

Plans Set for Youth Rally



From left, Joan Fariello, Edward Salas and Paul Florez display a poster announcing "Youth Rally '92," the annual gathering of teens sponsored by the Catholic Diocese of Lubbock. Florez, who serves as youth director for the diocese, expects some 1,000 young people to take part in the June 27-28 rally at Lubbock's Memorial Civic Center and Texas Water Rampage. (Photo by Deacon Leroy Behnke)

The posters can be seen on church bulletin boards and convenience store windows from Muleshoe to Anson and from Seminole to Paducah. Proclaiming "I Believe" and including the text of the Apostles' Creed, an ancient statement of doctrine accepted by most Christian churches, the posters announce the annual gathering of teens sponsored by the Catholic Diocese of Lubbock.

Scheduled to be held at Lubbock's Memorial Center on Saturday, June 27 from 9:00 a.m. to midnight and the Texas Water Rampage on Sunday, June 28 from 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., "Youth Rally '92" is expected to draw more than 1,000 young people from the 25 South Plains counties included in the diocese, according to Paul Florez, diocesan youth director.

"The theme of the rally is 'I Believe' and The Apostles' Creed," said Florez. "It will be based on commitment; the fact that we are called not just to believe in Jesus Christ but to bring Him to life in everything we do."

Featured speakers for the event are David Kaufmann, a musician from San Antonio; Michael Nowakowski, a youth minister from Phoenix, Arizona; and, Anna Scally, a radio show host from Santa Rosa, California.

"Today's teens are overwhelmed by choices and must make decisions every day that could alter the course of their lives," said Kaufmann. "Finding good in today's troubled world is a challenge for America's youth. But goodness does exist. And there is hope of finding it and making it part of daily living."

Other rally activities include: a youth ministers' workshop; a liturgy celebrated by Bishop Michael J. Sheehan; a catered supper; a dance; and "a surprise that shouldn't be missed," said Florez. The Water Rampage outing on Sunday includes "a volleyball tournament, hot dogs, drinks and fellowship," said Edward Salas, publicity chairman for the rally.

Parents are encouraged to accompany their teens to the rally, according to Florez. "Instead of spending Saturday afternoon running errands or working around the house they should come with their kids and learn, too," he said. "There will be a workshop for parents on understanding youth culture."

The \$15.00 registration fee includes a tee-shirt, rally materials, the evening meal and Saturday night dance. Participants should bring a sack lunch and drink for Saturday.

For more information, call Paul Florez at 806-792-3943 during normal business hours.

News Briefs

Census: Poverty Shifts to Children

The New York Times reports that the Census Bureau yesterday released new data documenting the shift in poverty from the elderly to children. While more of the elderly managed to maintain their incomes during the 1980s, more of the nation's children slid into poverty, according to data from the Bureau's long form survey of 15 million Americans.

1 in 4 of the new people entering poverty during the decade was a child, while only 1 in 25 was an elderly American. The total number of poor people grew dramatically as well, soaring from 4.3 million in 1979 to 31 million in 1989. Since all data was before the current recession, analysts expect these trends to continue.

National policy decisions helped shift the burden of poverty onto the shoulders of children, analysts said, because of protections afforded the elderly but not granted to children. "The indexing of Social Security payments to inflation was probably the single biggest factor that got people out of poverty," said Martha Farnsworth Riche, director of the Population Reference Bureau, a Washington research agency. "A similar thing was not done for children. We just assume that parents raise children.... (We) think that society provides for the elderly."

In some cases, the rise in child poverty exceeded the percentage growth in the population of children. California experienced a 20% growth in the number of children under age 18, but a 40% increase in child poverty.

Some states showed wide disparities between the number of poor children and poor elderly. Detroit's was the largest, with 20.1% poor elderly and 46.4% poor children. In New York, 16.5% of the state's elderly were poor compared to 29.9% of its children. 16.3% of Philadelphia's elderly were poor compared to 30% of its children.

States with the five greatest increases in poverty among all residents: Louisiana, +5.0%; West Virginia, +4.7; Wyoming, +4.0; Montana, +3.8; Texas, +3.4

Owning Home is Poor's Top Goal

The New York Times/USA Today report that homeownership is more important to people who can least afford to own homes than to the affluent.

A survey by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) found that 60% of low-income people rated owning a home as their top financial goal compared to only 31% of those in the highest income bracket.

Low-income people are also more willing to make sacrifices to own homes. 71% of blacks said they would take a second job to own a home. 62% of Latinos and 53% of whites said the same thing. 51% of blacks said they would put a child in day care so a spouse could work to own a home. The same was true for 38% of Latinos and 32% of whites.

AP reports that most Americans believe owning a single-family home with a yard is the ideal way to live and they are willing to sacrifice much to achieve it, according to a survey by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae). But, the Census Bureau reports that fewer Americans were likely to own homes in the 1980s than a decade earlier.

The Fannie Mae survey released Sunday found 80% of Americans identified the "traditional single-family detached home with a yard as the ideal place to live." Although home ownership was important, the quality of the home was less important than the location. 75% said living in a good neighborhood was more important than having a good house.

"Americans place so high a value on owning a home that they will make a wide range of tradeoffs in order to achieve it," the survey reported, citing the following findings:

- 4 out of 5 respondents would rather own a home far from work than rent within easy commuting distance.
- 4 out of 5 would rather own a home than take a better job in a city where they could only rent.
- 2 out of 3 said owning a home was worth taking a second job, if necessary.
- 3 out of 4 said they would rather own a home than retire early.

However, only 1 out of 3 said owning a home was worth putting a child in day care so the mother could work and help buy a home.

Despite strong interest in ownership, only 63.9% of households owned their homes in 1989, down from 65.6% in 1980. 7 out of 8 Fannie Mae survey respondents said affordability of homes was a "serious problem," contributing to the decline in ownership. They said the major reason they could not buy homes was that they could not afford the downpayment and closing costs. Income, credit worthiness and job security were other obstacles mentioned.

The Census Bureau said Friday that the median mortgage in 1990 was \$737 a month, up 26.9% from 1980 when adjusted for inflation. Median household income declined 18.5% during the same period, falling to \$30,056 a year in 1989.

Rise in Food Stamps Rolls Continues

AP reports that despite reports that the economy is improving, the number of Americans needing food stamps rose again in March to another record - 25.7 million people. The Agriculture Department said 322,945 more people joined the food stamp rolls between February and March.

Participation in the food stamp program has been rising steadily since September 1990 and has set records almost every month since March 1991, when 22.9 million Americans were receiving stamps.

"This suggests that if the economy is in recovery, the actual effect of it is not being felt out in the communities and that the American people still must rely on these kinds of emergency programs," said Rod Leonard, executive director of the Community Nutrition Institute, a nonprofit advocacy group. Leonard had predicted participation would level off by this spring, but figures released Friday indicate otherwise.

Florida led all states with the highest increase in enrollment: 41% between March 1991 and 1992. Other states with large increases were Nevada, up 27%; New Hampshire and Virginia, both up more than 23%; Delaware, up 22%, and Alaska, up 21.6%.

A similar rise in enrollment was seen in the number of low-income children receiving free or reduced-price lunches. 24.6 million children were participating in the program in March. 13 million of those children got free or discounted meals, up from 12.8 million children in February.

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Established
Establecido
1977
El respeto al
derecho ajeno
es la paz
Lic. Benito Juarez



EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

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Lubbock, Texas

12,000,000 Kids Lack Preventive Care In the U.S.

A recent report from Business Wire says that more than 1/5 of U.S. children, about 12 million total, do not receive adequate preventive medical care, according to a study by University of California-San Francisco (UCSF) health policy researchers.

Their findings, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, show that

poor children are less likely to receive the consistent care needed to maintain health, even with the availability of Medicaid. Poor children not receiving Medicaid benefits fare even worse.

"It is hard to understand how, in this country, we can have the most expensive and sophisticated health care system in the entire world -- spending more

than one out of 10 dollars in our economy on health care -- and yet more than one-fifth of our children do not receive even basic, preventive care," said Dr. Robert St. Peter, a pediatrician and lead author of the report. "It's absolutely baffling to me and seems completely unacceptable."

Missing for many low-income children are the oppor-

tunities to receive preventive medical care such as immunizations, well-baby checkups, eye and hearing tests, blood testing for anemia or lead poisoning, and screening for developmental, behavioral and learning problems at the appropriate age.

Designed to determine if plans to increase enrollment in Medicaid would lead to better health care for children, the study also found:

- Only 1/2 of all poor children are covered by Medicaid, even though evidence shows Medicaid eligibility improves preventive care.

- Children living in poverty are twice as likely as other children not to have a regular doctor or clinic, making it harder to receive preventive care. This is true even for those on Medicaid.

- Poor children, even those with Medicaid, are more likely to use community hospitals or clinics than doctor's offices, in part because many doctors are unwilling to accept Medicaid patients.

- Low-income children are less likely than others to get all medical care at one site, even though quality care improves with one medical care provider and poor children are more in need of centralized care to solve problems caused by their poverty.

- Poor children who use clinics instead of doctors' offices are five times as likely to use emergency rooms when ill, leading to more costly care and overcrowding of emergency rooms.

Report authors recommend enrolling more children in Medicaid, increasing the number of doctors and clinics willing to care for Medicaid patients and making fundamental changes in the health care system to make access available regardless of income.

The study was supported by grants from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

¿Que Pasa?

Parents and Teens

Catholic Family Services will offer a special series of classes for PARENTS OF TEENS. Sessions are for parents and teens begin June 9th and will be held for four consecutive Tuesdays from 7-9 in the evening. The topics to be covered include:

- June 9 Being a Parent Yesterday & Today- Understanding teens today with cultural emphasis.
- June 16 Instilling self-esteem and courage to today's teens. "Como darles animo a sus hijos"
- June 23 Developing responsibility and helping teens learn from consequences of their actions.
- June 30 Winning cooperation and mutual respect in the home. How to use communication to build a better relationship. "Tener respeto."

These sessions will be held at Catholic Family Services at 123 N. Ave. N. A fee of \$10 will be charged for all four sessions, but the fee can be waived if necessary. No charge for families already in the Runaway/Truancy or At-Risk Program. Classes in Spanish will be offered as needed.

The sessions are open to parents of youth ages 10-17.

For more information, please call at 765-8475. Door prizes will be given out each evening. Parents: Please bring your teens with you!

LVN Association Meets

Licensed Vocational Nurses Association of Texas - Lubbock Division 18 will meet Monday June 8, 1992 from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. in the Arnett Room of St. Mary's Hospital. The Arnett Room is located on the 6th floor-accessible by the elevators near the emergency room.

Featured speakers will be Porfirio DeLeon and Floyd Price-Detectives from the Lubbock Police Department. They will conduct a workshop on "Self Defense for Nurses". The workshop will start promptly at 6:00 p.m. in order for all those attending to receive 3 classroom continuing education hours. Registration will begin at 5:30 p.m. Registration fees are \$5.00 for members and \$10.00 for non-members. Registration fees will be the same for pre-registration and registration at the door. We recommend pre-registration because of the waiting period.

Ballet Lubbock Summer Workshop

Ballet Lubbock Summer Workshop '92 will be held for three consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, June 8 and running through Friday, June 26. Class-

es will be held Monday through Friday, from 10:00 a.m. until 5:30 p.m. In addition to an intensive series of ballet classes taught by Ballet Lubbock Artistic Director, Victor Moreno, each of the three weeks will feature a series of classes taught by an outstanding instructor in the fields of Ballet, Modern Dance, and Jazz. Madame Nathalie Krassovska, Prima Ballerina, will conduct Master Classes in Ballet the week of June 8, Diana Moore, Associate Professor of Dance at Texas Tech, will conduct classes in Modern Dance the week of June 15, and Jazz classes will be taught by internationally renowned dance teacher, Buster Cooper, the week of June 22. Students may enroll for 1, 2, or all 3 weeks. Special classes in Dance Make-up, Acting for the Dancer and French Braiding, will also be offered. Local housing will be available for out-of-town students. For further information, or to receive a registration form, please call the Ballet Lubbock Office, 741-1899.

In addition to the Summer Workshop, Story Dance Theatre, taught by Ballet Lubbock instructor, Suzanne Aker, will be held from June 8 through June 26. Geared toward students ages 7-12, this class is part technique and part rehearsal and performance.



SPC AUTO/DIESEL WINNERS- South Plains College recognized outstanding students in the automotive/diesel service technology programs at a recent banquet. Award: Steve Lang of Lubbock, outstanding second semester automotive service technology student; Tim Turck of Levelland, outstanding fourth semester AST student, and James Salazar of Lorenzo, outstanding first semester AST student. Making the presentations is Eddie Cox, program coordinator.

SEND YOUR INFORMATION TO EL EDITOR, QUE PASA P.O. BOX 11250, LUBBOCK, TX 79408

The Illegitimacy of American Television

by Raoul Lowery Contreras

Family values have been injected into the 1992 presidential campaign by Vice President Dan Quayle. He did so by criticizing Hollywood's glamorization of children born out of wedlock.

By pointing out that CBS' "Murphy Brown" sitcom, in which the fictional network anchorwoman has a baby without benefit of a husband, does harm to traditional American family values, the vice president unleashed a torrent of criticism from media and Hollywood types.

From newspaper columnists to television producers and directors, to actors and actresses and women from all walks of life, the vitriol flowed.

"Fiction," they cried. "The program is fiction." They also attacked because: Quayle is picking on women, especially the heroic "single-parent" type women who "choose" to have and raise a baby by themselves. Quayle, they state, forgets that many of these heroines are forced to have and raise babies because their husbands or boyfriends abandon them.

Some of these arguments may be valid. Many husbands and boyfriends have abandoned their pregnant mates. Nonetheless, the vice president is basically correct, and more importantly, he has a political duty to raise the point.

The facts are that contemporary sitcoms are prostituted by their creators, producers and writers into something more than 22 minutes of laugh tracks. Hardly an episode of CBS' "Designing Women" or "Murphy Brown" goes by without emasculation of male characters or cute, feminist and witty sarcasm toward men.

Politically, both these women-created and produced shows constantly sling arrows and brickbats at the ruling party of the United States and California.

For example, if these shows are fiction, how did they manage, particularly in "Designing Women," to produce a venomous episode overnight, attacking Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas for his alleged sexual harassment of his former assistant, Anita Hill?

Millions of Americans watched the testimony of Anita Hill

live, without biased filters. Nevertheless, the "Designing Women" crew managed to assault the intelligence of the vast majority of Americans who determined that Judge Thomas wasn't guilty of anything. They did so by viciously attacking Thoma and the senators who had to sit through the hearings listening to Anita Hill's charges. In so doing, they viciously attacked the American people's judgment, as well.

But there's nothing new about Hollywood attempting to lobotomize the American public.

Witness the simple-minded attack on the country by Oliver Stone in his "Midnight Express" script, in his "Salvador" and "Platoon," and in his epic, but highly untruthful, "JFK."

Witness how Hollywood treats Mexicans and Mexican Americans. Does it produce movies and television programs by and about Mexicans and Mexican Americans? No. Anglo writers conceive of programs that stereotypically categorize Mexicans as peons, gang members, bandits and sexual savages. How

Continued Page 6

Read El Editor

La Reconstrucción de Nuestras Ciudades Reto Para La Prensa Urbana

por Henry Cisneros

Los incendios y la violencia de Los Angeles han sido descritos como una llamada para despertar a los Estados Unidos. En el fuego lento de un ciento de ciudades, venimos recogiendo la cosecha de falta de atención, de aislamiento, de nuestra indisposición o incapacidad para invertir en nuestra gente.

¿Dónde están las respuestas? Descansen en parte en la asignación de recursos adicionales desde Washington. No hay modo de soslayar la necesidad de algunos fondos procedentes del sistema impositivo más eficaz de nuestra nación. Es mucho pedir dada una economía frágil, un déficit grande y el temor a los impuestos. Pero, ¿cuál es la alternativa?

¿Pedir a Detroit que aporte sus propios fondos de su base fiscal que disminuye? ¿Pedir a los estados, ya apretados por haber pagado la cuenta de las prioridades nacionales, tales como la enseñanza?

No. No hay modo de soslayar la necesidad de una nueva vuelta de subvenciones federales en bloque destinadas al adiestramiento para el trabajo, programas juveniles, guarderías infantiles--todo estructurado para enjaezar a la energía, la responsabilidad y la dirigencia locales.

Ese es el otro elemento clave de la combinación necesaria: La dirigencia. Y ahí es donde los directores de periódicos encajan.

Es el trabajo de ustedes de hablar por la comunidad. Su ciudad necesita la voz de ustedes, el aliento de ustedes, el regaño de ustedes, la fuerza de traslado de ustedes, el regaño de ustedes, la fuerza de traslado de ustedes, el que ustedes precisen las brechas, la orientación de ustedes, la furia de ustedes y la sabiduría de ustedes. La dirigencia de ustedes.

En aras de nuestra nación, hablen por la ciudad, por sus pobres, por los que carecen de voces, por su futuro. Responsabilicen a los que detentan el poder. Sus periódicos son uno

de los pocos lazos comunes entre la ciudad central y los suburbios; entre el ejecutivo empresarial, el trabajador de cuello azul y el estudiante minoritario; entre el dirigente eclesiástico y el político.

¿Rételos, inspírenlos, exijanles responsabilidad.

Primero, ustedes y sus periódicos son la memoria institucional de sus ciudades.

Más que los dirigentes políticos con períodos cada vez más cortos y más que los portavoces de los medios electrónicos de información cuyo producto desaparece una vez que sale al aire, más que los voluntarios de la Cámara de Comercio, ustedes y sus periódicos son los conservadores del registro.

Hasta el punto que nosotros, en las ciudades, podamos aprender del pasado, sus periódicos son los mantenedores de la historia local, el medio por el cual entendemos quiénes somos, qué tenemos.

En estos tiempos de turbulencia económica, algunas ciudades serán las víctimas; otras prosperarán. Las que prosperen serán aquellas que comprendan lo que tienen--que puedan analizar sus ventajas e incapacidades en la enseñanza, la vivienda, el empleo y la industria, y las relaciones raciales--a fin de planear para el futuro.

El trabajo de ustedes tiene que ir más allá de los titulares de hoy--un déficit presupuestario, un incidente que involucre al departamento de la policía, un escándalo en el sistema escolar--hasta las cuestiones del cuadro grande:

¿Cuál es la fuente de los empleos para su ciudad en el año 2,000?

¿Qué reformas se necesitan para producir enseñanza de mejor calidad para 1995?

¿Tiene su ciudad los recursos para la enseñanza universitaria en su lugar, a fin de competir en la rivalidad tecnológica, impulsada por la investigación, entre las regiones?

¿Está trazando la dirigencia comunitaria un lugar en el ambiente internacional del decenio

Letter to the Editor

I was deeply disturbed when I read the April 30-May 6, 1992 edition of "El Editor." I have always believed your paper to be a stanchion of open-mindedness and honesty, but carrying the Raoul Lowery Contreras column entitled "Ambulance Chasers" shook that belief to the core. It is my understanding that "El Editor" has a liberal editorial policy, but to allow Mr. Contreras to rave simply because he is a syndicated columnist is not the responsible journalism which I expect of your paper.

Mr. Contreras clearly states that the triple homicide which Robert Alton Harris was convicted of was a heinous crime. Of that, Contreras would receive no argument. What he fails to do is observe the entire picture.

Mr. Contreras seems to forget that, in this country, minorities (Blacks and Latinos) are more likely to be given the death penalty than a white defendant. The data that Mr. Contreras quotes are for one year only (1991), and for the State of California alone. The crime in question took place in 1978, not a accurate comparison to the 1991 data. He should review the percentages of minorities on death rows across the country, and not bend the facts to support his column. Because of action taken by such organizations as the ACLU and Amnesty International, the trend is changing in some locales. Additionally, jury verdicts have been criticized because of apparent racism and bigotry. The Rodney King/LAPD verdicts are a clear example. The entire concept of capital punishment is wrought with serious problems culminating from the aforementioned problems.

What Mr. Contreras fails to realize is that, as a journalist, he has an overriding responsibility to enlighten and inform the community to which he writes. He tells the gruesome tale of Robert Alton Harris, the convicted, and now dead, murderer. But more importantly, he is a callous critic of the justice system. In particular, he

takes aim at the appointment of Marilyn Hall Patell, the Federal District Judge who granted a stay of execution. Contreras questions the ability to find any judge on a Saturday night. I have been in the legal community in Austin and Lubbock since 1978, and have never failed to a judge available when needed. It has been my experience that the local municipal, J.P., and State District judges have made themselves available at any time. These magistrates and judges are available for night arraignments, juvenile warnings, death determinations and various other responsibilities. The Federal Justice system is based on the lifelong appointments of federal judges. The president appoints these judges. Various political determinations are evident in such appointments. 12 years of Republican administrations have helped mold a federal judiciary which Mr. Contreras suely appreciates: manic conservatism, sexist ideologies, as well as matching murderous viewpoints.

Mr. Contreras also levels his attack at the American Civil Liberties Union. Perhaps the ACLU does view the death penalty as cruel and unusual. Mr. Contreras is certainly entitled to his dissenting opinion, but let us look at the other issues that the ACLU has taken on. The ACLU has fought for the most basic civil rights: Fair pay and safe working conditions for migrant farm workers, equal access to a quality education for our children, access to the polls, and yes, even first amendments rights which assure Mr. Contreras' ability to rant with the uncorroborated and irresponsible type of journalism he practices.

Perhaps Mr. Contreras should view the fine documentary by Erroll Morris entitled "The Thin Blue Line." This film depicts the wrongful conviction of Randall Dale Adams. Mr. Adams spent 13 1/2 years on Texas' death row for a crime he was later exonerated of. The manipulation of the justice system by immoral and unethical prosecutors nearly cost Mr. Adams his life. Mr.

CRAZY HORSE BY STEPHEN C. MCINTYRE

The Lubbock Independent School District almost lost Mike Moses. For a while, he appeared to be thinking about heading back home. I wonder if the LISD was planning to offer a job to the Mexican-American who finished second to Moses a couple years ago? Or perhaps, to the former African-American principal at Estacado High School who is now a very successful superintendent of a Houston area school district?

Now that the run off election between Elisco Solis and Gilbert Flores is over it seems to me that it would be appropriate that Gilbert move out of his apartment and really move into the district.

On May 12th National Public Radio ran a story about Cuba on KOHM-FM. It discussed the effects of the economic blockade and the fact that Cuba had survived the worst the US could throw at it short of a Contra War and that apparently things were picking up. Cuba was doing business with China, Eastern Europe, Mexico, Canada, Spain, and Nicaragua among others. It was receiving rice and bicycles from China and hotel investments from Spain and Canada.

The US obsession with a nation of broken down 1950's cars and bicycles is childish. The new world order of George Bush should mean that there be a new, more mature and humane policy towards Cuba. If the US can have diplomatic and trade relations with China after the massacre in Tinneman Square it can certainly deal with Cuba.

- 6/4 1946 -- National School Lunch Act passed.
- 1972 -- Angela Davis acquitted by jury.
- 6/5 1939 -- Hague v. CIO (free speech for unions)
- 1958 -- Golden Rule crew sentenced to 60 days for sailing into Pacific A-Bomb test site.
- 6/6 1971 -- Ogalala Sioux occupy Mt. Rushmore.
- 6/8 1974 -- First International Treaty Convention of North American Indian People.

"It is probably true that business corrupts everything it touches. It corrupts politics, sports, literature, art, labor unions and so on. But business also corrupts and undermines monolithic totalitarianism. Capitalism is at its liberating best in a noncapitalist environment."

- Eric Hoffer, 1971

Contreras quotes Judge Learned Hand in his editorial, but apparently has no appreciation of the impact of that statement. One does not know how many innocent men and women may have been put to death because of problems with the justice system. Perhaps belaying the death penalty would prevent such a miscarriage from ever happening again. Maybe Mr. Contreras should

concentrate on writing clear, informative, and truthful columns, rather than slanted, biased, and uncorroborated trash.

At 6:21 a.m., on Tuesday, April 21, Robert Alton Harris was declared dead. At the same time, a little bit of each of us died with him.

Sincerely,
Vince Gonzales

Subscribe to El Editor

los costos en que incurran los periódicos individuales? Su tradición el la de celebrar las posibilidades de los estadounidenses para las cosas grandes, si estamos instruidos e informados.

Cuarto, ustedes trabajan en gran escala. Su lectoría se cuenta por millares, decenas de millares, centenas de millares. Ustedes saben que, el entregar diariamente en gran escala exige una estructura adecuada. De modo que ustedes, en mayor medida que la mayoría de las instituciones del tamaño del gobierno.

Sí, necesitamos voluntarios y necesitamos el muy cacareado expirity de empresa de ayer, pero también necesitamos la escala que sólo el gobierno puede traer a colación--para combatir a la delincuencia, para mantener a las escuelas, para arreglar las calles y para invertir en proyectos que produzcan empleos.

Todo esto necesita de los impuestos. Y en los años recientes ha llegado a ser una ortodoxia el que el gobierno es malo y los impuestos son peores.

¿De qué modo decidió subitamente que el gobierno es tan malo, una sociedad que descansó en el gobierno para que la sacara de la Depresión, para movilizar el arsenal que ganó la Segunda Guerra mundial, para enseñar a sus militares de ambos sexos que regresaban, para erradicar a la poliomielitis, para construir un sistema nacional de carreteras y para llevar a un hombre a la luna?

Alguien tiene que conservar alguna perspectiva. Alguien tiene que hacer algún análisis. Necesitamos del gobierno, de la inversión privada, de los impuestos. No hay tal cosa como un almuerzo gratis. Alguien tiene que decir la verdad. Creo que ese alguien son ustedes.

Lo cual me lleva a mi último punto. Ustedes y sus periódicos deben apoyar a las cosas que se necesitarán para salvar a nuestro país. Sé que redactan editoriales y sé que hacen su parte de los servicios comunitarios.

También sé que no pueden continuar a sus informaciones y que sus editores y reporteros insisten sobre la independencia

editorial total. Sé que en cada comunidad hay un suministro amplio de ambición, avaricia, lujuria y fraude humanos que ustedes deben desarraigar y revelar. Así es como debe ser.

Pero lo que estoy preguntando es esto: Entre toda la trivialidad, todos los relatos individuales, todas las revelaciones, todos los proyectos independientes de los reporteros, ¿hay algo que su organización apoye?

En medio de las decisiones sobre adquisición de prensas y computadoras, sobre ingresos por concepto de publicidad y mercado, sistemas de distribución y contratos de trabajo, disputas sobre personal y tendencias económicas, en medio de todo esto, ¿apoya esa gran estructura que ustedes dirigen a algo mayor que ella misma, algo que trascienda al momento? ¿Algo tan claro al momento? ¿Algo que trascienda a la justicia en sus ciudades, tan importante como el ser campeones de la inclusión, tan motivador como el espíritu del servicio comunitario positivo y constructivo?

¿Informan realmente los periódicos únicamente las noticias?

¿No conforman ustedes verdaderamente a la ética de la comunidad?

¿Hay algún escape en la responsabilidad mayor de nuestra época en el comportamiento aprendido de la separación profesional--o aún del agotamiento comprensible?

Creo que no. La elección se halla entre el ser pasajeros de pie en el tren que va hacia nuestro decaimiento nacional, o el hacer lo que ustedes puedan, decir lo que Uds. puedan, apoyar a lo que puedan en su turno de vigilancia.

Los acontecimientos de Los Angeles me dicen que nuestro país tiene algún trabajo serio que hacer. Las lecciones de los 30 años últimos nos dicen que no hay modo de escaparse de la necesidad de una dirigencia local fuerte, comprometida y creadora.

Eso, señoras y señores, en sus ciudades, quiere decir ustedes.

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1992.

Opinions -- Opiniones -- Opinions -- Opiniones Opinions -- Opiniones

Henry Cisneros

Why Are Our Cities Smoldering?

by Henry Cisneros

The moment I heard of the wanton violence and destruction occurring in Los Angeles,

I called my friend, Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley. My purpose was to express encouragement and offer my assistance. Consequently, I was asked to go there and work with community leaders.

We urged Latino youth to observe the dusk-to-dawn curfew. We also asked parents to help by keeping their children away from the looting, burning and violence; away from the urban apocalypse in smoky orange.

What happened in Los Angeles could have happened in any city in the United States. Scores of our cities can ignite. Or they can just smolder away, taking a human toll at a slower rate. Why are our cities smoldering?

Perhaps it is a matter of economics. Poverty in the United States became more widespread, more severe and more long-lasting during the 1980s than in other Western democracies. Unemployment rates among youth caused nearly

one-quarter of our young households to fall below the poverty line. Median incomes of families headed by people under 30, when adjusted for inflation, are 13 percent lower today than in 1973.

The real wages for the average U.S. worker declined by almost 10 percent during the 1980s and as a result living standards have worsened for most workers and their families.

Inequality, which had declined from 1950 to 1969, began widening again in the 1970s and 1980s. The average after-tax income of the richest 1 percent of Americans more than doubled between 1977 and 1988, while middle-class households gained little, and low-income households became poorer.

What is happening to our economy, to our workers, to their wages? Slower growth in national productivity, the loss of high-wage manufacturing jobs to overseas competition, their replacement by lower-wage service jobs, the use of more part-time and contract workers. All of these com-

bined to keep incomes down for young and poor workers.

There's another reason our cities are in trouble: race. The United States has not come to terms with race. We run from racial issues. Fifty cities of over 100,000 people now have population more than 50 percent African-American, Hispanic and Asian. Among those with populations over 60 percent people of color: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Chicago, Detroit, El Paso, Hartford, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Oakland, San Antonio and Washington, D.C., Detroit, at 79 percent, is the most segregated city in the nation.

White populations leave, some seeking the advantages of the suburbs, some fleeing a deteriorating, crime-ridden city, other escaping the so-called "minority" populations. The result is desperation, distrust and poor populations left behind to fend for themselves in racial enclaves.

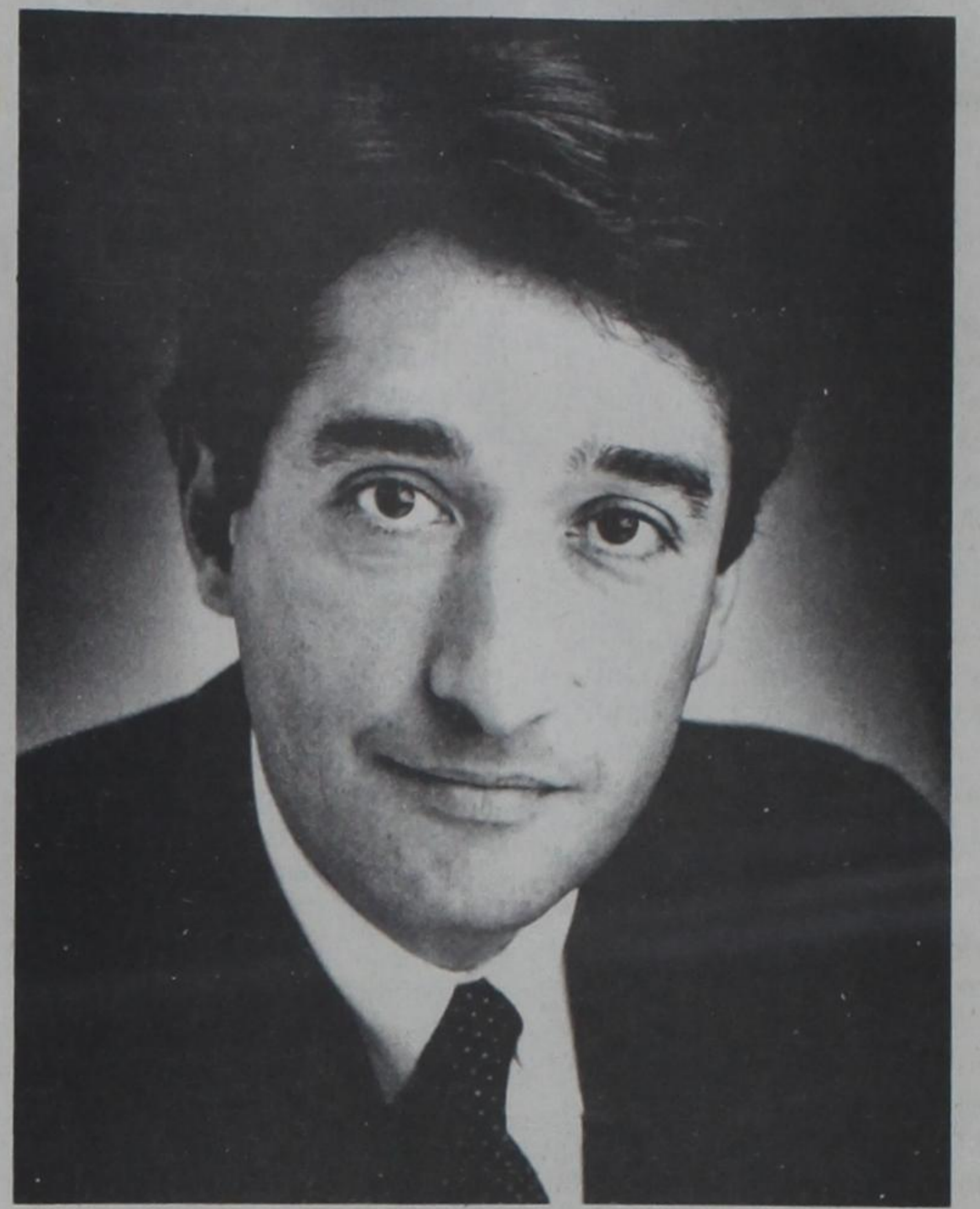
Why are our cities smoldering? Rage. People are angry beyond words. The drug-fed crime epidemic has resulted in a larger proportion of the

U.S. population in jail than in any other country except South Africa. The lack of affordable housing is so severe that many urban families must now spend as much as 70 percent of their income on rent.

The black infant-mortality rate is worse than some Third World countries. We live in a nation where every day 27 children die from poverty-related causes, 10 young people are killed by guns, 30 are wounded and six children commit suicide; where every day 1,629 youths are incarcerated in adult jails; where 2,795 teen-agers get pregnant and 1,512 teen-agers drop out of school.

In Los Angeles, and in the slow burn of a hundred U.S. cities, we are reaping the harvest of inattention, of withdrawal, of our unwillingness or incapacity to invest in our people.

In the aftermath of Los Angeles, the hundreds of millions of dollars that could have been spent for training programs, educational investment and community improvements will have to be spent just rebuilding burned-out blocks.



And the human toll -- further alienation, deeper divisions, anger, fear, injury and death -- will bring tears to many families for a long, long time. (c) 1992, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate

¿Porque Arden Nuestras Ciudades?

por Henry Cisneros

En el momento que escuché de la violencia desenfrenada y la destrucción que estaban ocurriendo en Los Angeles, llamé a mi amigo, el Alcalde de Los Angeles, Tom Bradley.

Mi propósito era el de manifestar aliento y ofrecer mi ayuda. En consecuencia, se me pidió que fuera allá y trabajara con los dirigentes comunitarios.

Instamos a los jóvenes latinos a cumplir el toque de queda del oscurecer al amanecer. También pedimos a los padres que ayudaran al mantener a sus hijos apartados del saqueo, la quemazón y la violencia; alejados del apocalipsis urbano en color naranja ahumado.

Lo que sucedió en Los Angeles podía haber ocurrido en cualquier ciudad de los Estados Unidos. Decenas de nuestras ciudades pueden arder. O bien pueden sólo arder en recodo, efectuando un tributo de vidas a una velocidad más lenta.

¿Por qué están nuestras ciudades ardiendo en recodo?

Quizás sea un asunto de economía. La pobreza en los Estados Unidos llegó a estar más extendida, a ser más grave y de mayor duración en el transcurso del decenio de 1980 que en otras democracias occidentales.

Las tasas del desempleo entre los jóvenes ocasionaron el que cerca de una cuarta parte de nuestras familias jóvenes cayeran por debajo de la línea de la pobreza. Los ingresos medianos de las familias encabezadas por personas menores de 30 años, al ajustarse por la inflación, son un 13% menores actualmente que en 1973.

Los jornales reales para el trabajador estadounidense promedio disminuyeron en casi un 10% durante el decenio de 1980 y, como resultado, los niveles de vida han empeorado para la mayoría de los trabajadores y sus familias.

La desigualdad, que había disminuído desde 1950 a 1969, empezó a ampliarse nuevamente en los decenios de 1970 y 1980. El ingreso promedio despues de los impuestos del 1% de los estadounidenses más ricos se duplicó con exceso entre 1977 y 1988, mientras que las familias de clase media lograban poco, y las familias de bajos ingresos se empobrecieron.

¿Qué está sucediéndoles a nuestra economía, a nuestros trabajadores, a sus jornales?

El aumento más lento de la productividad nacional, la pérdida de empleos fabriles con jornales altos por la competencia extranjera, su remplazo por empleos de servicio con jornales bajos, el uso de más trabajadores a tiempo parcial y a contrato. Todos estos factores se combinaron para mantener bajos los jornales para los trabajadores jóvenes y los pobres.

Rebuilding Our Cities A Challenge to the Press

Rebuilding Our Cities A Challenge to the Press

by Henry Cisneros

The fires and violence in Los Angeles have been described as a wake-up call to America. In the slow burn of a hundred cities, we are reaping the harvest of inattention, of withdrawal, of our unwillingness or incapacity to invest in our people.

Where are the answers? They lie in part in the provision of additional resources from Washington. There is no way around the need for some funds from the most efficient tax system in our nation. It is a lot to ask, given a fragile economy, a large deficit and fear of taxes. But what is the alternative?

To ask Detroit to come up with its own funds from its shrinking tax base? To ask the states, already strapped from picking up the tab for national priorities such as education? No. There is no way around the need for a new round of federal block grants for job training, youth programs, child care--all structured to harness local energy, responsibility and leadership.

That's the other key element of the needed combination: leadership. And that's where newspaper publishers come in.

It is your job to speak for the community. Your city needs your voice, your encouragement, your scolding, your conveying power, your pointing out gaps, your direction, your anger and wisdom. Your leadership.

For our nation's sake, speak for the city, its poor, its voiceless, its future. Hold power accountable. Your papers are one of the few common bonds between the central city and suburbs; between the corporate executive, the blue-collar worker and the minority student; between the church leader and the politician.

Challenge them, inspire them, call them to task.

First, you and your papers are the institutional memory of your cities. More than political leaders with increasingly short terms and more than electronic media spokespersons whose product is gone once it airs, more than Chamber of Commerce volunteers, you and your papers are the keepers of the record. To the degree that we in cities can learn from the past, your papers are the keepers of the local history, the medium by which we understand who we are, what we've got.

In these times of economic turbulence, some cities will be victims; others will prosper. Those that prosper will be those that understand what they have--that can analyze their assets and liabilities in education, housing, employment and industry, and racial relations--in order to chart the future. Your work must go beyond today's

headlines--a budget deficit, an incident involving the police department, a scandal in the school system--to the big-picture questions:

What is the source of jobs for your city in the year 2000?

What reforms are needed to produce better quality education by 1995?

Does your city have the higher education resources in place to compete in the research-driven, technological competition between regions?

Is the community leadership charting a place in the international milieu of the 1990s and beyond?

Is opportunity equitably distributed or is the community likely to be surprised at the seething anger underneath the obligatory civility?

Is local funding for children and youth adequate for the changes in demographics your city will undergo?

You have the power to ask the big questions, look for the answers and bring people together in structural ways, to sponsor the forums to move leadership to action.

Second, in the old days, bringing people together meant a blue-ribbon approach to the city's goals. Today your papers must stand for inclusiveness. Not the random inclusiveness that occurs when the city's business elite and minority elite run into each other at a museum cocktail party. It means structured forums, which you can help create, to really talk with each other, to hear each other, to communicate across the racial divide.

It means real inclusiveness in your coverage, past the stereotypes and the superficial treatment. It means co-sponsoring events in the community, stimulating other corporations to go where they would not go alone.

It means reflecting the community in your own hiring of executives, editors, reporters, press operators and every level of staffing. It means promoting women and minorities. Think about your own newsrooms today.

It means buying products from the city's emerging small and minority businesses.

But mostly it means building a spirit of connectedness. If it were possible to put into one word the crisis of our democracy, of our politics, of our cities, it would be "disconnectedness." People feel alone, rejected and detached. And because they are fearful, they are angry.

Just as previous generations of newspaper publishers crusaded--for good government, for reforms, for civic projects--so too must you crusade for a politics of inclusiveness in your cities. Shout it and repeat it until you are accused of being simplistic do-gooders, and

then repeat it again.

Third, your papers will have to remind our country that a basic theme in the development of this nation has been a willingness to invest in our people, our raw human talent, our human capital. It is easy to support a new convention center, a new downtown plaza, a major new shopping mall.

It is much harder to maintain the stamina to fight repeatedly for education, for children's programs, for dropout initiatives, for literacy centers. But if you, whose medium requires by definition a reading public, a literate citizenry, don't lead, then who will?

You must go beyond championing these ideas editorially. You must innovate, be bold. How about summer reading programs sponsored by the paper?

How about literacy courses offered as a Sunday supplement in cooperation with local agencies? With local public television? How about designing such a course together--through ANPA or another trade association--to reduce the costs to an individual paper? Your tradition is one of celebrating the potential of Americans for great things, if we are educated and informed.

Fourth, you work on a big scale. Your readership is thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands. You know that to deliver daily on a big scale requires an adequate structure. So you, more than most folks, know that for large problems we need institutions the size of government.

Yes, we do need volunteers and we need the off-repeated barn-raising spirit of yesterday, but we also need the scale that only government is bad and taxes are worse. How did a society that relied on government to lift it out of the Depression, to mobilize the arsenal to win World War II, to educate its returning servicemen and women, to eradicate polio, to build a national highway system, to put a man on the moon, suddenly decide that government is so bad?

Someone has to keep some perspective. Someone has to do some analysis. We need government, we need public investment, we need taxes. There is no free lunch. Someone has to tell the truth. I think

that's you.

Which leads me to my last point. You and your newspapers must stand for the things that it will take to save our country. I know you editorialize, and I know you do your share of community services.

I also know that you cannot taint your reporting and that your editors and reporters insist on total editorial independence. I know that in each community there is an ample supply of human greed, avarice, lust and fraud which you must root out and report. That is as it should be.

But what I am asking is this: Amid all the chaff, all the individual stories, all the exposes, all the reporters' independent projects, does your organization stand for something?

Amid the decisions about presses and computer purchases, advertising revenues and marketing, distribution systems and labor contracts, personnel disputes and economic trends, amid it all, does that great big structure you lead stand for something larger than itself, something that transcends the moment? Something as clear as justice in your city, as important as the championing of inclusiveness, as energizing as the spirit of positive, constructive community service?

Do newspapers really just report the news? Don't you really shape the ethic of the community? Is there escape in the larger responsibility of our time in learned behavior of professional detachment--or even of understandable exhaustion? I think not.

The choice is to be strap-hangers on the train to national decline or to do what you can, say what you can, stand for what you can on your watch.

The events in Los Angeles tell me our country has some serious work to do. The lessons of the last 30 years tell us there is no escaping the need for strong, committed, creative local leadership.

That, ladies and gentlemen, in your cities, means you.

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El Editor P.O. Box 11250 Lubbock, Texas

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ENTRETENIMIENTO

"Hablando de Hollywood"
Por: Esbottita



Spend a Week in Paradise Durse "Festival Acapulco" .. Only on Univision

Miami-Univision celebrates the arrival of summer with "Festival Acapulco," a special week-long music festival. Viewers will be swept away to the lovely beaches of Acapulco, Mexico, for the second annual international song festival that features Latin music industry's top performers. Univision will air the festival twice a day from Monday, June 1 through Friday, June 5 from 9 to 11 a.m., and from 11:30 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. the festival will continue through the weekend on Saturday, June 6 from 10:30 p.m. to 12:30p.m. and Sunday, June 7 from 7 to 9 p.m. ET (check local listings).

Extended over a seven-day period, this dazzling music-fest will count on a spectacular variety of stars that will keep audiences dancing on their feet. Included in this year's festival are such musical greats as Julio

Iglesias, José Luis Rodríguez (El Puma), Emmanuel, Ricardo Montaner, Camilo Sesto, Luce-ro, Magneto, Rocío Durcal, Verónica Castro, and many more. American old-time favorite group The Beach Boys, rising sensation Jon Secada and young rap superstar Vanil-

Escritores De Cuentos Para Niños En Español Son Invitados a Participar En El Concurso Patrocinado Por El Fondo De Cultura Económica
San Diego- Todos los autores de lengua hispana de cualquier nacionalidad, edad o residencia pueden participar en el concurso de cuentos para niños en Español patrocinado por la prestigiosa editorial mexicana Fondo de Cultura Económica (FCE), según explica Rodolfo Pataky, jefe ejecutivo de la sucursal de FCE en San Diego.

El ganador del concurso recibirá publica su obra dentro de

la Ice also will perform at "Festival Acapulco."

Univision, the nation's leading Spanish-language television network, covers 90 percent of U.S. Hispanic households through satellite-interconnected broadcast and cable affiliates nationwide.

la nueva colección "A La Orilla del Viento" que el FCE destina a niños y adolescentes.

Los trabajos presentados deben ser narraciones cortas o novelas apropiadas para cualquier de los tres categorías de lectura de la colección "Orilla" destinadas a lectores de nivel principiante, intermedio y avanzado.

Para ampliar información del concurso y sus reglas de participación, contact por escrito a la dirección: Concurso "A La Orilla del Viento", c/o Fondo de Cultura Económica, 2293 Verus Street, Chula Vista, CA 92154; o llame a los teléfonos (619)429-0455 o 1-800-5-FCEUSA.

La fecha límite de presentación de trabajos finaliza el 30 de junio de 1992. El jurado que elegirá el trabajo ganador estará formado por expertos en cuentos en Español para niños y su decisión será anunciada en noviembre de este mismo año.



EL EDITOR
763-3841

1000. DOLARES POR EL SOSTEN DE MADONNA



Si usted lo encontró...regréselo por favor.

Los Angeles, Notimex □ El museo de lencería de "Frederick" ofreció una recompensa de mil dólares a quien devuelva el sostén de la cantante estadounidense Madonna robado durante los disturbios ocurridos en esta localidad.

La intérprete uso la prenda íntima en el video musical "Open Your Heart" (Abre tu corazón) y después la donó al museo, pero fue robada durante los saqueos e incendios que sacudieron a Los Angeles tras la absolución de tres policías blancos acusados de apalear a Rodney King.

Los responsables de la compañía

propietaria del museo dijeron que darán la recompensa (mil dólares) por el sostén de Madonna sin hacer preguntas sobre su desaparición.

Junto con la prenda íntima de Madonna los saqueadores se llevaron los pantalones que la actriz Ava Gardner usó en la película "Showboat" (Bote de exhibición) y un sostén de Katey Sagal, protagonista de la cinta "Married with children".

Las dos últimas prendas fueron devueltas al museo de ropa íntima femenina que esta ubicado en el Boulevard de Hollywood.

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"MAFIA ES UN MENTIROSO"

Nueva York, Notimex □ El promotor estadounidense Don King desmintió las acusaciones de su ex contralor, Joe Maffia, en el sentido de que le robo dinero al ex campeón mundial de boxeo, Mike Tyson, ahora en prisión.

Lejos de admitir cualquier culpa, King acusó a su vez al ex apoderado de Mike Tyson, William Cayton, de haber logrado esa declaración jurada de Maffia para desviar la atención del dinero que asegura que éste robó al famoso boxeador.

"La declaración jurada obtenida por Cayton de este ex empleado descontento está llena de mentiras, frabricaciones y de medias verdades acerca de mi negocio y mi familia, afirmó el controvertido empresario en un comunicado difundido.

la atención de su mala conducta", expresó el polémico y carismático personaje del boxeo mundial.

"Tyson presentó una demanda contra su ex apoderado, misma que ya llegó a la corte de justicia en esta ciudad, y por la que Cayton será sometido a juicio en este mismo mes", informaron a Notimex fuentes cercanas a Don King.

El pugilista, ex campeón mundial de peso completo, quien ahora se encuentra en prisión purgando una condena por violación, acusó a Cayton de haberle defraudado un dinero que nunca vió y cuyo monto podría ascender a unos 25 millones de dólares, dijeron.

Según explicó King en el comunicado, Cayton trataría de invertir en su contra la amenaza que se le presenta, al sacar las

un jefe de finanzas ante el cual Maffia tendría que reportar su trabajo.

De ese período King comentó, "mi compañía aún se esta recuperando de su falta de competencia como contador".

"De Mike Tyson y todos los gastos que hice, fueron bajo la dirección y aprobación del propio peleador", aseguró el empresario boxístico.

King indicó que ya presentó una queja a la junta regente del estado de Nueva York en demanda de una investigación sobre la conducta "no profesional y no acorde al comportamiento" de su antiguo empleado Joe Maffia.

"Que Maffia no tiene derecho a revelar informaciones, confidenciales de los negocios de mi compañía, ni mucho menos jugar su

Don King Teme Por La Vida De Tyson

El promotor de boxeo Don King dijo temer por la vida de Mike Tyson en prisión, y negó las acusaciones de un ex-empleado en el sentido de que gastó millones de dólares del ex-campeón mundial de peso completo de boxeo para pagar a sus otros púgiles.

King hizo estos comentarios en una conferencia de prensa convocada a raíz de varios incidentes que han afectado al promotor de boxeo y a Tyson. El ex-controlador de King, Joseph Maffia, presentó una declaración jurada en la Corte Federal de Manhattan, en la cual detalla cómo el promotor habría gastado millones de dólares de las ganancias de Tyson.

Además, un informe publicado indicó que King está siendo investigado por el Senado, y como si esto fuera poco, Tyson fue colocado en aislamiento en una prisión de Indiana por presuntamente haber amenazado a una guardia.

Tyson cumple una sentencia de seis años por violar a una joven que participaba en un concurso de belleza. El ex boxeador permanece recluido en el Centro Juvenil de Indiana, y le fue negado salir libre bajo fianza mientras espera la apelación de su sentencia.

"Temo por la vida de Mike Tyson. Deseo apelar a la conciencia moral de Estados Unidos para que no descuiden a Mike Tyson, porque un día lo van a sacar en camilla", expresó King.

Los oficiales de la prisión intentan pintar a Tyson como a un recluso incorregible, por si le ocurre algo detrás de los barrotes, dijo el promotor. Incluso comparó a Tyson con Rodney King.

Riot Culpability: The View of A Close and Distant Observer

by Guillermo Torres

I'm 60 miles away from the violence that engulfed Los Angeles.

It all seems so distant and unreal here in Orange County, where the living is easy and neighbors chitchat across lush green lawns retreating to their modest homes in the inner city.

Sometimes, being comfortable can obscure the view of a society built upon inequities.

When the police officers were acquitted in Simi Valley--another comfortable Southern California suburban enclave--we all knew Los Angeles would light up. I thought back to the Watts riots of 1965 and pondered what had become of the famed Kerner Commission report.

That report severely scolded newspapers for their dismal record of hiring and training blacks. Today, as we look for measures of progress, it's evident that newspapers have remained behind other industries when it comes to desegregation.

The commission made the direct connection:

"Expand coverage of the Negro community and of race problems through permanent assignment of reporters familiar with urban and racial affairs and through establishment of more and better links with the Negro community. ..."

At that time, blacks and other persons of color made up about 1 percent of professional journalists. Today, while blacks and Hispanics together make up about half of the population of Los Angeles, they make up only 6 to 8 percent of the work force in the city's newsrooms.

Most journalists would agree that these numbers are unconscionable.

Los Angeles' newspapers--and others across the country--face the problem of relating to communities that have differing cultures and often speak different languages.

Newsroom under-representation per se does not cause riots. But it does build walls between news media and their readers.

When the Kerner Commission issued its report, blacks were (ital) the (unital) minority group. Their successes and failures were the measures of how the nation's underclass fared. Hispanics, Asians and others were simply asterisks in population statistics.

Even today, when the numbers of Hispanics rival those of blacks, they remain an asterisk in broadcasting, academia, the halls of Congress and in newspapers.

So when the fires began this time in Los Angeles and elsewhere across the nation, the editors' conference-room meetings on how to cover them replayed their pre-affirmative-action sessions.

My newspaper's Orange County plant is on the northern edge of prosperous Costa Mesa, across the street from Santa Ana, home to one of North America's largest concentrations of Hispanics. Our cafeteria and janitorial staffs are virtually 100 percent Hispanic. But our newsroom of over 200 has only a handful of Hispanics. Not one of these "minority" journalists is in a decision-making job.

The day before the riots, a top editor rejected a lesser editor's request for time off to attend seminars where black, Hispanic and Asian journalists

are trained in the editing profession. The messages? We already have enough "minority" editors. We don't have an obligation to train any more.

Wrong on both counts. In Southeast L.A., another top editor is offended when the suggestion is made that his Metro section has never desegregated its top ranks.

"That's not even worth responding to," he says. From his middle-class perspective, the Hispanic readership is well-served by managers like him. After all, he's hip, he's liberal. And some of his best friends are ... you-know-what.

Their Kerner Commission concluded: "Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white--separate and unequal."

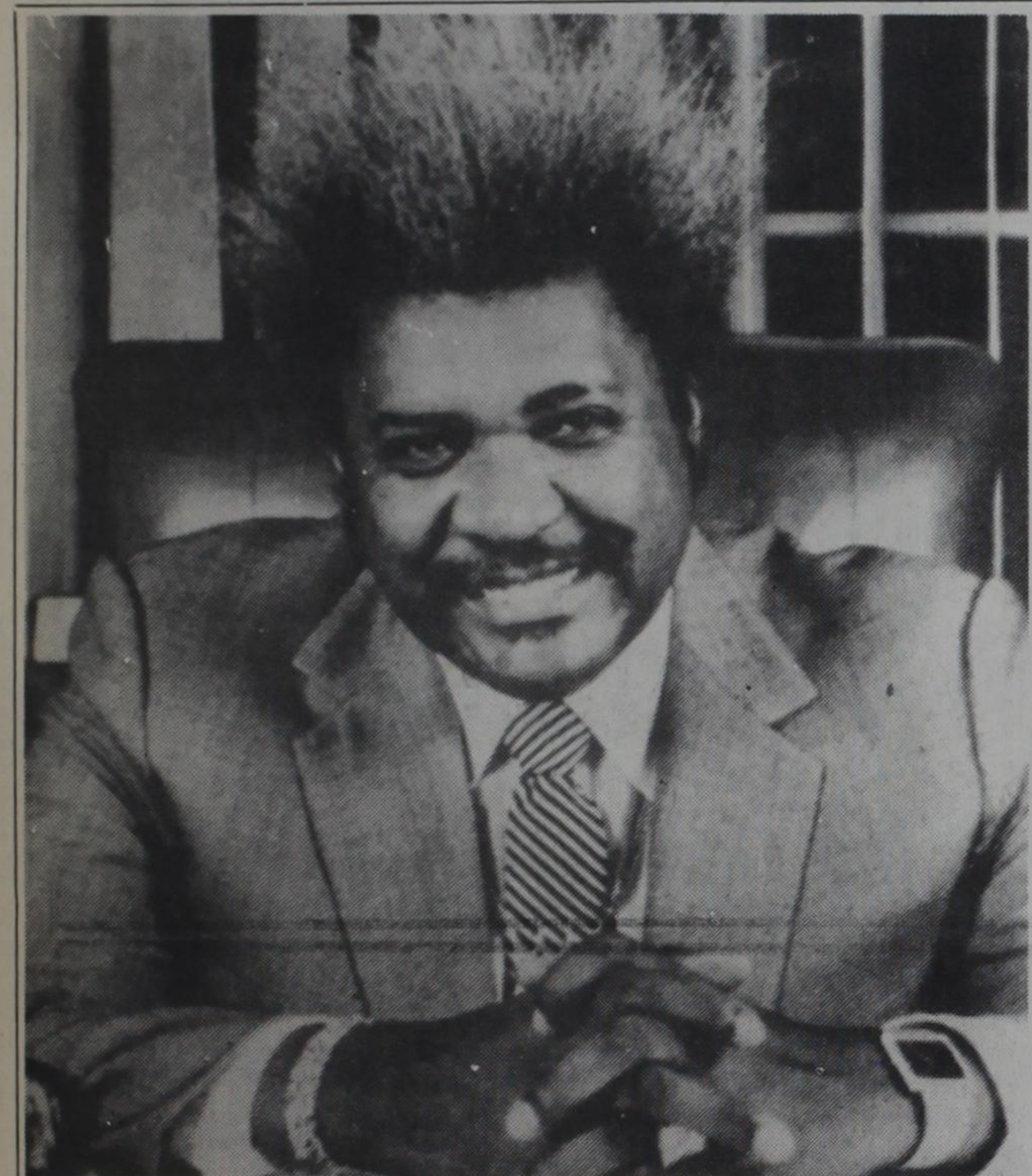
Its recommendations to the nation's media are still valid. Just substitute "all people of color" for the word "Negroes":

"Recruit more Negroes into journalism...promote those who are qualified to positions of significant responsibility..."

"Cooperate in the establishment of a privately organized and funded Institute of Urban Communications to train and educate journalists in urban affairs...develop methods for improving police-press relations, review racial issues..."

So what happened in a quarter of a century? What have we learned?

That our nation is still moving toward two separate and unequal societies--and that the press, the watchdog of democracy and fairness, remains part of the problem.



El controversial King metido en otra "bronca".

"He visto la declaración jurada de Joe Maffia, la cual ha sido destruida a la prensa por William Cayton. Este es el último esfuerzo de Cayton para desviar

presuntas acusaciones de Joe Maffia. Este, por su parte, abandonó la compañía de King ("Don King Productions"), cuando el promotor contrató a

pasada posición con mi compañía, como púlpito desde el cual pretende diseminar falsedades premeditadas acerca de mi y de mi negocio, concluyó.

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Dr. Joe Woods O.D.

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2. Shampoo, Cut and Blow Dry \$10 (regular price \$20.00)
3. Shampoo and Set \$8 with Cut (Regular \$12)
4. Kid Cut 2 for \$10 (Regular \$10 each)
5. Men's Flat Top \$4.00 (Regular \$6)
6. Color \$18 and Up (Regular \$25 and up)
7. Phil has been in business for 16 years and Pete De La Rosa, formally with Regis Hair Salon for 12 years.
8. Convinient Hours: Mon to Sat. 9 am to 6 pm; Sunday 1 to 5 pm
9. 20% off on Nexxus and Matrix and sebastias with this ad.
10. Finally -- Just because we would love your business!

Hair Designs by Phil

1617 27th St in Park Tower -- Call 747-4659

LULAC CONVENTION AGENDA

Lubbock Plaza Hotel (Unless otherwise indicated)

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm Early Arrival Reception for Exhibitors, LULAC Members and Officers and local dignitaries
Sponsored by COMA, Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Clear-Vu Auto, McIlroy Chiropractic Clinic and Hair Designs by Phil, Park Tower, 2700 Avenue Q, Lubbock, Texas

Thursday, June 4, 1992

(Promoter of the Day - KEJS Radio Station)
8:00 am - 6:00 pm Registration and Ticket Sales Opens
8:00 am - 5:00 pm Exhibit Show Setup
5:00 pm - 6:30 pm Reception, Exhibit Show & Ribbon Cutting Ceremonies, Atrium
Sponsored by: Southwestern Public Service Company and Telemundo TV-46, Master of Ceremonies: Mr. Ken Carson, Telemundo 46 (MARIACHI FLORES)
6:30 pm - 11:30 pm "FANDANGO" -- Hosted by Lubbock Councils at the V-8 Ranch at the Lake (Bus Rides Available from the Hotel parking lot/Western Attire)
Co-Sponsored by: Adolph Coors Brewing Company & Great Plains Distributors

Friday, June 5, 1992

(Promoter of the Day - Q95 and KKIK Radio Stations)
8:00 am - 5:00 pm Credentials Committee Meeting, Pecos Room
8:00 am - 5:00 pm Exhibit Show Open, Atrium
8:00 am - 7:00 pm Registration and Ticket Sales, Foyer of Lubbock Plaza Hotel
8:30 am - 9:45 am Breakfast Meeting: The Honorable Dan Morales, Attorney General of Texas
Sponsored by: Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
Arlington Room
10:00 am - 12:00 pm Workshop Sessions, Brazos and Mustang Rooms
12:00 pm - 1:45 pm Texas LULAC Women's Luncheon, Fort Worth/Arlington Rooms
2:00 pm - 4:00 pm Mistress of Ceremonies: Ms. Diana Castillo, Q95 and KKIK Radio
LULAC Business Session, Irving Room
4:00 pm - 5:30 pm Workshop Sessions, Brazos and Mustang Rooms
5:00 pm - 7:00 pm Tour of Ranch & Heritage (Bus Rides Available)
LULAC State Director's Reception, Atrium
Sponsored by: Miller Brewing Company and Lubbock Beverage Company
Master of Ceremonies: "Diana & Eli" DJs from Q95 and KKIK Radio Stations
"Las Vegas Casino Nite Event", Dallas and Irving Rooms
7:00 pm - 12 pm Sponsored by: Miller Brewing Company and Lubbock Beverage Company

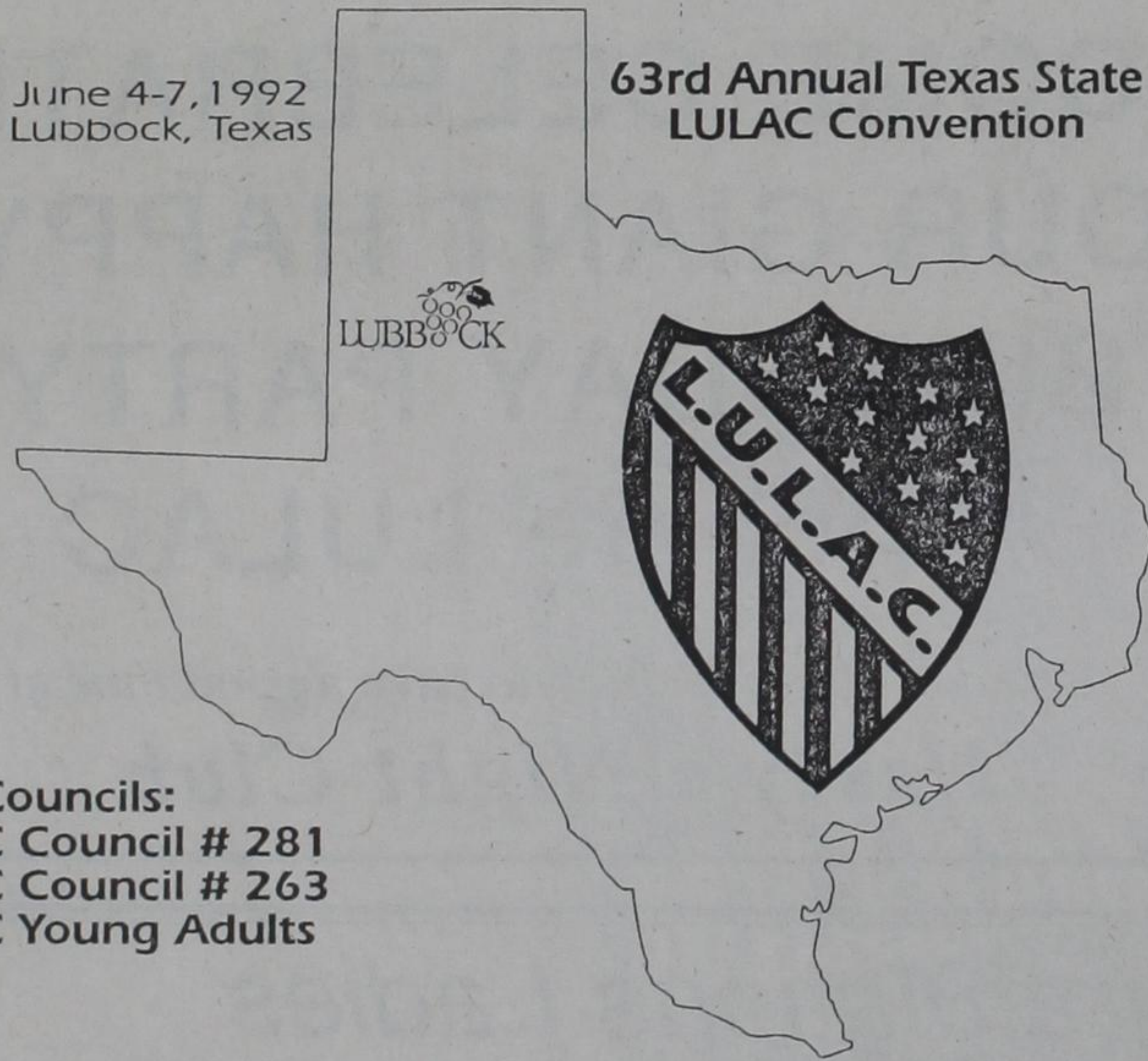
Saturday, June 6, 1992

(Promoter of the Day - KLFB Radio Station)
8:00 am - 1:00 pm Exhibits Show Open, Atrium
8:30 am - 9:45 am Texas LULAC Board of Directors Breakfast Meeting
9:00 am - 1:00 pm Registration Continues
9:45 am - 5:00 pm Credentials Committee Meeting, Pecos Room
10:00 am - 12:00 pm LULAC Business Meeting, Irving Room
12:00 pm - 2:00 pm Texas LULAC Youth Luncheon, Fort Worth/Arlington Rooms
1:00 pm - 3:00 pm Master of Ceremonies: Mr. Jose Luis Rodriguez, KLFB Radio
1:00 pm Exhibit Show Closeout, Atrium
2:00 pm - 4:00 pm Registration Closes, Lubbock Plaza Hotel Foyer
4:00 pm - 5:30 pm LULAC/Political Candidates Meeting, Irving Room
7:00 pm - 9:00 pm Tour of Teysha and Llano Estacado Wineries (Bus Rides Available)
LULAC Awards Banquet, Atrium
Co-Sponsored by: Coca-Cola, USA and Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and Standard Sales Company of Lubbock
Master of Ceremonies: Mr. Abner Euresiti, Anchorman, KCBD-TV
9:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. LULAC Dance (Music by Selena Y Los Dinos)
Co-Sponsored by: Coca-Cola, USA and Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and Standard Sales Company of Lubbock

Sunday, June 7, 1992

8:00 am - 9:00 am Pan Dulce y Cafe, Dallas/Irving Rooms
Sponsored by: Lopez Cernosek & Associates
9:00 am - 1:00 pm Business Meeting and Election of 1992-93 State Officers, Dallas/Irving Rooms

" Celebrating 500 Years Of Hispanic Heritage "



Host Councils:
LULAC Council # 281
LULAC Council # 263
LULAC Young Adults



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Lowrey from Page 2

often do we see swashbuckling, heroic Hispanic narco-cops?

How often do we see Hispanic characters of any kind on "Murphy Brown" or "Designing Women"? We don't. These woman producers--white and middle-class--don't recognize the existence of Hispanics of any kind, much less Mexicans and Mexican Americans.

It's a shame they don't, because the single-parent Mexican American women I know aren't rich and famous like the fictional "Murphy Brown" episodes raising the great career mother's child. No, they have their babies and then struggle to raise them without money, without a big house and a yard, without silver spoons. All they have is love.

The single-parent mothers I know aren't fictional. They know that their children would be better off having a father in the house. They know that they would be better off with a man in the house. These are things that the fictional "Murphy Brown" doesn't seem to know.

According to public opinion

curveys, the overwhelming majority of Mexican American women don't believe in divorce and don't believe in abortion.

That's why the producers of "Murphy Brown" and "Designing Women" don't have Mexican American characters. Mexicans, you see,

don't share Hollywood values of illegitimacy, divorce, abortion and social degeneracy.

Hollywood hates those who don't share its values. Dan Quayle doesn't so they attack him. Mexican Americans don't, so they aren't portrayed on the screen. And they don't get film and television work.

Americans want traditional values in their lives, but Hollywood gives us more of "Murphy Brown" and "Designing Women." Someone has to win this struggle on values: Who will it be, the fictional illegitimacies of Hollywood, or real people like you and me?



In 1955, Willie Mays hit 51 home runs for the New York Giants to lead the National League.

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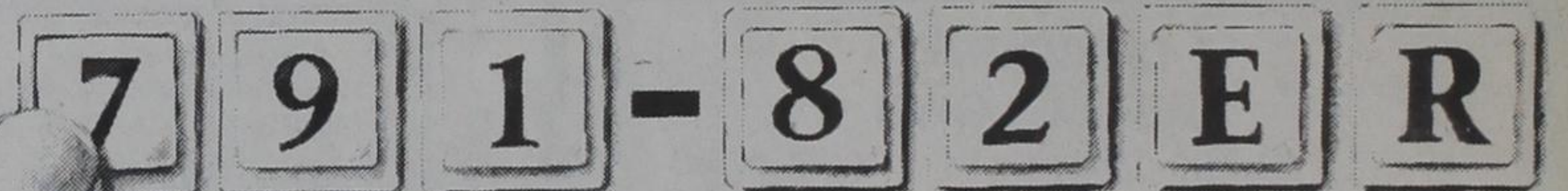
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Call the ER Helpline... we're here to help.



Sometimes you don't know what to do in an emergency, but we do. At the South Park Hospital Emergency Center, we're here to help you with quick, professional attention at our convenient location, Quaker Avenue and South Loop 289. With trained professional staff physicians available 24 hours a day, plus a full range of medical support services, South Park will react quickly to your minor emergency needs.

South Park Emergency Center Features:

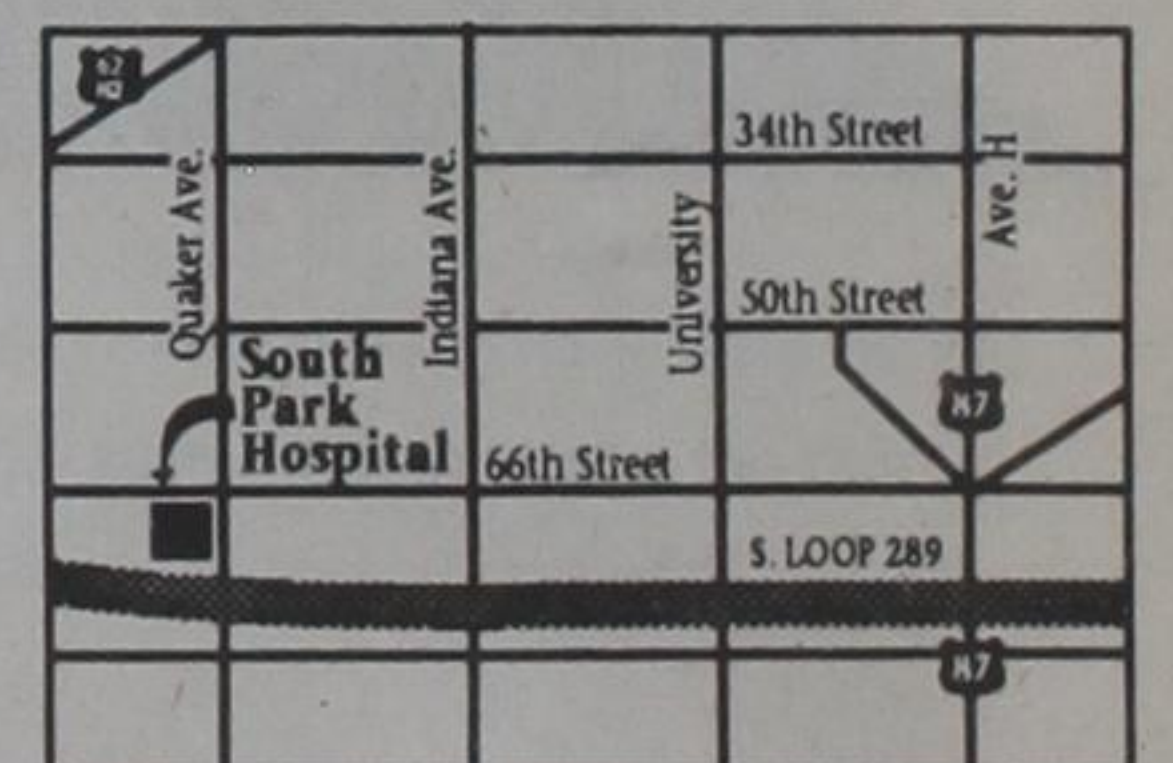
- Prompt service.
- Affordability. We will bill your insurance so you don't have to pay immediately.
- Full range of medical support services
- If you need more advanced treatment, you're at the hospital--where physician specialists are available 24 hours a day.
- Open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Convenient southwest location - Quaker Ave. & S. Loop 289.
- Easily accessible parking.

If you think you have an emergency, but you're not sure, call South Park Hospital Emergency Center's Emergency Helpline at 791-82ER (791-8237.)

If it's an emergency to you, it's an emergency to us.

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ZUAVE

Saturday, June 6, 1992



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DRC-80584

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Lubbock, Texas (806) 763-2133**



Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofía Martínez

Los discípulos quisieron y aprendieron a orar directamente de su Maestro. Un día le dijeron a Jesús: "Maestro, enséñanos a orar". Y Jesús les dijo: "Cuando quieran orar digan así: Padre Nuestro, etc. etc." Así comienza aquella oración que ha sido el modelo que nos ha marcado para siempre el camino que debemos de seguir en nuestra comunicación con Dios.

No se trata, nomas, de sber de memoria el Padre Nuestro y de rezarlo muchas veces al día. Lo mas importante es que cumplamos lo que decimos cuando rezamos el Padre Nuestro: Jesús nos invita a decir el "Padre Nuestro". Porque en la oración nos estamos comunicando con un dios que es Padre; y Padre de todos. Esto nos debe de dejar sentir la confianza con que hemos de orar siempre. Confiamos en Dios porque es nuestro Padre, que siempre esta dispuesto a escuchar a Sus hijos.

Por ser Dios el padre de todos nosotros, debemos de saber que todos nosotros somos hermanos, porque todos somos hijos de Dios. A este Dios Padre le decimos que "Su nombre sea santificado", esto es que Su Plan misericordioso de salvación sea reconocido y aceptado por todos. Y solamente lo podremos reconocer si estamos dispuestos a aceptar Su Salvación que El nos propone, y como El nos la propone. En nuestra oración le pedimos que "venga a nosotros Su Reino", donde tendremos parte desde ahorita hasta la eternidad, pero debemos de ser sinceros y comenzar a vivir en la verdad y en la justicia y en el amor, asi como nos enseña Jesucristo en el Evangelio.

La voluntad de Dios y Sus Planes Salvadores llegaron a realizarse en nosotros, porque nos estamos comprometiendo a cumplirlos al decirle: "Hagase tu voluntad".

Como Dios es Nestro Padre, le pedimos tambien "Nuestro pan de cada día" y, ademas, todo lo

que necesitamos para vivir con dignidad. Por ser hermanos, debemos de pensar en todos los que necesitan pan: lo pobres, los discriminados, y los que no tienen voz para exigir sus derechos y exigir una solución a sus problemas. Al pedir pan. No queremos que llueva pan desde el cielo...pedimos a Dios el alimento que podremos compartir como una señal de que verdaderamente creemos en un Dios que es Padre de todos nosotros.

Jesús nos enseña a pedir perdón "igualito que nosotros perdonamos" a los que nos ofenden. Es decir que "el perdón de Dios" y "nuestro perdón" van siempre unidos. Finalmente, pedimos a Dios que "no nos deje caer en tentación". A esa tentación que tenemos, todos los días, de querer estar viviendo contra Dios. Por no querer usar la oración para que Dios "nos libre del mal" si acaso nosotros no hacemos nada para luchar en contra la tentación.

Debemos de reconocer que somos debiles, y acudir a dios, porque nuestros esfuerzos son humanos, y tambien porque necesitamos fuerza para decirle "No" al diablo; y esa fuerza, no mas, Dios nos la puede dar.

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Position: Special Population Coordinator.

Responsibilities: Provide career guidance and counseling services to Special Population individuals interested in or who are enrolled at Western Texas College. These individuals include the handicapped, educationally and economically disadvantaged, individuals of limited English proficiency, and individuals who participate in programs designed to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping in different careers. The counselor will assist in recruitment activities, vocational assessment, testing, and the placement of Special Population individuals into appropriate occupational training programs. **Qualifications:** Master's degree with certification in counseling preferred. Applicants should possess at least three years experience in vocational counseling and/or work/teaching experience. **Contract:** Full-time, 12-month position federally funded through the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act of 1990. This position is subject to yearly funding availability. **Salary:** College scale. Applications will be accepted until June 22; employment period August 1, 1992- June 30, 1993, provided the federal grant is approved. The position may be renewed annually. **Application:** A letter of application, complete resume, unofficial transcripts of all college course work, and documentation of current certifications should be sent to Ms. Bettie McQueen, Dean of Instruction, Western Texas College, 6200 College Avenue, Snyder, TX 79549. **NO PHONE CALLS, PLEASE.** Applications are accepted and considered without regard to race, color, creed, national origin, sex, age, or handicap.

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CITY OF LUBBOCK

Nurse Practitioner Personal Health Services

Requires: Graduation from an accredited school of nursing and two to three years of public health nursing experience, or related private nursing experience. Possession of a license to practice as a registered nurse in Texas. Bachelor's degree in nursing may be substituted for one year of the required experience. Completion of an accredited training program for nurse practitioners, including classroom training and preceptorship. Prefer: Bachelor's degree in nursing. Certification by the Board of Nurse Examiners for the State of Texas and by the Nurses association of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. (Hours worked: 8:00 am - 4:30 pm Monday thru Wednesday and Friday. Thursday 1-:45 am - 7:15 pm; No week-ends).

SALARY: \$25,376 - \$28,600

Closing Date: 5-05-92

Apply at:

The Personnel Department
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VIETNAM ERA VETERANS...

Did you take ASSOCIATE DEGREE courses? You may be eligible for RETROACTIVE G.I. Bill payments!

You may be entitled to retroactive payment of VA educational benefits if you are a Vietnam era veteran who took courses in an associate degree program any time between January 1, 1982, and December 31, 1984. This is the result of the settlement of a lawsuit called *Pacheco v. VA* (formerly known as *Schunemann v. VA*).

POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE VETERANS
You may be eligible for retroactive payment of VA educational benefits if:

1. You are a Vietnam era veteran, and
2. You did not use all the months of Ch. 34 VA educational benefits to which you were entitled, and
3. You were otherwise eligible for benefits, and
4. You pursued courses in an approved associate degree program predominantly vocational in content, at any time between January 1, 1982, and December 31, 1984.

DEADLINE

Your claim must be received in the Cleveland VA Regional Office no later than **August 20, 1992.**

MAIL YOUR CLAIM TODAY

The Cleveland VA Regional Office will handle all claims. If you believe you are eligible, complete the form below and mail it to the Cleveland VA Regional Office.

MORE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE

If you have questions or need further assistance, you may contact:

- Cleveland VA Regional Office toll-free at 1-800-827-8144, or
- Nat'l Veterans Legal Services Project, ATTN: Pacheco, 2001 S St., NW, Ste. 610, Washington DC 20009.

PACHECO CLAIM LETTER

TO: VA Regional Office, ATTN: 21P, Celebrezze Federal Building, 1240 East 9th St., Cleveland OH 44199

FROM: Name: _____
Address: _____
City, State, ZIP: _____
VA Claim Number: _____ Social Security Number: _____

I wish to claim retroactive payment of VA educational benefits under the *Pacheco* settlement.

date

signature

For your records, you may wish to mail by "certified mail, return receipt requested." Keep a copy of your completed form together with the return receipt.