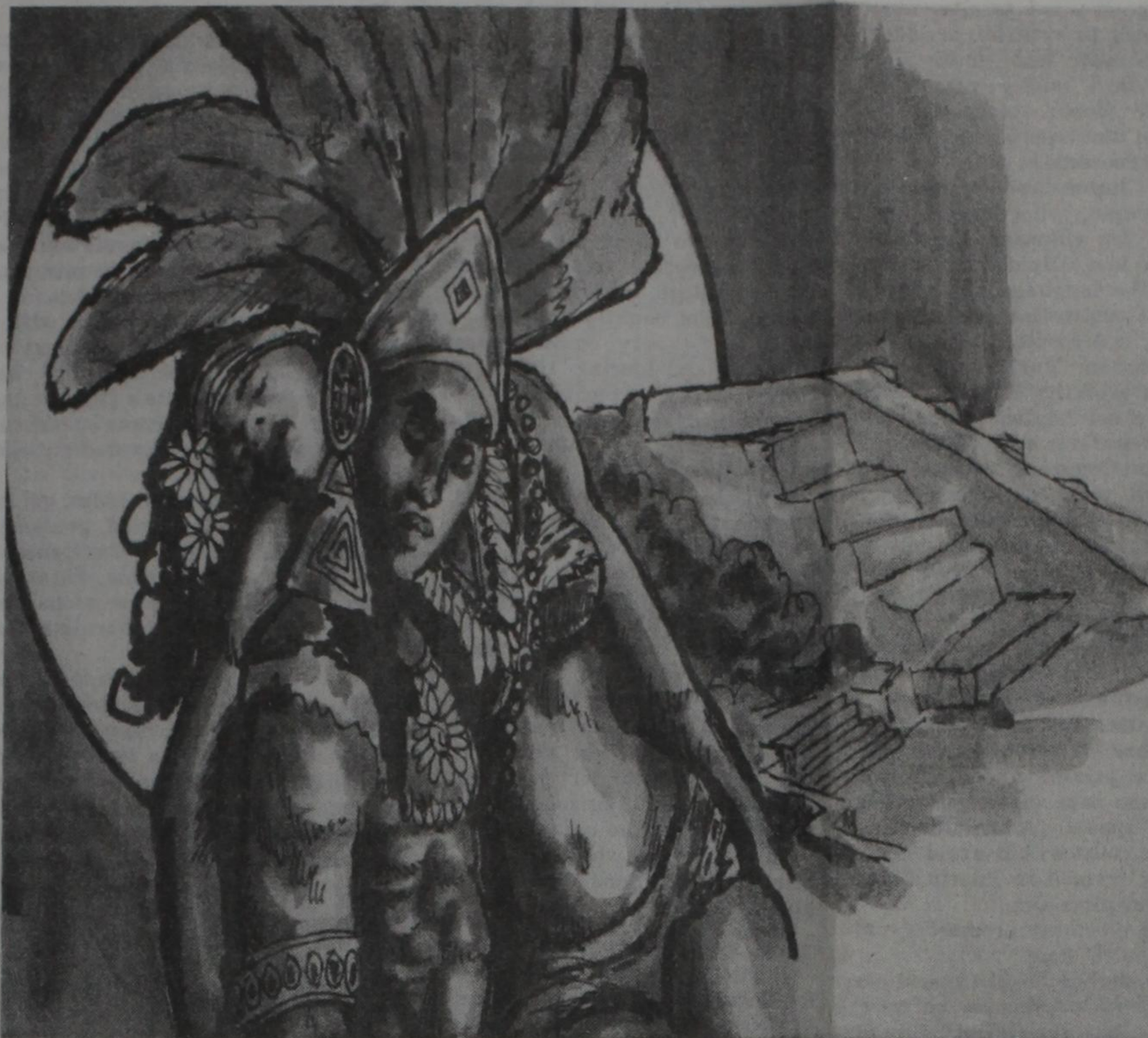


SOUTHWEST COLLECTION
Miss Tech University
Show to Start
at 7:30 p.m.

Extravaganza Mexicana

Lubbock, TX Civic Center - Oct. 6, 2000 - Featuring

Back of the Yards Council Ballet Folclórico - Chicago, Ill.



Ballet Taucan from Tijuana Mexico.

Tickets for the event are available at the door or in ad-

vance by calling 793-0099 or at 1502 Ave. M. Admission charges are \$25 for a reserved tickets which include a ticket

to the reception, general admission \$10 and seniors and students \$5. Children under 5 are admitted free.

Last Day To Register Oct. 11

News Briefs

Poll: Gore Up 12 Points in Multicultural California

A new poll by the San Francisco Examiner and KTVU-TV says Vice President Al Gore has increased his lead among likely California voters.

According to this poll, Vice President Gore received 50 percent of the vote, while Texas Gov. George W. Bush tallied 38 percent. According to polls before the Republican and Democratic Conventions, Gore led by just a few percentage points in this state, which now contains a majority-minority population, according to U.S. Census figures.

Despite his inclusive message and heavy campaigning, Gov. Bush has had a tough time winning Latino, Black and Asian American votes in this state because of the anti-immigration and anti-affirmative backlash associated with the Republican Party, say political analysts. Some analysts said Green Party candidate Ralph Nadar, who draws some of his strongest support in California, would take away much needed votes from Gore. This poll shows Ralph Nadar losing some of his grip on liberal voters, dropping from 8 percent in an earlier poll to 5 percent in this poll.

Gore now has a comfortable lead according to this poll, suggesting that winning in November may fall in the hands of voters in five or six midwestern states like Illinois, Michigan and other heartland states.

In these Midwestern states, Latinos could play a key role in November. Though a small percentage of the voting population, Latino voters in the states of Ohio and Michigan, for example, could help win or lose a close race.

The Chicago-based United States Hispanic Leadership Institute projects that Michigan and Ohio have a combined 157,200 registered Latino voters. Since these states are largely undecided or too close to call, those votes could help swing the election, among other key constituencies.

The San Francisco Examiner/KTVU-TV poll has a margin of error of 3.5 percent. The results were based on surveys, conducted by telephone of 820 likely California voters.

Hispanic Elderly Need Money, Have Vote

Chicago, - Rafael Gonzales, 75, didn't mention anything about his cancerous prostate. His 69-year-old wife, Rosa, quietly brought it up while he was away momentarily. Possibly he was too embarrassed or uncomfortable talking about it. Or maybe he was too proud to mention that his wife's medicare had to flip most of the bill. Though better off than many, money and medicine for Rafael sometimes can be hard to come by.

"We need that (drugs and health insurance)," said Mr. Gonzales, a retired carpenter. "This is the richest country in the world and we can't get that? In Mexico, you pay so much and in the U.S. you pay three times as much."

Nationally, Hispanic seniors tend not to live comfortably. Close to a quarter of Hispanic seniors live below the poverty line, relying on social security arguably more than any other racial or ethnic group in the U.S. While others worked with companies that provided pensions or were members of labor unions, many Hispanic seniors were products of union and labor discrimination or worked in low-paying jobs as day laborers or farm workers. These seniors

are now getting only what social security provides, which is most of the time not enough to sustain life's expenses.

Knowing their personal concerns and the struggles others go through, the plans Gov. George W. Bush and Vice President Al Gore have to help seniors are serious issues for the Gonzaleses of Tecumseh, Michigan.

They both said they will likely vote for Vice President Gore in part because of Bush's plan to invest social security. Gov. Bush only looks for someone to chose whether they would like a portion of their money invested.

While attending the United States Hispanic Leadership Conference for the 18th time, World War II vet Al Galvan talks to other seniors about their issues and who they want to vote for in November. He says "8 to 10 are leaning to Gore." He says their primary concern is affording prescription drugs.

With close to 30 percent of all Hispanic voters older than 55, these seniors, many of whom have many needs, will comprise a large part of the Hispanic vote in November.

Blacks, Latinos More Likely to be Pulled Over in San Diego

A preliminary study of driving-age residents of San Diego, found that whites and Asian-Americans had an 8 percent chance of being pulled over while blacks and Hispanics had a 14 percent chance.

The survey, carried out for the San Diego Police Department in the first six months of the year and released last week, also reported that while Hispanics make up 20 percent of the driving-age population in San Diego, they made up 29 percent of the stops and 50 percent of the searches.

African-Americans, who are 8 percent of that city's driving-age population, accounted for 12 percent of the traffic stops and 20 percent of those searched.

Although the numbers seem to allude to a direct relationship between ethnicity & race and interaction with police, San Diego Police Chief David Bejara said that there was nothing in the initial findings that made him believe that his officers were acting improperly.

However, authorities do admit that the results of the yearlong study could be skewed. In determining the pool of residents to be asked, officials used numbers from the 1990 Census to determine the number of people of driving age -- figures that critics say do not accurately reflect the number of African Americans, Asian Americans, and Hispanics.

Immigration Bills Big Business on Capitol Hill

As the Senate votes this Tuesday morning on a bill that would allow more high-tech workers in the United States, pro-immigration groups and Latino advocacy groups want the Latino Immigration and Fairness Act supported.

On Friday, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.), pushed for today's vote on the bill that would amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to exempt so-called "H-1B" workers, or workers with high-tech education and skills, so that more would come to the United States. Proponents of this bill say this would help fill the U.S.'s shortage of high-tech workers and keep U.S. companies more technologically competitive.

Some of the co-sponsors for the first H-1B bill include Senators Jesse Helms (R-NC), Diane Feinstein (D-Calif.), Bob Graham (D-Fl.) and Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.), Al Gore's runningmate.

Organizations like the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) and the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) have questioned Congress, and particularly Sen. Lott, for "ignoring" the Latino Immigration and Fairness Act, which these organizations say would benefit poor or working class, mostly Latino immigrants, some of whom have worked in the U.S. since the early 1980s.

The Latino Immigration and Fairness Act would extend the 1995 NACARA Act to allow other immigrants, including other Central American nationals and Haitians, to apply for permanent residency. Currently, the NACARA Act allows only Cuban and Nicaraguan refugees to apply. This bill also would allow noncitizens who have lived in the U.S. since before January 1, 1986 to apply for legal permanent status. The bill also would restore so-called 245 (i) which would allow immigrants who qualify for legal permanent status to apply in the U.S. by paying a \$1,000 fine.

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

EL EDITOR

Vol XXVIII No. 1

Week of October 5, 2000 thru October 11, 2000

Lubbock, Tx.

Citizens To Demonstrate Against Killings

Citizens from throughout Lubbock will gather next Wednesday in a demonstration to protest the use of deadly force by peace officers in Lubbock and the area.

"In the past 2 years 4 Chicanos have died at the hands of peace officers in Lubbock and the area. It's time to start bringing it to the attention of powers that be," said Frank Gutierrez, one of the organizers of the demonstration.

According to sources a petition is already being circulated that demands that Sheriff David Gutierrez and Police Chief Ken Walker immediately address the problem.

"Recent history of law enforcement in the City and County of Lubbock is replete with the incidents of death of Hispanic males at the hands of Peace Officers called to victims

Demonstracion en contra las mataciones a manos de oficiales de la paz. Este Miercoles 11AM en la casa de corte del condado de Lubbock. Todos invitados

1968 Student Massacre To Be Exorcised

By Diego Cevallos
 MEXICO CITY, - The 1968 massacre of dozens of students at the hands of army troops and police in Mexico, which marked another anniversary Monday, will finally be cleared up if president-elect Vicente Fox keeps his promise to investigate the crimes of the past.

The annual ritual of marches, tributes and speeches about the Oct 2 killing, which analysts say marked a turning point in Mexican politics, this year, occurred against a backdrop of a presidential commitment to clear up what actually occurred that day.

Fox, who is to take office Dec 1, promised to reopen the files and set up a commission to investigate the massacres, disappearances and other violent events of the past, such as the case of the students gunned down in the Tlatelolco or Tres Culturas plaza in the Mexican capital.

Thirty-two years ago, 5,000 soldiers surrounded the square with armoured tanks and fired on the students who had gathered there to demand political changes for the nation.

homes for help in resolving family disputes. It is our purpose to end shootings of this nature forthwith. We are determined that these shooting are unjustified and seek freedom and remedies from such," the petition reads.

Lubbock citizen Bob Craig expressed that the protest should involve the entire community in that all persons are being killed including whites, blacks and Hispanic.

"We are all humans. Killing of humans shows that

someone is thinking of themselves as judge, jury and executioner."

The demonstration is scheduled for 11 AM Wednesday October 11 at the Lubbock County Courthouse. For more information call 744-5002

Round One of the Presidential Debates:

What the Presidential Debates Didn't Discuss

By RICARDO VAZQUEZ
 © Latino.com

Calling it "substantive" and "focused on the issues," Latino leaders and political analysts generally praised the first presidential debate between Democrat Al Gore and Republican George W. Bush.

This despite the fact that other than a comment by Vice President Al Gore touting the lowest unemployment rate on record for African Americans and Latinos, so-called hot button

Hispanic issues such as immigration or affirmative action did not surface during the debate.

"I don't know that we expected that, considering that they were appealing to white swing voters," said Brent Wilkes, executive director of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

Still, Wilkes believes immigration is a topic the candidates should address.

"It would have been an interesting question because on that issue it's not altogether clear where either Bush or Gore stands," he said.

Francisco Wong-Diaz, who teaches political science at San Francisco City College agrees. "The general tenor of the debate was focused on domestic bread and butter issues such as taxes, the budget, prescription drugs and education, among others," he explained.

Wilkes said the candidates seized on issues that affect everyone to draw out the differences between their proposals, their views on the role of government and their personalities.

"I got a feeling Gore put Bush on the defensive when he said that the largest proportion of Bush's tax cut would go to the wealthy," said Wilkes. "Bush argued that Gore was using fuzzy math, but he never gave a specific figure."

Indeed, many analysts agree that Bush showed his preference for not getting mired in details or specific

proposals, concentrating instead on assertions that he would make a good leader and build consensus in Washington.

Vice President Gore, according to Wong-Diaz, came across as a little more forceful than the Texas Governor. However, Wong-Diaz believes both men accomplished what they set out to do.

"Bush appeared warm and he made no big gaffes or mistakes. Gore tried to show that he knew more... But there was no dagger in the heart or big knockout from him either," Wong-Diaz said.

The common wisdom, he added, was that both men needed to appear presidential. "Bush showed he could debate and that he could hold his own," Wong-Diaz said.

"Basically the debate showed that this is going to be a very close election with two evenly matched candidates."

Wilkes and Diaz-Wong expect that issues such as immigration, the minimum wage and health care will surface in the two upcoming debates, but they understand it's not just the candidate's responsibility to bring them out.

"The media has to ask those questions," Wilkes said.

Their absence did not go unnoticed. A group of students from professor Federico Subervi's class at the University of Texas, Austin spent nearly an hour today discussing the topic.

Subervi, who teaches in the Department of Radio Television and Film, said he was disappointed but not surprised that Latinos were barely mentioned in the debate.

"The fact is that Latinos are for the most part an afterthought, except in critical moments," he said.

However, he believes both Bush and Gore have Latino advisors who will most likely suggest to the candidates that in the next debate, they should touch on some of the issues that directly impact Hispanics and other minorities.

Next time, Subervi said, he and his class will be watching together.



Let Puerto Ricans Vote for U.S. President?

By Miguel Pérez

They are U.S. citizens deprived of the constitutional right to vote. They are denied adequate representation in Congress. They serve in our armed forces, and they can even vote in presidential primaries. But in the general elections, they cannot select the president who could send them off to war.

They can have those rights restored if they move to the U.S. mainland. But they are second-class citizens as long as they live in the U.S. colony known as Puerto Rico.

And so, when a federal judge ruled this fall that Puerto Ricans have a right to vote for president on Nov. 7, you would think that justice finally prevailed for 4 million U.S. citizens -- including 2.4 million registered voters -- who live in Puerto Rico.

You would think that we were finally abiding by our democratic principles. You would think that it's about time -- since Puerto Ricans were given U.S. citizenship in 1917 -- to give them the most precious entitlement in a democratic society, right?

Not so fast. The federal government is appealing the ruling. And thanks to our electoral college system of electing presidents, the appeal is likely to prevail. Although the Constitution repeatedly reaffirms a citizen's "fundamental right," it also establishes that states, not individuals, vote for president

through an electoral college system.

Since Puerto Rico is not a state, but a U.S. commonwealth, the federal government is now arguing that those "fundamental rights" should be denied to Puerto Ricans. So much for our democratic principles.

U.S. District Jaime Pieras Jr. ruled that as U.S. citizens, Puerto Ricans have a constitutional right to vote that outweighs the power of Congress over territories. He instructed the Puerto Rican government to prepare for the election and ruled that Congress must count the resulting eight electoral votes.

Pieras' Aug. 29 decision stemmed from a claim filed in April by 11 Puerto Ricans who sued for the right to vote in November. The pro-statehood, commonwealth government joined the plaintiffs.

Puerto Rico Gov. Pedro Roselló, thought to have some weight with President Clinton since he agreed to allow the U.S. Navy to resume training bombing on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques, wrote the president a letter seeking support for the court's ruling. "This partial enfranchisement of a community of 3.9 million previously disenfranchised American citizens will constitute another step toward universal civic equality for our nation's increasingly ... diverse array of

people," Roselló said in his letter to Clinton.

The pro-statehood government also signed a law to allow Puerto Ricans to vote for president in November and "make their vote heard, along with their genuine desire to participate fully in the approaching democratic processes."

But Clinton and his Justice Department, not necessarily known for following the letter of the law, decided that this time "the language of Article 2 of the Constitution could not be clearer." According to the appeal motion: "Jurisdictions that are part of the United States, but are not 'states' and do not send senators and representatives to Congress, are not empowered to choose electors for president and vice president."

Short and simple, but not so sweet.

The Justice Department also asked the court to take swift action because "as the election nears, the disruptions to the presidential campaigns increase, as does the unnecessary expenditure of resources, as ballots are printed and other preparations take place," according to the appeal. "A swift decision by this court would avoid unnecessary turmoil in Puerto Rico's electoral processes."

What electoral process? Local elections? C'mon!

Nevertheless, legal experts expect Pieras' ruling to be overturned by the First Circuit

Court of Appeals in Boston, which handles federal appeals from Puerto Rico. They say there are only two ways to give Puerto Ricans the right to vote in federal elections: statehood for the Caribbean territory, or a change in the Constitution, such as the 23rd Amendment, which gave residents of Washington, D.C., the right to vote in 1961.

The Puerto Rican lawyer who filed the lawsuit, Gregorio Igartua de la Rosa, is right when he charges this country could find itself in "a very embarrassing situation considering that the United States promotes democracy abroad and denies it to its citizens who are residents of Puerto Rico."

However, there is already a precedent. In a similar lawsuit by Igartua, a court ruled in 1994 that only as a state, or through a constitutional amendment, could Puerto Ricans be granted the right to vote for president and vice president.

Yet in his ruling, Pieras took the logical, principled and democratic approach. He said that the right to vote for president depends on U.S. citizenship, instead of where the citizens live.

Unfortunately, what is logical, principled and democratic is not always legal.

(Miguel Pérez is a columnist with The Record in Bergen, N.J.)

© 2000 Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

California is now a majority minority state: Politics must change with demography

By Carlos Muñoz, Jr. © Latino.com

The U.S. Census has made it official: Whites are no longer the majority in California. While this demographic shift was expected, it became a reality sooner than predicted. Now we will see if this diversity transforms California into an authentic multicultural democracy, where people of all races have equal opportunities. The new census figures show that whites of European descent now make up 49 percent of the California's population, while Latinos, Asian Americans, African Americans and Native Americans constitute 51 percent of the state's population. California, by virtue of its unique multiracial and multiethnic mix, has the potential to lead the nation in the shaping of a new politics.

But it needs public servants with the courage to address the concerns of the new majority, and it needs members of that new majority to clamor for the policy changes that are necessary.

Until now, California's politicians have often catered to the white majority. White politicians spearheaded campaigns that terminated affirmative action, generated anti-immigrant policies and ended bilingual education.

With the new demographics, we ought to expect -- and demand -- more attention to our real, pressing needs. Take Latinos, who now constitute 32 percent of Californians and are the largest sector of the new majority in California. We remain underrepresented in higher education and in the professional and corporate sectors. For example, in the University of California system, only 4.1 percent of the faculty are Latinos.

Latino underrepresentation in the professions is likely to continue because Latino youth are not receiving quality public schooling. Too few Latinos graduate from high school, and too few are eligible for college. According to a joint study by the Field Institute and the University of California at San Francisco, 56 percent of the state's Latinos have an education level of high school or lower, compared to 28 percent of African Americans, 14 percent of whites and 11 percent of Asian Americans. Only 15 percent of California's Latino population have a college degree. That study also showed that the majority of Latino workers have not benefited from California's booming economy. Latinos make up 25 percent of the state's workforce but have the highest poverty rates and are more likely to lose their jobs.

In addition, a disproportionate number of Latinos still do not have health insurance. According to the Coalition for a Healthy California, 40 percent of Latino adults and one-third of Latino children do not have health insurance.

Latinos and other people of color will not experience significant gains simply because we have become the new majority. To get our share of the American Dream, we must translate our numbers into political and economic power. We must hold candidates accountable for how they address our concerns, and we must flex our muscles in the marketplace and in the fields, in academia and on the shop floor to make sure we are never taken advantage of again.

If we do that in California, we will be sending an unmistakable signal to the country as a whole: Yesterday's minorities are tomorrow's majority, and we demand the justice that has long been denied us.

Carlos Muñoz Jr. is professor emeritus in the department of ethnic studies at the University of California in Berkeley. He can be reached at cmjr@uclink4.berkeley.edu

Dejen a Los Puertorriqueños Votar Para Presidente de los EE.UU.

Por Miguel Pérez

Ellos son ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos privados del derecho constitucional a votar. Se les deniega una representación adecuada en el Congreso. Prestan servicios en nuestras fuerzas armadas y hasta pueden votar en las elecciones presidenciales primarias. Pero en las elecciones generales, no pueden seleccionar al presidente que podría enviarlos a la guerra.

Pueden restablecerse esos derechos si se mudan al territorio continental de los Estados Unidos. Pero son ciudadanos de segunda clase mientras vivan en una colonia estadounidense conocida como Puerto Rico.

Y así, cuando un juez federal dictaminó el mes pasado que los puertorriqueños tienen derecho a votar por un presidente el 7 de noviembre próximo, se pensaría que la justicia predominó finalmente para 4 millones de ciudadanos estadounidenses -- incluyendo a 2.4 millones de electores inscriptos -- que viven en Puerto Rico.

Se pensaría que estábamos finalmente ateniéndonos a nuestros principios democráticos. Se pensaría que ya es hora -- puesto que a los puertorriqueños se les dio la ciudadanía de los Estados Unidos en 1917 -- de darles la intilulación más preciosa en una sociedad democrática, ¿no es así?

No tan rápidamente. El gobierno federal está apelando esa decisión.

Y gracias a nuestro sistema del Colegio Electoral para elegir a los presidentes, la apelación tiene probabilidades de predominar. Aunque la Constitución reafirma reiteradamente el "derecho fundamental" de los ciudadanos a votar, también establece que los estados, no los

individuos, voten para presidente y vice-presidente mediante un sistema de Colegio Electoral.

Ya que Puerto Rico no es un estado, sino un Estado Libre Asociado de los Estados Unidos, el gobierno federal está argumentando ahora que esos "derechos fundamentales" deberían serles denegados a los puertorriqueños. Hasta ahí para nuestros principios democráticos.

El Juez Federal de Distrito Jaime Pieras Jr. dictaminó que, como ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, los puertorriqueños tienen un derecho constitucional a votar que sobrepasa al poder del Congreso sobre los territorios. El instruyó al gobierno de Puerto Rico a fin de que se preparara para las elecciones y dictaminó que el Congreso debe contar los ocho votos electorales resultantes.

La decisión del Juez Pieras del 29 de agosto surgió de una reclamación presentada el 11 de abril por 11 puertorriqueños que demandaron judicialmente por el derecho a votar en noviembre. El gobierno del Estado Libre Asociado, que favorece a la estidad, se unió a los denunciantes.

El Gobernador de Puerto Rico, Pedro Roselló, de quien se pensaba que tuviera alguna influencia con el Presidente Clinton, ya que él estuvo de acuerdo con permitir a la Marina de Guerra de los Estados Unidos que reanudara los bombardeos de adiestramiento en la isla puertorriqueña de Vieques, escribió una carta al presidente en la que procuraba su apoyo para el fallo del tribunal.

"Esta habilitación parcial de una comunidad de 3,900,000 ciudadanos estadounidenses previa-

mente deshabilitados, constituirá otro paso importante hacia la igualdad cívica universal para el conjunto del pueblo de nuestra nación, cada vez más diverso," dijo Roselló en su carta a Clinton.

El gobernador partidario de la estidad promulgó también una ley para permitir a los puertorriqueños votar por presidente en noviembre y "hacer que se escuchan sus voces, junto con su deseo legítimo de participar plenamente en los trámites democráticos que se aproximan."

Pero Clinton y su Departamento de Justicia, no conocidos necesariamente por cumplir la letra de la ley, decidieron que esta vez "la fraseología del Artículo 2 de la Constitución no podría estar más clara," según la moción de la apelación: "Las jurisdicciones que son parte de los Estados Unidos, pero que no son "estados" y que no envían senadores y representantes al Congreso, no están facultadas para seleccionar electores para presidente y vice-presidente."

Corto y sencillo, pero no tan dulce.

El Departamento de Justicia pidió también al tribunal que adoptara una acción rápida, porque "a medida que se aproximan las elecciones, el trastorno a las campañas presidenciales aumenta, como lo hace el desembolso innecesario de recursos, se imprimen las boletas y tienen lugar otros preparativos," según la apelación. "Una decisión rápida por parte de este tribunal evitaría disturbios innecesarios en los trámites electorales de Puerto Rico."

¿Qué trámites electorales?

¿Elecciones locales? ¡Caramba!

No obstante, los expertos electorales esperan que el dictamen

del Juez Pieras sea revocado por el Primer Tribunal de Circuito de Apelaciones en Boston, que maneja las apelaciones federales de Puerto Rico. Ellos dicen que hay sólo dos modos de dar a los puertorriqueños el derecho a votar en las elecciones federales: La estidad para el territorio caribeño, o un cambio en la Constitución tal como la vigésima-tercera Enmienda, que dio a los residentes de Washington, DC., el derecho a votar en 1961.

El abogado puertorriqueño que presentó la demanda original, Gregorio Igartua de la Rosa, está en lo cierto cuando acusa que este país podría hallarse a sí mismo en "una situación muy embarazosa, considerando que los Estados Unidos promueven la democracia en el extranjero y la niegan a sus ciudadanos estadounidenses que son residentes de Puerto Rico."

Sin embargo, hay un precedente. En un litigio semejante presentado por el Licenciado Igartua, un tribunal falló en 1994 que sólo como un estado, o mediante una enmienda constitucional, podría otorgárseles a los puertorriqueños el derecho a votar por presidente y vice-presidente.

No obstante, en su dictamen, el Juez Pieras tomó el enfoque lógico, de elevados principios y democrático. El dijo que el derecho a votar para presidente depende de la ciudadanía estadounidense, en vez del lugar donde viven los ciudadanos.

Desgraciadamente, lo que es lógico, de elevados principios y democrático, no es siempre legal.

(Miguel Pérez es columnista de The Record en Bergen, Nueva Jersey.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en el año 2000. Distribuido por Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

This past Monday, October 2, 2000, I had the opportunity to attend a Hispanic Agenda Meeting that featured the chairman of the Human Relations commission for the City of Lubbock. I attended this meeting because I thought I might be able to speak on the concern I have about the recent fatal shooting of Mr. Joe Cavazos, Jr. When I got there, however, about thirty equally concerned citizens representing the American GI Forum, HAW, the Mahon and Guadalupe area, two of our elected officials, as well as many others were there. I was glad to see that these individuals

were also very concerned about the treatment of citizens in Lubbock and the surrounding area by our local law enforcement.

It was mentioned that by our silence each time an incident like this happens to a member of our Hispanic community, it is interpreted as acceptance.

I understand that there is a peaceful protest being organized for Wednesday, October 11, 2000 in front of the County Jail. I urge everyone to make an effort to attend. Let us not accept these shootings any longer.

Thank you,
Julia Carrillo

El Editor Newspapers

is a weekly bilingual published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock, Texas, 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Tel. 806-763-3841. Subscribing \$40 per year payable in advance. Opinions and commentaries expressed by guest columnists do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the publisher or of advertisers.

Editor/Publisher: Bidal Aguero

Business Manager - Olga Riojas Aguero

Subscriptions - Bob Craig -- Circulation - Olga/Bidal

Subscribase Hoy

lax about security and naive about China's strategic intentions. Subsequent hearings about alleged Chinese penetration of the U.S. nuclear complex created headlines around the country.

Attention focused on the national laboratories as the source of the information.

The government has denied that it focused its investigation almost exclusively on Chinese-American scientists who, like Lee, were known to have visited China.

But the former chief counter-intelligence officer at Los Alamos, Robert Vrooman, disclosed last August that Lee's ethnicity was a "major factor" in his identification as the government's prime suspect.

Vrooman himself long ago concluded that Lee was innocent of spying for China. But amid rising pressure from Republicans in Congress and a crescendo of leaks from zealous investigators, Lee was fired from his job in March 1999 and arrested nine months later.

Lee himself admitted that he had downloaded sensitive information but insisted that it was common practice for scientists at the laboratory to transfer information to unsecured computers, as he had done.

He also said he had destroyed the missing tapes and, at the time of his indictment, offered to cooperate with investigators in tracking down their fate. The offer was ignored, and he was thrown in jail as the government proceeded with its case.

"Under the banner of 'national security,' members of our political establishment were willing to discard fundamental tenets of our democracy - due process and the assumption that one is innocent until proven guilty - in order to find, prosecute, and ultimately ruin the life of a Chinese American individual who in the end had all but one count for mishandling classified data against him dismissed," said Daphne Kwok, head of the Washington office of the Organization of Chinese Americans (OCA).

"We really need to examine the broader implications of what this is all about," said John Tateishi, national director of the Japanese American Citizens League.

"We've struggled for decades to prove to this country that we are in fact American. This really damages Asian Americans all over the country. I don't think this issue is over and done with," he added.

Indeed, many Asian American scientists have since reported increasing scrutiny of their work since the Congressional hearings.

Asian Americans Want more Answers in Spy Case

By Jim Lobe

WASHINGTON, - Asian Americans have expressed relief at Wednesday's release of a Taiwan-born physicist charged with downloading classified nuclear secrets, but they believe the U.S. government still has a lot of explaining to do.

They want a formal investigation into why Wen Ho Lee, a naturalized U.S. citizen, was singled out for investigation and prosecution and whether the fact that he was of Chinese ancestry played a key role in that process.

Lee, accused of downloading the nuclear secrets while working at the Los Alamos National Laboratories, was held in solitary confinement for nine months.

"The government's prosecution of Wen Ho Lee was politically motivated and tainted by racism from the start," said Margaret Fung, executive director of the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund.

"A public investigation should be held into the practices of the Department of Energy and the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) that led to this violation of human rights," she pointed out.

Lee was released from jail in Albuquerque, New Mexico, after pleading guilty to only one count of mishandling classified information and agreeing to cooperate with investigators' efforts to determine the fate of seven missing computer tapes on which Lee had downloaded data bearing on the U.S. nuclear arms program.

The other 58 counts that had been filed against him in December, including three dozen, which carried life sentences, were dropped in a tacit admission that the central elements of the government's case against Lee - that he was transferring the data to a foreign country - had completely collapsed.

In an extraordinary rebuke to the government, the presiding judge in the case, James Parker, apologized for keeping him so long in custody and under such tight security conditions.

Over the past nine months, Lee was repeatedly denied bail, permitted only brief, supervised visits with his family, and kept shackled during periods he left his cell for exercise or to meet with his lawyers.

"I have no authority to speak on behalf of the executive branch,

the president, the vice president, the attorney general, or the secretary of the department of energy," the judge said.

But "as a member of the third branch of the United States government, the judiciary, the United States courts, I sincerely apologize to you, Dr. Lee, for the unfair manner you were held in custody by the executive branch."

Parker said he had been "led astray" by the government which had told him that the data missing from Lee's archive were the "crown jewels" of U.S. nuclear-weapons secrets which could cause the loss of "hundreds of millions of lives" if they fell into the wrong hands.

If Lee were given bail or even permitted to go free or even mingle with other prisoners, the government had argued, he might find a way to transfer them through code or other means.

Government witnesses also had testified that Lee had lied to investigators about the circumstances under which he had downloaded the data. The chief FBI investigator in the case, however, later retracted those allegations, which hastened the case's demise.

In addition, the actual data downloaded by Lee turned out to be far less sensitive than the government had alleged, according to other scientists at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, where most of the government's nuclear research has been conducted since the Manhattan Project that produced the atomic bomb in 1945. Most of it was publicly available.

The government's lawyers "have not embarrassed me alone," said Parker. "They have embarrassed our entire nation."

But the judge's extraordinary apology may not be enough for many Asian Americans and civil rights groups.

They have argued that Lee was the victim of "racial profiling" on the part of federal security personnel at the national laboratories and in the defense industries, and of anti-Chinese hysteria that has been whipped up as a result of recent tensions with China and the belief held by many in the intelligence establishment and Congress that Beijing has been systematically stealing U.S. weapons' secrets.

The Lee case effectively began early in 1999 when key agencies, including the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Energy Department, which runs the national laboratories, concluded that China had stolen the design of the most advanced warhead in the U.S. nuclear arsenal, the W-88.

That finding set off a frenzy among Republicans in Congress who charged that the administration of President Bill Clinton had been

Residuos Tóxicos, Un Problema Creciente

por Diego Cevallos
MEXICO. - En México es frecuente caminar entre jeringas, frascos y goteros usados de diversas medicamentas, viejas baterías usadas o basura química e industrial.

De las ocho millones de toneladas de residuos peligrosos que cada año se genera en el país, sólo cinco por ciento recibe tratamiento adecuado o es depositado en el único lugar existente para este fin. El resto va a basurales municipales, mantos acuíferos o campo abierto.

Mientras el problema se agrava, el gobierno fracasa en su intento de instalar nuevos depósitos de residuos tóxicos, empresas extranjeras lo demandan por cerrar los existentes y ecologistas y pobladores se mantienen en pie de guerra para frenar nuevos proyectos.

Desde 1992, el gobierno no pudo abrir ningún depósito de este tipo ni frenar el depósito clandestino de desechos, como se había propuesto, y el único existente, en el noroeste estado de Nuevo León, es insuficiente.

En zonas marginales de la capital, como la delegación Magdalena Contreras, los desechos están a la vista y sus pobladores aseguran cada día llegan camiones con nueva basura. En el lugar es común encontrar niños jugando en medio de montañas de jeringas, baterías usadas y frascos de medicamentos.

El problema se perpetúa, pues la creación de nuevos depósitos entró en una dinámica de propuesta y protesta, de idea y rechazo, dijo a IPS el experto José Luis Lezama, del Colegio de México.

La secretaria (ministra) de Medio Ambiente, Julia Carabias, acusa a los grupos ecologistas de manipular el tema y generar conflictos que impiden la instalación de nuevos depósitos.

La organización ambientalista internacional Greenpeace, una de las más firmes opositoras a las propuestas para crear depósitos de residuos tóxicos en México, alega que los lugares escogidos no son seguros.

En 1991, ambientalistas y pobladores del estado central de

San Luis Potosí presionaron hasta lograr el cierre de un basurero tóxico en la zona, manejado por la empresa estadounidense Metalclad.

Metalclad presentó una demanda por daños y perjuicios contra México ante el Centro Internacional de Arreglo de Diferencias Relativas a Inversiones, del Banco Mundial, por considerar que la clausura era injustificada.

El 26 de septiembre, el Centro condenó a México a pagar a Metalclad 16,6 millones de dólares, pues concluyó que el cierre no tenía motivos.

Dos días después, la firma española Técnicas Medioambientales presentó una demanda similar contra México en el mismo Centro por el cierre de un depósito en el noroeste estado de Sonora en 1998, originado también en protestas de ambientalistas y pobladores.

Para solucionar el problema, México tiene que definir un plan a largo plazo sobre procesamiento de desechos, con estudios avalados, y en concertación con los sectores sociales involucrados, apuntó Lezama.

Portavoces de Greenpeace sostienen que su oposición a los depósitos se basa en estudios de impacto ambiental y reclaman al gobierno una política de concertación en el tema.

El gobierno de Ernesto Zedillo, cuya gestión finaliza en diciembre, elaboró propuestas para instalar al menos 11 nuevos depósitos mediante inversiones privadas, pero su plan quedó trunco ante las presiones sociales.

Carabias dijo que hay muchos proyectos, pues el país cuenta con lugares adecuados para depositar desechos peligrosos, pero el debate sobre el tema se confundió, pues muchos piensan que tales proyectos son perjudiciales, cuando en realidad se trata de soluciones.

Si el presidente electo Vicente Fox, quien asume el 1 de diciembre, logra un proyecto concertado, el problema de los desechos tóxicos se resolvería en alrededor de una década, estimó Lezama.

up of representatives from civil society and will be free of any restrictions in its search for the truth, he said.

But, said Fox, the country has many challenges ahead and it is not his interest to "waste time" and energy reopening wounds and looking to the past.

If Fox does not clear up the deaths and disappearances, he will go down in history as a PAN accomplice to the crimes of the PRI and its governments, stated Rosario Ibarra, spokeswoman for Eureka, a non-governmental group that is fighting to uncover the fate of the 500 disappeared political activists.

Though politicians affirm that the massacre of 1968 is an event that will never be forgotten, several polls show that most young Mexicans surveyed do not know anything about it, nor are they interested in the issue.

Extravaganza Mexicana Civic Center Theater Oct. 6 Call 793-0099

A "Palestinian" Problem In the Caribbean Beckons the President

By Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo

The July summit of Camp David II did not produce a peace agreement because of the issue of sovereignty over Jerusalem. It was impossible to satisfy the needs of both sides to claim freedom from the jurisdiction of the other in the same city.

But I am optimistic that a comprehensive peace will soon be reached in the Middle East. The majority of Israelis have now concluded that the Palestinians have a right to self-determination, just as most Palestinians have abandoned the goal of destroying Israel.

Camp David II represented a willingness to search earnestly for a way to establish the two sovereignties, although the details on how best to do that have not been settled. Even if Camp David II only produced a list of the last issues to be decided, that would be enough to represent progress. In fact, I suspect that the principal purpose of Clinton in convoking the parley was to stop Yasir Arafat from unilaterally declaring sovereignty for a Palestinian nation on Sept. 13.

The summit may have failed to achieve a final settlement, but it may as well prove to be a success if Sept. 13 comes and goes without a Palestinian declaration.

I am less optimistic about Washington's resolving its own "Palestinian" problem by granting sovereignty to Puerto Rico. I am not the first to refer to Puerto Rico this way. Before he was tossed out of office, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu suggested the Palestinians be given a "Puerto Rican autonomy," instead of sovereignty. Now, instead of Israel making the Palestinians into the Puerto Ricans of the Middle East, the tables have been turned, and the Puerto Ricans are becoming the Palestinians of the Caribbean.

Two recent court pronouncements on the island serve to highlight that President Clinton had better attend to his own back yard before spending more time on issues half a world away. In separate cases with contrasting political meanings, Puerto Rican judges on the island branch of the federal court have taken decisions about Puerto Rican sovereignty, ignoring Washington's claim to jurisdiction over every aspect of Puerto Rican law.

First, Judge Salvador Cas-

llas declared that the death penalty, a part of federal law since the Omnibus Crime Bill, was not binding in Puerto Rico. He declared it void because Puerto Ricans had no right to vote for or against the law, which was decided in Washington, and the death penalty had already been outlawed in the Puerto Rican Constitution, for which the people did vote.

A week later, Judge Jaime Pieras declared that it was unconstitutional to deprive U.S. citizens of a right to vote for president simply because they do not reside in a state of the union.

Both times, the rights of Washington to determine Puerto Rican law were set aside in favor of Puerto Rican sovereignty. The decision on the death penalty asserts Puerto Rico's cultural and religious differences from the United States. The death penalty is opposed by most Puerto Ricans. Sovereignty in this case distances Puerto Rico, a nation with a Catholic majority and a fervent evangelical minority, from the U.S. imperial rule, now over a hundred years old.

The presidential vote, on the other hand, has always been sought by pro-statehooders who want a 151 share of sovereignty.

Neither judicial decision is likely to hold up in a federal court of appeals, but the message coming out of Puerto Rico is clear. Puerto Ricans demand sovereignty. Both judicial pronouncements came in a climate of generalized civil disobedience to Washington's decision to renege bombing over the island of Vieques. More than a hundred Puerto Ricans have been jailed on account of their peaceful demonstrations against U.S. politics.

Moreover, with the startling clarity of a unanimous vote on July 27, the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations resolved that Puerto Rico has been unjustly denied its sovereignty.

Finally, while digesting the judges' pronouncements, Puerto Ricans were faced on July 25 with the anniversary of the 1978 murders of two young *independentistas* by island police and an undercover operative of the FBI. Commemorations this year were especially poignant because FBI Director Louis Freeh has apologized to Puerto Ricans for the agency's role in the continued surveillance of 70,000 innocent Puerto Ricans and the gathering of millions of intelligence documents against individuals supporting Puerto Rico's right to self-determination.

Unlike Israel, where the issues of Camp David were taken very seriously, few people in the

United States have any notion of the abuses committed by their government against Puerto Rico. The orgy of self-congratulatory speeches emanating from the political conventions would keep you from knowing that the United States has a worsening "Palestinian" problem of its own.

Nonetheless, with new political arrests every day for protesting a U.S. fleet off the shores of Vieques for maneuvers that began Aug. 3 and the pro-statehood party considering issuing presidential ballots for the Bush vs. Gore contest, Puerto Ricans of both the left and right appear more resolute than ever to contest Washington's denial of their just rights. And world opinion is increasingly likely to side with the long-suffering Puerto Ricans in a way that reflects how international sentiment came to support a Palestinian state.

President Clinton, who worked so hard to get the Israelis and Palestinians to come to grips with sovereignty, should practice what he preaches. He can burnish his presidential legacy by taking action in Puerto Rico which he controls -- rather than pining for a settlement in a far-off Middle East, where he has no jurisdiction. Resolving the Puerto Rican question would make the United States

much more of an influential broker for a just settlement between Israelis and Palestinians.

If Clinton doesn't get it, maybe his successor will. Otherwise, be prepared to see a growing conflict over the U.S. "Palestinian" problem of sovereignty for Puerto Rico.

(Dr. Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo is professor of Puerto Rican and Latino studies at Brooklyn College, City University of New York, and director of the research office for religion in society and culture. His e-mail address is [astevens\(AT\)SIGN@brooklyn.cuny.edu](mailto:astevens(AT)SIGN@brooklyn.cuny.edu))

(c) 2000, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate

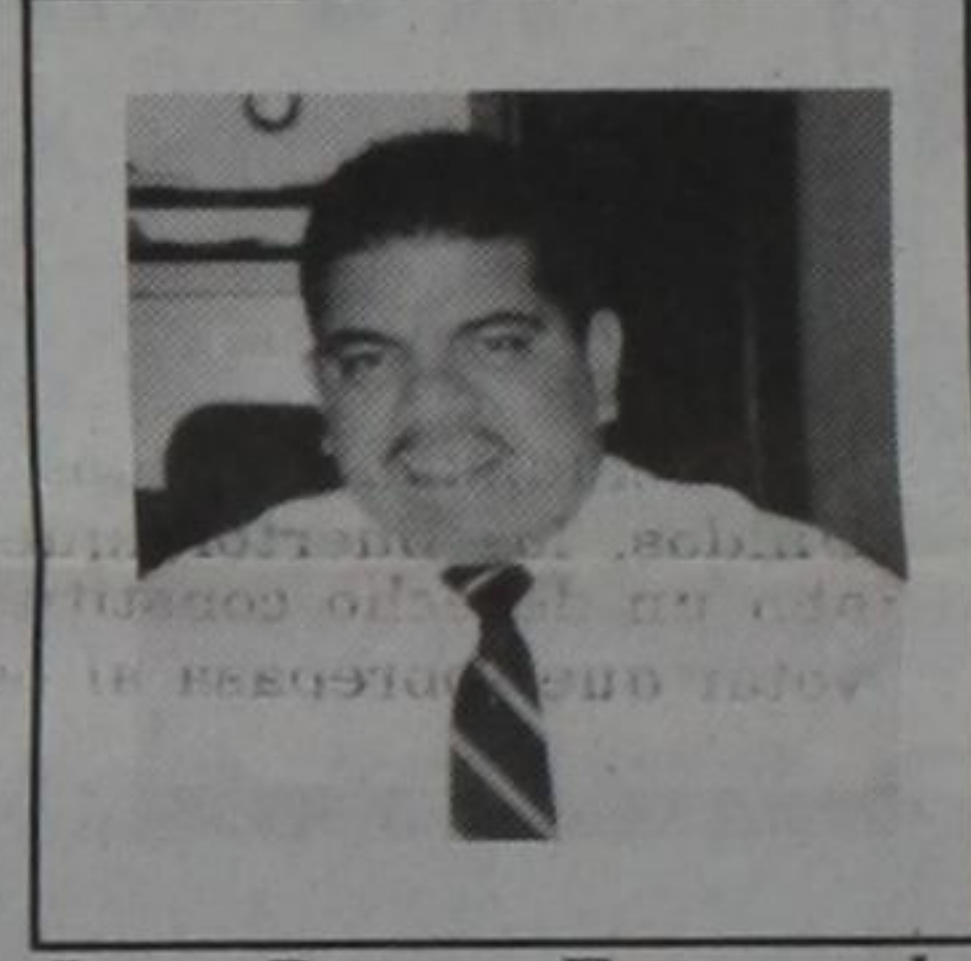
Regístrese Para Votar Antes del 11 de Octubre
Llame 763-3841

Quality Finance Systems Inc.
\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Prestamos El Dinero Hasta \$450.00

En Su Firma

Con aprobado credito



Jerry Perez - Encargado

- Somos amigos de la gente de trabajo
- Servicio es amistoso y rapido.
- Intentamos decir sí a cada aplicación
- Aplíquese en persona o por teléfono

1414 Ave. K - Lubbock, TX Llame 747-0847

El Editor Homecoming Tailgate Party All Alumni, Friends and Readers Invited. Saturday Oct 7. Al Otro Lado del Traque. Bar-B-Q by the Ontiberos Bros. and Burritos by Mario's. Call 763-3841 for map.

Partnering for Your Good Health.



Covenant Health System, in cooperation with United Supermarkets, is offering convenient mammograms during October in recognition of Breast Cancer Awareness Month. This opportunity is available through our Mobile Mammography service, which will be at selected United Supermarket locations between 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on designated dates. Cost is \$70 and includes the screening and reading. Health insurances, including Medicare, will be accepted and financial assistance will be available. Call 725-6579 or 1-800-388-6266 to schedule your appointment today!

Mobile Mammography Schedule:

Date:	United Supermarkets Location:
Tuesday, October 3	1st St. & University Ave., Lubbock
Monday, October 9	United Supermarkets. Brownfield
Tuesday, October 10	50th St. & Ave. Q, Lubbock
Monday, October 16	United Supermarkets, Snyder
Tuesday, October 17	82nd St. & Boston, Lubbock
Monday, October 23	United Supermercado, Plainview
Monday, October 30	United Supermarkets, Lamesa

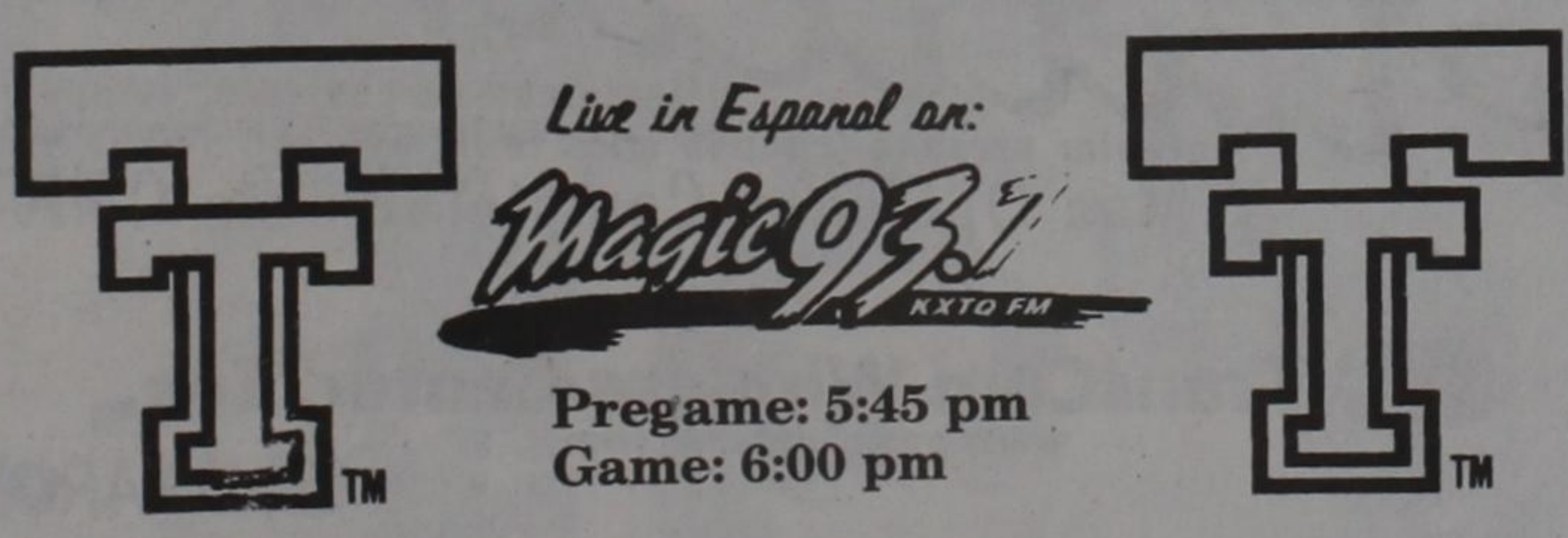
*Hours of operation will be 9:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

United Supermarkets

Covenant Mobile Services

Homecoming 2000

Texas Tech Football



Pregame: 5:45 pm
Game: 6:00 pm

OCT. 7 vs. BAYLOR

SPONSORED BY UNITED SUPERMARKETS

A.C. DELCO

Covenant Health System
TransCom Wireless Center, Inc.

Gore, Bush Hold Serve In First Round

Vice President Al Gore and Gov. George W. Bush clashed on their stances on the government surplus, tax cuts, and Supreme Court appointments among other issues, but it remains to be seen whether the undecided voter was swayed last night.

Though both candidates are perceived as centrists, both Gore and Bush stayed true to the traditional party lines on many issues. Both candidates also attacked from their usual party positions. Gore warned that Bush's tax plan "would spend more money on tax cuts for the wealthiest one percent than all of the new spending that he proposes for education, health care, prescription drugs and national defense, all combined." Though tax cuts would be given to the wealthy, Bush's plan does call for a general tax cut across the board.

Gore also assured that money for Medicare and social security would be put "in a lockbox." Gore also took the traditional pro-choice stance on abortion and stressed his fight to provide affordable prescription drugs.

Bush stressed his belief in giving choices to the American people, including providing school vouchers, giving tax cuts and giving people the option of investing a percentage of their social security in the stock market, reasoning that he "trusts the people" to make their own decisions.

Gore promised all seniors

would get prescription drugs under Medicare and not allow HMO or insurance companies to "take those choices away from you" which he says Bush's plan tries to do.

Bush said Gore was trying to scare people with such claims and insisted that "we need to reform Medicare. There have been opportunity to do so, but this administration has failed to do it."

Bush also criticized Gore for wanting to appoint "liberal activist judges" who will try to put a spin on legislation from the Court bench. Bush said a "strict constructionist" is needed to accurately and fairly interpret the Constitution.

Gore warned that Bush "will appoint justices in the mold of Scalia and Clarence Thomas" who will not uphold "a woman's right to choose."

Both Gore and Bush made a

reference to the Latino community. While Gore highlighted the strides made during the Clinton Administration, he mentioned that "we've got the lowest African-American and lowest Latino unemployment rates ever in history."

Bush also used Michael Feinburg's KIPP Academy, a school where "mainly Hispanic youngsters are some of the best learners in Houston, Texas." Feinburg's school was also featured during the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia this summer.

Bush also proposed working with countries in this Hemisphere, namely Mexico, to obtain crude oil.

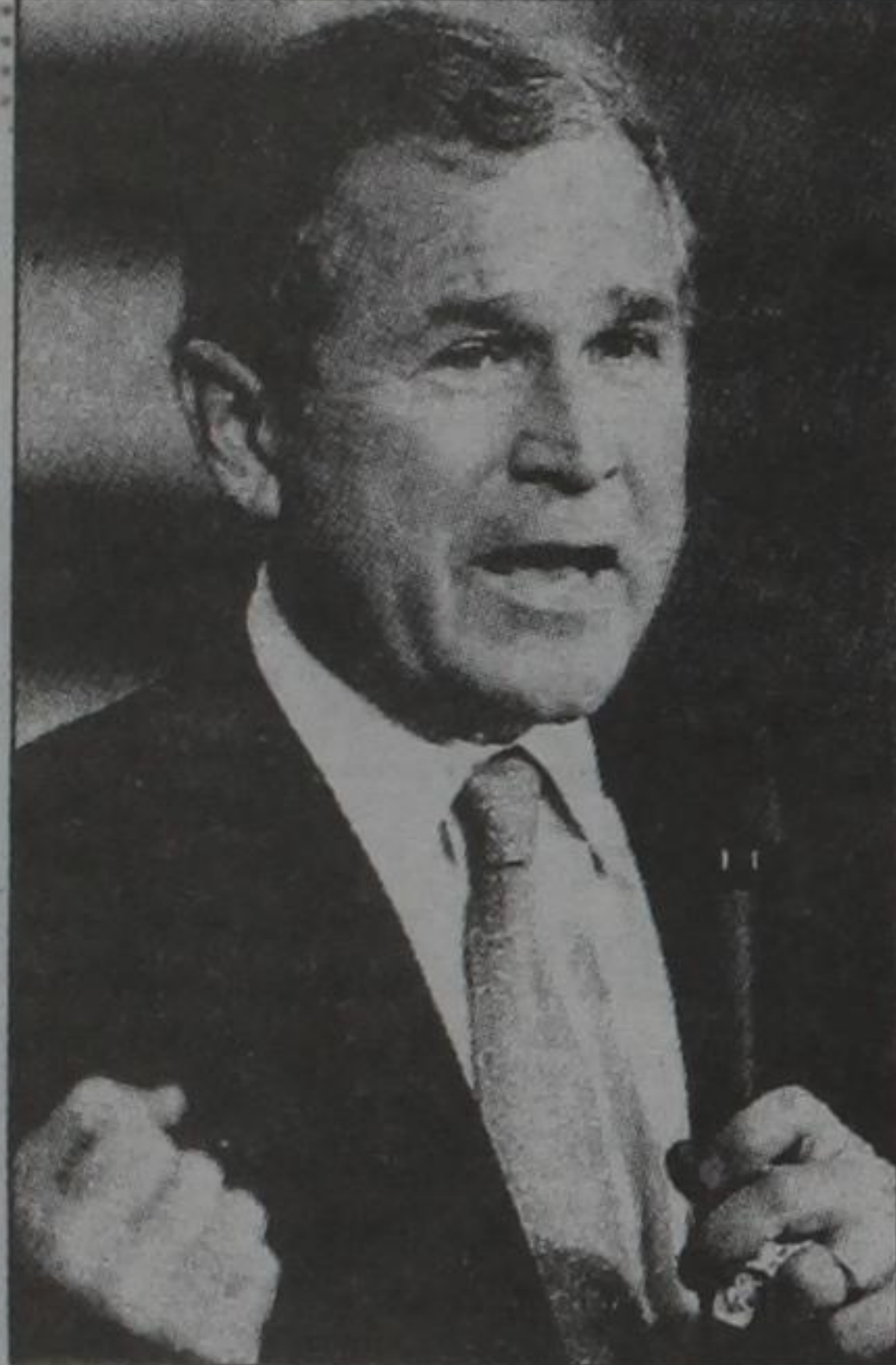
"I talked [with Vincente Fox] about how best to be able to expedite the exploration of natural gas in Mexico and transport it up to the United States, so we become less dependent on foreign sources of crude oil."

**We fought for your
★ freedom to vote for...**



★ **County Commissioner Frank Gutierrez**
It's Time For A Change

Pol. Ad Pd, by Gutierrez Campaign



Latin Grammy the Latest Honor For the Queen of Salsa

By ROBIN DAVIES
© Latino.com

When you talk about salsa music, the name Celia Cruz is synonymous with the genre.

Will Survive" ("Yo Viviré"). Cruz belts out "Yo Viviré" with fervor and reverence.

Spanning a career of 50-plus

no boundaries. She recently toured Europe's former Eastern Bloc, performing in Solvenia and Kosovo where she earned standing ovations at every concert.

"It was beautiful and the first time I had been there. Tito [Puente] was the first to go three years ago. I just loved the people," says Cruz "They danced and sang, knew all the songs. Their applause was thunderous and loud. I was very happy and proud to have been there."

Born in Havana and raised in the impoverished Santos Suarez district of Cuba, Cruz was one of four children who grew up to become a star. Her father, Simon Cruz, worked for the railroad, traveling for long stretches of time while her mother, Catalina Alfonso Cruz, took care of the children.

Family and neighbors recognized Cruz's singing talent after hearing her croon lullabies to her younger siblings. They encouraged her to become a singer and enter local radio contests.

Cruz's father, however, thought differently. "He didn't want me to become a singer because [back then] women artists were known to be "loose" women," Cruz continues, "but my mother said 'Look, don't pay attention to him. Just keep going. I will support you.' So of course I listened to my mother. She was the one who was always with me day and night. She knew me. She knew I was a decent girl." With her mother's blessings, Cruz continued singing.

In 1938, Cruz's older cousin became instrumental in launching her professional singing career, secretly entering her in a local radio talent show. She won first prize.

"I almost always was the winner in the radio contests. I'd win 15 or 20 pesos. With that money I bought my books and helped my family," Cruz recalls.

After graduating from school, she began looking for work as a teacher, but the public demand for her singing won out.



Celia Cruz, the queen of salsa, returned to the salsa circuit with "Mi Vida es Cantar."

And as of this week, she is winner of the first Latin Grammy award for Best Salsa Performance for her album, "Celia Cruz and Friends: A Night of Salsa."

Her upcoming album, "Yo Viviré," marks the 77th recording of her career, featuring Doña Cruz's version of the late great Tito Puente's composition, "Oye Como Va." The production and arrangements are top notch with two of the foremost producers in Latin music at the helm, Emilio Estefan Jr. and Oscar Gomez. The performances given individually and collectively are executed with skin-tight precision and requisite fire.

"They both made me give the best of my voice," comments Cruz.

From the first track, Gomez's stylized arrangement and added new lyrics showcase Cruz's impeccable sense of nuance and sharp vocal phrasing. Celia's version is superb and will definitely satisfy hard-core dancers appetites. "La Sopa" ("The Soup") is one of the two songs produced by Estefan. "La Sopa" transports the listener to the heart of the Caribbean, where this dynamic duo serve up a savory powerhouse clave stew. A surprise treat is the tropical make-over of Gloria Gaynor's "I

years, Cruz has toured the world and worked with the best Latin musicians, including Benny More, Johnny Pacheco, La Sonora Matancera, Oscar D'Leon, Israel "Cachao" Lopez, Eddie Palmieri, Chucho Valdes, Willie Colon, Ray Barretto and the "Maestro de Salsa" the late Tito Puente.

Artists and critics alike express their highest regard for Cruz.

"La gran Señora, I believe no one in the world could ever surpass her, forever and ever, amen!" says Eliades Ochoa of El Cuarteto Patria and the Buena Vista Social Club. "Celia Cruz. She is the greatest guarachera that Cuba has given the world!"

"L a gran Señora, I believe no one in the world could ever surpass her, forever and ever, amen!"

-- Eliades Ochoa Says Cuban singer Albita: "Celia Cruz is an artist I have respected and admired all my life. Her contribution to music cannot be measured. She has introduced the world to the rich music and soul of Cuba, and for that I am eternally grateful."

Salsero Ricardo Lemvo comments: "Celia Cruz is an artist I have respected and admired all my life. She truly possesses the spirit of Cuba and son music and has a heart as deep as the ocean that surrounds it."

Cruz's infectious music knows

**Quando la palabra
no baste
para entenderse
con el IRS busque
un oído
que le escuche**



¿No puede resolver un asunto tributario a través de los canales tradicionales del IRS? ¿O sufriria usted significativamente a menos que se le alivie la situación? Usted podría calificar para solicitar ayuda del Defensor del Contribuyente. Llame gratis al 1-877-777-4778

**TAXPAYER
ADVOCATE**
SERVICES

El Servicio de Impuestos Internos

El servicio es nuestra prioridad

**D & J
Courier Service**

Our Wheels are Turning for You
DAILY DISPATCHES TO ALL WEST TEXAS AREAS
MOBILE 787-4246

Let's Talk
**Vamos a
platicar**
Hable con su comadre, compadre
cualquier persona, cuando ellos le llaman por 3600 minutos
Y Más Opciones Completamente GRATIS!

TransCom Wireless Center, Inc.
www.transcomtexas.com

CELLULARONE®
Authorized Agent

**FREE Cellular Phone
FREE Website Design
FREE Internet Service**



Call us Today for Details!

791-3692

Solving your communication needs of tomorrow, today!

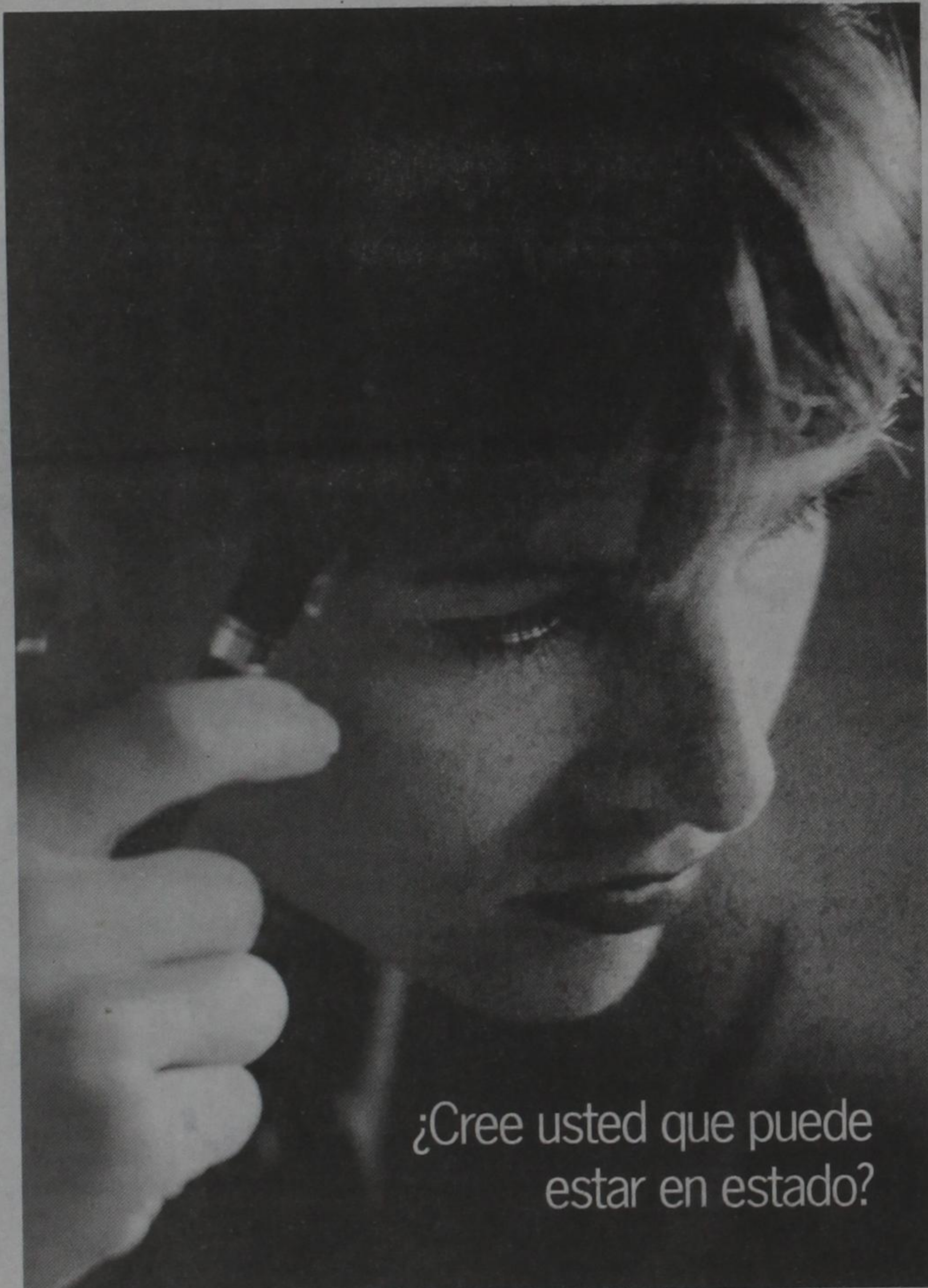
LUBBOCK - 791-3692

LEVELLAND - 897-2929

4210-D 50TH ST.

1001 8TH ST.

*CONDITIONS APPLY - CALL FOR DETAILS



¿Cree usted que puede estar en estado?

Sépalolo con certeza.

El grupo Childbirth Network (Red de Partos) le ofrece pruebas del embarazo, gratuitas y confidenciales de 8 AM a 5 PM de lunes a viernes. Sencillo, rápido, y recibirá los resultados de inmediato.

Llame al 780-4084 para más información.

Y sépalolo con certeza.



Los hechos.

La Childbirth Network es un programa de apoyo a las madres y los bebés, patrocinado por el Centro Médico Highland, el Centro de Manejo de Pacientes Externos de Diabetes de West Texas (The Diabetes Outpatient Management Center of West Texas) y el March of Dimes. Nosotros le ofrecemos información de todo, desde cuidados durante el embarazo hasta medidas de seguridad para su bebé, y cualquier persona puede participar.

Mexican Healers Find Cures in Yerbas

by ELDA SILVA

Behind the counter at Casa Mireles, a botanica in downtown San Antonio, rows of small white drawers used to store dried herbs are neatly labeled in Spanish names, such as yerba en cruz, golpe, capitana and chocolate del indio.

Eliseo Torres is the author of several guides to using yerbas the way abuela did.

Some of the drawers are empty, the curative properties of the herbs once commonly used by curanderos, or folk healers, having been forgotten over the years, said Yolanda Davila, who runs the store, founded in 1916 by her grandparents.

"The modern curanderos, they don't know of those yerbas mas antiguas," said Davila, who runs the store with her 90-year-old mother, Estela Davila. She was referring to the ancient herbs.

But many people, including customers in their 20s, still come to the botanica seeking the ingredients for remedies they grew up with, Davila said.

Centuries-old, traditional Mexican folk medicine, or curanderismo, persists despite modern medicine.

Ellen Riojas Clark, a professor in the division of bicultural and bilingual studies at the University of Texas at San Antonio, said her students have done surveys about the practice.

"It was astonishing to me to see the results that in the year 2000, young people 25 years old know about curanderismo and it's still practiced," she said.

Why?

"Well, because I think it works. That's why," Clark said. She is not alone.

"I do believe it works if you use discretion," said Eliseo Torres, vice president of student affairs at the University of New Mexico.

Torres, the author of "Green Medicine: Traditional Mexican-American Herbal Remedies" (Nieves Press), is working on two self-help books tentatively titled "Heal Yourself Using Traditional Hispanic Plants" and "How to Heal Yourself Using Ancient Hispanic Rituals."

"If you really need medical attention you have to go to see a physician, but if you look at what other physicians and practitioners of alternative medicine are saying, it's not any different than what my grandmother was doing. They use different language, but it's basically the same concept."

The basis of curanderismo is that a human being is made up of three aspects - the physical, the mental and the spiritual, said Elizabeth de la Portilla, a lecturer in the division of bilingual and bicultural studies at the University of Texas at San Antonio and a doctoral candidate at the University of Michigan.

"These three things are entwined with one another, and in order for the body to be healthy these three things have to be aligned and in harmony," said de la Portilla, who is studying the

work of Jacinto Madrigal, a San Antonio yerbero, or herbalist, as well as the work of a curandera known as La Golondrina. "This belief has been around since before the Spaniards."

When one of the three aspects is off kilter, the result can be sickness.

"To be sick from one's nerves is to be emotionally or mentally ill," de la Portilla said. "But because curanderismo talks about the body as a unit aligned spiritually and mentally, being sick from a nervous condition is a physical ailment."

Some of the traditional treatments involve rubbing the body with aromatic herbs while reciting prayers.

For Jacinto Madrigal, help for ailments comes in the form of the herbs and plants he cultivates in the back yard of his San Antonio home. Born in Mexico, Madrigal grew up with the use of herbs for healing. His grandmother's yard was full of medicinal herbs, Madrigal said, speaking in Spanish.

In recent years, he has augmented his knowledge of herbal medicine through study. After having a series of heart attacks in 1993, Madrigal began doing research to find out what herbs would be beneficial for him.

"I don't like to take so much medicine from doctors," Madrigal said. "They give out too many kinds of pills. For the most part, doctors' medications are good, but the chemistry is so strong that if they improve one illness, they cause another."

Retired from construction work, Madrigal sells the plants he grows at a flea market. Of the plants he sells, the most sought after are ruda (or rue), romero (or rosemary) and albar (or basil). To ward off bad energy, a person should plant all three in their front yard, he says.

Each person has an aura, or electrical field, surrounding the body that can be damaged by bad energy, Madrigal said. Aromatic plants can help restore the aura.

The scent of the plant is important because the scent is the "spirit that comes out of the plant, the energy," he said.

Customers also come seeking basil, believed to be good for stomach aches, insomnia and calming the nerves when consumed as a tea. Anise is also sought for its calming effect.

In addition to using plants in traditional ways, Madrigal combines complementary herbs and plants to maximize their affect. He has developed a tea using 14 different types of plants; he said it is good for treating diabetes.

"He does 'r' and 'd' - research and development - in the barrio," de la Portilla said of Madrigal's work. "It's innovative. It's smart, and it's creative."

Ethnobotanists go looking in the rain forest for medicinal plants, de la Portilla said, "and we should be looking closer to home."

Working to Make a Difference for Tejanos with AIDS

By FRANK MENDEZ

© 2000 LatinoLink

My lifetime companion, Robert Salinas II, and I founded the McAllen AIDS Coalition in 1997. We are both Latino men living in the Rio Grande Valley, and have both been HIV positive since 1992. We began our journey through AIDS together; bound by the love we share for each other and humanity.

Our interest is making a difference for the many gay men in the Valley who are afflicted with this disease, many of which are our friends. Throughout the years, we've lost many of them to AIDS.

The shock of losing so many friends made us realize that someone was not paying attention to the real problems facing the people of the Rio Grande Valley. We also noticed that more and more people were afraid of talking about AIDS. The resources were very limited and we couldn't find any one we could trust or rely on. We were left alone to wonder what came next. That is when we decided to form The McAllen AIDS Coalition.

Our organization supports the mission of creating an awareness in the community regarding AIDS for the purpose of reducing social stigma and denial in both the infected person and their families. This organization is based on the common interest of those who realize that the services and resources for persons infected with the HIV virus is very limited in the Rio Grande Valley.

Studies reflect that the psychological impact of the HIV/AIDS can be more profound and distressful than the physiological weakness associated with the condition. HIV infected people suffer discrimination and losses in terms of employment, financial security, housing, medical care and insurance as well as friends and family. They are vulnerable to increased anxiety, depression, and loss of self-esteem and self-concept, feelings of sadness, hopelessness, helplessness, dependence, discouragement and social isolation.

Information from the Texas-Mexico Border County Demographics and Health Statistics shows that in 1994 the population living below poverty levels in the Rio Grande Valley were twice that of the rest of the state, and many are without a high school education. The daily stress of poverty coupled with the lack of resources and services often distract from the more immediate, long-term concerns about HIV infection.

The McAllen AIDS Coalition is not about federal funds or anything like that, we are simply here to help anyone who needs us by any means possible. So far, we have assisted many individu-

als that would otherwise have nowhere to turn to. Even if it's to feed them a bowl of frijoles. Our home is open to anyone who needs a warm comfortable place, comforting words, love and compassion.

We do not turn people away because they are undocumented, or drug users or prostitutes or gay. Everyone is treated as one of God's children in our home.


We cannot offer lots of money for medical attention, nor can we offer an office that is state of the art. What we do offer is our love and understanding, our commitment to this cause, experiences, referral, advocacy and volunteerism. This organization is for the people by the people.

We continue our mission to one day be able to open a state-of-the-art facility, like the ones available in the big cities, and provide compassionate care and service to all of us who still live

in fear, shame and isolation.

I was told that I could achieve all my goals by leaving the Valley and moving to a big city, my only question is, what is the difference? If we are here or in a big city, we all cry the same, we all hurt the same and we all have the same needs. That is why I would never leave my community. Knowing that all my Latino gay brothers have gone to heaven, I know I will help pave the road for those of us still here waiting for the trumpet to sound.

I know that one day we will be helped by the right people. Until then, we have lots of work ahead of us. We will continue to be proud Latinos with AIDS and stand tall against stigmas and discrimination. Hoping that someone who cares might listen and help us make a much needed difference in Hidalgo County, Texas



KARLA Known throughout the Region for her early childhood adventures, she was a legend, una leyenda, in her own time... La belleza of a beautiful young princess yet, the might and power of a Great Warlord. She was the protector of "El Monte Verde" and all the pueblitos around it -- She was **KARLA!**

Coming next week to El Editor

Subscribase Hoy
Llame 806-763-3841



Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana

MONTELONGO'S RESTAURANT
3021 Clovis Rd - 762-3068

HEALTH NEWS

Warning Signs Can Lead to Early Detection of Hearing Loss

LUBBOCK - According to the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), significant hearing loss is one of the more common major abnormalities present at birth. If undetected, hearing loss may impede speech, language and cognitive development.

"There are signs of hearing loss that parents should look for in their children," said Yogesh Pandya, M.D., chief of staff at Covenant Children's Hospital. "Parents need to look for a cause."

Dr. Pandya recommends the following guidelines for referral of children suspected of having hearing loss:

- * Age 0-4 months: Child should be startled by sound and quiet at the sound of his mother's voice;
- * Age 5-6 months: Child should begin to imitate sounds;
- * Age 7-12 months: Child should respond to name, even when spoken quietly;
- * Age 13-15 months: Child should point to familiar objects

or people when asked;

* Age 16-18 months: Child should be able to follow directions without visual cues; and

* Age 19-24 months: Child should be able to point to body parts when asked.

Parents should be aware of hearing loss indicators, including frequent ear infections, low birth weight in premature babies, bacterial meningitis, any kind of head trauma and a family history of childhood hearing loss.

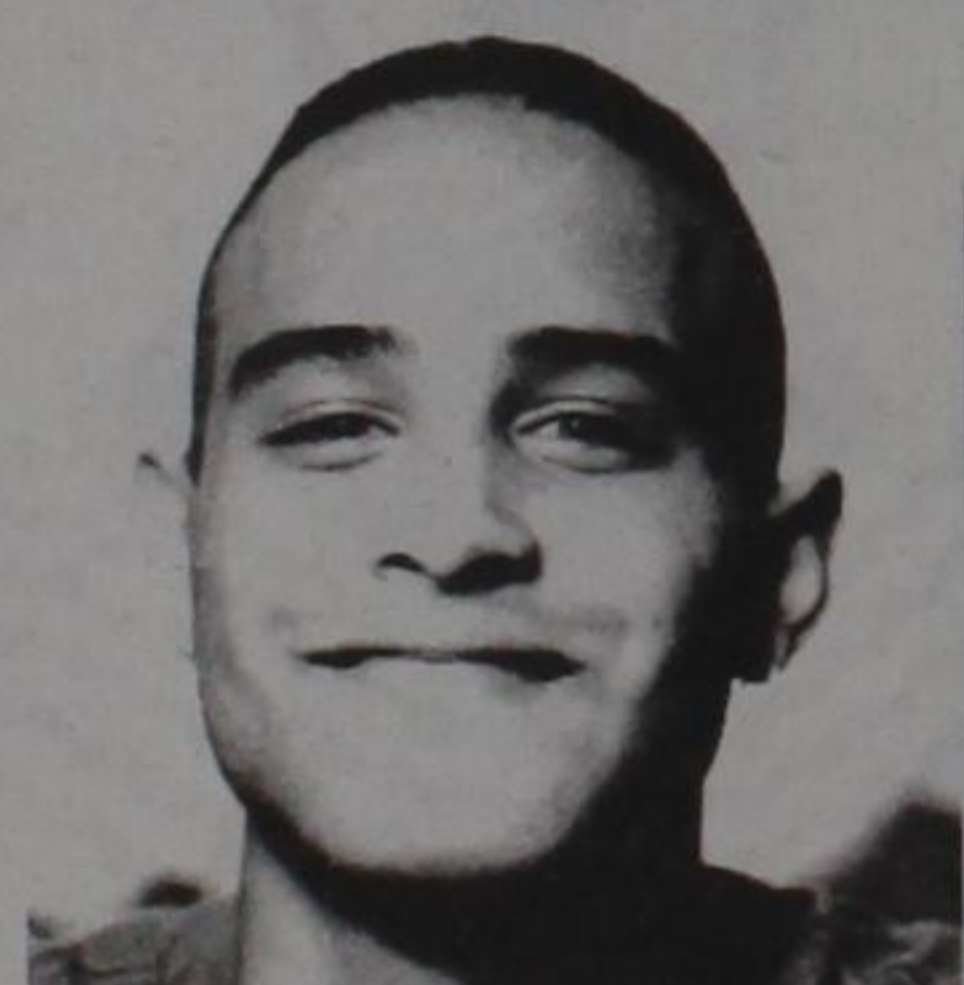
"As a parent, you notice a hearing problem, the most important thing is to get it checked out and find out if the problem is temporary or more severe," Dr. Pandya said. "Once a parent is aware of the problem and in some cases, the cause, then a doctor can determine a treatment."

ATTENTION

Last Day to Register to Vote in the Presidential Race is Wednesday, October 11, 2000. For More Information call 763-3841



"Mamá, mejora las escuelas para que yo pueda aprender cosas."



"Ayúdame a conseguir un buen trabajo."



"Prométeme que nuestro barrio será un lugar más seguro."



"Protégeme de las armas."



"Aleja las drogas de mí."

"Vamos, mamá. Vota"

Vota

Puedes hacer un futuro mejor.

Si eres una madre, hermana, o mujer y te interesan los niños, VOTA. Hazlo por ellos. Y por su futuro.

Auspiciado por WomenVote 2000.

If you're feeling tired, sad or hopeless and don't know why, you could be depressed. On Thursday, October 5th, get a free, anonymous depression screening test, for yourself or someone you care about, along with information about depression and an interview regarding the test results. No appointment is necessary. Depression is an illness, but effective treatments are available, and referrals will be made if necessary. You can be happy, and this could be the first step.

Sadness. Fatigue. Hopelessness.

It could be more than just "the blues."

National Depression Screening Day
Thursday, October 5, 2000
Free Depression Screenings

9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Covenant Plaza, 22nd Place & Nashville
(First Floor Partial Hospitalization area)
Call 806-725-6039 or 1-800-972-7575 for more information

Covenant Behavioral Health Services

Jobless Rate for Latinos at Record Low

By RICARDO VAZQUEZ
© Latino.com

Driven by a roaring economy, the unemployment rate for Hispanics fell to a record low of 5.4 percent this month, the lowest rate since the Department of Labor began collecting statistics back in 1973.

The overall jobless rate in the nation also dropped to a thirty-year low of 3.9 percent. The figure hadn't fallen to that level since January 1970.

"The nation's economy is strong and solid," said Secretary of Labor Alexis Herman in a press conference Friday morning. She also pointed out that African Americans and Hispanics were included in the record-low jobless rates.

Like Latinos, African Americans also posted a decrease in the unemployment rate, which at 7.2 percent this month is lower than the previous figure of 7.3 last month.

"These figures show that prosperity is propelling more Americans into the mainstream," said Herman, but insisted that there are areas such as job training where more investment is needed.

Indeed, despite these gains, the unemployment rate for Latinos continues to be higher than the national average. Given this disparity, Herman said the administration is actively working to close that gap.

For example, she said Latinos were part of an effort to invest in new market initiatives to increase opportunities for youth. "We need to give young people the skills and educational training to take advantage of the new economy," said Herman.

The youth opportunity plan is part of a larger five-year multi-million-dollar initiative from the administration which is aimed at helping minorities in certain parts of the country that haven't benefited from the new economy.

Training has been one of the main aspects of the effort, for as Herman explained, "what we have is not a shortage of labor but a skill shortage."

Herman said millions of unemployed Americans could join the workforce if it were not for such barriers as the inability to find good and affordable child-care or transportation.

Still, more Latinos than ever before are participating in the labor force. In fact, the percentage of employed Hispanics age 16 and older stands at 65.3 percent

ATTENTION

Last Day to Register to Vote in the Presidential Race is Wednesday, October 11, 2000. For More Information call 763-3841

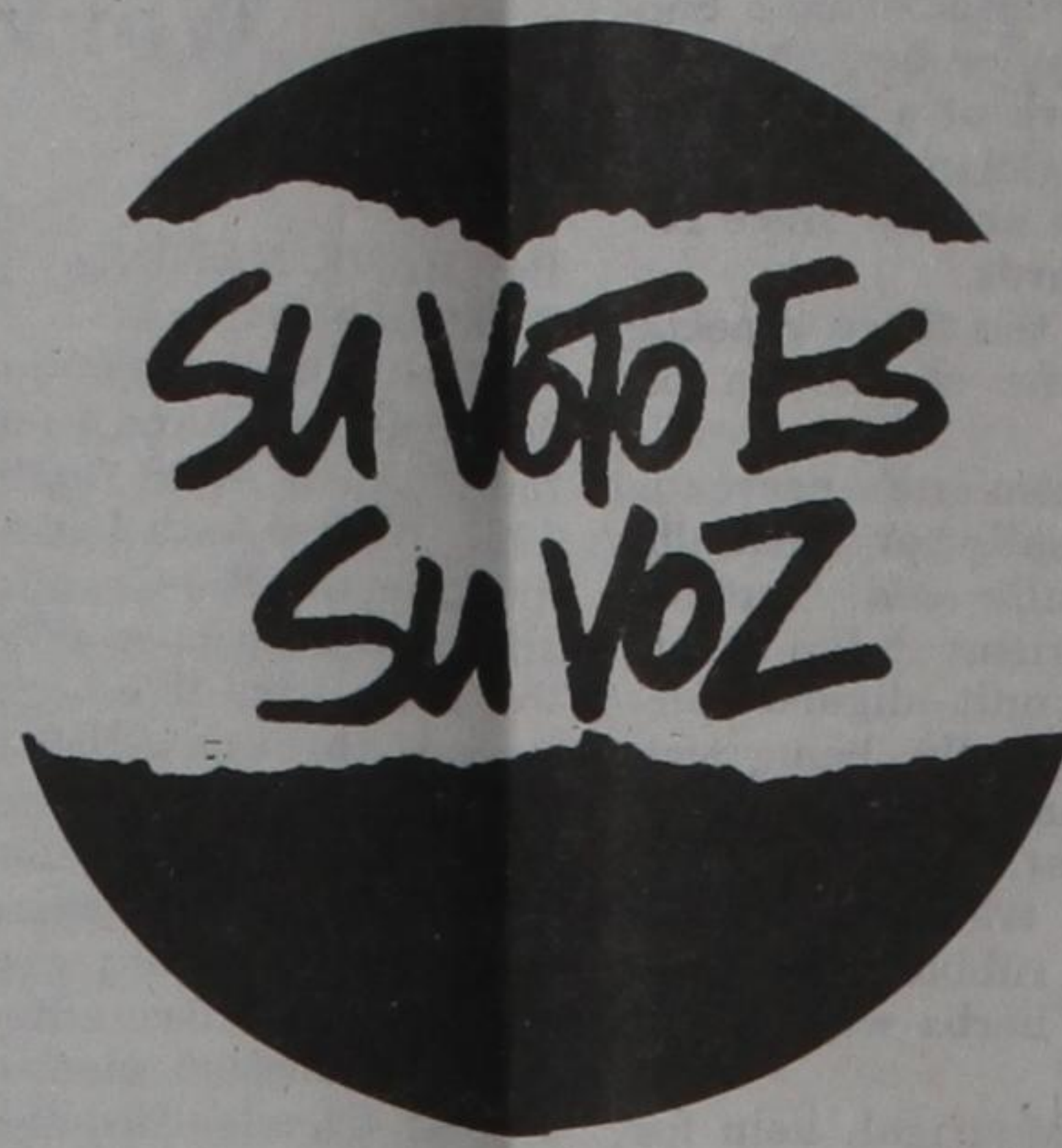
-- an all-time high and a larger number than for the overall population.

This does not mean, however, that Latinos have achieved parity with the general population.

The Secretary added that other efforts to help Latinos and minorities in general include raising the minimum wage by one dollar over the next two years. "That would benefit a large number of Hispanic women," she said, referring to the high percentage of Latinas who work for minimum wage.

Herman added that the administration is also looking to expand the earned income tax credit to help families.

But despite all those gains and proposals, she emphasized there's still a need to fight what she called "lingering discrimination."



If You Are Registered To Vote Last Day To Register Oct. 11

NEW APARTMENT?



Here's another necessity.

If you recently moved into an apartment or duplex, this may be the first opportunity you've had to experience the benefits of having natural gas in your home.

You'll find that for heating your home during cold weather, for hot water, or for cooking, nothing beats natural gas for convenience, economy and efficiency.

Here are a few reminders from your friends at ENERGAS Company on the safe and responsible use of natural gas.

- **YOUR FURNACE NEEDS AN ANNUAL CHECK-UP.** Contact your landlord or apartment manager to arrange for an annual inspection by a qualified heating contractor.
- **A CLOSET ISN'T ALWAYS A CLOSET.** Your water heater or furnace is probably in a closet by itself. As tempting as it may be, don't use the space around a water heater or furnace for storage. This will assure adequate air circulation.
- **IF YOU SMELL GAS.** Day or night, exit your home then call toll free 1-888-363-7427. Do not flip light switches or use other electrical equipment. Do not light a match or a candle. Do not try and find the leak yourself.

ENERGAS
Your ENERGY Connection...

¿QUE PASA?

LHCC

Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Host Ribbon Cutting

Invites all members and the general public to join the chamber in a ribbon cutting that will be held on Thursday, October 12, 2000 at 11:30 a.m. at Joel's Rio Grande Cafe - Authentic Mexican Food which is located at 1602 Main - Lubbock, Tx.

President of the Chamber, Esther Sepeda says that a special plate at special price will available for those that attend the event. Bring a Friend!

CAMPAIGN KICKOFF FOR FRANK GUTIERREZ

The Committee to Elect Frank Gutierrez County Commissioner Precinct 3 announces its Campaign 2000 kickoff, reception and rally to be held at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Francisco M. Gutierrez parents of the candidate.

Present will be family, friends and supporters of Frank Gutierrez County Commissioner Candidate. Special invited guests will be supporters of Gutierrez who participated in the campaign petition drive to qualify as a candidate by signing the petition in lieu of a filing fee documents. More that the required signatures to qualify to file were gathered. Gutierrez's campaign theme is It's time for a change.

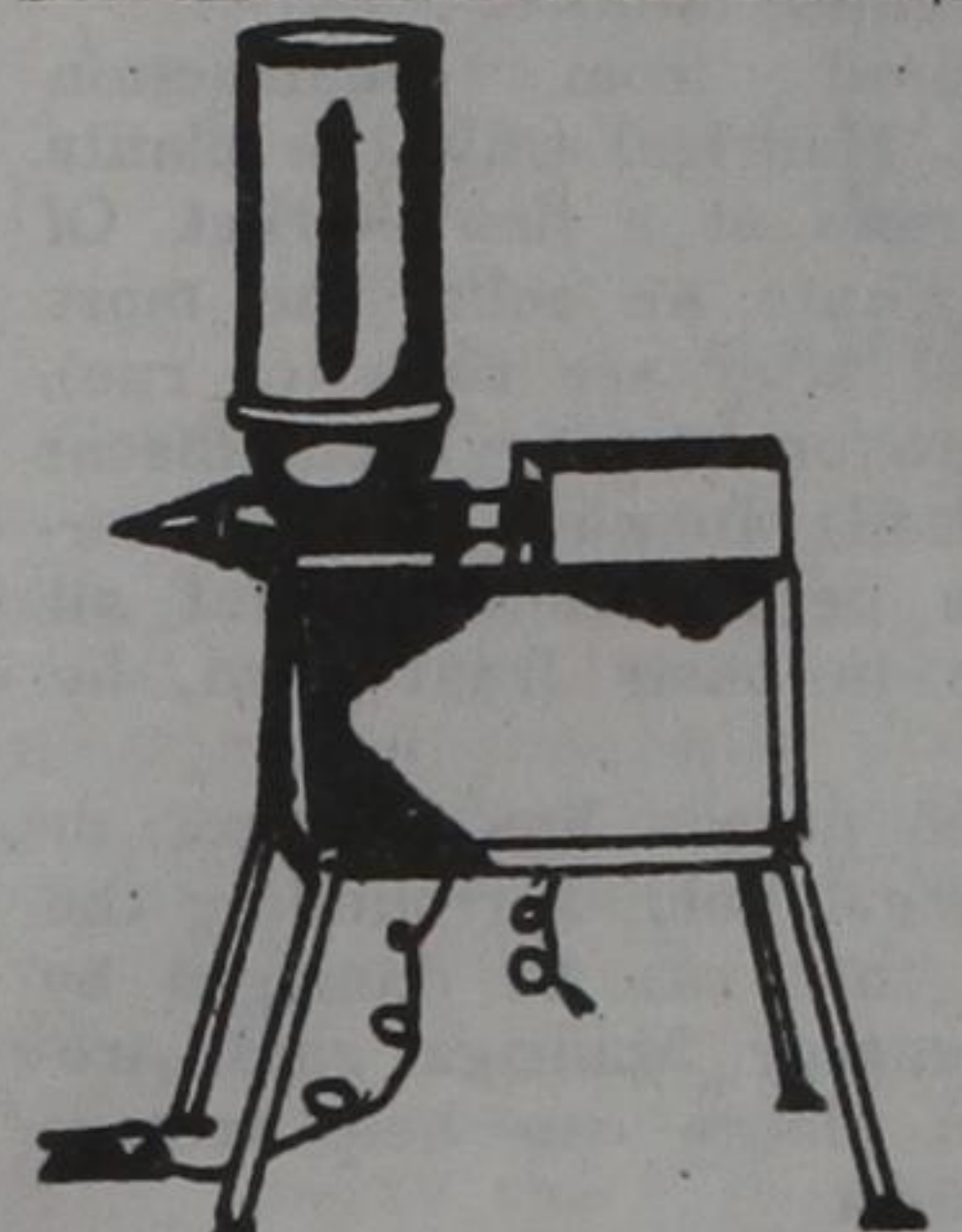
The event will be held on Sunday, October 8, 2000; at 101 Ave M in Barrio Guadalupe from noon until 6PM and everyone is invited.

El Editor Newspapers JOB OPPORTUNITIES

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - The Lubbock Housing Authority is seeking a dynamic individual to direct and manage the daily operations of the Lubbock Housing Authority. Under the direction of a five (5) member Board of Commissioners, is responsible for administration of the Public Housing Program (579 units), Section 8 Program (825 vouchers/certificates), Capital Funding Program (\$1.2 million), and other federal grants. This position demands strong leadership, effective communication and organizational skills. The ideal candidate will have a combination of education and/or experience equivalent to a Bachelors degree from an accredited college or university. Five (5) years increasingly responsible administrative and management experience preferred. Please submit resume and salary requirements to: Executive Director Search, P.O. Box 64968, Lubbock, Texas 79464-4968. Closing date is November 10, 2000.

CHIEF OF POLICE

The City of Slaton is accepting applications for Chief of Police. Interested persons should submit applications and resume to Police Chief Position, 130 S. 9th St., Slaton, Texas 79364. The City of Slaton is an equal opportunity employer. Any applicant tentatively selected for this position will be required to submit to testing to screen for illegal drug use prior to employment. The cost of the test will be paid by the applicant to be reimbursed by the City after six (6) consecutive months of satisfactory service.



TANOLINO NO. T4570

Se hacen hasta 100 docenas de tamales en 2 1/2 horas con esta TANOLINO. Es eléctrico, mide 12X24" y 36" de alto. pesa 48 Libs. Está pequeño de tamaño, pero grande en PODER. Pida su hoja de Información, (gratis)

A Frank Garcia
P.O. Box 207
Lubbock, Texas 79408-0207
O llame al (806)763-4044
A la siete de la mañana.

Extravaganza Mexicana Commemoration of Dia de La Raza

Featuring the Winners of Best of Festival Folklorico of the Viva Aztlan Festival

Back of
the Yard
Ballet Folklorico
from Chicago



Lubbock Civic Center Theatre

Todos Son
Bienvenidos

A Esta Presentación
Brillante del Ballet

Boleto Reservado \$25
(Includes 2 Tickets to Reception)

Adultos - \$10

Students, Sr. Citizen 6-15: \$5
Bajo 5 años Gratis

Oct. 6 - 7:30 P.M.
Llame 806-763-3841



El Editor Newspapers

United
Supermarkets

This program made possible by donations from United Supermarkets, Transcom Wireless, El Editor and a grant from the Lubbock City Councils recommended by the Lubbock Arts Alliance

Para Información

TransCom Wireless Center

CELLULARONE®
Authorized Agent

Have Your Own Website Specially Designed to Bring You Customers LubbockCoupons.com

Advertise Your Business Online with Printable Coupons

Silver Package: (2 printable coupons and weekly advertising in El Editor Newspaper in Lubbock and Local advertising in Odessa, TX*)

Gold Package: (4 printable coupons and weekly advertising in El Editor Newspaper in Lubbock and Local advertising in Odessa, TX*)

What do you get as a business owner?

- A website address, i.e. www.lubbockcoupons.com/pinocchi.htm
- A products and/or services page
- A website page with printable coupons for potential customers to print and redeem at your place of business
- Low cost of advertising on the Internet. As low as \$39.95 per month*

Call (806) 749-1861 or (806) 763-3841 for more information or visit our website at
www.lubbockcoupons.com

Check Out Our Current Advertisers for Valuable Coupons and Save!

- Pinocchios Pizza - www.lubbockcoupons.com/pinocchi.htm
- TransCom Wireless Center, Inc. - www.lubbockcoupons.com/cellular.htm
- Caboose Restaurants - www.lubbockcoupons.com/caboose.htm
- Pete's Tire and Auto - www.lubbockcoupons.com/auto.htm

*Restrictions Apply. Call for Details