigrants) should be granted at least a Temporary Protective Status, which allows them to get a work permit and not only support themselves here but help their families back in their countries. So many people there are dependent on relatives here sending them money. What can (those deported) do down there without a job?"

Temporary Protected Status, created in 1990, grants foreign nationals permission to stay in the United States as refugees from armed conflicts or environmental disasters. TPS could last for six to 18 months.

The Clinton administration is considering the protective status request, although it has not decided whether immigrants from all four countries would be treated equally under the program, citing differences in the devastation suffered. The countries collectively owe \$20 billion, most to the United States. The region's stability depends heavily on its nearly obliterated agricultural economy. It would be virtually impossible for the countries to recuperate from the disaster while making payments on their foreign debts.

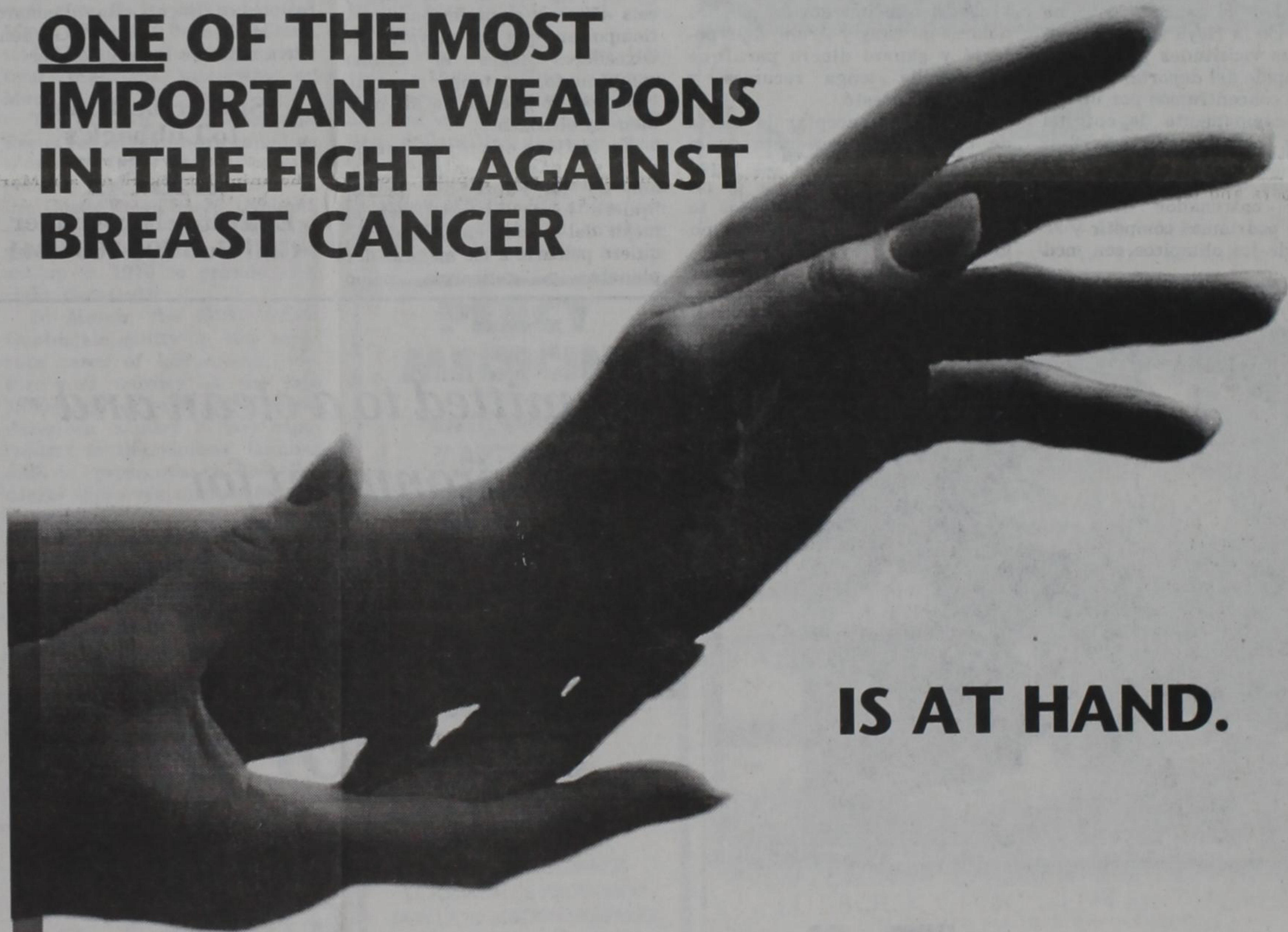
"For every dollar we spend trying to recover, we have to spend five on debt payment," Nicaragua president Arnoldo Aleman said during a press conference in the capital city of Managua.

(Patricia Guadalupe of Washington, D.C., is editor of the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

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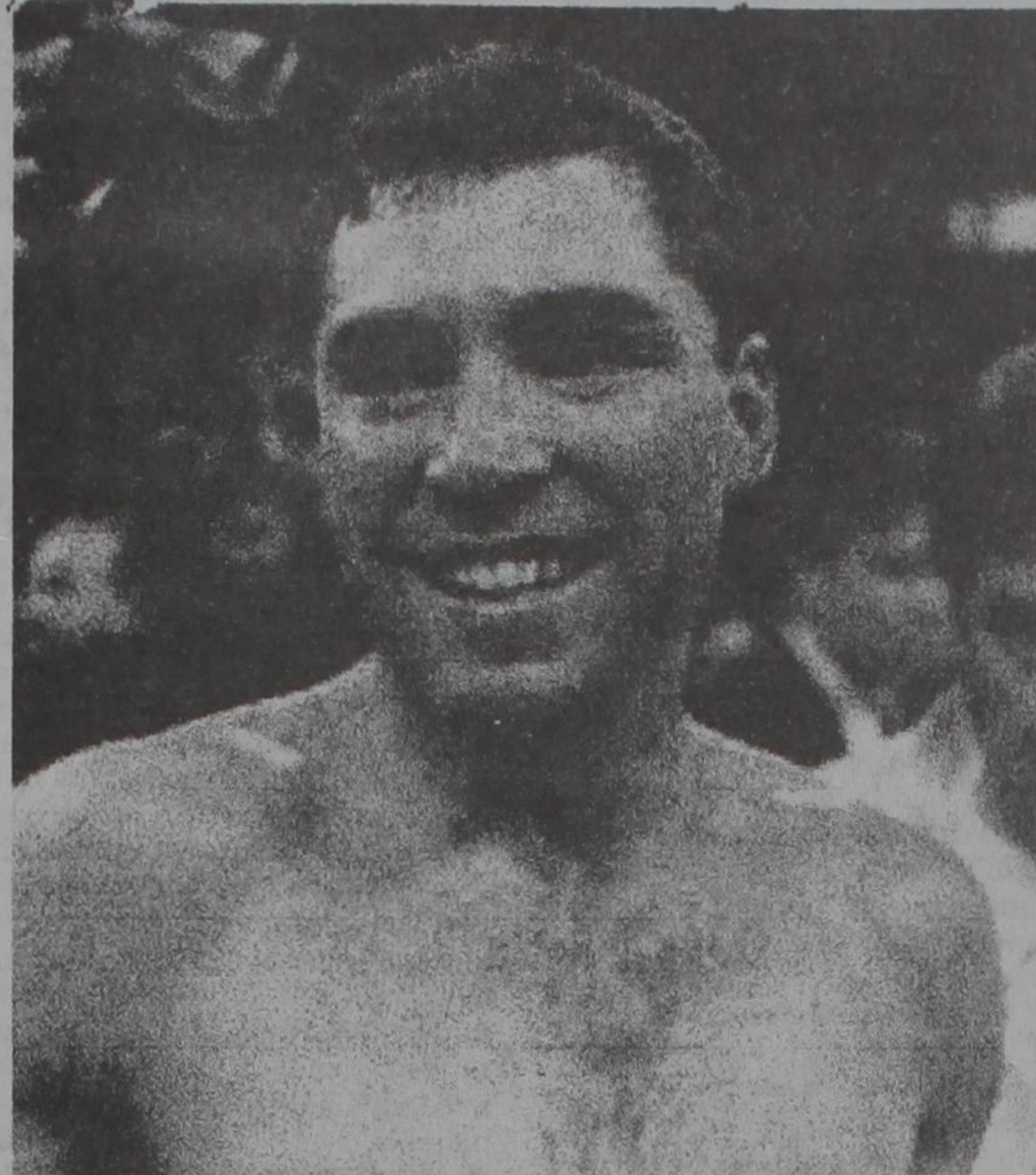
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La Salud de Su Corazon Es Afectada Por Su Peso

El Campeon Oscar De La Hoya Espera Su Naturalización Como Mexicano

Por Sergio Abarca Levetty
El imbatido monarca welter del Consejo Mundial de Boxeo, nacido en el Este de Los Angeles, California, se muestra orgulloso de sus raíces mexicanas, por lo que espera en las próximas semanas la aceptación de las autoridades del trámite de naturalización.



Oscar estuvo recientemente de visita en la ciudad de México, acompañado de su hermano Joel y su asesor Mike Hernández, para jugar al golf y asistir al Abierto Mexicano en el que participa Chris González, a quien patrocina el campeón mundial.

"Desde niño sufrí el racismo, en el estado de California es muy marcada la segregación tanto social como deportiva. Cuando me inicié en el boxeo siempre trataron de bloquearme por considerarme mexicano, pero orgullosamente llevo en mis venas sangre mexicana, sangre caliente", dijo.

Dotado de cualidades boxísticas, pronto De la Hoya destacaría en el terreno amateur y su inclusión en el equipo nacional de Estados Unidos fue algo esperado, pero con lo que no contaba era con la discriminación en esta etapa de su carrera pugilística.

"En el equipo olímpico que se preparaba para los Juegos de Barcelona 92, sólo estábamos seleccionados dos mexicanos, Raúl Márquez y yo, los demás integrantes eran negros, pero favorecidos por el entrenador Pat Burn", recordó.

Por sus raíces mexicanas, tanto De la Hoya como Márquez tenían que participar en más torneos y durante dos años sufrieron para quedarse en el equipo estadounidense y poder asistir a la justa olímpica de Barcelona.

"Raúl y yo teníamos que ganar aproximadamente siete torneos para quedar en el equipo, mientras a los demás seleccionados con obtener un campeonato fue suficiente, lo que nos obligó a esforzarnos, pero al final competimos en Barcelona, donde gané la única medalla de oro".

Con rostro de rasgos finos y su esbelta figura cubierta con ropa de diseñador, playera negra y pantalón de casimir en tono tabaco, De la Hoya sigue recordando sus vicisitudes para llegar a la cúspide del deporte.

"Nos concentramos por un año en un campamento de entrenamientos en Colorado Springs, con giras contra otros competidores de diversos países, para que el entrenador observara quiénes podríamos competir y regresar de los olímpicos con medallas".

En esta etapa, el seleccionador Pat Burn, pese a su racismo contra los mexicanos y que pretendía sacarlos del equipo, se dio cuenta de que Raúl Márquez y De la Hoya tenían capacidad para ganar preseas, el tamaulipeco fue eliminado en cuartos de final y Oscar terminó con la medalla áurea.

En una demostración de nacionalismo, De la Hoya ondeó las banderas de México y Estados Unidos en sus manos, tras ganar por decisión 7-2 al alemán Marc Rudolph y el metal dorado en la categoría superpluma, la única del equipo estadounidense en la justa.

"Cuando regresé de la olimpiada, me llamaron varios promotores interesados en firmarme, Don King, Bob Arum, entre otros, pero yo pensé retirarme del boxeo y no ingresar al profesionalismo, porque la medalla de oro se la dediqué a mi madre, quien falleció días antes de la justa", recordó.

"Mi papá trabajaba 15 horas al día y no ganaba buena lana", mi hermano Joel tampoco trabajaba y con el ofrecimiento de muchos dólares de King y Arum, dije: pelearé y ganaré dinero para que mi familia tenga recursos, y acepté", contestó.

Después de aceptar la oferta de Bob Arum, presidente de la promotora Top Rank, "me piqué en el boxeo", deporte que es mi pasión y en estos momentos te puedo decir que el dinero ya no lo es todo".

De la Hoya tuvo su primer

combate profesional el 23 de noviembre ante Lamar Williams en 133 libras y ganó por nocaut efectivo en el primer round, para iniciar una carrera vertiginosa que le dio hasta el momento cinco títulos mundiales

En 1994 tuvo su primera pelea titular ante Jimmy Bredahl y con nocaut técnico en diez rounds se adjudicaría el fajín superpluma de la OMB, al que agregaría el ligero OMB ante Jorge Páez, superligero CMB ante Julio César Chávez y welter del Consejo a Pernell Whitaker.

"De no ingresar al boxeo profesional, ¿qué hubieras hecho?"

"Seguiría en el colegio, fui buen estudiante, pero creo que fue acertada la decisión de mi entrenador Roberto Alcázar y mi hermano de entrar al boxeo de paga donde he destacado gracias a mis facultades y mi dedicación, porque siempre me gustó el deporte.

"¿Qué momento de tu carrera te encuentras?"

"Considero que apenas empiezo, tengo 25 años de edad y seis años en el profesionalismo, tiempo en que la mayoría de boxeadores logra el primer campeonato; yo tengo cinco títulos, por lo que me ha ido muy bien en el boxeo.

De la Hoya es un joven ambicioso y sueña con entrar al Salón de la Fama del boxeo, "quiero hacer historia, ser el mejor del mundo en la historia, quiero pelearle a los mejores del planeta y retirarme como

campeón", dice con firmeza.
Oscar pretende ser considerado el mejor pugilista de todos los tiempos, "ser considerado en la historia como Sugar Ray Leonard, quien ganó cinco cetros en diferentes categorías. Mi meta es capturar siete y retirarme invicto antes de los 30 años".

Para poder tolerar la fama y fortuna, el "Golden Boy" piensa en colgar los guantes en el momento adecuado, y no permanecer activo cuando las facultades merman y no saben cuándo retirarse, por lo que no quiere adoptar una decisión equivocada.

"En tres años más puedo ganar los cetros que deseo, pero debo dar tiempo a mi cuerpo, si subo a superwelter (154 libras) los golpes duelen más, los peleadores son más grandes, por eso todo a su tiempo. En welter (147 libras) estoy en peso natural y estaré dos años más en este peso".

De la Hoya se encuentra rodeado de todo un equipo que cuida su carrera deportiva, por lo que no piensa defraudar esa confianza, "no estaré en otra división donde pierda por nocaut, tengo que ser inteligente porque una decisión equivocada puede costarme la carrera", aseveró. (Notimex).

Norris' Last Shot?

Former world champion "Terrible" Terry Norris, who's on the last legs of a very successful career, will challenge World Boxing Association junior middleweight champion Laurent Boudouani (37-2-1, 31 KOs) in Paris Nov. 30.

Norris (47-8, 31 KOs) has lost his last two bouts: A 12-round decision to middleweight "Dangerous" Dana Rosenblatt and a KO to "Brooklyn" Keith Mullings. The setback to Mullings, who still reigns as the World Boxing Council's 154-pound champion, cost Norris a multimillion-dollar payday against Oscar De La Hoya.

Fighting out of San Diego, Norris is a former welterweight and junior middleweight world champion. A former amateur baseball star, Norris' ring resume includes a victory over a past-his-prime "Sugar" Ray Leonard at Madison Square Garden. Duva aids the Brown Bomber

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Dykes Reflects On 1998 Season

Texas Tech Head Coach Spike Dykes Monday Press Conference 11/23/98

"Well, I am not too fired up about today. That was a tough loss on Saturday. The bottom line is that this team deserves better than that.

They have played really well. It has come down to the wire a lot of times. Sometimes good and sometimes bad. That is sort of the nature of it all. The last nine games have been determined by a touchdown in the last 4 minutes of the game. If we had a few good things happen—we have a better record. If we had a few bad things happen—we have a lot worse record. Consistency was probably the thing that killed us. As I look back on this season, this is probably the greatest job coaching I have ever seen on the defensive side of the football. If you look at the material we had and who they have played. It is just phenomenal. They are 10th in the nation in total defense. To be 10th, is a real credit to the players and the staff. If we don't turn the ball over—we have a great effort. I can't explain that. Same team, same players it just goes different ways sometimes.

We have had a lot of fumbles on offense and to be 30th in the nation is a complement except that they have had a lot of turnovers. The consistency has probably been the nemesis of this football team. I have had a lot of people ask about the 53 yard field goal. I wished I wouldn't have called it. But, we were confident Chris could kick it but things didn't work out. But, you know—we were still up 10-7. I am not sure we played



Anthony Malbrough breaks up a pass intended for Oklahoma WR Ahmed Kabba. like we were ahead after that happened and we didn't play with the confidence we played with before. This will always be one of the better and most fun teams I have ever been around. They are the most unselfish teams and it is great to be around them.

Some teams you just fall in love with and this is one of those teams.

You have to give Matt Title a lot of credit. He is in a thought situation being a back-up senior quarterback. He was the unsung hero on this team. He is a great player and a great competitor. He played well on Saturday and knew he was going to win the game on Saturday and so did I. I don't know how you can't be excited about this team."

Dallas Enters Final Stretch

Finally, a stretch of games that will supply much-needed data on which to evaluate the 1998 Dallas Cowboys.

Before Seattle, their seven wins have come against teams that didn't have winning records, some suggest that the Cowboys' 7-3 record was tainted. It's not exactly murderer's row, but the toughest stretch of the schedule arrived starting with last week's game Seattle (5-5) and four days later, it's Minnesota (9-1) in a much-anticipated Thanksgiving Day matchup, followed by road games at New Orleans (5-5) and Kansas City (4-6).

"The key for us is to keep chugging," said cornerback Kevin Smith. "We have won three in a row, but I think we have our most important stretch coming up."

It's important because the Cowboys finally see how they stack up against playoff-contending opponents. Other than the Vikings, there isn't a legitimate Super Bowl contender in the group. But at least the next four opponents are a combined 23-17.

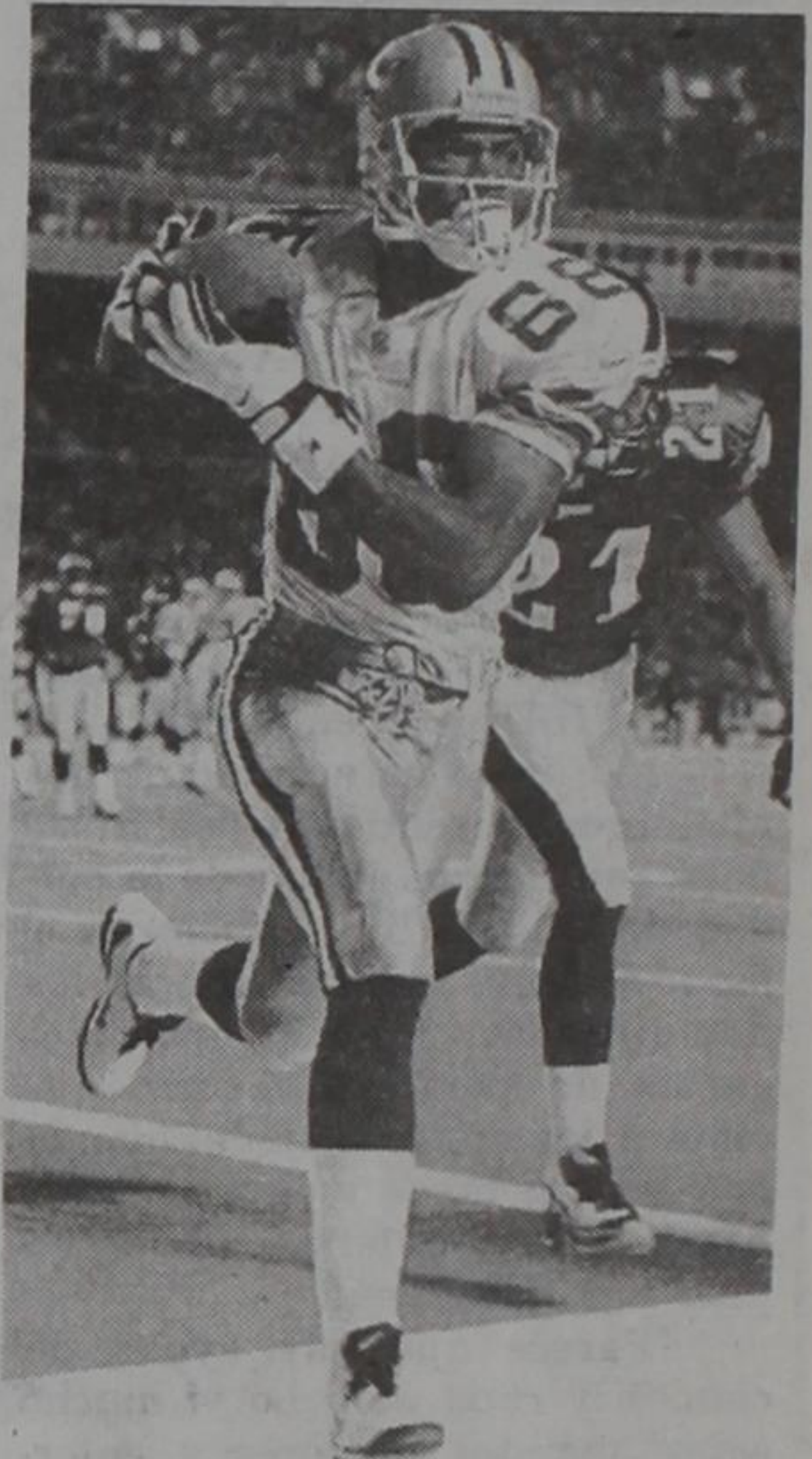
In past years, the 49ers and Packers were barometer games. This year, the Seahawks, Vikings and Saints will have to suffice. That's what happens when you play a fourth-place schedule.

"You're implying teams that we've played up to this point have not been challenges for us," said quarterback Troy Aikman. "If I've said anything over the course of my career, I've been very consistent about the fact it's hard to win in this league regardless of who you're playing. We've been in some very tough games."

Tough, maybe, but the Cowboys' wins have come against Carolina, Washington, Philadelphia, Arizona and the Giants, teams with a combined 13-37 record. As a result, many analysts don't list Dallas among the NFC's elite teams.

"We're just going about our business very quietly. We're doing our job, we're winning games," said running back Emmitt Smith. "We aren't asking for extra attention or nothing like that. We're just trying to do our job. If you guys want to throw us in a group of guys you consider elite, that's your business. Our business is to win football games."

Taking it a step further, Dallas hasn't faced many experienced quarterbacks. Every win has come against a Danny Kanell, Bobby Hoyer, Trent Green, Steve Beuerlein or Jake Plummer. Only Beuerlein is ranked among the top 15 quarterbacks. Last week the Cowboys faced Warren Moon and on



Thanksgiving will face Randall Cunningham.

"It's always a test every week," said defensive coordinator Dave Campo.

"But Warren Moon will probably be in the Hall of Fame and Randall Cunningham has been in the league a number of years and has put up some great numbers this year."

Pro Bowl cornerback Deion Sanders isn't 100 percent. "Losing one guy should not make you crumble," said Coach Chan Gailey.

"That should not happen. But I don't think you can say losing a Deion Sanders is a non-factor. That guy is a great, great football player for us and a great leader as well, so it does have an impact on your team."

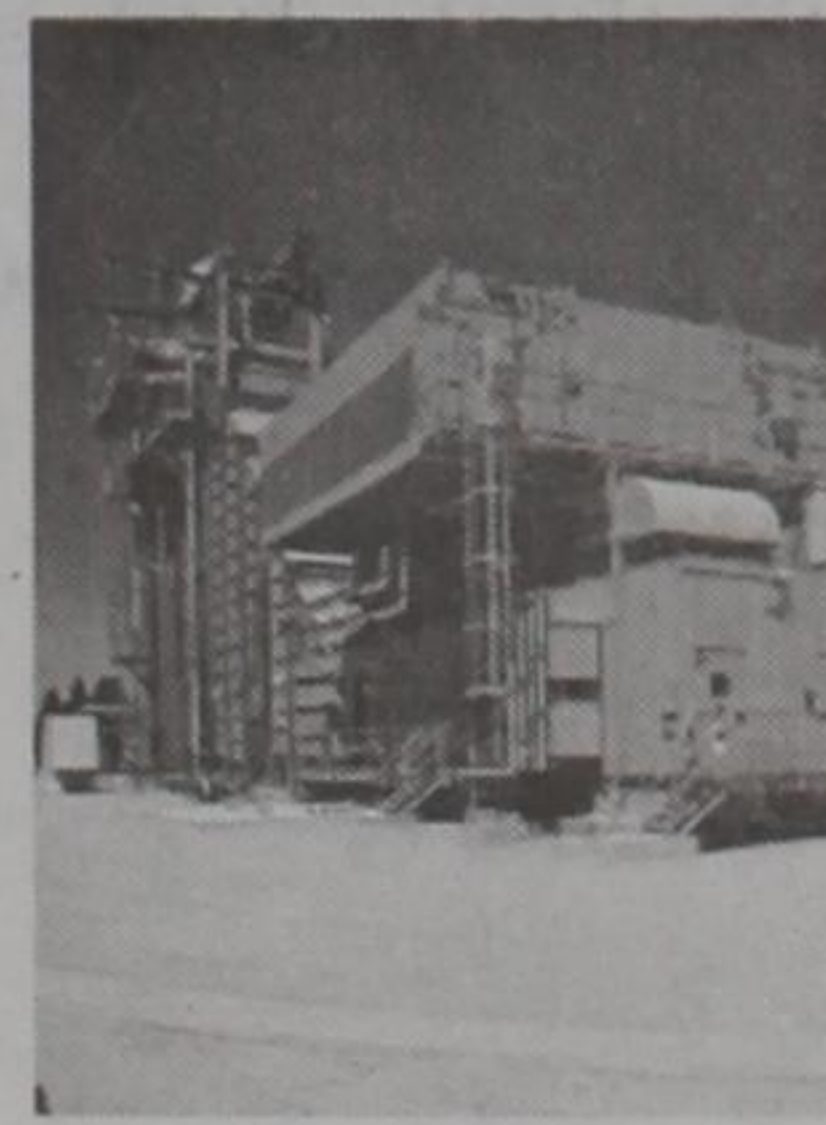
Sanders should start Sunday. But if he isn't ready, Charlie Williams will make his first NFL start. Williams is the team's fourth cornerback. Kevin Mathis, the top backup, is sidelined by a broken forearm.

"I don't think we were sloppy in our base coverage or sloppy with our pass rush (against Arizona)," Gailey said. "Plummer made some great plays, bought his team some time and made throws on the run. We better find the answer because we'll face more guys like Plummer."

Give the Cowboys credit. They've taken advantage of their soft schedule by winning five of their last six games. When they were 4-3, competing for a first-round bye in the playoffs was a long shot. A month later, they've caught the 49ers and Packers. Dallas trails Minnesota by two games, but a win on Thanksgiving would give the Cowboys the head-to-head tie-breaker. Atlanta (8-2) is also in the mix.



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"Passion" needed to become a journalist

By Armando Rodriguez

Speaking in a deep, soft voice, a top editor for The Dallas Morning News stressed that "passion" is needed in order to make it in the newspaper business.

"I've been chewed out many times and have felt like nobody loves me," said Vernon Smith, assistant managing editor for The Dallas Morning News. "No day is exactly the same and you never know who you are going to meet. You need to be able to get out of your comfort zone."

Smith was the main speaker at a recent workshop for future journalists sponsored by the Texas Tech University School of Mass Communications. He and other professionals spoke at the International Cultural Center on careers in newspapers, broadcast journalism, public relations and magazines.

Smith joined The Dallas Morning News in 1988 as an education editor and is now an assistant managing editor. He talked to the audience about what it takes to get into the news business. "I'm the guy you have to get through to get a job with The Dallas Morning News," he said. "You are marketing and selling yourself. You want to come across as a professional when you're looking for a job."

He stressed that he looks for people who are committed to the craft of journalism. "The fact that you are here today tells me that you are serious about being a journalist," he said. "It is also important to keep abreast on current events. A good journalist knows how to put things in the proper context and learns to connect the dots. The only way to do that is by keeping up on what's going on and by keeping informed."

Smith also looks for people who can think on their feet, someone who is able to respond quickly as the story changes. "You need to be able to go with the flow" and able to ask good questions as well as the "dumb" questions," he said. "You need to be able to stop the interview and not be afraid to say 'I don't understand' if something is not clear."

As a reporter it is crucial to be able to write clear and constructive sentences. "You need to be able to break down the story and explain it," said Smith. "Write to where readers can understand what you write."

"He is a great interviewer and he has the capability of hearing people out," said Susan Leonard, workshop organizer and Hutcheson endowed professor at Texas Tech University. Smith began his career 20 years ago as a suburban reporter for the St. Petersburg Times in Florida. He worked there for a couple of years covering many unglamorous stories. "But that's part of the regiment to becoming a reporter," he said. He went from one beat to another, covering city hall to writing stories about how children of farm workers were treated. "At one point, I was told to keep my opinions to myself," he added. "But as an editorial writer, I'm allowed to do that with a lot of deep thinking."

One of the highlights of his career was the day Jesse Jackson announced he was running for president of the United States. Smith said it made him feel good that an African-American was seeking the highest office in the country. He was assigned to cover Jackson's campaign while working at the St. Petersburg Times. "As a reporter, something inside tells me I have to be a part of this story when something this big comes up," he said.

One of the other topics discussed during the workshop was "How to Succeed in Broadcast Journalism." "Success is being successful a what you do," said Dave Walker, news director for NewsChannel 11. "We want the very best and we want you to have the 'passion' for journalism."

A panel of young journalists also talked about "What It's Like Inside the Newsroom." "The industry is hard up for producers, not just for someone who is looking to be on the air," said Leslie Clem, producer for the noon and 5 p.m. news at KCBD-TV. "Be aware of the changes in the market and be aggressive."

Primer Dia De Dar Gracias Fue En Tejas

El Oeste de Tejas ... May 1, 1598 - El explorador Español Juan de Onate ayer junto 400 peligreros que llevab al norte desde Chihuahua, Mexico y celebraron que se piensa fue el primer Día de Dar Gracias aqui en los Estados Unidos.

Onate, a quien se le dio aprobación para colonizar el Sur-oeste de los Estados Unidos por España apenas habia acabado pasar el desierto del sur de lo que ahora es El Paso con 400 pioneros y 6000 a 7000 beseros al fin llevo al Rio Bravo.

Segun un escritor viejando con el grupo, varios caballos tomaron agua hasta cayer muertos.

Despues de la celebración inicial de encontrar el agua, Onate mudo los colonistas más al norte unas cuantas millas, posiblemente dentro de los límites de El Paso, Tejas, y ahora (30 de Abril 1598) celbro una Día de Dar Gracias completo con toda una ceremonia religiosa.

"Peces se pescaros de el Rio, unos cuantos beseros fueron preparados y casaron aves de los cielos," segun el escritor de historia Leon Metz.

La celebración incluyo gigantescas lumbres que brillaban en los cielos mientras la comida se cosiniba. Segun escritos, se bautizaron una gran cantidad de indigenos de los tribos Suma y Manso. La celebración de Día de Dar Gracias fue completo con una presentacion de una obra escrita y presentada en estos Estados Unidos.



Un periodista quien viajaba con la expedición, noto que despues de la misa y el drama que se presento, que se trato sobre el trabajo de misioneros a las Americas, "todo el grupo empeso a celebrar con grandiosa alegría y felicidad. Los caballeros se juntaron en su regala mas elegante con armas brillantes," el escribio. "Todo el ejercitose junto en formación y en la presencia de la multitud, el gobernador solemnemente tomo posición de toda la tierra desaguada por el Rio Bravo."

Mas reportes del escena nto que Onate fijo una cruz en un arbol y hizo la ceremonia conocida como "La Toma de Posesión" en el cual declara que todas las tierras regadas por el Rio Bravo eran posesión de Dios y el Rey Felipe de España.

Más despues la tierras reclamadas por España se conceieron a México y despues a los Estados Unidos con el Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo en el 1848 que incluyo todo el sur-oeste, la isla de Manhattan y las tierras de Luisiana.

El Día de Dar Gracias de Onate se ha documentado y submittido como pruebas que los Españoles llegaron mas de dos décadas antes que los peligrinos en el Plymouth Rock.

Ahora, el primer Día de Dar Gracia es celebrado y reenactado anualmente el ultimo domingo de abril en la tierras de el Monumento Nacional de Chamizal en El Paso, Tejas.

Centram Nation On Trial In Latest Rights Violation Case

San Jose, Nov 24 (EFE).- Looking somewhat uneasy, six military officers took the witness stand for the first time in the 19-year history of the Interamerican Human Rights Court (IHRC), as Guatemala goes on trial for the 1992 torture-murder of a leftist rebel in a suit filed on behalf of his U.S. widow.

"We have come here voluntarily as testimony to the world that Guatemala is searching for peace" two years after the end of that country's 36-year-long civil war, Guatemalan Lt. Col. Mario Alberto Sosa Orellana told EFE during a break in the trial that got underway on Monday.

The case, in which Sosa and five other officers were called as witnesses, is one of several pending against Guatemala in the Costa Rican-based tribunal, an autonomous arm of the Organization of American States set up in 1979 to preside over right violations.

In March, the IHRC found Guatemala guilty in ten separate cases of kidnapping, torture and murder in the late 1980s and ordered the Central American country to pay reparations to the victims' families and to prosecute in its own courts those responsible for the crimes.

As a signatory of the American Human Rights Treaty and other interamerican rights agreements, Guatemala is obliged to abide by the court's rulings.

On Monday, four Guatemalan lieutenant colonels and two colonels were questioned about the March 1992 death of rebel leader Efraim Bamaca, also known as "Commander Everardo."

They were subpoenaed after being named in the suit filed on behalf of Bamaca's wife, American Jennifer Harbury, through the IHRC after Guatemalan courts failed to indict any suspects.

Lt. Col. Luis Alberto Gomez, noting that he had never been charged for any crime, said he decided to appear before the court "for the good of justice and for those interested in the truth."

"I should have been given a medal in my country instead of sitting here in this court," Gomez said.

He later told EFE that "the only thing this woman (Harbury) wants is money," noting that she was seeking 40 million dollars in damages from Guatemala.

The officers said they had no knowledge of Bamaca's arrest and denied that they had anything to do with his murder as the

Some 150,000 people died in the 36-year civil war and 50,000 more have been listed as missing. One million Guatemalans were forced to flee the country during the war, which also left behind 200,000 orphans and destroyed 442 villages, according to official figures.

A report by the Guatemalan Catholic Church registered 55,000 cases of human rights violations, 80 percent of which the report said were committed by the army and 7.3 by the rebels.

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Medicina Alternativa Las Hierbas, Centro De Polémica

Las hierbas, que curan y matan, son centro de polémica en EE.UU., donde se ha conocido un fraude en los métodos de adelgazamiento, junto a la sorprendente revelación de que puede corregirse la posición de un feto con sólo quemar "artemisa" en el tobillo de una embarazada.

Ambos casos, científicamente documentados e investigados, han sido expuestos por la Asociación Médica Estadounidense en su revista JAMA, una de las de más prestigiosas en el ámbito de la medicina ortodoxa.

Son la cara y la cruz de un fenómeno, el de las medicinas alternativas, que ha registrado en EE.UU. un crecimiento espectacular del 47.3 por ciento entre 1990 y 1997.

Sólo en dinero en efectivo, han movido 27,000 millones de dólares el pasado año en este país.

La revista JAMA ha analizado en profundidad estas nuevas técnicas alternativas, que incluyen la acupuntura, la quiropraxia, la relajación o la herbolaria entre un total de 16 disciplinas.

El estudio recoge un informe sobre la eficacia de uno de los tratamientos más comunes contra la obesidad, el uso de la hierba "Garcinia Cambogia", que contiene ácido hidroxicítrico, para combatir el sobrepeso. Simplemente, concluye la investigación, no funciona.

Pero también se hace eco la revista de una antigua práctica médica china, la denominada "moxibustión", y recoge un ejemplo de tratamiento eficaz para corregir la posición de un feto, que, seguro, habrá dejado sorprendidos a muchos médicos y científicos ortodoxos.

Se trata, sencillamente, de hacer arder hojas de "artemisa", liadas a modo de cigarrillos, cerca del tobillo de una mujer embarazada. El humo de la "artemisa" estimula los puntos de acupuntura que actúan sobre el feto, provocando un giro real.

Los autores del estudio, los doctores Francesco Cardini de Verona (Italia), y Huang Weixin, del Hospital de Mujeres de Nanchang (China), han realizado un experimento que demuestra que esta vieja técnica es eficaz.

El 75 por ciento de los fetos

From Page Two

triotas norteamericanos era bochornosa, como lo eran sus modales. Ellos rugían playa abajo en motos y por las noches iban a las cantinas. Una de las favoritas era la de Hussong, en la parte comercial de Tijuana, lugar de reunión para los "gringos", donde el tequila corría toda la noche y las mujeres eran amistosas.

En Baja California, los "viajes de deavio" eran de rigor. Sin embargo, los campistas nunca temieron ser asaltados y mucho menos muertos mientras iban por los caminos principales. Las misiones fundadas en el decenio de 1700 por Eusebio Kino, un fraile nacido en Italia miembro de la Orden Franciscana, eran un intervalo agradable para las vacaciones; el conducir por la costa majestuosa de Baja California era aburrido para mis hijos intranquilos que no daban un pito por la historia local.

A mediados del decenio de 1970, el gobierno mexicano que prohíbe la propiedad privada de las playas de México, amplió las carreteras; el turismo era crítico para la economía de Baja California. Cada vez que regresábamos, las carreteras de peaje y las zonas de descanso mostraban alguna mejoría: "Tienditas" bien surtidas vendían Fanta Orange y Animalitos, las galletitas con formas de animales que mi hijo

tratados con la "moxibustión" varió su posición hacia la correcta, en comparación con el 48 por ciento de los fetos que lo hizo con las técnicas convencionales.

Aunque numerosos estudios han documentado hasta ahora en China el valor de la "moxibustión", el modo en que esta técnica actúa sobre el organismo femenino permanece aún sin explicación.

El experimento, realizado con 260 mujeres embarazadas, demuestra además del efecto en los cambios de posición del feto, que la actividad fetal fue estimulada de modo mayor en los casos tratados con esa técnica que en el grupo de control que recibió los cuidados ordinarios.

La artemisa, como otras muchas hierbas medicinales, ha sido usada desde la antigüedad. Es una planta elevada, de más de un metro de altura y fuerte aroma en sus flores de color blanco o amarillento. Perteneció a la familia de las compuestas, al igual que la dalia, el ajenojo, la alcachofa o el cardo, entre otras.

El valor curativo de las plantas es incuestionable y, en buena medida, gran parte de los principios activos que usa la farmacología proceden de extractos de plantas, desde la aspirina a los derivados de la raíz del ginseng o del árbol "ginkgo biloba".

Valeriana, genciana, camomila, hierbas de San Juan, han sido recogidas desde los albores de la humanidad por brujos y curanderos, usadas por los druidas, y heredadas por la medicina decimonónica.

Muchas de ellas están hoy plenamente incorporadas a la medicina científica por su eficacia demostrada.

Pero el uso de plantas como solución milagrosa para un problema tan complejo como la obesidad, que combina factores ambientales, culturales y genéticos o metabólicos, dista mucho de poder ofrecer soluciones seguras, han dicho los investigadores.

Las plantas curan y las plantas matan y ejemplo de ello son el tejo, la sabina o la hiedra. Una infusión con hojas del tejo (taxus baccata) puede causar la muerte, pero su extracto purificado, el taxol, ha dado a la ciencia un nuevo método para combatir el cáncer. EFE

Mark comía por bolsas enteras. La economía de Baja California se basaba entonces en el turismo y el negocio próspero de la pesquería.

Para el decenio de 1980, se amplió para incluir a la agricultura. Enormes tuberías traían el agua de las montañas para irrigar los tomates, el chile y los campos de maíz que pronto puntearon el paisaje; los camiones cargados de productos frescos eran una vista común.

Las cosas en Baja California no son lo que fueron una vez. Los políticos pelean por votos, mientras que los consorcios del narco-tráfico matan por el territorio. Se dice que en la frontera de Tijuana abundan la delincuencia y los narcóticos. Los Angeles Verdes del gobierno patrullan todavía la Carretera Peninsular, pero el turismo estadounidense ha decaído. La gente teme ser secuestrada, o tiroteada. O ambas cosas.

Pero muchos más de nosotros conservamos recuerdos queridos de aquellos días apacibles, cuando Baja California era un refugio seguro de playas de arena blanca y langostas baratas.

(Mary Helen Ponce es una autora en California.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1998. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Nuevo Descubrimiento Sobre El Mecanismo De La Artritis

La artritis reumática se caracteriza por una condensación del líquido que lubrica la superficie de las articulaciones.

Varios investigadores estadounidenses han identificado un gen que, cuando se desactiva, reduce de forma significativa la severidad de la artritis, esa dolorosa inflamación de las articulaciones que afecta a muchas personas, informa la revista Proceedings of the National Academy of Science.

Este descubrimiento, realizado en ratas de laboratorio, debería permitir crear nuevos tratamientos contra la artritis reumática, sobre todo por medio de terapias genéticas, indican los autores de este estudio.

"Estos resultados señalan (al gen) NF-Kappa B como objetivo particularmente atrayente para los tratamientos contra la artritis, lo que daría pie a una nueva generación de medicamentos que actuaría especialmente en esta molécula", explica el principal investigador, el doctor Sergei Makarov.

La artritis reumática se caracteriza por una condensación del líquido que lubrica la superficie de las articulaciones. Al bloquear el gen NF-Kappa B, los investigadores se dieron cuenta de que podían reducir el espesamiento del líquido y por tanto limitar la dolorosa inflamación que provoca.

Según un estudio publicado en mayo por los Institutos Nacionales de la Salud (NIH) y los Centros de Control y de Prevención de las Enfermedades (CDC) de Atlanta (Georgia), más de 40 millones de estadounidenses sufren de artritis o reumatismos, y 2,1 millones de artritis reumática.

Happy Thanksgiving From Your Friends EL EDITOR



The sports medicine heroes at the Texas Tech Medical Center may not get cheers from a stadium full of fans, but they're as much a part of the team as any player. They stand ready to heal the hurts and mend the injuries of those who do get the cheers. The Texas Tech Orthopaedic Surgery Associates' expert team includes board-certified physicians specially trained in sports medicine as well as nurses and therapists skilled in working with athletes. Together they'll get the other "heroes" back in the game.

Entertainment

Vicente Fernandez A star in Hollywood

Hollywood's Walk of Fame, the famous boulevard remembering the entertainment industry's past and present superstars, dedicated its newest star to "Ranchero King", Vicente Fernandez last week.

The Mexican singer performed his song "El hijo del pueblo" for the 5,000 fans who crowded the mythical walkway visited daily by thousands of tourists to celebrate his award.

"I feel very proud to be Mexican today, and to have a star here in Hollywood and to be with my people," said Fernandez, 58, shouting to the crowd that had gathered blocking the streets.

Accompanied by his wife, Dona Cuca, his children, Vicente, Gerardo and Alejandro who are following with great success in the footsteps of their father and several nephews, the Mexican singer confessed he spent the weekend preparing a speech in English. In all the excitement, he forgot the words.

Fernandez, who will give three concerts in the Universal Amphitheater this weekend, moved the day of the ceremony to coincide with his oldest son's birthday, Vicente Jr., who was released in September after being held four months by kidnapers.

"I wanted to give this gift to my son, because of what it

means. I wanted to celebrate it with him, and with all of my family, but especially with him because of what he experienced, and thank God for bringing him back to share these last two months together," said Fernandez, who refused to give more details about the experience.

The "Charro" from Huentitan, who got the nickname from the name of his hometown in Jalisco state, said getting his star on the Walk of Fame was one of the most emotional moments he had experienced since 1984. Before the special presentation in Mexico in the "Plaza de Toros," Fernandez promised he would quit singing if the stadium wasn't full.

Today, after recording 54 albums and selling over 42 million



copies in total, Vicente Fernandez refuses to think about retirement and says that he will keep singing "as long as my voice holds out." "I decided one day to stop making movies, and someday I'll stop singing," he said, referring to his sudden departure from film after starring in "My dear grandparent."

"For the love of the fans and out of respect for the fans, the day I feel my singing decline, I will retire."

For now, Fernandez will continue to sing, collect "charro" outfits and take care of his beloved horses on the Three Colts ranch, a few miles out of Guadalajara where he spends time with his family and denies any rumors of moving to the U.S. (AFP)

Epidemics worsen the bleak situation

Managua—Outbreaks of cholera and leptospirosis added more victims to the growing figures of dead in Central America, where many fear epidemics may spring up in the unhealthy conditions left behind in the wake of Hurricane Mitch.

Cholera was blamed for eight deaths in Guatemala, within the last 48 hours, and leptospirosis caused three deaths in Ni-



caragua. An outbreak in Nicaragua left 48 dead and 2,500 infected within only a few weeks in 1995.

Clean-up and relief workers are becoming concerned, only 15 days after Mitch struck, over the increasing threat that diseases will spread throughout the region now at the beginning of the most critical phase of recovery. Thousands of people lack food, clothing, housing, and live day-to-day below the minimum standard of hygiene.

Friday night heroes need these Saturday morning heroes...



Injuries from football and other fall sports can certainly take their toll. The big heroes from the Friday night gridiron skirmishes often need the Saturday morning heroes - the sports medicine doctors at the Texas Tech Medical Center. These doctors are specifically trained in the treatment of sports related injuries and maintain a Saturday clinic especially for injured athletes.

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