

Hispanic Heritage Month Continues

Castañedas Honored by SBA for Josie's Restaurants

Frank and Josephine Castañeda, owners of Josie's Restaurants, Inc., of Lubbock will be presented the Lubbock district 1995 Minority Small Business Person of the Year award from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA).

The Castañeda's will be presented the award by John Walz, Acting District Director of SBA's Lubbock office at a Ground Breaking Ceremony on September 29 at 10:00 a.m. at their newest location Mama Josie's Kitchen and Catering at Colgate and University.

Josie's Restaurant, Inc. has grown from a small 800 square foot building with ten employees to four Restaurants with more than 95 employees. This is a family owned business, having the owners and their sons and daughters involved directly at each restaurant. Due to the success of the restaurants the owners, Frank and Josephine Castañeda, determined that the time had come to construct a commissary that would produce many of the products currently purchased from vendors. The addition of the commissary will allow for the sale of packaged goods on a retail level. The retail sales area of the commissary will



market tortilla chips, flour tortillas, salsa, menudo, barbacoa, tamales, and other commissary produced and packaged goods. Josie's Restaurants have valuable name recognition throughout Lubbock. The name recognition exists due to consistent food quality and service.

Each year since 1983, the President designates one week for recognition and celebration of the accomplishments of minority entrepreneurs. The event, Minority Enterprise Development Week, results in ceremonies throughout the nation.

This year MED Week runs from Sept. 24 to 30 under a theme of "Minority Business: Building America's Future Through Economic Growth and Job Creation."

Various Events Set Here in Lubbock

Parade to Be Held Saturday the 30

In continuation of Hispanic Heritage Month that is being celebrated throughout the nation, here in Lubbock the next event to take place is a Parade of Floats organized by the Fiesta del Llano on Saturday. The Honorable Victor Hernandez, Lubbock City Councilman will serve as this year's Parade of Flats Grand Marshall. The Grand Marshall is designated as the "Gallo del Llano" and is selected according to his community contributions, especially toward the promotion of higher education.

The annual Parade of Floats traditionally held during the annual 16 de Septiembre celebration was canceled due to the heavy rains. Saturday's parade will allow schools, businesses, and groups to spotlight their float decorations. Those interested in participating can call Teresa Herrera at 747-2807 after 5 pm. Cash awards will be given to the top three school entries, and groups and businesses will compete for trophies.

Gala for the Hispanic Arts to Be Held Oct. 12

Lubbock Centro Aztlan announced this week that they will host a Gala for the Hispanic Arts to celebrate "El Dia de La Raza". The day is celebrated throughout Central and South America to commemorate the day that people from Europe first met with people of the Western Hemisphere to create a new people to be known as Mestizos, a mixture of native south and central Americans with the Spanish.

The event will feature Mariachi Music, Folkloric dance groups, Flamenco Dancing by Zenaida and Amalia Aguero and a photo exhibit and sale by Omar Rodriguez. Other entertainment and exhibits continue to be scheduled.

The Hispanic Gala will be held at the White Knights Banquet Building located at 15th and Texas Avenue. The building is being donated by Gary and Irma LeCroy.

Ticket information is available by calling 763-5209. Proceed will benefit the 1995-96 Production Fund of Lubbock Centro Aztlan that plans to produce various other artistic and cultural events during the year.

News Briefs

Study: English-Only Is Rule

A congressional study requested by advocates of making English the government's official language found only a tiny fraction of government communications in any other tongue, reports Associated Press.

The General Accounting Office study identified 265 foreign-language documents released by the Government Printing Office and a Commerce Department agency over five years out of some 400,000 titles checked.

The total covers everything from full agency reports to fact sheets and maps. But it does not include foreign-language communications by the State and Defense departments, which most English-only proponents consider legitimate.

It also does not include government publications put out independently of the official printer. The Government Printing Office estimates it handles half of the federal government's printing and binding.

Of the titles reviewed, fewer than 0.06 percent were in a foreign language. A recent Census study found 8.7 percent of people in the United States are foreign-born.

The study found 221 of the documents were in Spanish, 17 were in multiple languages and 12 were in French. Of the rest, one to three documents were printed in each of 10 other languages.

The Social Security Administration was the largest single source of foreign-language communications, producing 50 documents. The Food and Drug Administration produced 19 and the Education Department, 16.

A bill introduced by Rep. William Emerson, R-Mo., would exempt documents that protect the public health, crime victims and criminal defendants from the English-only mandate. The same exemptions are favored by U.S. English, a leading group behind the proposed language law.

More than 60 of the titles directly addressed health, covering breast cancer, drug abuse, asthma, AIDS, nutrition, arthritis and more.

School Sued for Quotas

A Boston man has gone to court to challenge the nation's oldest public school because of its quota for minority admissions, reports The New York Times.

Michael McLaughlin says he is not trying to roll back desegregation. He says he just wants his daughter, 12-year-old Julia, to attend what is acknowledged to be the best public high school in the city, Boston Latin.

Julia scored well enough on the entrance exam to get into Boston Latin, the nation's oldest public school, whose long list of illustrious graduates includes five signers of the Declaration of Independence, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Samuel Adams, Charles Sumner, Theodore White and Leonard Bernstein.

But because 35 percent of the places are set aside for black and Hispanic students - in a public school system in which 80 percent of the students belong to minorities - Julia was denied a place in this year's entering seventh-grade class. The set-aside does not apply to Asians, who account for 16 percent of the students. Almost all the white students, unlike their Asian, black and Hispanic classmates, come to Boston Latin from private and parochial schools.

McLaughlin's lawsuit, and the questions it has raised about racial quotas, diversity and the troubled Boston schools, reverberates nationally with a white backlash against affirmative action in rewriting the nation's political agenda.

School systems in other cities are avoiding quotas. Some, like New York, are trying to diversify their elite public high schools by giving extra help in math and science to junior high school students.

Because of recent Supreme Court rulings on affirmative action, the Boston School Committee must prove that the quota is needed to "eradicate the lingering effects of the racial discrimination that has characterized the school system for many decades." Or, it must prove that diversity is an educational benefit.

The city's school system, with 58,000 students, is plagued by the typical problems of urban schools: deteriorating buildings, inadequate curriculums and staff shortages. Boston, with a population of 574,000, is 37 percent black and Hispanic and 5 percent Asian, according to the 1990 census.

To thousands of poor and middle-class parents, Boston Latin, which still adheres to a rigorous curriculum including five years of the Latin language, is the only public high school that can guarantee a chance at a bright future. Last year 98 percent of the senior class went on to four-year colleges.

Armed: States Pay Teen Moms

House Majority Leader Dick Arney says House Republicans could accept legislation allowing welfare payments to teen-age mothers, but only if the states cover all the expenses, reports Associated Press.

Appearing on CBS' "Face the Nation" Sunday, Arney indicated there were grounds for compromise between a tough House bill that prohibits payments to teen-age mothers and increased payments to mothers who have more children while on welfare, and a Senate bill that does not contain those provisions.

He said he could accept a plan where states could opt out of the ban on benefits for teen-agers, but only if they paid for it. "If some state wants to be foolish and give cash grants to young girls for illegitimate births, I think we could probably see some latitude," he said.

House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt, D-Mo., appearing with Arney on CBS, said Democrats see the Senate welfare bill as being "a lot better" than the House version. Both basically would end the federal entitlement program for welfare and turn over responsibility to the states in the form of block grants.

President Clinton has indicated he could sign something close to the Senate version but would veto a bill with the House language.

Dems Delay GOP Medicare Plans

Senate Democrats temporarily blocked the Senate Finance Committee today from resuming work on a massive budget-cutting bill that includes sweeping changes in Medicare and Medicaid.

"These proposals are getting ramrodded through the Sen-

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"El Respeto Al
Derecho Ajeno
Es La Paz"
Lic Benito Juarez
ESTABLECIDO 1977
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EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

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Trabajadores Agricolas Festejan Victorias y Aniversarios Durante Mes del Hispano

Por Arturo S. Rodriguez

Los trabajadores agricolas celebrarán dos aniversarios históricos en septiembre. Hace 30 años que los trabajadores de los viñedos de California se declararon en huelga por primera vez contra los productores de uvas de la zona

de Delano. Y hace 25 años, los trabajadores de los plantíos de vegetales del Valle de Salinas abandonaron los campos en una huelga general en masa, llevando los gallardetes con el águila negra de los Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos (UFW en inglés).

Cuando el fundador de la UFW, César Chávez, murió en abril de 1993, algunos pronosticaron la muerte del sindicato que él dirigió.

En este mes, sus sucesores se reúnen para hacer honor a la historia -- y para hacerla.

Con una marcha el 17 de septiembre con millares de trabajadores agricolas en Salinas, la UFW está lanzando una campaña de organiza-

ción territorial y negociación de contratos en las industrias de frutas y vegetales de California. El sindicato está enfocándose sobre los cultivadores adicionales de la Costa Central para nuevas gestiones de organización.

La gestión organizativa renovada de la UFW fué iniciada el año pasado. Durante los 16 meses últimos, la UFW ha ganado 12 elecciones consecutivas de votación secreta -- la mayoría de ellas por mayorías considerables -- y ha firmado más de dos docenas de contratos colectivos de trabajo con los cultivadores, incluyendo siete por primera vez. La negociación sigue con otras 30 empresas.

En el primer aniversario de la muerte de César en 1994, los trabajadores agricolas emprendieron una peregrinación de 343 millas por el Valle Central, desde Delano hasta Sacramento. Cerca de 20,000 trabajadores y partidarios se reunieron en la capital del estado el último día del viaje. Habían seguido la misma ruta que recorrió César durante una famosa marcha de 1966.

La peregrinación de 1994 fué tanto sobre el futuro como el pasado. Se trataba de volver a comprometerse y de arrepentirse: Volver a comprometerse con el sueño de César de edificar un sindicato nacion-

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Farmworkers Celebrate New Victories and Anniversary

By Arturo S. Rodriguez

Farm workers mark two historic anniversaries in September. It was 30 years ago that California vineyard workers first struck Delano-area grape producers. And 25 years ago, Salinas Valley vegetable workers left the fields in a massive general strike carrying the United Farm Workers' black-eagle banners.

When UFW founder César Chávez died in April 1993, some predicted the demise of the union he led. This month, his successors gather to honor history -- and to make it.

With a Sept. 17 march by thousands of farm workers in Salinas, the UFW is launching a stepped-up field organization and contract negotiating drive in California's fruit and vegetable industries. The union is targeting additional Central Coast growers for new organizing efforts.

The UFW's renewed organizing effort was initiated last year. In the past 16 months, the UFW has won 12 straight secret-ballot elections -- most by sizable majorities -- and signed more than two

dozen contracts with growers, including seven first-time agreements. Bargaining continues with about another 30 companies.

On the first anniversary of César's passing in 1994, farm workers undertook a 343-mile peregrinación -- or pilgrimage -- up the Central Valley from Delano to Sacramento. Some 20,000 workers and supporters rallied at the state Capitol on the last day of the journey. They had followed the same route César trekked during a famous 1966 march.

The 1994 pilgrimage was about the future as well as the past. It was about recommitment and penance: recommitment to César's dream of building a national union of farm workers; penance because all of us let César carry the responsibility for organizing the union on his shoulders. Now the burden for fulfilling his dreams, and our own, rests squarely on each of us.

This UFW resurgence has rekindled hope in the fields and served as a beacon of encouragement for the labor movement across the nation. Here are just a few highlights

of recent progress.

-- Kern County farm workers won a sweet victory in the roses on Dec. 16, 1994, when 1,400 employees of the country's largest rose grower voted 648 to 433 for the UFW. "This means liberty. This means respect and dignity," rose worker Salvador Madrigal exclaimed when results of the balloting were announced.

-- Three months later, on March 17, 1995, Bear Creek Production Co. signed a union contract, the first in its 127-year history. As with other UFW contracts, rose workers won decent pay and benefits, including comprehensive family medical coverage, a pension plan, holidays, a seniority system and grievance and arbitration protections.

-- Farm workers at Chateau Ste. Michelle, Washington state's largest winery, made labor history by voting decisively for the UFW in a unique June 2 secret-ballot election. Balloting was supervised by an independent five-person commission led by former U.S. House Speaker Tom Foley. It was that state's first

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Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

Sometimes it's difficult to remain focused or even consider issues that continue to affect us when we are involved in a celebration such as Hispanic Heritage Month. Here in Lubbock issues are sort of being put



on the back burner but we are assured that soon they will again start to be addressed by local community groups.

First on the agenda are elections. This coming week we can expect many announcements as to people that will be looking for our vote in the upcoming March primaries. Foremost among them will be what Senator John Montford will do.

As I browse through the pages of the Lubbock AJ - browse is all that is need since there is rarely anything worthy of reading - I continue to see appointments being made by state officials to boards and commissions. To date I have not seen any Hispanic from West Texas appointed to any state commission.

The list of Hispanic appointments has grown since the last administration took office but most are from South Texas.

Of course this could be blamed on the fact that the new Governor is Republican and there are very few Chicano Republicans in West Texas.

To offset this we must look toward our West Texas Democrats that have been elected to bring to the front the need for West Texas Chicanos to be appointed.

If not, how can they expect our support?

There's A Valuable Latina in My Assimilating Self

By Lourdes Rodríguez-Florida

I have lived in the United States most of my life. I consider myself very assimilated. That is why I am surprised by how much I miss the "Latin side" of my life since I moved to a small town in North Carolina.

I find myself longing to talk to someone in Spanish, to eat in a Latino restaurant and to be part of a community that embodies and understands my roots.

Gone are my days of speaking Spanglish with the chicas at work and sharing laughs about the travails of a bicultural upbringing. I miss the kissy greetings we Latinos bestow upon each other, whether we're longtime friends or new acquaintances.

The people here in Elizabeth City are friendly enough, but they are reserved, quiet. I yearn for those loud Cuban gatherings that were part of the life I lived in South Florida.

But worse than missing all the above is that I reside in a place where most people's views of Hispanics are based on what they see in the media.

In South Florida, Latinos occupy every sector of society. Here, most people have never met Hispanic business persons, doctors, teachers, paramedics or lawyers. Their impression of us is based on what they witness on television and on theater screens.

That's a mighty limited view. Most Hollywood movies and television shows still depict Hispanics as drug dealers and gang members, or as people with careers limited to housekeeping and child care.

Here are some other stereotypes I've encountered:

-- Hispanics are all "illegal aliens" who come to this country for welfare benefits.

-- Hispanic youth are all gang members.

-- Hispanics refuse to learn and speak English.

-- Hispanics all look the same.

Beyond these stereotypes, there seems to be a near-total lack of knowledge of the history, culture and people of Latin America. It's a shame that our schools teach children so much about Europe and so little about the nations in our

own hemisphere.

My neighbors don't have an inkling of the United States' long record of economic and political involvement in Latin America. Right now, Hispanics in this town are invisible. Sooner or later that will probably change, just as it is changing in so many cities and towns across the country.

By the year 2000, if immigration and growth trends remain steady, Hispanics will number more than 30 million, according to Census projections. By the year 2020, we will comprise about 15 percent of the U.S. population -- up from 8 percent in 1990. There will be too many of us in the work force, the schools and the neighborhoods to ignore.

One day, even here in Elizabeth City, the grocery stores will probably sell croquetas, plantains and yuca along with apple pie and hot dogs. Bodegas may spring up along sidewalks, attracting those who love to drink their cafecitos while hotly discussing politics. Salsa may boom from the radio, and yes, even the local community centers may

offer mambo lessons along with the two-step.

That is why it is important that the full picture of who we are becomes known. Hispanics are of every race and in every economic and social class. Some of us were around before the Mayflower docked; some just got here yesterday.

In most of our families, you can find members who speak Spanish-only, English-only, a Spanglish blend of the two, or -- in the best of cases -- both languages with fluency.

We are Americans in the fullest sense of the word, embodying the cultures that stretch from Alaska to Cape Horn. We are an increasingly important bridge in an increasingly interdependent world. Like all natives and immigrants in this land, we are a resource too precious to waste.

Lourdes Rodríguez-Florida, formerly a reporter with the Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel in Florida, now writes free-lance from Elizabeth City, N.C. Readers may send comments to her care of Hispanic Link News Service, 1420 'N' St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

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Sittin' Here Thinkin' A Day At The Office

By Ira Cutler

This past Saturday I spent all day cleaning up my office and I must have thrown away 500 pounds of paper. What a wonderful feeling it is to have the office straightened up, the files put where they ought to be and a list of things-to-do neatly typed and centered on the desk for Monday morning. My mind is clearer, my blood pressure is lower and I am at peace. Now I just have to wait for the awful realization that some useless piece of paper that I tossed out is, in fact, indispensable.

My office is in my home in what was originally thought of as the extra bedroom in case either of my kids showed up for awhile. It is a small room, perhaps 7X12, and I have so much stuff in it that it feels like a cockpit. I like that feeling. I do not so much enter my office in the mornings as I insert myself into it. Computer, phone, fax, desk, paper and other supplies are all in reach of my swivel chair. The stereo is in the next room but I can hear it clearly and I change tapes on the way to the kitchen or bathroom. I have it all.

A lot of people are fascinated by the idea of working at home and quite often they are openly envious that I have the opportunity to do so. I do not want to rub it in but they are right to envy the arrangement. I hope that I will never again get up each day and go into a traditional office or, for that matter, work for a traditional organization. I like the freedom of working in my own space, in an organization that I helped to create and I love it that some days I can earn a living without ever putting my shoes on. Last week the weather forced a move from gym shorts to sweat pants as my at home working uniform but the feeling is the same.

I am convinced that I am both more productive and more creative working at home and I believe that many other people would be as well. In the Cornerstone Consulting Group, where I make my living, we all work from our homes when we are not on the road and it is characteristic of the organization that we do. We value informality, individuality and creativity and we are convinced that you can both do very good work and have a good time doing it. In fact, we are convinced that enjoying what we are doing, and who we are doing it with, is essential if we are to perform at our best.

The inclination to be introspective and creative is, I think, increased when one spends a good deal of time working alone. This may come as a result of breaking down a number of essentially artificial structural barriers. For example, in the work-at-home environment, work time becomes a much more flexible concept. Saturdays are not automatically off days and Tuesdays do not necessarily mean working.

Lunch need not be at noon. Most work can be done at 5 AM or midnight and current office technology like voice-mail, email and faxes makes working different hours than your colleagues not a problem. Creativity and the nerve to go intellectually outside the lines may be enhanced by the privacy -- no one is looking over your shoulder, or is even nearby, and your work and ideas will not be seen until you are ready to share them.

Some people believe that working at home would just not fit with who they are and how they like to work, and they may be right. Some would have a problem because they find it hard to concentrate on work in a home environment. Their non-work lives intrude on the work. I find that the opposite is the greater danger for me and the work too often intrudes on the rest of my life. An office at home can make it too easy to work when you ought to be relaxing or attentive to the people around you. For those inclined to work too hard anyway, a home office can serve to blur the line between life and work with life the loser.

There are some tricks to the at-home style. Be sure that you have a physically separate work space and that you and everyone living with you knows that the office is a place where only work goes on. The office is a part of the house but it has to be a very distinct part. Creating a daily routine also seems to help. I go to Mailboxes, Etc. at about 11 AM most days and so I have a pre-Mailboxes work period and a post-Mailboxes one. You have to have separate phone lines and not clutter up work lines with personal calls or vice versa. And you ought not to skimp on buying the equipment that you need to be efficient and professional at your work. If you cannot afford proper home office equipment, with the very much reduced prices seen over the last ten years, then you ought to think hard about whether your business has a chance to succeed.

Maybe I just like working at home because it is so comfortable and all the rest is rationalization, but there is a part of all this that I am just beginning to wonder about and do not yet fully understand. At earlier times in my life, working at various jobs, I got up in the morning, put on my work-face and my work-attitude, and went to my work-place. I then came home after work and put the work away until the next day. I even, in a schizophrenic sort of way, thought of myself as two distinct Iras: the professional one and the personal one and I tried hard to keep them separate. It may be that now, in my middle age and in my own company, I am so comfortable with what I do for a living that I can allow the work and life lines to blur.

I am now closer than I have ever been before to having just one face and working at home supports that very good feeling. Or at least that is what I am sitting here thinking on a Saturday afternoon in my newly cleaned office.

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

Eastside Mexican Mafia capo and alleged tax collector. But others say the capo was skimming from the top of the collections and for that reason alone, La Eme eliminated him but attributed it to its enemy.

Whatever the truth may be, the Mexican Mafia was wounded and left without a collector for the Eastside. The natural successor was arrested one day after Toñito's death. Sources report he had been wounded while attempting to collect in the northern sector of Boyle Heights.

Before the executioners struck the three Lowell Street members, conventionally

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Cronica de Una Guerra Anunciada

Por Javier Rodríguez H.

En la misma fecha que los Latinos del Sur de California comenzaban el duelo a José Antonio Gutiérrez, el joven cuya muerte a manos de la policía incitó los recientes disturbios en Los Angeles, otro drama se desenvolvía en ese mismo barrio de Lincoln Heights.

Tres jóvenes latinos fueron el blanco de una ejecución gangsteril en la North Broadway, la avenida principal que divide a este colinoso barrio en dos.

Si los detalles que están surgiendo desde dentro del bajo mundo son ciertos, la certera ejecución de este 8 de agosto pasado, es una escalofriante pero sobria revelación de la guerra criminal pandilleril que se vive en los barrios Latinos, por el poder y el control económico del bajo mundo. Se asoma la mano tosca y violenta del crimen organizado en ascenso en los barrios de Los Angeles. Y este perturbante fenómeno viene sin las luces y el romanticismo de Hollywood que por décadas ha encantado a la sociedad norteamericana con los gangsters de la Mafia.

Los tres jóvenes pertenecían a una pandilla independiente del noreste de Los Angeles conocida como Lowell Street. Este grupo, como pocos otros en el este de Los Angeles, se rehusó a acatarse al "programa" establecido por la Mafia Mexicana hace dos años para todas las pandillas latinas en el Sur de California.

En 1993 la Mafia Mexicana, también conocida como "La Eme," organizó discretas, pero espectaculares reuniones con miles de pandilleros. La Eme entonces presentó una irrefutable oferta -- un decreto -- que obligaba a todas las pandillas a cesar las balaceras móviles (drive-bys) en contra de sus adversarios. Los mafiosos emisarios apelaron a la historia y la cultura mexicana denunciando los "drive-bys" como enfrentamientos de cobardes. Unos críticos entonces elogiaron el esfuerzo que intentaba detener la insensata muerte de inocentes niños y mujeres, el daño colateral, a causa de las guerras pandilleriles. Pero otros declararon que la táctica de la Mafia Mexicana escondía un plan siniestro para controlar el mercado ilícito de la droga.

A decir de todos, incluyendo la propia policía, la muerte de gente ajena inocente durante los "drive-bys," la táctica preferida del pasado reciente, se redujo dramáticamente desde la imposición del decreto.

Los informes de la primera ejecución de un pandillero por violación al decreto, fue la de Francisco Uribe, un miembro de la pandilla Lowell Street. El incidente ocurrió días después de las citadas reuniones y dentro de la Carcel del Condado de Los Angeles. El inusual asesinato de Uribe sería la prueba de fuego que La Eme castigaría sin misericordia a todo aquel que osara desafiar la orden.

Pero los pandilleros de Lowell Street no se doblegarían. Según unas fuentes, estos no pagan la cuota tributaria a La Eme. Otras pandillas Latinas se alega, están sujetas al pago obligatorio de various miles de dólares mensuales, derivados de actividades ilícitas y colectados por el capo designado de la Mafia.

Desde que el nuevo orden gangsteril se materializó, la "luz verde" fue puesta en contra de Lowell Street. La luz verde es un tipo de contrato a muerte sin remuneración monetaria, pero si de reputación y gloria en el medio pandilleril.

Para la Lowell esto significa que todas las pandillas en la zona noreste, bajo control de La Eme, tienen instrucciones

de eliminar a todos sus miembros.

En todo este tiempo la guerra contra Lowell ha escalado en continuas balaceras y muertes dentro y fuera de su espacio territorial. Finalmente este junio pasado, la rebelde y acosada Lowell Street atestó un golpe certero a La Eme. Fuentes cercanas al conflicto aseguran que Lowell asesinó al capo de la Mafia Mexicana en el este de Los Angeles, "Toñito" Rodríguez. Pero otras fuentes dicen que Rodríguez fue ejecutado porque había robado a la organización y esta, aprovechando el momento, tácticamente culpó el incidente a Lowell.

Cualquiera que sea la versión verídica el hecho es que La Eme salio herida y sin capo para la zona mas importante de la ciudad. Para colmo, dicen, el heredero en turno fue detenido herido días después. Aparentemente sufrió un atentado en el area norte de Boyle Heights a manos de otra pandilla.

Esa calurosa tarde, antes de que los verdugos atacaran a los tres pandilleros de Lowell Street, se pronunciaron las palabras mágicas del pandil-

lerismo latino: ¿Oigan, de donde son? ¿Qué onda con Toñito? El arma, costosa de marca Glock, se dice fue descargada mientras los dos autos caminaban paralelamente.

Se puede especular que La Eme no jaló el gatillo, no obstante, como suele decirse en México, la identidad del autor intelectual es ya "un secreto a voces."

El presente conflicto gangsteril todavía no toca los intereses de Los Carteles Mexicanos. Estos, como dicen algunos expertos, dominan la distribución de la droga en todo el Suroeste de los Estados Unidos. Cuando, y lo mas probable es que si, se entre en esa aventura por el control de los lucrativos mercados californianos el panorama probablemente se ensangrentará aún más. Mientras, el latino que por años ha vivido bajo la escoria y los tentáculos de la subcultura del pandillerismo, hoy en día se le monta una nueva carga a su vida cotidiana: el crimen organizado latino.

(Javier Rodríguez H. es un asesor político y escritor en Los Angeles.)

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The Specter of Latino Organized Crime Has Come to the Barrio

By Javier Rodríguez

On the day Southern California Latinos began the mourning of young José Antonio Gutiérrez, whose controversial death at the hands of the police prompted disturbances in Los Angeles, another drama was unfolding in that same northeast community of Lincoln Heights.

Three young Latino adults were the target of an execution-style gangland shooting on North Broadway, the main thoroughfare that splits that hillside barrio in half.

If the details emanating from deep inside the neighborhood are true, that Aug. 8 shooting offers a sobering glimpse of today's Latino gang warfare for power and economic control of Los Angeles' barrio underworld.

It shows the unrefined hand of organized crime in ascension. This development comes without the Hollywood glamour which has so endeared America with mobsters.

All three youths belonged to an independent Northeast L.A. gang known as Lowell Street. The group refused, like several others in the East side, to join the "program" esta-

blished two years earlier by the Mexican Mafia for all Latino gangs in Southern California.

Then in 1993, the Mexican Mafia, known also as La Eme, a California prison-based organization, convened discreet but spectacular massive gang meetings in community parks throughout the Southland.

La Eme presented an irresistible offer -- an edict -- whereby all gangs would cease all drive-by executions against their adversaries. The Eme's emissaries appealed to cultural and historical pride and labeled drive-by shootings as the act of cowards.

Critics lauded the effort to stop the senseless murder of innocent children and women, the gang wars' collateral damage. But others warned that the hidden agenda was control of the drug market.

By all accounts, including the police, the death of innocent bystanders due to gang drive-bys -- a favorite gangster tactic of the recent past -- had decreased dramatically since the imposition of the edict.

The first alleged Mafia exe-

Campesinos de La Pagina Primera

al de trabajadores agrícolas; arrepentimos porque todos nosotros dejamos que César llevara la responsabilidad de organizar al sindicato sobre sus hombros. Ahora la carga de dar cumplimiento a sus sueños, y a los nuestros, descansa plenamente sobre cada uno de nosotros.

Esta resurgencia de la UFW ha vuelto a encender la esperanza en los campos y ha servido como faro de aliento para el movimiento sindical de toda la nación. He aquí sólo unos pocos detalles sobresalientes del adelanto reciente.

Los trabajadores agrícolas del Condado de Kern ganaron una victoria dulce en las rosas el 16 de diciembre de 1994, cuando 1,400 empleados del mayor cultivador de rosas del país votaron por 648 contra 433 a favor de la UFW. "Esto significa libertad. Esto significa respeto y dignidad", exclamó el trabajador de las rosas Salvador Madrigal, cuando se anunciaron los resultados del voto.

Tres meses después, el 17 de marzo de 1995, la Bear Creek Production Co. firmó un contrato colectivo de trabajo, el primero en su historia de 127 años. Como ocurre con los demás contratos de la UFW, los trabajadores de las rosas ganaron paga y beneficios decentes, incluyendo la cobertura médica familiar completa, un plan de pensiones, pago de feriados, un sistema de antigüedad y protecciones para quejas y arbitraje.

Los trabajadores agrícolas de Chateau Ste. Michelle, la mayor vinatería del estado de Washington, hicieron historia sindical cuando votaron decisivamente por la UFW en unas elecciones singulares de boleta secreta el 2 de junio. La votación fué supervisada por una comisión independiente de cinco personas, dirigida por el ex-Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos, Tom Foley. Fueron las primeras elecciones de los trabajadores agrícolas de aquel estado. Y siguieron a un acuerdo conjunto entre la UFW y la vinatería, que garantiza el que los trabajadores podrían negociar un contrato después de las elecciones, un elemento que falta con demasiada frecuencia en las relaciones actuales entre la mano de obra y la administración.

El pacto anterior a las elecciones promete tener "inferencias en escala nacional, planteando nuevas posibilidades de modos voluntarios para mejorar las circunstancias de los trabajadores agrícolas", informó el "Wall Street Journal" el 7 de junio último.

Esperamos que este modelo ayudará a los trabajadores agrícolas en los estados fuera de California, donde continúan siendo excluidos tanto de las leyes de negociación colectiva estatales como de las federales.

En agosto, 450 trabajadores de las fresas de Salinas se declararon en huelga contra VCNM Farms, protestando del pago ilegalmente bajo y de los abusos, incluyendo el hostigamiento sexual contra las trabajadoras, del agua de beber sucia, de los sanitarios asquerosos y de la denegación de atención médica para el envenenamiento por los insecticidas. Después votaron por 332 contra 50 a favor de la UFW en unas elecciones del 17 de agosto. Los recogedores volvieron al trabajo después que el sindicato ganó un aumento de jornales y obligó al cultivador a despedir a los supervisores abusivos.

Los trabajadores de la vinatería de E.&J. Gallo, en el Condado de Sonoma, se anotaron una victoria en su larga lucha para hacer regresar al sindicato, cuando el 80% de ellos votó por la UFW en unas elecciones de 1994. Cientos de trabajadores agrícolas y sus partidarios marcharon este mes en el corazón de la región vinatera de California, exi-

giendo que Gallo negocie un contrato colectivo de trabajo con el sindicato.

En otros estados, tales como Texas, Arizona y la Florida, millares de trabajadores agrícolas se han unido al sindicato para recibir los beneficios y servicios fundamentales.

César Chávez ha sido homenajeado en muchas comunidades de todos los Estados Unidos desde su muerte. Escuelas, bibliotecas, parques y calles han sido dedicados en su nombre.

Pero su mayor monumento es el valor que él sembró en su propia gente -- el valor de trabajar por el cambio. Los campos bullen de esperanza y activismo. Mientras los trabajadores agrícolas se organizan, se levantan por sus derechos y luchan por la justicia, César Chávez vivirá en nuestros corazones para siempre.

(Arturo S. Rodríguez, oriundo de San Antonio, organizador veterano de los trabajadores agrícolas, reemplazó a César Chávez como presidente del Sindicato de los Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos en mayo de 1993. El vive en La Paz, Keene, California. Los comentarios sobre este artículo pueden serle enviados al autor, a cargo de Hispanic Link News Service, 1420 N St. NW, Washington, DC., 20005.)

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Hay Una Latina Valiosa En Mi Ser Que Se Asimila

Por Lourdes Rodríguez-Florida

He vivido en los Estados Unidos durante la mayor parte de mi vida. Me considero a mí misma muy asimilada. Esa es la razón de que me sorprenda cuánto echo de menos el "lado latino" de mi vida desde que me mudé a un pueblecito de Carolina del Norte. Me encuentro ansioso de hablar a alguien en español, comer en un restaurante latino y ser parte de una comunidad que encarna y comprenda mis raíces.

Se acabaron mis días de hablar "spanglish" con las chicas en el trabajo y de compartir risas sobre las aventuras de una crianza bicultural. Echo de menos los saludos besuqueados que los latinos nos damos unos a otros, bien seamos amigos de largo tiempo o nos hayamos conocido recientemente.

La gente de aquí, de Elizabeth City, son lo suficientemente amistosos, pero son reservados. Callados. Año tras esas reuniones de cubanos ruidosos que eran parte de la vida que yo vivía en el sur de la Florida.

Pero peor que echar de menos a todo lo anterior es que vivo en un lugar donde los puntos de vista de la mayoría de las personas sobre los hispanos se basan en lo que ven en los medios informativos.

En el sur de la Florida, los latinos ocupan todos los sectores de la sociedad.

Aquí, la mayoría de las personas nunca han conocido a comerciantes, médicos, maestros, paramédicos ni abogados hispanos. Su impresión de nosotros se basa en lo que ven por televisión o en las pantallas de sus teatros.

Ese es un punto de vista muy limitado. La mayoría de las películas de Hollywood y la televisión presentan todavía a los hispanos como narcotraficantes y miembros de pandillas, o como personas con carreras limitadas a ser amas de llaves o empleados de guarderías infantiles.

He aquí otros estereotipos que he encontrado:

Los hispanos son todos "extranjeros ilegales" que vienen a este país en busca de los beneficios de la asistencia económica pública.

Los jóvenes hispanos son todos miembros de pandillas.

Los hispanos se niegan a aprender y hablar inglés.

Los hispanos lucen todos iguales.

Más allá de estos estereotipos, parece haber una falta casi total de conocimiento de la historia, la cultura y la gente de la América Latina.

Es una vergüenza el que nuestras escuelas enseñen a los niños tanto sobre Europa y

tan poco sobre las naciones de nuestro hemisferio. Mis vecinos no tienen ni la mínima idea del largo historial de involucreción económica y política de los Estados Unidos en la América Latina.

Ahora mismo, los hispanos de este pueblo son invisibles. Más pronto o más tarde, eso cambiará probablemente, de igual modo que está cambiando en tantas ciudades y tantos pueblos de todo el país.

Para el año 2,000, si las tendencias de inmigración y crecimiento siguen estables, los hispanos ascenderemos a más de 30 millones, según las proyecciones del Censo. Para el año 2,020, comprenderemos el 15% de la población estadounidense -- un aumento desde el 8% en 1990.

Habrán demasiados de nosotros en la fuerza de trabajo, las escuelas y las vecindades como para que se nos pase por alto.

Un día, aún aquí en Elizabeth City, las tiendas de alimentos venderán croquetas, plátanos y yuca junto con el pastel de manzana y los perros calientes. Las bodegas pueden surgir a lo largo de las aceras, atrayendo a quienes amen beber sus cafecitos mientras discutan acaloradamente de política. La salsa podrá oírse en los aparatos de radio y sí, hasta los centros

comunitarios locales podrán ofrecer lecciones de mambo junto con las de "two-step".

Esa es la razón de que sea importante el que se conozca el cuadro completo de quiénes somos.

Los hispanos somos de todas las razas y estamos en todas las clases económicas y sociales. Algunos de nosotros ya estábamos aquí antes de que atracara el Mayflower; algunos sólo llegamos aquí ayer.

En la mayoría de nuestras familias, se puede encontrar a miembros que hablan sólo español, o sólo inglés, una mezcla de los dos llamada "spanglish" o -- en el mejor de los casos -- ambos idiomas con fluidez.

Somos "americanos" en el sentido más pleno de la palabra, porque encarnamos las culturas que se extienden desde Alaska hasta el Cabo de Hornos. Somos un puente cada vez más importante en un mundo cada vez más interdependiente.

Como todos los naturales e inmigrantes de esta tierra, somos un recurso demasiado precioso como para desperdiciarlo.

(Lourdes Rodríguez-Florida, que anteriormente fué reportera del "Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel", en la Florida, ahora escribe por cuenta propia desde Elizabeth City, Carolina del Norte.)

Nuestra posición, palabra por palabra.

Adolescentes



En Philip Morris, creemos que los adultos tienen el derecho de elegir si quieren fumar o no.

Por otra parte, los menores no deben fumar. Punto.

También creemos que prevenir el acceso de los menores a los cigarrillos es la clave para hacerle frente a esta situación.

Por eso recientemente hemos lanzado *Acción Contra el Acceso*, uno de los programas más comprensivos jamás iniciados para combatir el acceso de los jóvenes a los cigarrillos.

Acción Contra el Acceso consiste en una serie de estrictas iniciativas cuyo fin último es lograr que todas las ventas de cigarrillos se realicen frente a frente, para que la edad pueda ser verificada en persona.

Confiamos en que este programa obtendrá resultados cuando se implemente en su totalidad.

Todos tenemos un papel en la prevención del acceso de los jóvenes a los cigarrillos: educadores, legisladores, padres y comunidades. Y la industria del tabaco, por supuesto.

En Philip Morris seguiremos tomando una posición de liderazgo para que los menores no tengan acceso a los cigarrillos.



Queremos que usted sepa nuestra posición.

Los Hechos Cuentan

Como parte del programa *Acción Contra el Acceso*, todos los cartones y cajetillas de cigarrillos de Philip Morris vendidos en los Estados Unidos llevarán la siguiente advertencia: "Underage sale prohibited."

News Briefs

ate." said Sen. Paul Wellstone, D-Minn., who demanded the committee hold hearings before taking any votes.

Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole said he would adjourn the Senate early so the panel could take up its work later this afternoon. Neither the Republicans' nor the Democrats' rescue plans would extend the endangered Medicare hospital trust fund, which is facing bankruptcy in 2002, by more than seven years.

Democrats in both houses were rushing to put together bills of their own to save \$90 billion from hospitals, nursing homes and other Part A providers without making beneficiaries pay more.

The bill presented by Sen. William Roth, R-Del., the chairman, shaved hospital Medicare rate increases a bit more to help meet the \$270 billion savings target. Hospitals' increases would be trimmed by 2.5 percentage points every year through 2002 to save \$36 billion.

The Senate GOP bill would mean Medicare Part B monthly premiums of \$54 in 1996, \$58 in 1997, \$63 in 1998, \$69 in 1999, \$77 in 2000, \$84 in 2001 and \$92 in 2002. The premium now is \$46.10.

Under current law, the Medicare premium would fall to less than \$44 next year and rise to \$60 in 2002. Clinton has proposed letting it climb to nearly \$83 in 2002 - \$9 less than the Republicans.

The House Ways and Means Committee, meanwhile, was forced to postpone plans to start work today on Medicare. It was still trying to convince the Congressional Budget Office that its numbers add up to \$270 billion.

GOP Sends Student Loans Higher

A Republican Senate committee is moving toward making student loans more costly to borrowers, reports Associated Press.

Senate Republicans generally want to cut less from student loans than House Republicans. Under the seven-year plan to balance the budget, however, Republicans in the two houses agreed the amount would be \$10 billion.

"This is not easy. No one likes making these changes," Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kan., said Tuesday after the Labor and Human Relations Committee voted 8-7 to send the plan to the full Senate.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., the committee's ranking Democrat, blasted the GOP's efforts today, saying the cuts effectively would make it more difficult for students to get a college education.

Kassebaum's plan also faced objections from fellow Republicans. Sen. Jim Jeffords, R-Vt., supported Kennedy's calls for fewer cuts but, by not voting, allowed Kassebaum's proposal to move to the full Senate. Jeffords said he will fight the cuts on the Senate floor. Other Republicans, although favoring cuts, dislike a proposed new fee on colleges and may try to eliminate it during Senate floor debate.

Kassebaum's plan would lower federal payments to the banks and guaranty agencies that operate the guaranteed-loan program and make loans more costly for some parents. In addition, students would take on more interest costs of their loans - starting to accrue the interest right after graduation, rather than having a six-month grace period.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment Would Be Modified, Growth Would Be Pared

Senators from both parties suggested Tuesday that the government could solve some of its budget problems by slowing the growth of Social Security benefits paid to 43 million people, reports The New York Times.

President Clinton has threatened to veto any bill that carries out Republican plans to help balance the budget by cutting projected spending on Medicare and Medicaid by \$452 billion, or 16 percent, in the next seven years.

As a possible alternative, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan,

A Look At Hispanic Voters

Population and voting figures for U.S. Hispanics and the general population, provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. Hispanics in the census are self-identified members of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban and other Spanish-language ethnicities:

Total U.S. population in March 1994: 259.7 million.

Hispanic population: 26.6 million.

Hispanics over 18: 17.4 million.

Hispanic U.S. citizens over 18: 9.8 million.

Hispanic non-citizens over 18 (ineligible to vote): 7.6 million.

Eligible U.S. citizens registered to vote for November 1994 elections: 118 million, or 67 percent of those eligible.

Eligible Hispanic citizens registered to vote: 5.2 million, or 53 percent of those eligible.

Those registered who actually voted: 57.1 million, or 48 percent.

Hispanics registered who voted: 3.3 million, or 63 percent.

Mexicans make up about 60 percent of all Hispanics, according to 1990 census figures, the most recent available that break down Hispanic totals by ethnicity or country of origin. The three largest groups:

- Mexican, 13.5 million.
- Puerto Rican, 2.7 million.
- Cuban, 1 million.

El Editor's
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Deportes - Sports

LO MAS
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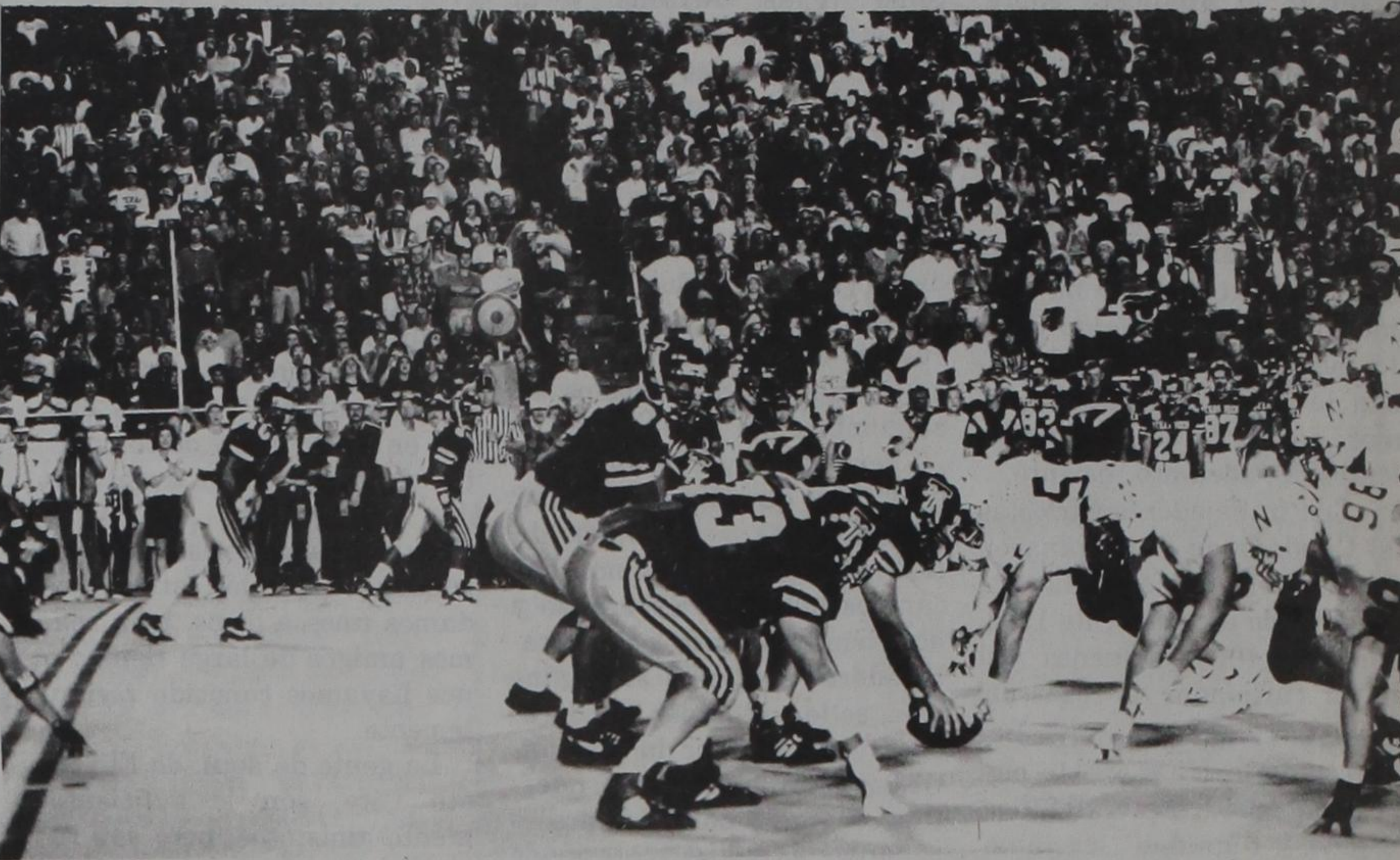
Raiders Ready to Face Off Against Baylor in Waco

The Texas Tech Red Raiders will begin an old and familiar journey one last time Saturday (Sept. 30) in opening the school's 36th and final Southwest Conference campaign in Waco against the Baylor Bears. The game has been moved to an 11 am kick-off in order to be regionally televised by ABC-TV. A Floyd Casey Stadium crowd of 40,000 is expected.

The Red Raiders will try to retain some recent league opening magic against the Bears. Texas Tech has opened Southwest Conference play with victories in two of the last three seasons but before that it was fairly dismal. Prior to 1992, Tech was just 7-24-1 and winners just twice from 1979-91. In league openers against Baylor, Tech is just 4-10 (between 1977 and 1993) overall and 2-6 in league openers in Waco.

For the first time in six years, the Raiders have hit the national polls. Tech was ranked No. 25 by *The Sporting News* in its Sept. 25 edition (before the open date). The last time the Raiders showed in the rankings was at the end of the 1989 season when Tech was 18th by USA Today/CNN and 19th by AP.

Texas Tech posted its largest winning margin over Baylor in 21 years as the Raider defense smothered what turned out to be the SWC's top offense to spark a 38-7 Tech win in 1994 in Lub-



bock. The defenders intercepted four Bear passes and racked up 10 tackles behind the line while holding the potent Baylor attack to only 11 first downs and 221 total yards. Meanwhile, Zebbie Lethridge, utilizing an open date to heal a shoulder injury, passed for two touchdowns and ran for another as Tech started a four-game winning streak that led to the Cotton Bowl.

About the Missouri game Coach Spike Dykes said that Tech showed pretty good consistency against Missouri. "We bounced back well after the loss to Penn State. We didn't have a lot of peaks and

valleys. We were a lot to gain control of the game during the early going and we ever let them back in it. We had a good night running the ball and our defense kept them off-balance. It was one of our better performances in the kick-off game."

About the Baylor game Spike commented that Baylor is picked either second or third in all the pre-season polls. "Jeff Watson is a proven quarterback and they have great running backs. This will be one of the biggest teams we will play all year. They have one guy 6-6, 368 (backup nose tackle Danny Fletcher). There's only about

two guys that size in the world."

The Red Raiders will leave Lubbock at 5:30 p.m. on a Southwest Airlines charter. The team will headquarter in Temple and is expected to arrive in Lubbock Saturday at approximately 5:30 p.m.

Next week Texas Tech returns home to entertain Southwest Conference pre-season favorite Texas A&M. Kickoff is 1 p.m. Less than 300 permanent seat tickets remain. When they sell, grass area seating will be sold.

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Ante Golden Boy, La Ultima Pelea de Chavez

Será su pelea 100 y se retirará; no quiere saber nada de Whitaker ni de Randall!

Ciudad de Mexico.-La pelea del 5 de mayo contra Oscar de la Hoya representaría el retiro de Julio César Chávez, quien dice ya estar enfadado del boxeo, además de que las dolencias en varias partes del cuerpo ya no la dejan en paz.

Chávez estaba por pelear contra el keniano David Kamau y de salir avante enfrentará a Miguel Angel González el 4 de noviembre.

De ganar también este último pleito pelearía con De la Hoya en mayo, siendo esta la pelea de su retiro luego de poco más de 10 años en el boxeo profesional.

Con esto Julio César alteró de nueva cuenta su plan, ya que primero había declarado que se retiraría a las 100 peleas y luego rectificó y dijo que sería a las 100 victorias. Es decir, a la pelea 102.

Ahora regresa a suplan original descartando posibles enfrentamientos con Pernell Whitaker (contra quien empató en 1993) y con Frankie Randall, ante quien sufrió su única derrota hasta el momento.

"De Randall y de Whitaker no sbemos todavía porque ya estoy muy cansado del boxeo. Tengo muchas dolencias del codo, del brazo y estoy enfadado. Esa es la palabra.

"Me preparé para ganar

contra Kamau a como de lugar y si todo sale bien, peleo con Miguel Angel González y me retiro con De la Hoya en 1996. Así completaría las 100 peleas", expresó el campeón superligero del CMB.

Julio César habló tanto de Miguel Angel González como de Oscar De la Hoya, ambos campeones mundiales con etiqueta de invictos.

"Son buenos peleadores pero no tienen la experiencia que tengo yo. Los dos han hablado bastante pero hay que dejar que el perro ladre. Ya cuando estemos arriba del ring ya veremos quién es quién", advirtió Julio César con tono serio.

Chávez se carcajeó cuando se le comentó que Rubén El

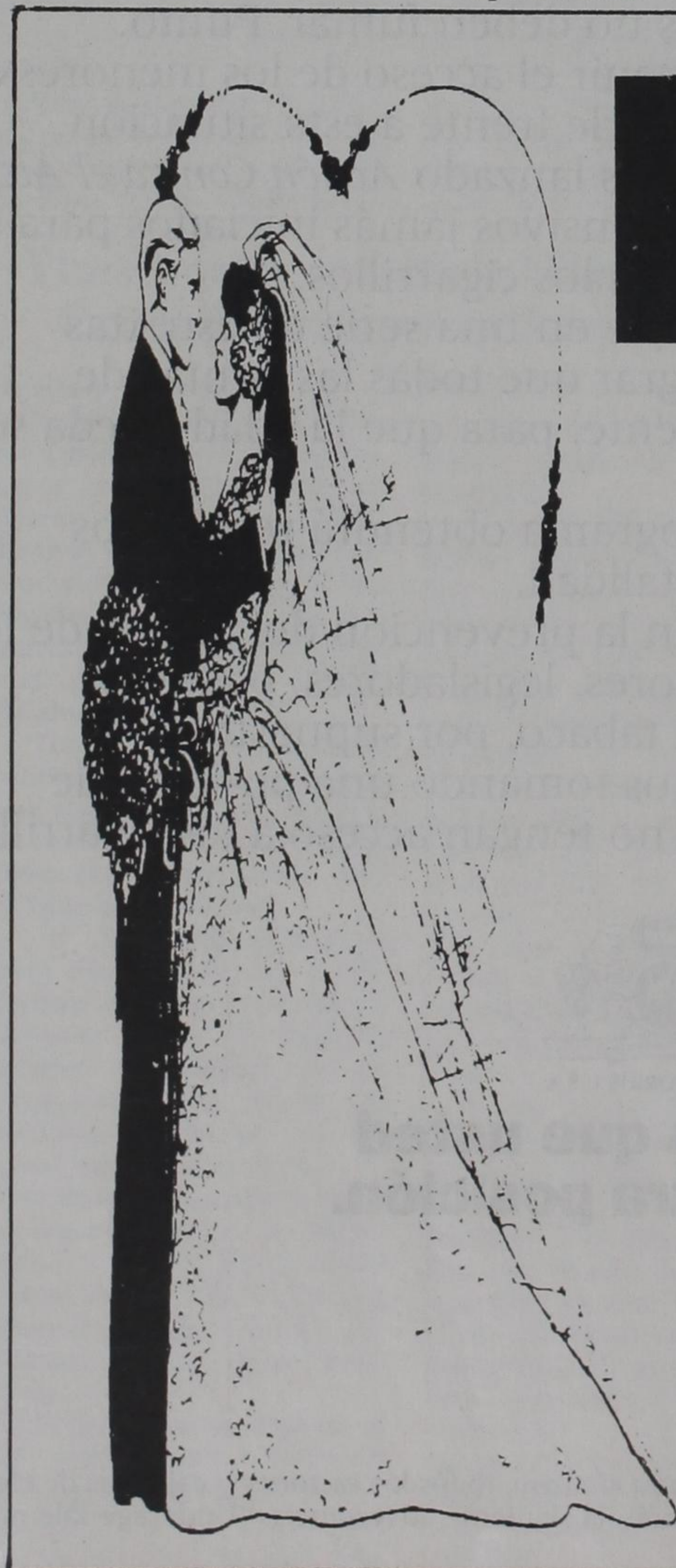
Púas Olivares apoyará a Miguel Angel González en su preparación para la pelea contra él. Expresó al respecto:

"Miguel Angel se puede asesorar con el que quiera, pero debe entender que arriba del ring vamos a estar yo y él solos".

Luego dijo: "Si para Miguel Angel la pelea de noviembre próximo es la de su vida, para mí es solamente otra más".

Aunque no quiso hablar de cifras, se dijo que Chávez aceptó finalmente enfrentar a Oscar de la Hoya porque se le garantizó una bolsa de 15 millones de dólares.

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At Last Latinos Have Their Own Action Hero

By Melita Marie Garza

Back in the so-called Decade of the Hispanic, the 1980s, people pointed to our population, our politicians, and even the growing numbers of Mexican pan dulce outlets as signs that we had arrived.

But apparently no U.S. ethnic group has made it until its own full-blooded, or more precisely, full-bloodied, action hero gets onto the giant screen.

Italian-Americans have Sylvester Stallone and German-Americans have Austrian-born Arnold Schwarzenegger. So isn't it only fitting that finally in 1995, Mexican-Americans now have the "biggest Mexican" in the movies -- who just happened to be a mariachi from Málaga?

Some are irate that Spaniard Antonio Banderas -- the star of Mexican-American director Roberto Rodriguez's \$6 million "Desperado" -- is an import from the mother country who didn't arrive here stamped with the logo "Hecho en Mexico."

In the interest of full disclosure, I should point out that I'm a Mexican-American born in Spain, so I take an acutely tri-cultural perspective on these questions.

So what if Antonio Banderas isn't a Mexican in real life -- he just plays one in the movies? So what if he isn't a Cuban immigrant in real life -- he just played one in the film, "Mambo Kings?" So what if he isn't gay in real life -- he just played one in the movie "Philadelphia?"

The point is, at 35, Banderas is an extraordinary actor who has made 43 movies, ranging from "Tie Me Up! Tie Me Down!," and other artistic Spanish films of Pedro Almodóvar, to "Interview With the Vampire," and other pop American films. Furthermore, he is Latino according to the U.S. Census Bureau def-



inition of the word and obviously takes pride in his Latin culture.

And of course, there's the fact that he's better looking than Stallone or Schwarzenegger.

Probably no other Latin actor has seared the consciousness of the U.S. public so quickly after hitting Hollywood than has Banderas.

Newsweek magazine devoted a double-truck to Banderas in its Sept. 4 issue under the headline, "A Neo-Latin Lover." The piece described Banderas as "more leonine and internal" than César Romero, Fernando Lamas, Gilbert Roland or other classic Latin-lover types of yore.

Not to be outdone, Time Inc. weighed in on Banderas in its "In Style" magazine, saying: "What ice cream is to dessert, Sesame Street is to knowledge, Meryl Streep is to acting... Antonio Banderas is to lustful daydreams."

Rolling Stone gushed:

"Antonio Banderas is the ultimate in sexy action cool!" That, incidentally, was the number one reason people were told in the movie's ads to see "Desperado."

The ad restated its point more bluntly courtesy of the New York Post in reason number eight: "Antonio Banderas is a sexual weapon."

In "Desperado," Banderas, the mythical mariachi, is out to avenge the death of his girlfriend at the hands of Mexican drug dealers. In the process he finds a new love, the beautiful Mexican actress Salma Hayek.

The movie has some redemptive moments, including a scene in the middle of a gun fight, when El Mariachi risks his own life to save a little boy from being killed.

The ending is almost hopeful. El Mariachi drives away with Hayek in a Jeep, throwing his guitar case full of weapons onto the road.

A few minutes later, howev-

er, the Jeep backs up and he picks the weapons up, "just in case."

The scene foreshadows the possibility of more sequels of gore.

It's an understatement to say the movie is filled with blood and gore. A sequel to Rodriguez's \$7,000 "El Mariachi," the movie has so much violence, Banderas is probably right when he says it's a farce and unbelievably cartoonish.

It's also safe to say Mexican tourism officials won't be using the movie to attract non-teamericanos looking for a peaceful Mexican vacation.

It isn't important whether Banderas is the correct sub-ethnic group to play a Mexican. It is important to ask whether Latinos need their own movie persona capable of killing 80 people (even if they're bad guys) inside of two hours to symbolize their progress in this country.

If the answer is yes, the next question is: Just whose society is THAT a comment on?

(Melita Garza is urban affairs reporter with The Chicago Tribune.)

Loan Fund for Women Set Up By Wells Fargo

WASH - The National Association of Women Business Owners (NAWBO) and Wells Fargo Bank today announced a partnership in which the bank is establishing a \$1 billion loan fund specifically for women business owners.

The loan fund is the first nationwide lending program of its kind which is available to all established women entrepreneurs.

"Women business owners have continued to experience greater difficulty than their male counterparts in obtaining financing," said Margaret Smith, president of NAWBO. "Yet women-owned businesses are the fastest growing segment of the business economy. By joining forces with Wells Fargo Bank to create and promote this nationwide loan fund, NAWBO is addressing the biggest obstacle faced by women-owned busi-

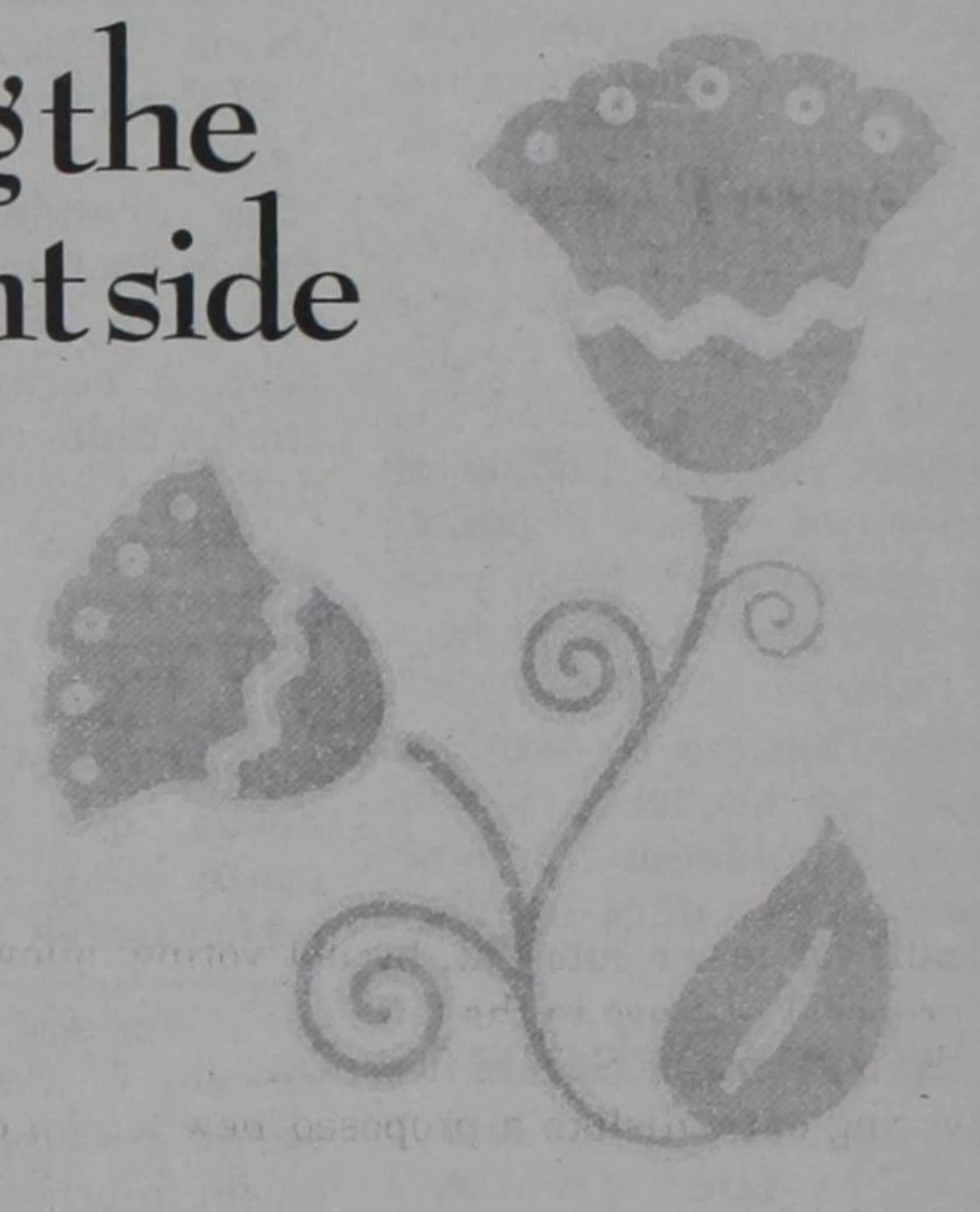
nesses today."

Terri Dial, executive vice president of the Business Banking Group at Wells Fargo Bank, said, "By partnering with the leading national women business owners' organization to establish this loan fund, Wells Fargo is working to ensure that financing for America's women entrepreneurs is finally available."

To qualify for a loan under the program, women business owners must have a good personal and business credit record, have been in business for two years or have an equivalent period of related experience, have a profitable business, have an established bank account for business; and have no declared bankruptcy within the past 10 years.

Under the program, which

Continued Page 6




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PARA MARY ESPARZA LOS AMIGOS SON MUY IMPORTANTES. MUCHO MÁS IMPORTANTES QUE UNOS CUANTOS MILLONES.

MARY JAMÁS IMAGINÓ QUE GANARÍA, PERO EN 1993 GANÓ LOTTO TEXAS Y SE CONVIRTIÓ EN MILLONARIA. MUCHOS PENSARON QUE DEJARÍA SU TRABAJO DE AMA DE LLAVES. PERO MARY SABÍA QUE EL MATRIMONIO DE ANCIANOS CON LOS QUE HABÍA CONVIVIDO POR 15 AÑOS LA NECESITABAN Y PARA ELLA, ELLOS ERAN COMO DE SU PROPIA FAMILIA. LOTTO TEXAS YA TIENE MÁS DE 150 MILLONARIOS.

TÚ PODRÍAS SER EL PRÓXIMO.



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Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

Jesus curo a un hombre enfermo en Cafarnaum, y eso animo a un Centurion Romano, capitán de 100 soldados de aquel lugar. Y aunque no creía en Dios, reconoció en Jesús al Señor de todo lo creado. Ese capitán tenía un esclavo enfermo que se estaba muriendo de un ataque de parálisis, cuando oyo hablar de la llegada de Jesús, salió a encontrarlo, y con sencillez y con mucha confianza le dijo: "Señor, mi siervo paralítico está posturado en cama y sufre muchísimo". Jesús vio la caridad compasiva de aquel capitán, que se preocupaba tanto por la salud de su esclavo, (que en aquel tiempo, mas que como hombre, era tenido como "algo que no valía nada"). Jesús le dijo con muchas ganas de ayudarlo: "Voy a ir a curarlo a tu casa". El Centurion le dijo con mucha humildad y con mucha fe "Señor, yo no soy digno de que entres a mi casa, pero mandalo con tu palabra y mi siervo se aliviara". Porque, aunque yo tambien tengo que obedecer, tambien tengo soldados a mis ordenes, y a uno le digo: Vete, y se va; y a otro le

digo: vente, y se viene; y a otro le digo: Haz esto, y lo hace". El queria decir: si yo hago esto, con mayor razon Tu que eres el dueño de toda la creacion, te basta mandar a la enfermedad y te va a obedecer, y mi criado va a quedar sano.

La manera de pedir del centurion, tan sencilla, y tan llena de fe en el poder y en la bondad del Señor Jesús, le gusto mucho al Salvador. Dice el Evangelista que cuando Jesús oyo esto se maravillo y les dijo a los que lo seguian: "En verdad les digo que ni en Israel he encontrado fe tan grande". Y Jesús le dijo al Centurion: "Vete a tu casa, y que te suceda asi como tu has creido". Y en aquella misma hora sano el esclavo. (Lucas 7, 1-10).

Que bondad tan grande la de Jesús, que se ofrecio a ir a visitar al esclavo moribundo; de esta manera honraba al pobre, y le enseñaba al Centurion que los que hacen obras de caridad, como la que El hizo, son merecedores del Reino de los Cielos.

El Centurion entiendo que Jesús era un personaje muy grande, por eso se quedo asombrado al ver que Jesús se ofrecio a ir a su casa a curar al siervo, y confundido con tanto bondad, le dijo: "Yo no soy digno de que entres en mi casa", pero ... creyo en Jesús y lo amo. Hermoso ejemplo que todos debemos de seguir: Amar al Bueno Jesús, que nos ha hecho tanto bien, aun sin merecerlo. (Lucas 7, 1-10).

Farmworkers

farm labor election. And it followed a joint UFW-winery agreement guaranteeing that workers would be able to negotiate a contract after the election, an element too often missing from present-day labor-management relations.

The pre-election pact promises "nationwide implications, raising new possibilities for voluntary ways to improve standards for farm workers," the Wall Street Journal reported on June 7. We hope this model will help farm workers in states outside California where they continue to be excluded from both state and federal collective bargaining laws.

In August, 450 Salinas strawberry workers struck VCNM Farms, protesting illegally low pay and abuses, including sexual harassment of women workers, dirty drinking water, filthy toilets and refusal of medical care for pesticide poisoning. Then they voted 332-50 for the UFW in an Aug. 17 election. Picketers returned to work after the union won a pay raise and forced the grower to fire abusive supervisors.

Workers at E&J Gallo's Sonoma County winery scored a victory in their long battle to bring back the union when 80% of them voted for the UFW in a 1994 election. Hundreds of farm workers and supporters marched this month in the heart of California's wine country, demanding that Gallo bargain for a union contract.

In other states such as Texas, Arizona and Florida, thousands of farm workers have joined the union to receive basic benefits and services.

César Chávez has been honored in many communities across America since his death. Schools, libraries, parks and streets have been dedicated in his name.

But his greatest monument is the courage he sowed in his own people -- the courage to work for change. The fields are alive with hope and activism. So long as farm workers organize, stand up for their rights and fight for justice, César Chávez will live in our hearts forever.

(A native of San Antonio, veteran farm union organizer Arturo S. Rodriguez succeeded César Chávez as United Farm Workers president in May 1993.)

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Loans from Page 5
will be available to women business owners across the country over the next three years, the loans are unsecured, and they are revolving with no fixed term and with a variable interest rate based on prime. The minimum loan is \$5,000.

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NAWBO and Wells Fargo Bank will continue to work together to develop products and services that will be of interest and direct benefit to women business owners.
NAWBO is a national organization representing the interests of all women entrepreneurs in all types of businesses. The organization, which is headquartered in Washington, has over 60 chapters with some 10,000 members. Its foundation, the National Foundation for Women Business Owners, is the premier source of data on women-owned businesses. NAWBO is affiliated with Les Femmes Chefs d'Enterprises Mondiales (World Association of Women Entrepreneurs) in 33 countries. For membership information, call 1-800-55-NAWBO.

Crime From Page 2
ket. When that venture of capitalist competition begins, the scenery may become bloodier. Meantime, Latinos who for years have lived under the scourge and far-reaching tentacles of the gang subculture are now saddled with a new development in their daily lives: Latino organized crime.
(Javier Rodriguez H. is a political adviser. He writes from Los Angeles.)
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Texas Tech University seeks a highly qualified professional with the vision to lead the institution in its efforts to increase diversity at all levels of faculty, student and staff participation. The successful candidate should have the appropriate academic background for faculty status as well as experience related directly to minority students, faculty and staff and the greater minority community. He or she will work with academic units and other university offices to support minority programs and work with individuals throughout the campus to increase awareness of diversity issues. As Special Assistant to the President, he or she will advise the President and the President's Executive Council on all issues related to minority affairs and campus diversity. As Associate Provost, the individual selected will serve on the Provost Council with the vice presidents, deans and other administrators reporting directly to the Office of the Provost. In addition, the individual may teach on a limited basis in the area of his or her expertise. The successful candidate will have a record of participation and/or leadership in minority affairs and issues related to diversity and possess a terminal degree in a discipline represented within the university. An academic record sufficient to qualify for appointment as an Associate Professor with tenure is preferred.

Special duties and qualifications are as follows:

- works with the President, Provost, Academic Deans, Directors and Department Administrators to increase the successful participation of underrepresented faculty, staff and students in all aspects of university life;
- helps to ensure a positive, supportive environment for racial and ethnic minorities, women, the disabled, and other protected categories of faculty, staff and students;
- provides leadership that encourages cultural diversity;
- oversees, monitors and has authority, in conjunction with the appropriate deans, to impact the university's efforts to enroll and retain a culturally diverse student body and the recruitment of underrepresented faculty and staff;
- provides leadership in outreach programs that foster the acceptance of cultural and racial diversity through enrollment, employment and procurement opportunities at the university; and
- works with the community leaders to develop a supportive environment for culturally diverse faculty, staff and students in both the university and the communities it serves.

The preferred starting date is February 1, 1996, or at the successful candidate's earliest availability. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Applicants should send a recent curriculum vita and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of five persons who may be called as references. The search committee will begin considering applications on November 1 and will continue until the search is completed. Please send applications to:

Search Committee for Associate Provost And Special Assistant to the President for Cultural Diversity
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