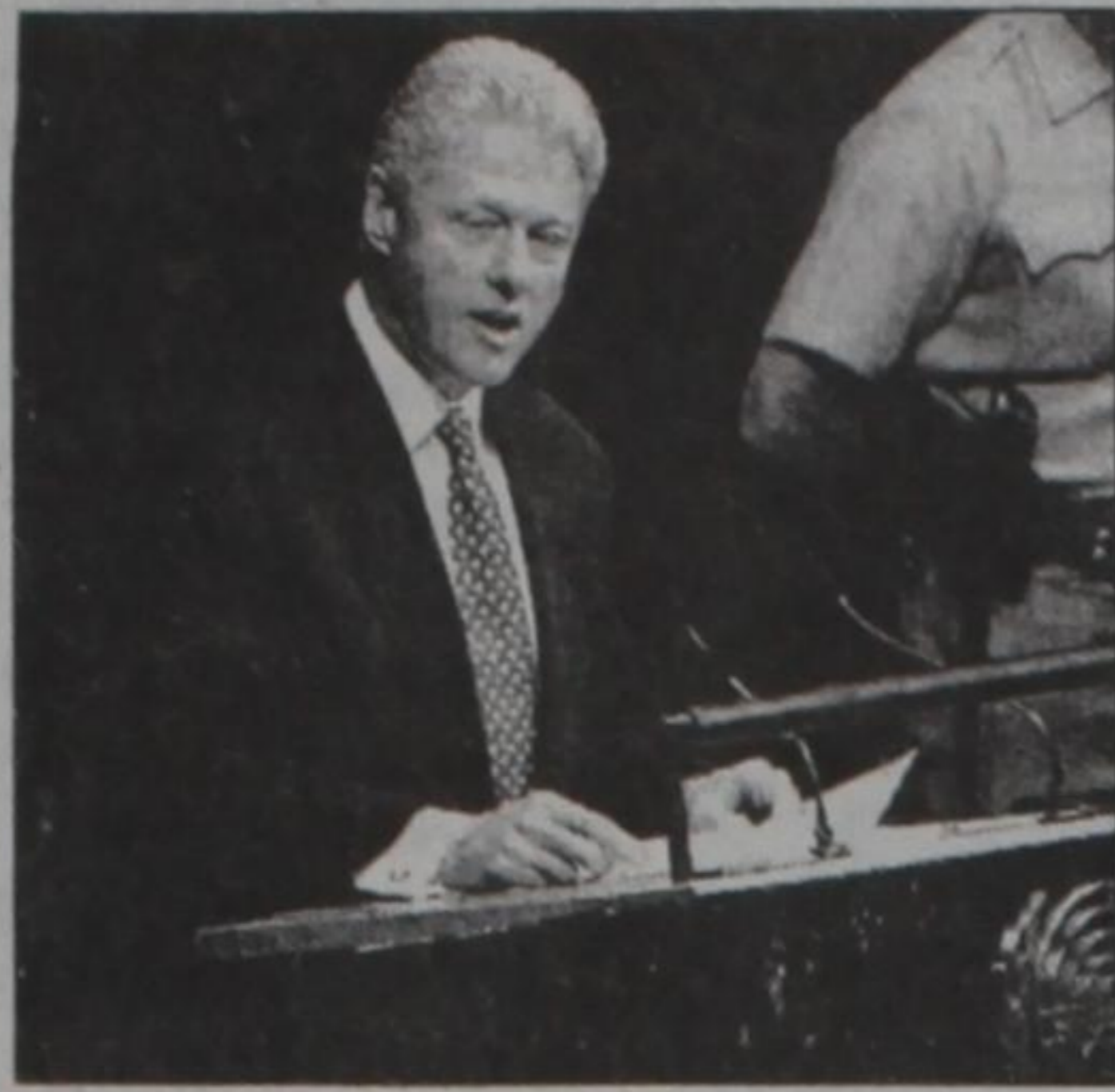


Zedillo critical of U.S. efforts

El Editor's
Menudazo
1998



Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo addresses the 20th Special Session on the World Drug Problem of the U.N. General Assembly in New York June 8.

Mexican president Ernesto Zedillo placed the blame for drug trafficking squarely on the rich nations that create a demand for illegal drugs, clashing with President Bill Clinton who said that the debate over responsibility for the world's drug problems has gone on too long. Addressing a session of the General Assembly originally proposed by Mexico and convened to discuss ways to counter drug trafficking and use, Clinton said that finger

pointing has not advanced the fight against drugs.

"It does not dismantle a single cartel, help a single addict, prevent a single child from trying and perhaps dying from heroin," Clinton said. "Drugs are every nation's problem, and every nation must act to fight them," he said.

But Clinton heard a blunt rejoinder from President Ernesto Zedillo of Mexico.

While an overwhelming part of the world's demand for drugs comes from "countries with the largest economic capacity," Zedillo said, "the human, social and institutional costs in meeting such demands is paid for by the producing and transit countries."

"It is our men and women who die first in combating drug trafficking," he said. "It is our communities that are first to suffer from violence, our institutions that are first to be undermined by corruption. It is our governments that are the first to have to shift valuable resources needed to fight poverty to serve as the first bulwark in this war."

Zedillo, still upset over an American undercover operation that netted 26 Mexican bankers last month on charges of money laundering, criticized the operation in front of the world's leaders.

"We all must respect the sovereignty of

each nation so that no one becomes a judge of others, so that no one feels entitled to violate other countries' laws for the sake of enforcing its own," said Zedillo.

The president of the Dominican Republic, Leonel Fernandez, said the problem was rooted in the law of supply and demand. "The demand is what makes the existence of the market possible," Fernandez said. He cited intelligence reports that estimate that 33 percent of the drugs smuggled into the United States from South America passes through the Caribbean, and 15 percent specifically through the island of Hispanola, shared by Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Prominent among other voices pressing to reduce demand was Britain's deputy prime minister, John Prescott, who spoke on behalf of the European Union. "It is no use stopping opium cultivation in one place just to see more grown elsewhere," Prescott said. "We gain nothing by closing one trafficking route to see another opened."

President Jacques Chirac of France urged a counterattack on every front. "Drug elimination cannot be left to a single category of country, whether it be producer or consumer," Chirac said. "Supply and demand must be reduced simultaneously."

Clinton said his administration was planning an anti-drug federal budget



U.S. President Bill Clinton addresses the 20th Special Session on the World Drug Problem of the U.N. General Assembly in New York June 8.

exceeding \$17 billion for next fiscal year, \$6 billion of which would be earmarked for reducing demand.

The General Assembly session on reducing production, trafficking and use of illegal drugs, the first in 10 years to be devoted entirely to the subject, was initially proposed by Mexico, which has become a transit route for more than half of the cocaine smuggled into the United States.

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EL EDITOR

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Meetings & Discussions Continue On 79415 CYD Program

Hispanic elected officials, Senator Robert Duncan, State Rep. Delwin Jones, members of the advisory board of the Community Youth Development program which advises the new 79415 projects, officials of the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services (TDRS), this newspaper and other interested person met this past Monday to discuss concerns expressed about the administering and granting of funds of the program.

Of prime concern was the lack of funding for local community groups such as the Lubbock Warriors, the North Lubbock Boxing Club, Our Lady of Grace, the Optimist Boys Club, Maggie Trejo Super Center, Mis Padrinos Mentoring program and others. Concern was expressed that State agencies and Texas Tech had received the majority of the funds that were at one time expected to go toward community organizations. Over 40% of the funded programs approved were written by Texas Tech. Guidelines the CYD program specifically said that funds were meant for community to fund their own programs in order to provide programs that could work.

As expressed in the guidelines the program is meant 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 a thorough explanation of what the programs was meant to do Senator Robert Duncan asked those attending was the problem. "We have been here 45 minute and we are yet to hear what are the real concerns."

"I can tell you what our concerns are," said Bidal Agüero from El Editor. "Why doesn't anyone know what this \$700,000 is going to do? We know that groups have been funded some have reportedly started to work but who are they? No one seems to know."

Thomas Chapman, director of Community Initiatives for TDRS expressed that notices of funded programs and their goals had not been prepared because of uncertainty as to how the programs were supposed to be administered and that formal agreement had not been signed.

"You mean programs have already been funded but we don't know how they are going to run?" asked Agüero

Those attending the meeting were assured that news releases explaining all the funded programs would be issue within a few days. To date no explanations have been received by El Editor.

Questions then turned to address the advisory community as to why community programs were not funded. An how the process evolved.

Hank Dominguez, a member of the advisory committee said the the programs selected were chosen after members of the community, parents and youth met to determine needs and what was really needed by the community. The document produced was the "Needs Assessment". Programs that were funded met those needs according to Dominguez. He stated that no organization or agency had seen the Needs Assessment in order to ensure meeting of the program suggestions.

No programs were given any technical assistance as to how to write the program. A concern was expressed that as to how it was expected that mostly volunteer

organization write proposals that would compete with full time grant writers a Tech and other state agencies.

Advisory members expressed that each proposal had been thoroughly read to see which ones worked to reach the goals of the "Needs Assessment."

Jesse Molinar a member of the advisory community said that to him it was obvious that the community was not successful in working toward the needs of the community. "We needed to bring innovative programs to our community that we thought would work."

According to Ysidro Gutierrez who served as a technical assistant to the Committee, a total of 4 hours was spent in reviewing some 35 proposals submitted.

"How can we say that these programs don't work?" asked County Commissioner Gilbert Flores. "I have been working with the Lubbock Boxing Club and the Lubbock Warriors for many years and they are one of the most successful programs to keep kids

off the street that I know of."

According Austin officials the boxing programs were not funded on the advise of a pediatrician who said that the boxing programs were not safe.

A commitment was made to look at the programs affectiveness at the next funding cycle in approximately 15 months and a personal commitment was made by Senator Duncan to help raise local private money to help the boxing programs.

At the conclusion of the meeting Senator Duncan and Rep. Jones asked those attending that they work toward making the programs a success in order to help the children. "We can't afford to be nit-picking at the programs and pointing out what they are doing wrong, we need to support them" said Jones.

"But again," said Agüero. "How can we do this, how can we support programs when we don't even know who they are and what their goals are?"

Officials again promised to send out information on each program within a few days.

Desacuerdo Entre Lideres Para Contolar El Narcotrafico

Un choque verbal se produjo entre lideres de distintos paises en la sesion especial de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, reunida el lunes y propuesta en un principio por Mexico, para discutir las formas de controlar el trafico y el uso de narcoticos.

Mientras el presidente estadounidense Bill Clinton afirmo que el debate en torno a quien es responsable por los problemas de drogas en el mundo se ha prolongado demasiado, el presidente mexicano Ernesto Zedillo culpo a las naciones ricas de crear y aumentar la demanda del mercado de las drogas.

Clinton dijo entonces que senalar culpables no ha ayudado a impulsar la lucha antidrogas. "No desmantela un solo cartel, ni ayuda a un solo adicto, o previene que un solo nino pruebe y tal vez muera a causa de la heroína", senalo.

Sin embargo, Clinton escucho un crudo recordatorio por parte de Zedillo, quien aun se muestra resentido por la operacion antidrogas encubierta "Casablanca" que condujo el mes pasado al enjuiciamiento de 26 banqueros mexicanos, por cargos de lavado de dinero.

Las autoridades mexicanas no fueron informadas de la investigacion.

"Todos debemos respetar la soberania de cada nacion, para que nadie se convierta en juez de otros; para que nadie se sienta con derecho a violar las leyes de otros paises con el motivo de hacer cumplir su propia ley", dijo Zedillo.

Por su parte, el presidente de la Republica Dominicana, Leonel Fernandez, dijo que el problema tiene sus raices en la ley de la oferta y la demanda. "la demanda es lo que hace posible la existencia del mercado", subrayo.

Destaco entre otras voces que presionaron en favor de reducir la demanda la del vicepresidente de Gran Bretana, John Prescott, quien hablo a nombre de la Union Europea. A su vez, el presidente frances Jacques Chirac hizo un llamado en favor de un contraataque en todos los frentes. "La eliminacion de las drogas no puede ser encargada a una sola categoria de pais, ya sea productor o consumidor. La oferta y la demanda deben ser reducidas de forma simultanea", asevero.

Despues de la cumbre,

Clinton y Zedillo se entrevistaron en Nueva York y acordaron combatir el narcotrafico "de conformidad siempre con las leyes de cada pais", segun un comunicado conjunto publicado al termino de la reunion.

Clinton y Zedillo "acordaron fortalecer los mecanismos en sus paises, para impulsar los esfuerzos antinarcoticos y en contra del lavado de dinero, asi como mejorar la cooperacion, la comunicacion y el intercambio de informacion entre ambos gobiernos", indico el comunicado.

Have A Safe
& Happy
4th of July
From Your
Friends At
El Editor

A.M.E.R.I.C.A.N. -- THE BREAKDOWN

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is a poem in honor of America's birthday by Josue Rojas, a 17-year-old high school senior whose parents came to California from El Salvador. Rojas is a spoken word artist and an illustrator for YO! Youth Outlook, a monthly newspaper by and about young people published by Pacific News Service.
BY JOSUE ROJAS, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

Let me start from the beginning, at the top of the list,
A -- "A" is for Afraid of the young and underpaid, causing immigration raids in the heart of east L.A.
M -- "M" is for mistreating African kings and priests, burning their churches and, to say the least, treating them as slaves and leash-bearing beasts.
E -- "E" is for the exploitation of third-world nations' resources which forces widows and orphans to slave for skimpy food rations..... and calling it "friendly foreign relations."
R -- "R" is for the ridiculous mentality of insanity and vanity
Selfism beyond compare -- forgetting those in poverty, the mentality that sees a man bleeding on the floor and says "everything's fine and dandy."
I -- "I" is for the fact that I had to see to believe, my heart could not perceive how this gov't has people deceived ignorant to know that destruction's eye is close and won't soon leave.
C -- "C" is for contamination and pollution from the annihilation of the life sustaining South American forest station the bed and nest for creation under convenient termination.
A -- "A" is for aches and pains placed on God's heart, because of man's lack of faith and abundant lust, his nation's turned it back on him and still proclaims "in God we Trust"
N -- "N" is for never, at any cost,
forget the civil rights movement, Vietnam or the Holocaust.
'Cause when we forget our past is when we know our future is lost.

YOUNG VOICES-- WHAT IT MEANS TO BE AN AMERICAN

EDITOR'S NOTE: A week before the Fourth of July, YO! Radio producer Mark Jacks went into the streets of San Francisco to talk to teenagers about what America means to them. Without further comment, we share their answers with you.

Complied by Mark Jacks - Pacific News Service

-- This place is all messed up. It's all about money really.
-- The opportunity to experience different cultures.
-- You don't have to be like molded into anything, you can just do whatever you want cause you're in America.
-- Being part of a very powerful country with a lot of responsibilities that doesn't always do the right thing.
-- I guess ideally freedom -- freedom of choice, being able to -- you know, if you have the ambition, the American dream I guess kind of thing.
-- I guess it's the opportunity to experience different cultures and different ethnic groups, and to learn about other cultures which doesn't happen in other parts or the world.
-- I think it's tempting to look at America as some sort of melting pot. More often it seems to me that there's a lot of smaller subcultures competing with each other at the edges. Sometimes they melt together at those edges and they interact in very complex ways but I don't think there's a really dominant culture. If there was a dominant culture I think it would probably have something to do with business because that seems to me one of the dominant themes of American life.
-- Personally for myself I was in Indonesia and the first thing that I can associate with America is there's a lot more opportunity for a lot of different possibilities and jobs. There's no real stereotype in metropolitan areas as to what a good job is, what a good living is, what a good style is. So to put it shortly I guess I would associate it with opportunities in one word.
-- Oh I just feel that it's all right to do anything, that you don't have to be like molded into anything, you can just do whatever you want cause you're an American and you can chew gum and do whatever.
-- I think Americans have a lot of freedom to choose what they want to do and to pursue their dream and they got a lot of time to really choose, I have to say. Asians, they have limited time to choose what they want. They have to decide earlier on in their lives, to say "this is what I want to do" and stick with it. And here they get to experiment and experience different things and then, let's say in their mid-30s, that's when they decide, "Oh this is what I want to do, I'm becoming an accountant."
-- The good things are that you have maybe more freedom to explore things you want to do than some other cultures or places where you grow up, and you can explore a little bit more. But some of the down sides are family ties that are not as strong, and probably more family problems, maybe a higher divorce rate.
-- I think sometimes American get caught in forgetting to be grateful for the things they have. Like we kind of grew up with all this luxury around us, all these things, and in the end we say things are grand and that can lead to all this wastefulness which is a big problem.

In Bilingual Programs, A New System

WINDHAM, Conn. -- Kathy W. Lank knows only a few words in Spanish, the remnants of high school language classes she remembers with a shudder.

That was one reason that she jumped at the chance to enroll her daughter in an unusual bilingual education program here at the North Windham Elementary School in which English and Spanish speakers are taught in both languages.

"I remember trying to learn a language in high school, and it floored me," said Lank, a part-time teacher's aide at the school. But her fifth-grade daughter, Myralynn, seems to be picking it up easily, learning both from her teachers as they instruct students in two languages and from classmates whose native speech is Spanish, she said.

"Sometimes, with their friends, they speak half in English, half in Spanish," Lank said. "Whatever language they're talking, they're comfortable with."

In this system, known as a two-way bilingual program, most subjects are taught in both languages, and both English-speaking and Spanish-speaking students learn together. More commonly, bilingual programs put children with limited English skills in separate classes where they are taught in their native language while learning English.

As debate about bilingual education has swirled around the country in the weeks since California voted to disband its bilingual programs in favor of a one-year English immersion class, Windham's bilingual classrooms have a waiting list -- parents of both English-speaking and Spanish-speaking students are eager to enroll their children. About 200 students take part in Windham's program, which started in the 1992-93 school year with kindergarten and has expanded a grade a year since.

"The ability of speaking in a second language is an absolute gift," said Jack Giordano, principal at North Windham.

"We're certainly positioning these students very well to be successful

in the 21st century."

Two-way bilingual classes, which started in Canada as a way to teach French to English speakers and now number 225 in the United States, are continuing to increase in popularity nationally and here in Connecticut.

Two other cities in the state, New Haven and New Britain, have similar programs, as does a New London magnet school serving a regional district. And the school district for New London itself is planning to start a pilot program in the fall.

Studies show such programs improve the English skills of foreign-language students faster than traditional bilingual programs, said Fred Genesee, director of the Division of Education at the University of California at Davis, who is leading a national study of two-way programs, including Windham's.

Windham education officials hoped that the bilingual program would help solve other problems faced by this struggling former mill town 60 miles east of Hartford. As



in many other school districts, the regular bilingual programs had tended to segregate minority students and English speakers, though half the students are Hispanic, officials said.

Often, students in those segregated classrooms felt stigmatized, said Windham's School Superintendent, C. Patrick Proctor.

"This two-way program brings

kids together on a level playing field," he said. "Each child is responsible for sharing and learning language."

Statewide language tests are not administered until the fourth grade, and so the two-way system hasn't had a chance to produce conclusive test results, but they show that Spanish-speakers are doing better than their counterparts in customary

bilingual courses, and that English-speakers are holding their own.

As in many two-way programs, Windham teachers have class in Spanish one week, then in English the next. Students are also taught the basics of their native language every day.

But teachers also have some flexibility.

Wilson Soto Jr. teaches his fourth graders mostly in English, but they work on projects in Spanish. He taught science in English, then had students do projects on the rain forest in Spanish.

He said he tried to pair English-dominant and Spanish-dominant students, so they could learn from each other. "Instead of separating students, it's unifying," he said. "The children get to see they have strengths in one language. It values that native language, be it English or Spanish."

One of his students, Maricely Jimenez, who spent kindergarten in a traditional bilingual program, said she spoke much more Spanish in

that class. "In first grade, this was hard for me," she said, "but as I got older, it became easier."

If anything, it is the English-dominant children who tend to get lost, especially when their Spanish-speaking classmates start talking quickly. "They can read Spanish really, really fast," said Emily A. Rasicoz, 10. But, she added, "once you get used to it you can keep up with them."

She also finds use for Spanish at home. "I talk a lot in Spanish to my brother," she said. "I make fun of him in Spanish. And he can't beat me up because if he does I tell him it's something nice."

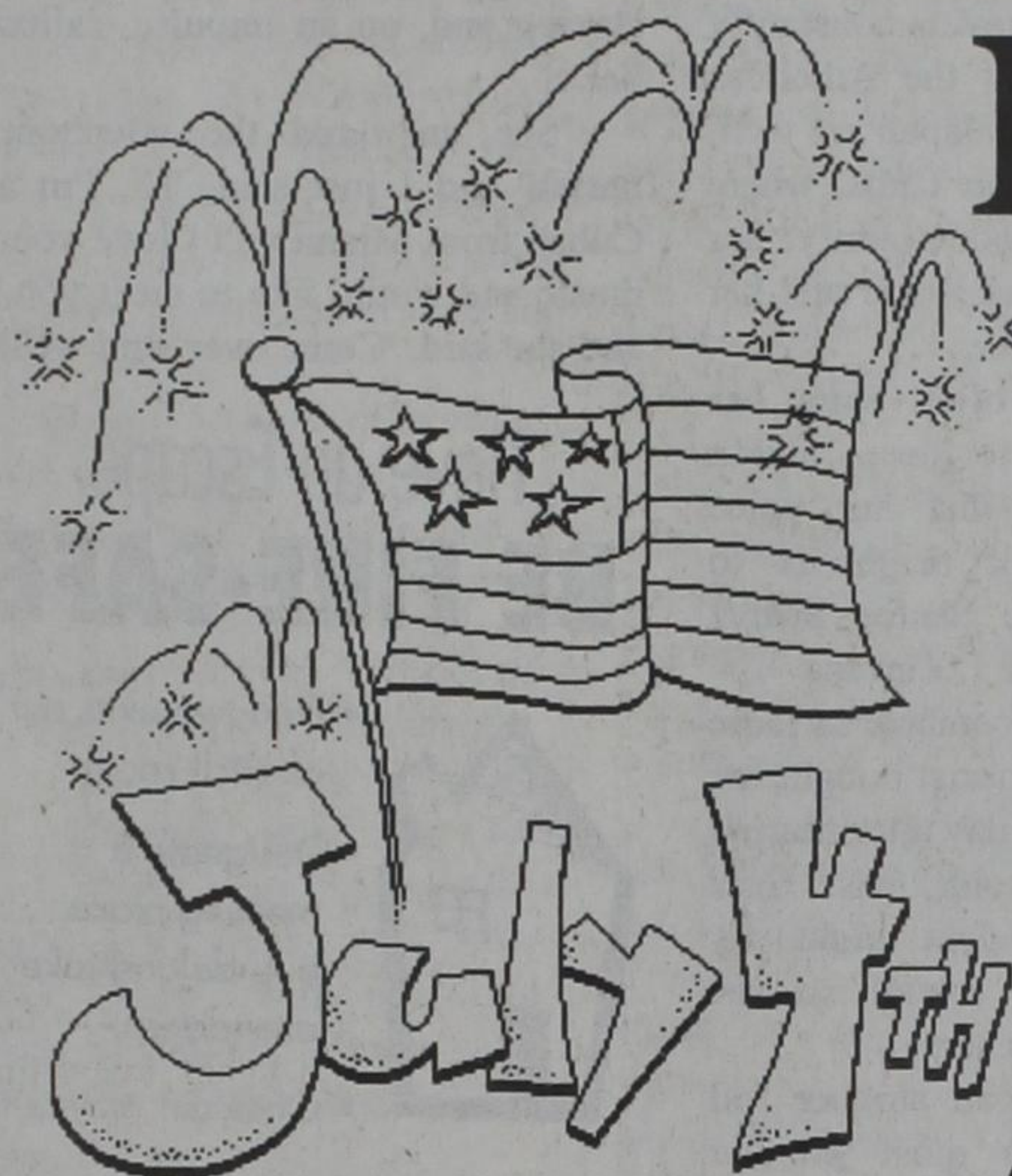
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Celia: Longtime Star With Rising Appeal

By MIRTA OJITO

NEW YORK -- Many Americans have never heard of her, yet she has a nonstop schedule of sold-out concerts, a Grammy on a shelf in her New Jersey home and a street named after her in Miami.

She speaks little English, but she has an honorary degree from Yale, a star on Hollywood Boulevard and a medal from the National Endowment for the Arts. One of her dresses and a pair of shoes are part of the Smithsonian's permanent collection.

She is Celia Cruz, the Cuban-born salsa singer whose inventive improvisation, intoxicating rhythms and trademark shrieks of "azucar!" (sugar) have enchanted fans for half a century.

In an era of crossover pop stars and the relentless Americanization of almost everything, Ms. Cruz, who plays Carnegie Hall on Saturday night with Tito Puente, is an oddity. She has seen her popularity in this country grow even as she has clung resolutely to her roots, her language and her style.

While she still performs throughout Latin America, where she remains hugely popular 38 years after leaving Cuba, Ms. Cruz has added cities from Bethlehem, Pa., to Portland, Ore., to her American itinerary.

Her widening success in the United States reflects not just her prodigious talent and seemingly ageless voice, but the impact of unprecedented waves of migration from Latin America in the last 20 years.

Ms. Cruz, who refuses to reveal her age, did not have to cross over to gain a wider audience; her audience has followed her here.

When she came to New York in 1961, Ms. Cruz recalled during a recent lunch, she was immediately embraced by the Puerto Rican community that was already well established here. "They said to me, 'Celia, take our flag,'" she said. "You can use it until you get yours back."

As the years went by, her audiences grew more diverse, one



Celia Cruz

immigration wave after the other. Now, she said, "the Puerto Ricans are still there, but I'm also finding Dominicans, Colombians, Mexicans and even Argentines."

Ms. Cruz, who sings only in Spanish and wears form-fitting gowns and extravagant wigs that seem to belong to another era, has never attempted to cultivate a non-Hispanic audience, as her younger countrywoman Gloria Estefan has done with great success.

"Why embarrass myself?" she said, without a tinge of false modesty. "I don't speak English well. Why even venture?"

But her following in the United States has clearly grown beyond the traditional immigrant centers in New York, Miami, and California. In Bethlehem, for example, where she will perform for the first time this year, the Hispanic population has nearly doubled since 1980, to more than 11,000, according to

census figures. Portland, where she sang for the first time last year, has more than 17,000 Hispanic residents, up from 7,500 in the 1980 census.

"One thing you can be sure of, she wouldn't be invited if there wasn't an audience already in place," said Jack Hooke, her agent and a friend for more than 30 years. "The people who put these shows together spend a lot on money, and they don't like to waste it. They know she sells."

Unlike trendy artists who have a hit record and then disappear until the next hit, Ms. Cruz sells records and concert tickets all the time, record shop owners say. More than a singer, they say, she is a cultural icon. "She is the queen of salsa," said Vicente Barreiro, the owner of Casa Latina, a record store in East Harlem. "Everybody buys Celia Cruz. And this being New York, everybody is here."

The more recent immigrants, who tend to be younger, attend her concerts buoyed by their own interest in her music but also by curiosity over a woman whose music their parents and grandparents danced to back in the 1950s.

During lunch at Patria, a Manhattan restaurant staffed by waiters and busboys from all over Latin America, Ms. Cruz was mobbed by requests for autographs and pictures the moment she indicated that her meal (filet mignon over white rice) was over.

Javier Osorio, 26, a busboy from Mexico who has lived in New York for 11 years, was one of the first to approach. He walked away almost dizzy with delight, with Ms. Cruz's autograph and a picture of her in his camera. Osorio said that he had seen Ms. Cruz in concert twice, but that the autograph and photo were for his mother.

"My mother used to follow her around and dance to her music in all the hot clubs of the 1950s," he said. "She remembers the Celia of her youth."

Ms. Cruz, who travels constantly not just throughout the Americas but in Europe and Japan as well, began her journey in Cuba, where she grew up in a poor family; her father was a railroad stoker and her mother a homemaker.

Young Celia often sang her younger siblings to sleep, and a cousin -- noting that her voice attracted awestruck neighbors to their home in the Santos Suarez neighborhood of Havana -- encouraged her to compete in radio contests. When a tourist bought her a pair of shoes one day after hearing her belt out a song, Ms. Cruz realized that her talent might pay her way through school so she could become a teacher.

Instead, she began singing full time with Cuba's most popular orchestra, La Sonora Matancera, in 1950. On one endless bus tour after another, through big cities and small towns, Ms. Cruz began to cultivate her international public. Some seasons, she said, she gave five performances a day, every day.

"But my voice never gave out," she said. "The more I sing, the better I get."

A year after Fidel Castro seized power in 1959, Ms. Cruz, who was touring Mexico, decided she would not return to Cuba. She settled in New York in 1961, renting an apartment on Manhattan's Upper West Side. She now lives in a town house in Fort Lee, N.J., surrounded by woods.

Off stage, Ms. Cruz is approachable but private. She would not allow a reporter to visit her at home. Instead, she brought her husband and inseparable partner, Pedro Knight, to the lunch.

Knight was a trumpet player with La Sonora Matancera who gave up his career to manage hers and follow her around the world. Next

month they will celebrate their 36th wedding anniversary. The two remain touchingly close. She frets about his diet -- he has diabetes. He taught her to cook and says that, without her, he would not want to live. She washes his shirts by hand and hangs them out to dry in the hotels where they stay on tour.

When they are not traveling, they stay home most of the time, watching television and reading magazines. Ms. Cruz answers her own telephone and talks to people as if she has always known them -- using endearing Cuban phrases with instant familiarity.

"What's interesting about Celia Cruz is that she does not seem to realize that she is a star," said Alexis Rodriguez-Duarte, a photographer who has taken her portrait. "She is the same on and off stage."

Rodriguez-Duarte met Ms. Cruz in 1989 when, while living in London, he noticed a poster announcing one of her concerts. Through a friend of a friend, he found out where Ms. Cruz was staying and, on an impulse, called her.

"She answered the telephone herself and I just said, 'Hi, I'm a Cuban from Miami and I love your music and would like to meet you,' and she said, 'Come over, and we'll

have coffee.'" Rodriguez-Duarte recalled. "And I remember thinking, 'What a nice lady, but who is going to go to her concert in London?'"

As it turned out, he said, the concert was sold out. The two have been friends since.

Despite her lack of interest in courting the crossover market, Ms. Cruz's ever-expanding audience and the interest shown by American performers in her music may be raising her profile among the non-Hispanic public. She has sung with David Byrne and Patti LaBelle, had roles in two Hollywood films, "The Mambo Kings" and "The Perez Family," and has even appeared on "Sesame Street."

"People who did not know me before are beginning to recognize me," Ms. Cruz said. "I see them in the airport or in the planes sometimes. And I know they are thinking, 'Is she or is she not?'"

Her name and face may sooner become even more familiar. In the fall, she will come out with a line of products that bear her ornate signature and a singing doll that imitates her trademark cry.

Some things, it seems, simply cannot be translated. "Sugar," she said, using the English word, "just does not have the same flavor as one of my 'azucar!'"

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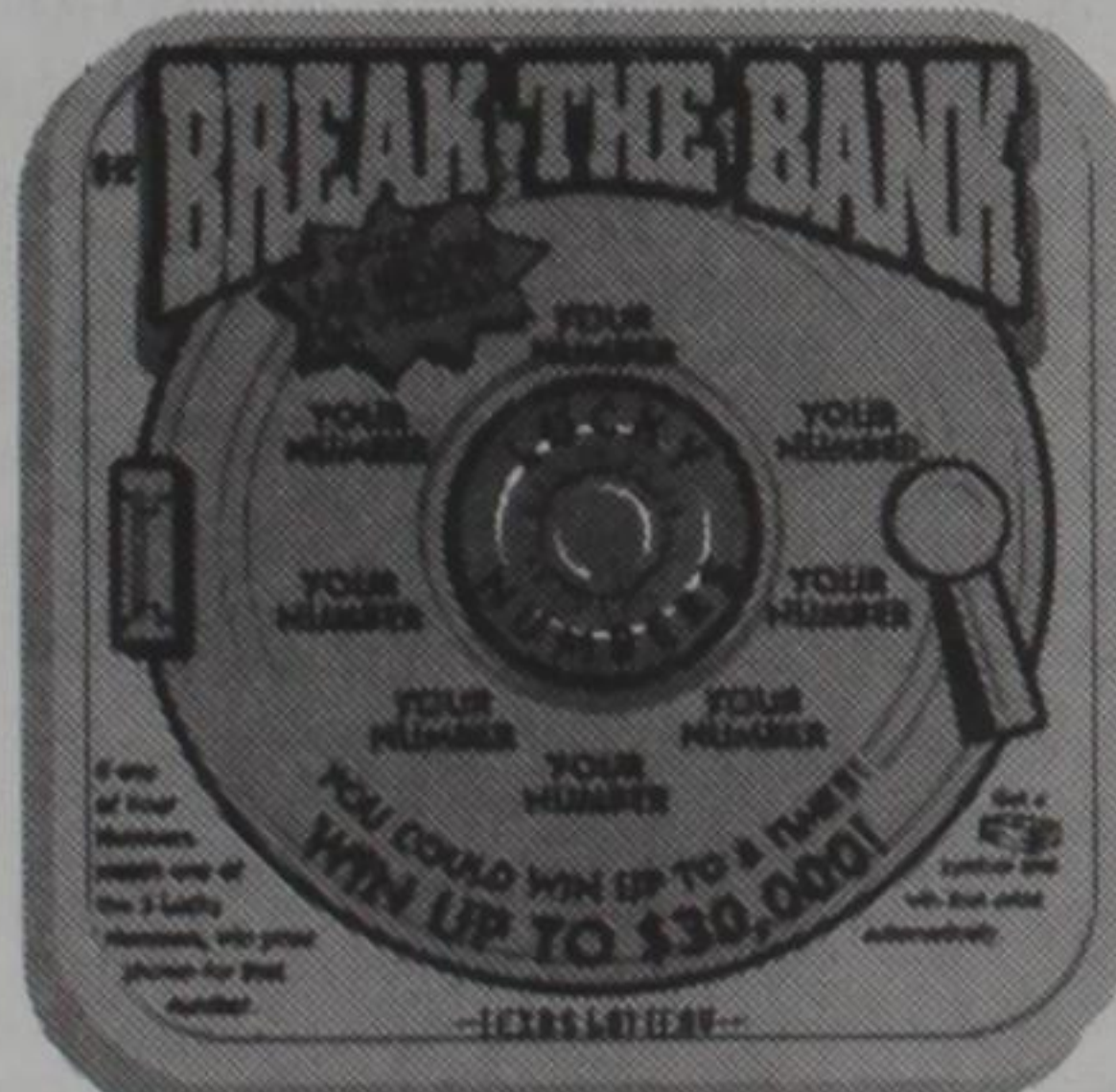
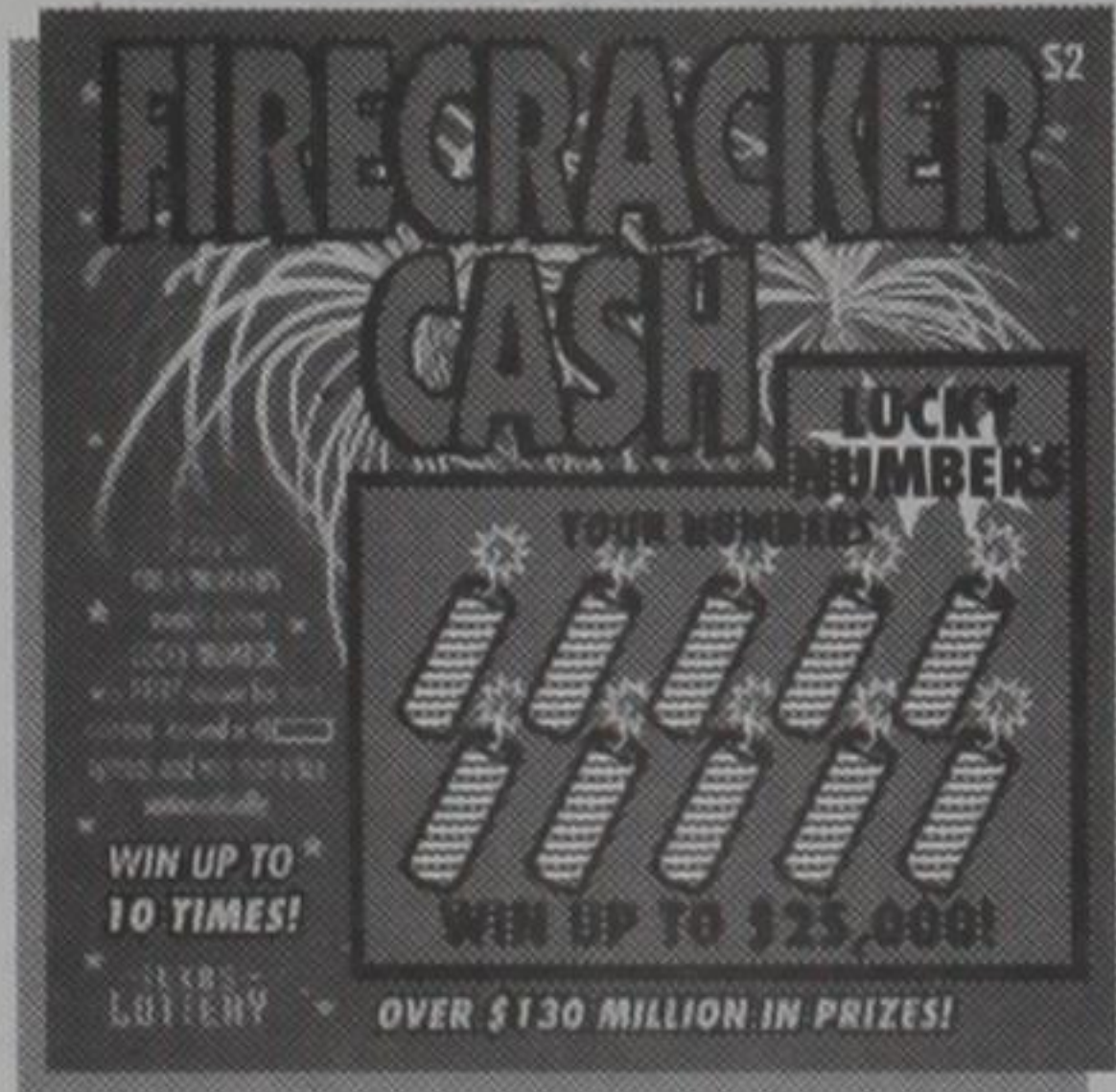
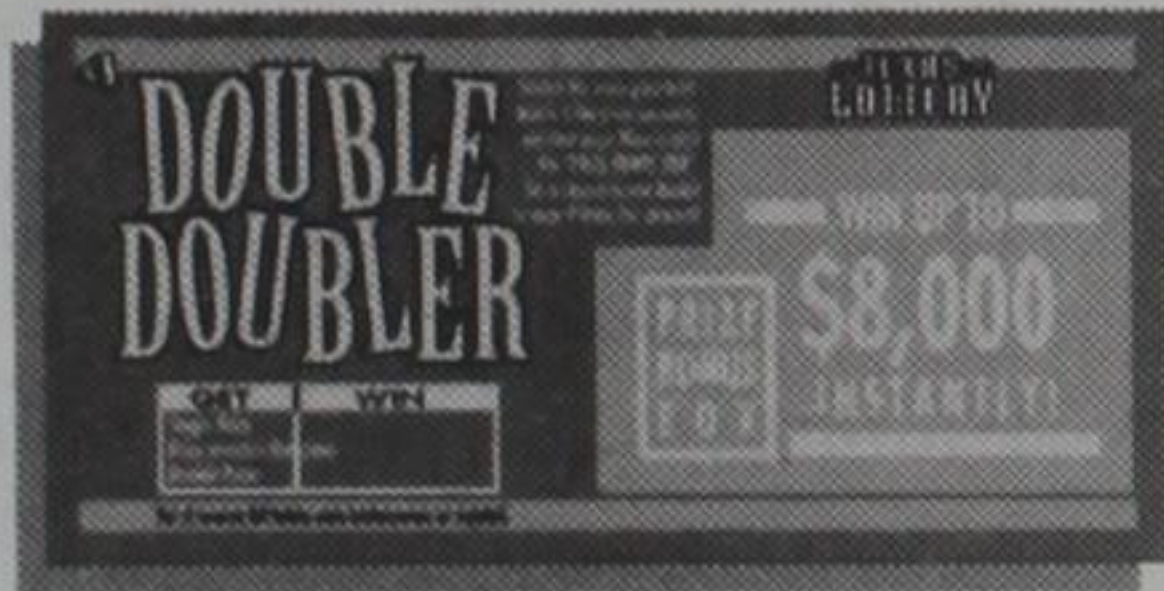
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The Texas Tech University Department of Grounds Maintenance has an opening for temporary Equipment Operator I-Temporary. Requires two years experience in operation of light, medium, and heavy equipment. Texas Class A commercial drivers License. THIS IS A SECURITY SENSITIVE POSITION, requires a security background check. This position requires a pre-employment drug test. Apply at Texas Tech University Personnel Department, Drane Hall, Room 143. EEO/AA/ADA employer. Req. #470

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY GROUNDS MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR

The Texas Tech University Department of Grounds Maintenance has an opening for a Grounds Maintenance Supervisor. Requires 5 years experience in commercial landscape maintenance. Texas Class A Commercial drivers License. Most possess or be willing to obtain Certified Irrigators License. THIS IS A SECURITY SENSITIVE POSITION, requires a security background check. This position requires a Pre-employment Drug Test. Apply at Texas Tech University Personnel Department, Drane Hall, Room 143. EEO/AA/ADA employer. Req. #455

AVISO DE FINAL DE JUEGO



Cuatro de los juegos instantáneos de la Lotería de Texas terminarán el 31 de julio de 1998: Double Doubler, Firecracker Cash, Break the Bank y Leapin' Lizards. Podrás seguir reclamando tus premios hasta el 27 de enero de 1999. Gana hasta \$8,000 con Double Doubler, hasta \$25,000 con Firecracker Cash, hasta \$30,000 con Break the Bank, y hasta \$3,000 con

Leapin' Lizards. Podrás reclamar los premios de hasta \$599 con cualquier comerciante donde se venden los boletos de la Lotería de Texas. Los premios de \$600 o más podrás reclamarlos en cualquiera de los 24 centros regionales de la Lotería de Texas o por correo. ¿Tienes preguntas? Sólo llama a la línea Telefónica de Servicio a Clientes al 1-800-37-LOTTO (1-800-375-6886).



Probabilidad de ganar en Double Doubler, 1 en 4.80. Probabilidad de ganar en Firecracker Cash, 1 en 4.84. Probabilidad de ganar en Break the Bank, 1 en 4.94.

Probabilidad de ganar en Leapin' Lizards, 1 en 5.07. Debes tener 18 años para poder jugar. ©1998 Texas Lottery

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All-Star Talk, Tarnished Start

By JASON DIAMOS

TORONTO -- Mets Manager Bobby Valentine made a special pitch Tuesday during a pair of telephone conversations with Jim Leyland, manager of the Florida Marlins, on behalf of two pitchers Valentine wanted Leyland to name to his National League staff for next Tuesday's All-Star Game in Denver.

Unfortunately -- for the pitcher, for his manager and for the Mets -- one of those pitchers hardly justified the plea in Tuesday night's game against the Toronto Blue Jays.

In just four innings at the Skydome, Rick Reed allowed nine hits and six runs, including a career-high four home runs as the Mets were beaten by Toronto, 6-3, behind the pitching of Roger Clemens, who limited New York to 6 hits, while striking out 11 on 141 pitches.

Earlier in the day, Valentine had made a case for his closer, John Franco, and for Reed. Valentine assured Leyland that even though Reed was scheduled to start against Atlanta on Sunday, he could still pitch an inning against the American League stars two days later. But Reed (9-5), so reliable this season, was barely able to make it through four innings Tuesday.

The 32-year-old right-hander was staked to a 1-0 lead in the second on John Olerud's second triple of the season and Bernard Gilkey's run-scoring groundout. The two triples matched Olerud's career high. The

29-year-old first baseman, making his first appearance here after spending the first eight seasons of his career with the Blue Jays, was not even in the lineup originally.

But then Matt Franco fouled a pitch off the fourth toe on his right foot during batting practice and took himself out of the lineup. Olerud, who was traded to New York after the 1996 season, was inserted in Franco's place and received a warm ovation before his first at-bat.

That was about it for the offensive highlights against Clemens (9-6), until Brian McRae drilled his fourth home run in eight games, with one aboard in the seventh to make it 6-3. By that time, Reed was long gone.

Reed had surrendered just 6 home runs in 109 innings this season. But Darrin Fletcher drilled a 408-foot, two-run shot in the second to give Toronto a 2-1 lead; Jose Canseco (the 375th of his career) and Carlos Delgado hit back-to-back blasts in the third to make it 4-1. Then Alex Gonzalez unloaded with a runner on and two out in the fourth to give Clemens a 6-1 lead.

Not since April 9, Reed's second start of the season, had he allowed so many runs. At Wrigley Field that afternoon, Reed yielded 7 runs in three and two-thirds innings to the Cubs. In each of his 14 other starts, Reed had pitched at least six innings.

Not tonight. Instead of winning his 10th game, Reed saw his 2.31 earned run average -- fourth best in the league when the day began --

Championship for the 100-pound weight class on May 17 in Odessa.

North Lubbock Boxing's Hector Villarreal, who won the Bronze medal in Marquette, Michigan last week will now represent Texas with the Gold Medalists in Tiajuana, Mexico July 7-11. The Gold and Silver Medalists for the

100-pound slot were unable to travel to the International Junior Olympic Tournament in Tiajuana, so as a result of a box-off with a youngster from Honolulu, Hawaii, at the USA's boxing camp in Marquette, Michigan on Monday June 29, 1998, Hector will represent the USA team.

Hector, 14, is a student at Atkins Junior High and has racked up an impressive number of boxing awards. He was State Silver Gloves Champion in the 65-pound weight class; runner-up in State Silver Gloves 90-pound weight class; State and US Regional Silver Gloves Champion in the 95-pound weight class; and this past year he finished third in the nation in Silver Gloves, 95-pound weight



Boxers Hector Villarreal Trains For '98 National Jr. Olympic Match

Hector Villarreal, 14-year old son of Frank and Vicky Villarreal, is a state boxing champion now in training for the National Junior Olympics.

Frank, a 30-year employee in the Electric Distribution Engineering Section of Lubbock Power & Light, said Hector won the State Junior Olympic Boxing

rise to 2.71. He might have also seen his chance at his first All-Star Game disappear.

INSIDE PITCH

In two conversations with JIM LEYLAND, BOBBY VALENTINE said he made a strong push for JOHN FRANCO to be named an All-Star for the first time since 1990. "He's a guy who has been a victim of circumstance more than anybody else," the Mets' manager said.

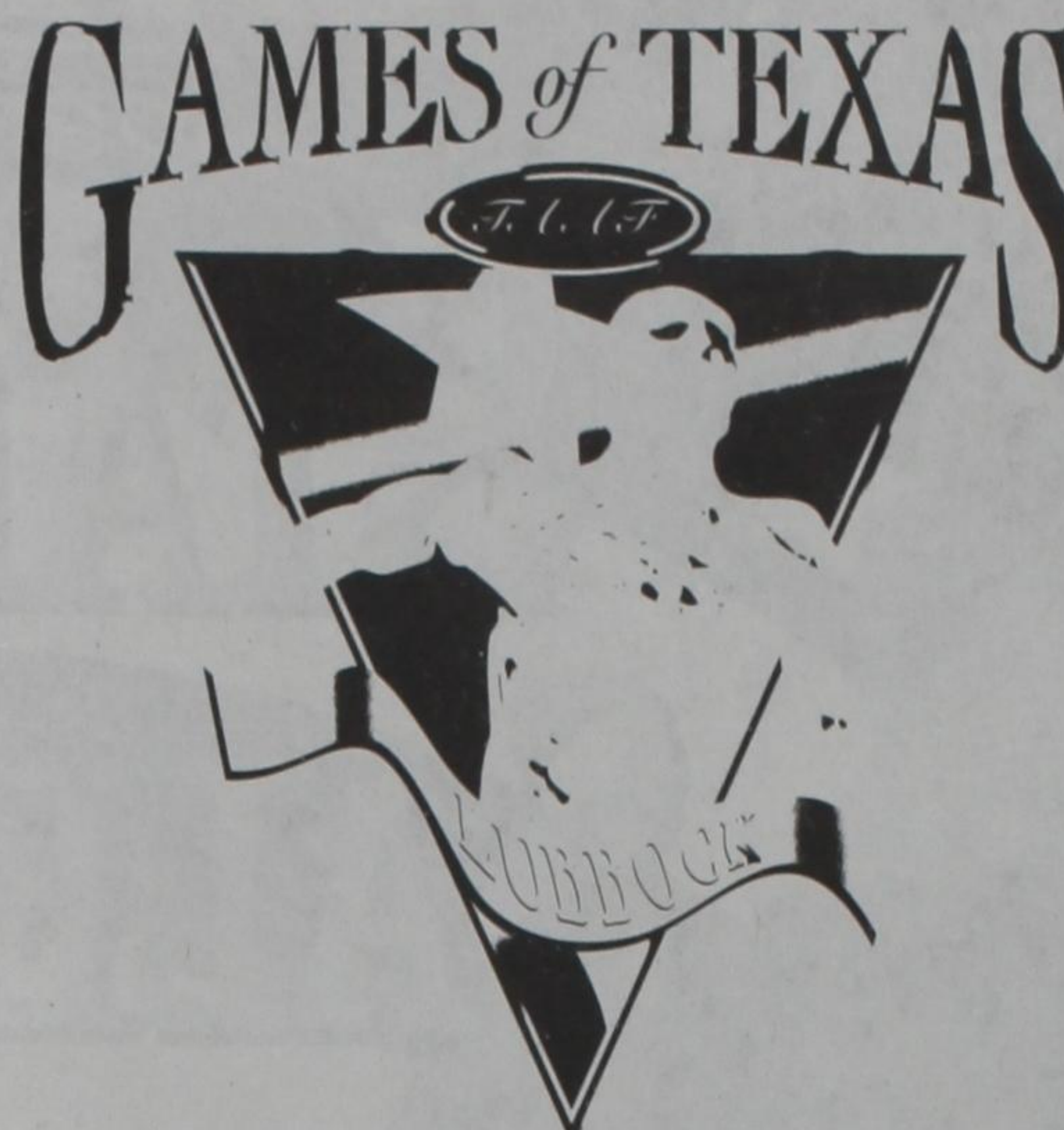
"If he doesn't make it, I think it's a crying shame." When asked how he would feel if none of his pitchers were selected (AL LEITER is injured), Valentine said, "That won't happen. That's inconceivable."

MARK MIMBS, a 29-year-old left-hander who was 9-2 with an International League-leading 2.08 earned run average at Class AAA Norfolk, has accepted an offer to pitch for the Orix Blue Wave in Japan and will join the team as soon as possible. "We really didn't think he had the kind of quality we wanted throwing on our staff," Valentine said of Mimbs. "He was very good at Class AAA. But he spent nine years at AAA."

Leiter, who is out four to six weeks with a partial tear of the patella tendon in his left knee, changed his mind and decided to accompany the Mets on this road trip. "When they went from a 50 percent tear to less than 50 percent and from a leg brace and no bending it to it won't really harm it, I decided why not come on the trip," Leiter said. "It's a little sore, but it's like night and day from that first night."

JIM TATUM cleared waivers and was outrighted to Norfolk. Tatum has four days to report, but is planning on filing a grievance with the players union, claiming he has a knee injury.

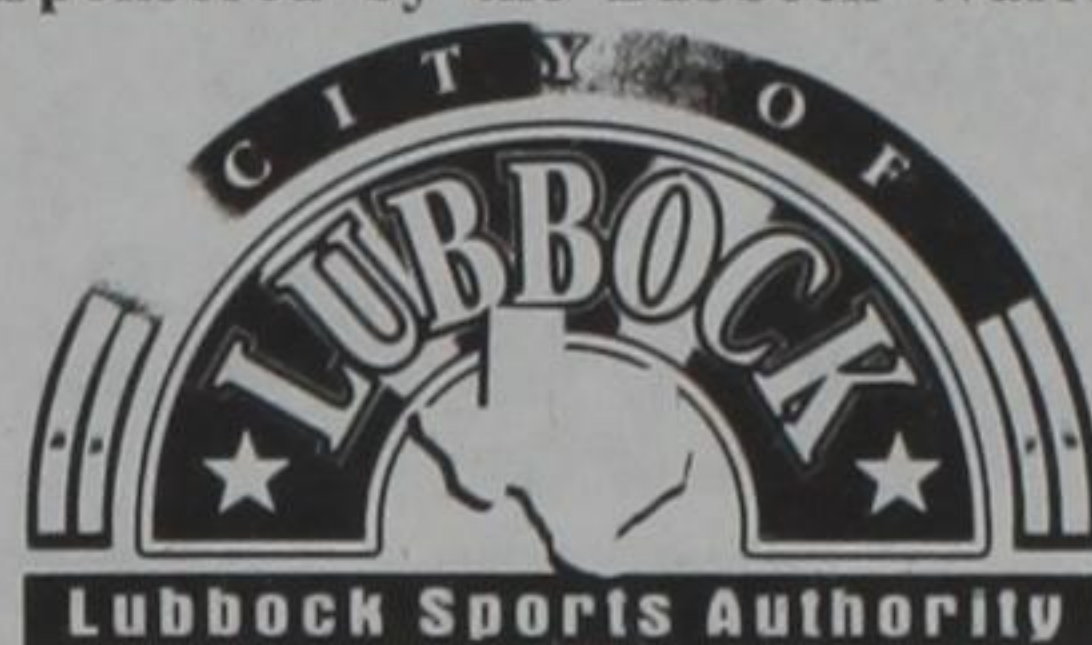
TODD HUNDLEY, who was charged with an error in the outfield on Sunday and Monday, went 0 for 2 with two walks as a designated hitter for Class A St. Lucie in a 3-1 victory over Lakeland Tuesday night. "He's made some good plays and some not so good plays, as expected," Mets General Manager STEVE PHILLIPS said of Hundley's outfielding. "His arm will be playable. He just needs some more playing time."



July 23-26, 1998

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Baseball
Jack Lewis Park
July 24 - 26 (Friday - Sunday)

Boxing
Lubbock Municipal Coliseum
July 24 - 26 (Friday - Sunday)

Cycling
Mackenzie Park, Canyon Lake Drive
July 25 (Saturday)

Cheerleading
Texas Elite Gymnastics Academy
July 24 - 25 (Friday - Saturday)

Fencing
O.L. Slaton Jr. High
July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)

Golf
Meadowbrook Golf Course
July 23 - 24 (Thursday - Friday)

Gymnastics
Texas Elite Gymnastics Academy
July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)

In-Line Hockey
The Rink
July 24 - 26 (Friday - Sunday)

Soccer
Berl Huffman Soccer Complex
July 24 - 26 (Friday - Sunday)

Softball
Berl Huffman Softball Complex
July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)

Swimming
Aquatic Center, Texas Tech University
July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)

Tae Kwan Do
Mackenzie Jr. High
July 25 (Saturday)

Tennis
Burgess-Rushing Tennis Center
July 24 - 25 (Friday - Saturday)

Track & Field
R. P. Fuller Track, Texas Tech University
July 23 - 25 (Thursday - Saturday)

Tumbling & Trampoline
Talent Plus
July 23 - 26 (Thursday - Sunday)

Volleyball
Atkins Jr. High & Evans Jr. High
July 24 - 26 (Friday - Sunday)

AVISO DE SOLICITUD

Eagle Picher Industries, Inc., ha solicitado de la Comision de Conservacion de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) una enmienda al Permiso de Calidad de Aire Numero 8005 para autorizar la renovacion de una SURFACE COATING AND DEGREASING en 1802 East 50th Street, Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La facilidad va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosfericos: materia en particulas, compuestos de carbono y productos de la combustion. Una persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosfericos de la facilidad puede solicitar una audiencia.

Si el solicitante demuestra que la facilidad va a cumplir con todos los requisitos de calidad de aire aplicables, el solicitante cualificara para recibir una renovacion. El objeto de la audiencia sera limitado a los requisitos de calidad de aire, que no incluyen asuntos tales como calidad de agua, ruido, seruidad de trafico o zonas municipales. El TNRCC no puede celebrar una audiencia si se determina que las bases de una peticion de audiencia, por una persona que pueda ser afectada son irrazonables. Razones por las cuales una peticion de audiencia por una renovacion de permiso se considerara ser irrazonable incluyen (pero no estan limitadas a) una enmienda que no resulte en un aumento en las emisiones permitidas y que no resulte en la que la historia del cumplimiento de las leyes del solicitante justifica que se celebre una audiencia. Si se celebra una audiencia, esta sera un proceso legal semejante a un juicio civil en una corte de distrito estatal.

Para solicitar una audiencia, usted debera proporcionar lo siguiente: (1) su nombre (o, para un grupo o asociacion, un representante oficial), direccion postal, numero de telefono durante el dia, y numero de fax, si hay; (2) el nombre del solicitante y el numero del permiso; (3) la oracion en ingles "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripcion breve u especifica de como y por que las emisiones de la facilidad le perjudicarian a usted de una manera que no es comun con los miembros del publico en general; y (5) la localizacion de su propiedad en relacion a la facilidad.

Peticiones de audiencia o comentarios sobre la solicitud deberan recibirse por escrito en la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TNRCC, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, dentro de 30 dias despues de la segunda publicacion de este aviso. Este aviso se publicara en 2, Julio, 1998 y en 9 Julio, 1998.

Copia de la solicitud puede ser revisada o copiada en el TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, 12124 Park 35 Circle, Edificio C, Austin, Tejas 78753. Los documentos de la e informacion adicional pueden obtenerse de TNRCC Lubbock Regional Office, Air Program at 4630 50th Street, Suite 600, Lubbock, Texas 79414-736-7092. Miembros individuales del publico que deseen inquirir sobre la informacion contenida en este aviso, o inquirir sobre otras solicitudes de permisos procesos de la agencia, deberan telefonar al la Oficina de asistencia Publica del TNRCC, ibree de cargos, al 1-800-687-4040.



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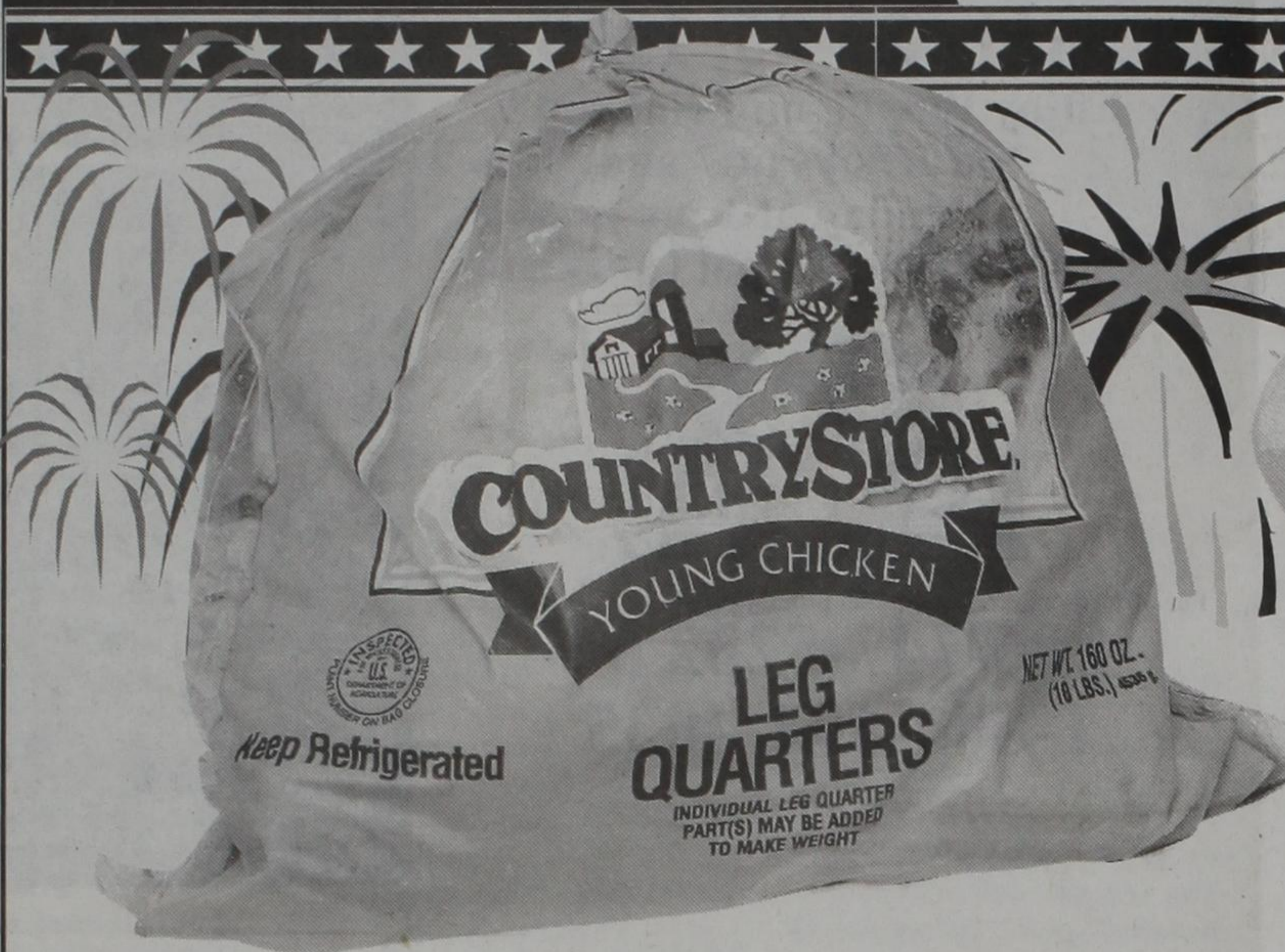
and grow within this diverse fabric called community.





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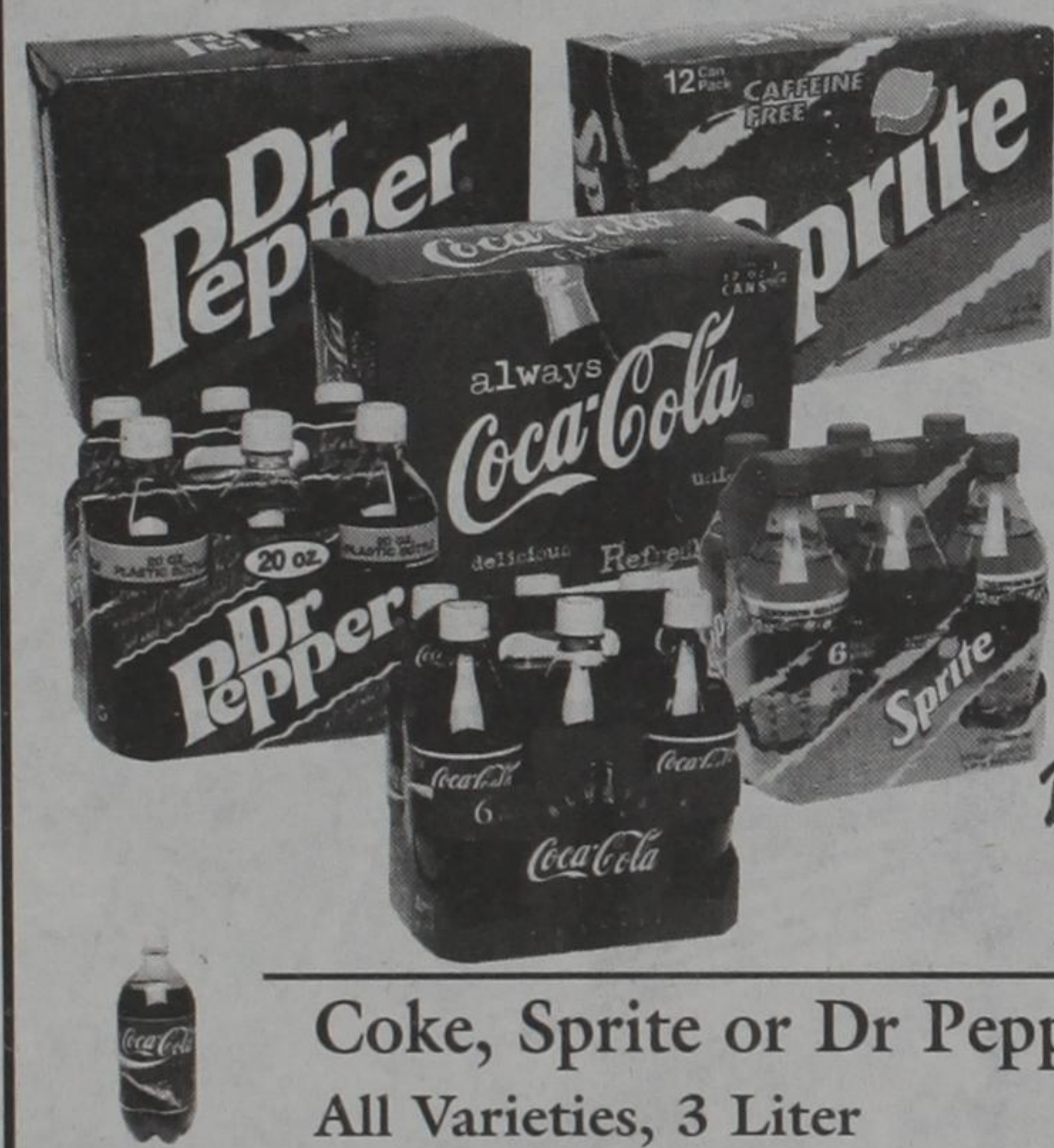
Country Store Fryer Leg Quarters
Approximate 10 lb. Bag

29¢ lb.



Super Valu Pak Ground Beef
5 - 7 lb. avg.

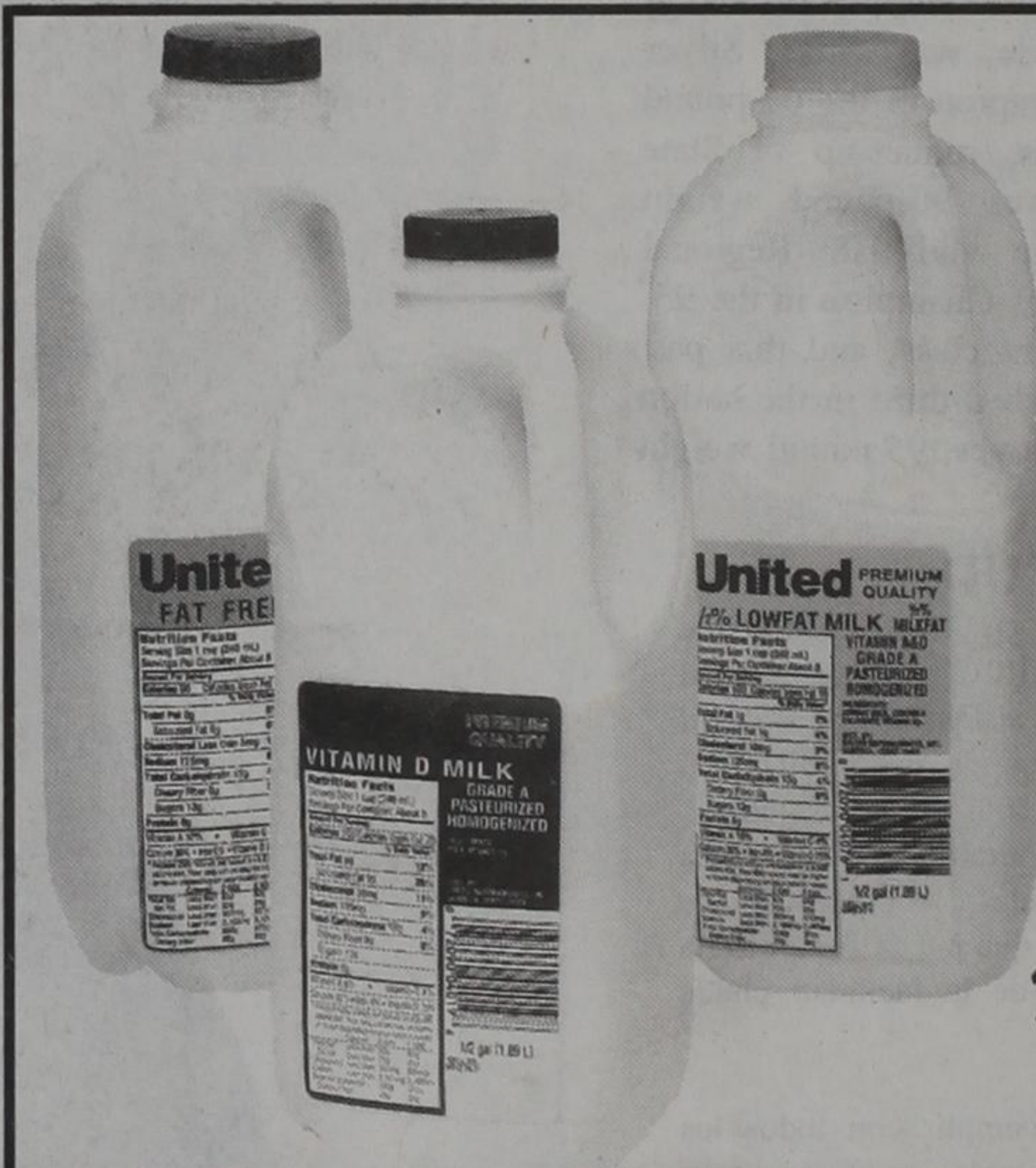
89¢ lb.



Coke, Sprite or Dr Pepper
All Varieties
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6 pk/20 oz.

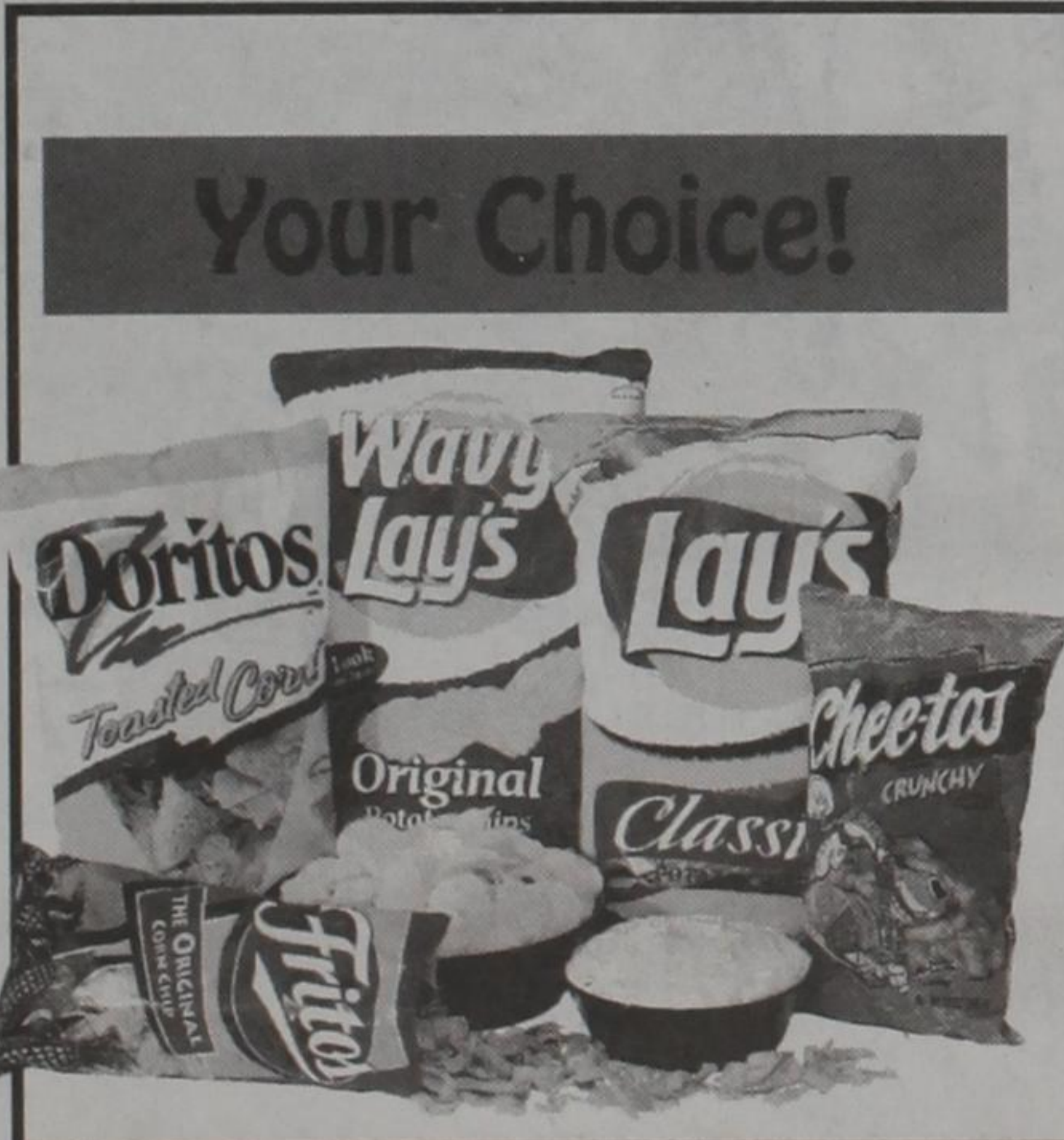
2 for \$5
2 for \$3

Coke, Sprite or Dr Pepper
All Varieties, 3 Liter



United Premium Quality Milk
Regular, Lowfat or Fat Free
1/2 gallon

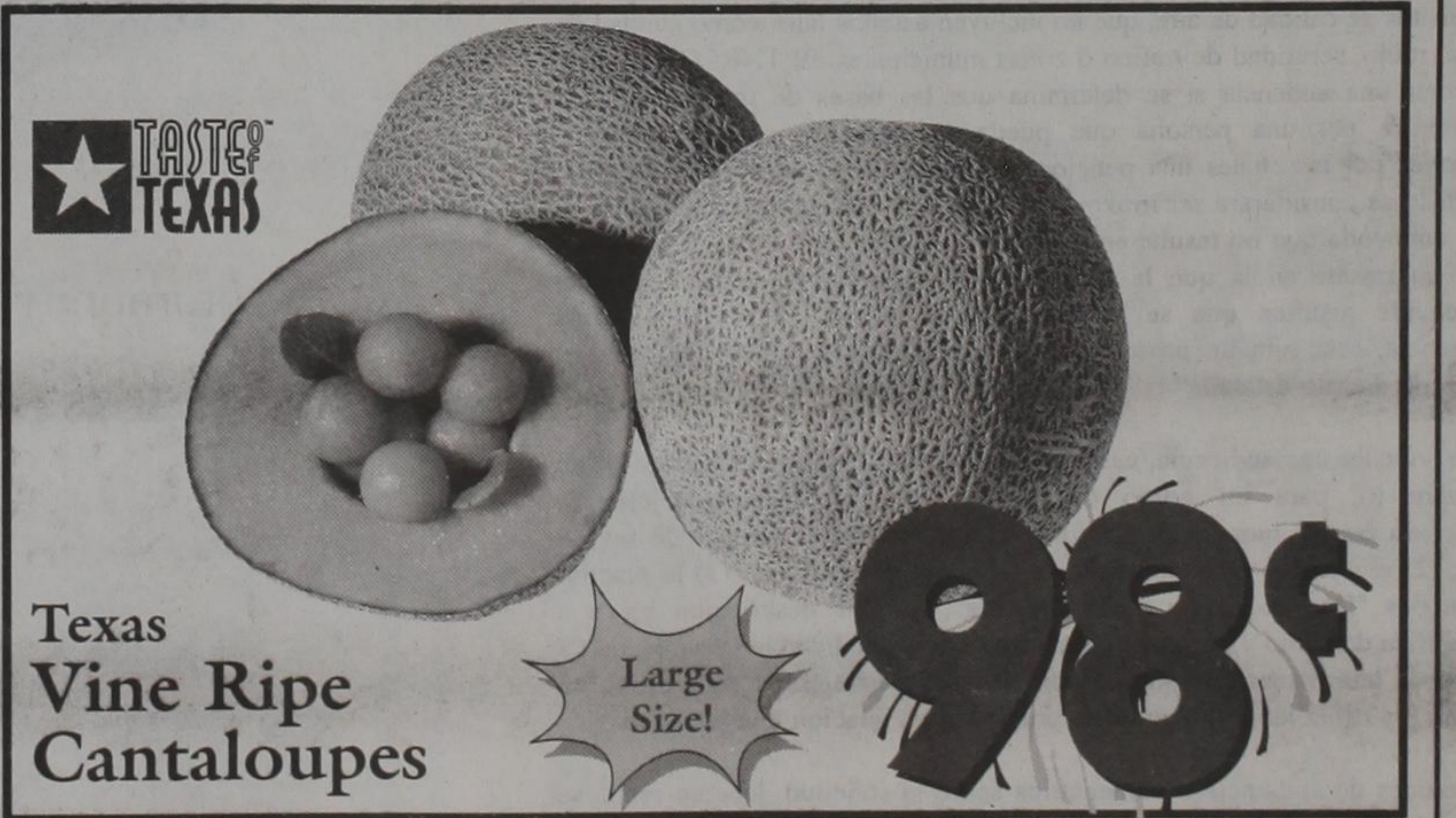
98¢



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