



EL EDITOR



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Lubbock Beverage Company had its dedication of its new building this past weekend. Present at the ribbon cutting ceremonies were Mayor Bill McAlister, Senator E.L. Short, and Representative Froy Salinas. More than 1000 persons attended the open house and also present was Buford the Bull and Bubba Smith.



Durante la dedicación de el nuevo edificio de la compañía Lubbock Beverage Company se presento tambien un premio por agradecimiento a Chuck Mayers por su contribución a la organización de COMA. Presentes para hacer la presentación estuvieron el pasado presidente Ruben Garcia, el actual presidente Gloria Reyes y Mary Ann Garcia. Los miembros de COMA hicieron la presentación por su actividad como miembro cooperativo de la organización. Mayers fue tambien reconocido en la ultima banquete de COMA que se llevo a cabo en Abril.



The next general membership meeting of COMA has been scheduled for April 13, 1982 and will be held at the Pioneer Natural Gas, Flame Room located at 1500 Broadway. The meeting shall begin promptly at 7:30 p.m.

The program for the meeting will include a presentation by Mr. David Flores, Revenue Officer for the Internal Revenue Service. Mr. Flores will be speaking on "The Collection Process and How it Affects You".

Other topics for discussion will include the Arts Festival and the Hispanic Women's Conference.

El siguiente programa que se llevara a cabo durante esta proxima junta del 13 de Abril contiene informacion sobre el sistema de impuestos (taxes), las obligaciones del comerciante sobre el sueldo de sus empleados, y ademas como eliminar las penas o sea las multas. Le invitamos ha que nos acompañe.

McAlister, Henry Win Elections

Mayor Bill McAlister and Mayor Pro Tem Alan Henry easily won re-election in Saturday's election. Henry topped the Place 1 race with 72.9 percent of the vote, while McAlister drew 80.2 percent.

Meanwhile incumbent M.J. "Bud" Aderton will face a runoff against W.B. "Dub" Rushing for Place 3.

Aderton received 39.2 percent of the vote and Rushing received 29.5 percent. The runoff election will be held Tuesday, April 27.

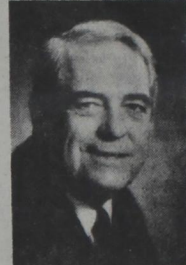
In the Municipal Court Judge race for Place 1, James Bearden, a retired attorney for the Veteran's Administration outpolled Don Vandiver first assistant city attorney.

In school board balloting, incumbent Monte Haise and Gary Boren emerged victorious.

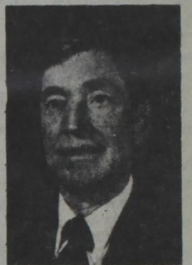
Haise won the Place 7 seat beating three other candidates. Rev. Roy Jones finished the race with 3,589 votes. Jones and Dan Seale were the closest behind Haise in the race.

Jones said he was not surprised that he finished well and says he will continue to seek a position on the board.

"Run-off Challengers - April 27th"



M. J. "Bud" Aderton



W. B. "Dub" Rushing

EL EDITOR

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Administration's Enterprise Zone Proposal



Left to right: Norman B. Ture, Under Secretary of the Treasury; Senator John Heinz (R-Penna.); Senator Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.); Samuel R. Pierce, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Representative Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.); Representative Robert Garcia (D-N.Y.) and Vice President Bush.

The Administration proposes the creation of an Enterprise Zone program, which would be an experimental, freemarket initiative for dealing with economic distress in inner cities and rural towns. Its objectives are twofold:

To create jobs in the nation's depressed urban areas and rural towns, particularly jobs for disadvantaged workers.

To redevelop and revitalize the geographic zone areas themselves.

Concepts. The underlying concept of Enterprise Zones is to create a free-market environment in depressed areas through relief from taxes, regulations and other government burdens, privatization of some city services and involvement of private, neighborhood organizations. Because the program is based on the concept of removing government burdens rather than providing government subsidies, it should involve no appropriations, at least at the Federal level.

The removal of these burdens will create and expand economic opportunity within the zones, allowing private-sector firms and entrepreneurs to create jobs and expand economic activity within these areas. This would be similar to the free trade zones established in other parts of the world, such as Hong Kong, which have been quite successful in stimulating the development of poor areas.

The program is intended primarily to stimulate new economic activity within the zones that would not otherwise have occurred at all, anywhere, rather than to encourage existing outside activity to relocate into the zones. In addition, the intent behind the program is not to stimulate a particular kind of business, but rather to let the market decide what activities should take place in the zones. While the Federal tax incentives are skewed towards labor-intensive businesses and jobs for disadvantaged workers, the

program generally is meant to include a relatively balanced set of incentives for a broad range of economic activities and businesses.

Program Structure. The Federal legislation would establish what areas would be eligible to be declared Enterprise Zones based on criteria concerning poverty, unemployment and other indicators of distress. But this would not be an entitlement program, and, consequently, eligible areas would not automatically become Enterprise Zones. Rather, and eligible area would first have to be nominated by the local government, followed by confirming nomination by the State government, or nominated by the State government, followed by confirming State and local governments would then have to apply to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for Federal designation. In general, any jurisdiction satisfying minimum population requirements which is eligible under the UDAG program would be eligible for State and local nomination if it met the distress criteria.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development would then evaluate the zone nomination on a competitive basis. The primary criteria for choosing which proposed zones will receive Federal designation will be the quality and strength of the incentives to be contributed by the State and local government.

A maximum of 25 zones would be approved in each of the first three years of the program. Each zone would last for the period chosen by the designating State and local government, with a maximum of 20 years on the Federal participation, plus a four-year phaseout of that participation. The Department of Housing and Urban Development would be the agency administering the program.

Reagan Remarks On Proposal

The President: In my January 26th State of the Union Address, I indicated that a new effort would be made to revitalize decaying areas that had been left out of America's economic mainstream.

Enterprise zones offer a bold new means of invigorating economically crippled communities, and improving the life of some of our most disadvantaged citizens.

In keeping with our firm belief in the principals government at the grass-roots level, the legislation I am proposing today maximizes the options of the state and local governments.

The people who live in these oppressively poor areas have been offered too many broken promises in the past. We promise no miracles but we do believe change for the better is possible. The legislation we proposed is designed to determine if the enterprise zone concept will indeed work.

Clearly, decades of spending programs have done little more than subsidize the status quo and make wards of the government out of citizens who would rather have a job than a handout. It's time for us to find out if two of the most dynamic and constructive forces known to man - free enterprise and the profit motive can be brought to play where government bureaucracy and social programs have failed.

Mexico Al Estilo De Estados Unidos

Por José Antonio Burciaga

María Solís ganó el primer lugar en un concurso internacional de canto en Yamaha, Japon. Esto no habría resultado una gran noticia, con la excepción de que María Solís, que representaba a México, cantó su canción en inglés. Esto ha causado una pequeña conmoción en su patria. También plantea un asunto al que tiene que enfrentarse ahora nuestro vecino de habla hispana: La influencia que este país ejerce sobre el pueblo de México.

La nacionalización de los intereses petroleros estadounidenses, efectuada por México en 1938, señaló su ubicación terminante contra los capitalistas extranjeros en suelo mexicano. Este fervor nacionalista se extendió al idioma y a la cultura.

Pero últimamente México ha llegado a estar cada vez más "americanizado". Se considera elegante utilizar palabras inglesas en las conversaciones en español, del modo que algunas personas usan el francés en las conversaciones en inglés. Esto se hace evidente en los programas de televisión con participación de la tele-audiencia, las "novelas de jabón" y las películas mexicanas. Sus estaciones de radio transmiten estruendosamente las tonadas estadounidenses populares de moda, y John Travolta ha hecho furor desde su primera película, "Grease".

La televisión ha tenido al mismo tiempo un efecto negativo y otro positivo en una nación cuya clase pobre recibe poca o ninguna instrucción. El efecto positivo ha sido que México ha podido establecer la televisión nacional intructiva en los pueblos más aislados. El efecto negativo ha sido que la cadena televisora Spanish

International Network (SIN) llega a los mismos pueblos - y sus anuncios, novelas de jabón y programas de noticias están llenos de mexicanos rubios y de piel clara.

Mientras que los chicanos de esta nación pugnan para conservar su idioma, cultura, danzas tradicionales y música, un buen número de jóvenes de México bailan al son de cualquier música entre "punk rock" y "disco".

La influencia de los Estados Unidos sobre la cultura popular de México puede verse también en las calles de las principales ciudades de México. Mujeres mexicanas bonitas y delgadas llevan pantalones de estilos modernos y tacones altos. Los hombres usan trajes de tres piezas y pantalones apretados. Las tiendas por departamentos, los centros comerciales, los super-mercados y las farmacias modernas le hacen olvidar a uno está en México.

Aunque hay todavía una clase pobre muy crecida, la riqueza cada vez mayor y la clase media floreciente de México han hecho que esto suceda.

El nacionalismo que hizo de México un país muy orgulloso, distante y aislado vienes desapareciendo con rapidez. Yo crecí en El Paso, Tejas, oyendo canciones mexicanas por radio con pocos anuncios. Recuerdo los lemas tales como "México para los mexicanos" y "Compre en México".

Entonces se era o bien "mejicano 100%" o "pocho", chicano de padres mexicanos. Nuestros familiares mexicanos nos amonestaban por mezclar el inglés y el español, así como por otros "americanismo" como el creer en Santa Claus.

Ahora que han cambiado las posiciones, los mexicanos deben aprender a enfrentarse, casi

instantáneamente, con los cambios a que el pueblo estadounidense ha tenido dificultad para hacer frente de modo gradual. La contaminación del ambiente es un problema grave. ¿Qué se hace con las latas de aluminio, las botellas, los plásticos y las envolturas? No puedo olvidar una bella playa de Mazatlán que se había convertido en un vertedero a la orilla del mar.

No hace mucho, México era una sociedad de poco desperdicio. Todo se reciclaba y se volvía a utilizar.

Sin embargo, la juventud mexicana ha recibido las impresiones más profundas. En la mayor parte de las culturas indígenas e hispanas, la adolescencia nunca existió. A los 15 años, las niñas se convertían en mujeres y los niños en hombres. No hubo nunca un período de transición. Era una transformación de la noche a la mañana. Cuando cumplí los 15 años, mis padres me dijeron: "Ahora eres un hombre."

El nuevo adolescente mexicano experimenta ahora ese espacio de tiempo sin preocupaciones sociales que son inherentes a las responsabilidades de la edad adulta. Quizás si esto aliviará el grave desempleo y los matrimonios tempranos en México.

A medida que México sigue creciendo y prosperando, veremos de qué modo le afecta la influencia tecnológica y cultural de los Estados Unidos. (Algunos le llaman imperialismo cultural.)

¿Derivarán sus pobres algún beneficio de su nueva prosperidad? Al propio tiempo que México adopta cada vez un número mayor de los atavios de los Estados Unidos, espero que reflexione también acerca de nuestros errores.

Editorial

Después de las últimas elecciones se comprobó sin dudas una cosa. Que se necesita dividir el pueblo en varias partes para que nuestro pueblo pueda elegir a sus propios candidatos. Aun que los candidatos chicanos ganaron mas del 80% en algunos de las cajillas de nuestro barrios., no lograron ganar las cajillas al lado oeste y sur de la ciudad.

Algunas personas quisas culpen a los candidatos por la derrota, setiene que admitir y realizar que nunca en la historia se ha electos un chicano para un puesto de la ciudad donde toda la ciudad vota por el candidatos. Han corrido candidatos de todo aspecto de vida — profesionales, trabajadores, mpszinoz, mujeres, jovenes y negociantes. Hemos tenido gente desde abogados a damas de casa que se han postulado para puestos electorales. Y nunca han ganado.

¿Que se puede hacer? Por varios años se ha propuesto que se establezca un sistema de elegir consejales de diferentes partes de la ciudad, o sea que cada consejal sea requerido vivir en la vecindad que representa y que sea electo por las personas que vaya representar.

Los actuales padres de la ciudad dicen que no es necesario que ellos pueden representar toda la ciudad. ¿Pero que tantas veces nos han ignorado nuestras necesidades nomas para complacer a el otro lado del pueblo? ¿Que tantas veces nos dicen una cosa y salen con otra?

La verdad es que las necesidades de nuestra gente—los residentes de "este lado del pueblo" nunca se van a realizar si este sistema de elegir nuestro representantes sigue. Se necesita un nuevo sistema y ojala que se realice para poner alto a la falta de representación de nuestra gente y la gente pobre de "este lado del pueblo."

LULAC News

LULAC District elections were held last Saturday. The new officers, willing and we believe able, were eager to accept their awesome responsibilities. The new officers are: Chevo Moralez for Director; Able Cavarrubios for Deputy Director; Roy Ortiz for Youth Director.

We wish them success in their prospective endeavors, knowing that with the help of LULAC they will forge ahead to make the Organization stronger.

Currently the membership in the Organization exceed seventy members in Lubbock. The Directors are aiming at much more than one hundred by next year.

Realizing the power in numbers, the new Officers are aiming at more than a dozen new councils. This has already been mapped, partly funded and contacts are being made. Emphasis is on youth, hoping to have a new youth council for every new adult council.

Other goals are to keep good working relations with other organizations, helping to promote extertions which will benefit the Mexican-American and other Hispanic persons. To work with the Southwest Voter Registration group locally and in other communities. To work with all churches anywhere on the South Plains. And, of course, to work in all areas mandated by the Constitution of LULAC and HOPE, including education in all facets of our society. These are tall orders.

It may be well to review the Philosophy Aims and Purposes of LULAC.

"We believe in the democratic principle of individual political and religious freedom, the right of equality of social and economic opportunity, and in the cooperative struggle toward the development of an American Society wherein the cultural resources, integrity and dignity of every individual and group constitute basic assets of the American way of Life."

"We believe education is the foundation for the cultural growth and development of this nation and that we are obligated to promote, protect and assure the right of our

Enterprise Zones: Three Views

Enterprise zones as a solution to America's inner city woes will soon be the subject of much debate in Congress, now that the Reagan Administration has added its proposal for consideration, along with the Urban Jobs and Enterprise Zone Act cosponsored by

Representatives Robert Garcia (D., N.Y.) and Jack Kemp (R., N.Y.). Here are the views of three experts: Congressman Garcia, in favor of sociologist Dr. Gregory Squires, opposed; and civil rights leader Dr. Antonio Stevens Arroyo, who views its impact on inner city Hispanics.

Enterprise Zones Equate To Urban Jobs

By Congressman Robert Garcia (D., South Bronx)

Why is a committed liberal Democrat like me cosponsoring the Urban Jobs and Enterprise Zone Act, a bill endorsed in principal by conservative Republicans? I hear the question a lot.

I am sponsoring this bill because it is neither liberal nor conservative — but is overwhelmingly pragmatic in its approach to the problems facing our central cities.

The unemployment rate in most of America's inner cities is depressingly high. Nationally, the unemployment rate is 8.8 percent. In the South Bronx area of New York — the area I represent — it's probably triple that. Back in 1980, we came up with an estimate, a conservative one, of 25 percent. That certainly helped trigger my resolve to devise special programs to bring fresh opportunity and hope to our inner city communities.

Today, 13 percent of the U.S. population is considered to be living in poverty. The figure for New York City in 1980 was 18 percent. In my home district of South Bronx it was 29.3 percent.

Those awful numbers caused me to join forces with my colleague Jack Kemp (R., Buffalo, N.Y.) on a pragmatic approach which we both believe will help considerably in easing the dismay felt by America's inner city residents. Working together, we developed the Urban Jobs and Enterprise Zone Act of 1981. (H.R. 3824)

Now, President Reagan has submitted his urban enterprise zone plan to Congress, too. I've endorsed it in principle, also. Both his and our proposals are being studied by House and Senate subcommittees at this moment.

The Kemp-Garcia Urban Jobs and Enterprise Zone Act embraces three major concepts: job creation, lower income assistance, and commercial revitalization.

Briefly, this is how it will work: Areas which have a high degree of poverty and unemployment — up to 25 such areas each year — will be selected as possible enterprise zones. To become eligible to receive

enterprise zone designation, governments and businesses at those local levels will need to prepare and offer coordinated economic development packages.

Once an area is designated as an enterprise zone, various tax incentives will be offered there to encourage new businesses to grow in urban areas, to provide jobs to their residents, and to create more housing directed primarily for lower income people.

Among incentives will be tax credits for workers, a 50 percent reduction of business taxes, elimination of the capital gains tax, an investment tax credit for lower income housing, and easier accounting measures for the small businessperson. The President's bill differs in the number and percentage of tax breaks.

Enterprise zone programs aren't "giveaway" programs for business, nor are they based upon discredited "trickle-down" or "supply-side" economic theory. To guarantee job creation directly, by bill requires, as a condition for receiving tax breaks, that businesses hire a substantial portion of their workers from among the poor and unemployed who live in these communities.

The enterprise zone bill is not an attempt to remove government protections and responsibilities from inner cities. It is not an attempt to destroy laws that lead to greater worker safety or to bust the trade unions. Nor is it part of a movement to deregulate American society.

In the past, we have developed and implemented programs to alleviate poverty and reverse the downward trend associated with urban areas. I am the first to recognize how necessary these programs are.

Obviously, they have not done the job completely.

That is why — if our inner cities are to meet the promise which their residents know they possess — passage of the Urban Jobs and Enterprise Zone Act is so vital.

(Representative Robert Garcia represents New York's 21st Congressional District. He also chairs the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.)

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Enterprise Zones: Trojan Horse For Trickle-Up Economics

By Dr. Gregory Squires

Look who's boarding the enterprise zone bandwagon. Politicians of every stripe praise the concept. Community leaders are scrambling to get their neighborhoods included so they may benefit from the impending federal largesse. Business eagerly awaits this public effort so it can reduce its costs.

But there are some critics, too. They contend that enterprise zones represent, at best, a poor substitute for dismantled aid programs, a quick-fix gimmick, an invitation for sweatshops.

The fundamental flaw I see in the enterprise zone concept: it relies precisely on those forces which caused our economic miseries to be their salvation.

The basic assumption underlying enterprise zones and supply-side theory generally is that with additional financial incentives (or cost reductions through tax breaks and deregulation), business will increase job-productin, economically stimulating investment activity. Stripped of its economic jargon, this approach portends a massive shifting of costs from the private to the public sector, and from those most able to pay to those least able to pay.

We have had a host of such programs in recent years, with little economic growth to show for it. In 1975 alone — by one count — more than 400 incentive programs were offered by state and city governments. But the recipients of this aid have not been generating new jobs. Research by Ralph Nader and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's David Birch shows that while over two-thirds of the tax-free financing in the past two decades has gone to corporations employing 5,000 or more people, more than two-thirds of all new jobs have been created by firms with fewer than 20 employees.

Such incentives frequently subsidize business activity which would have occurred anyway. When Columbus, Ohio, attracted a hydraulic pump manufacturer from West Germany with a tax abatement, a local copiteler operating without

nothing wrong with White Anglo Saxon Protestants (WASPS) if you like them better than any other kind of human being. And that's where the rub is...It seems to be the fact, if you listen long enough to all the speeches (Radio, TV, Streetcorner etc.) that nobody knows how to run this place but the same group of people who elect each other year after year. (And that's a ...of a way to run a railroad. this is getting boring and if we can't have a decent setup like "electing our representatives by District instead of all running at Large" we might as well stay at home next time around. This was not an election, this was a popularity contest and it reminds of some advise my grandmother once

Ten cuidado con profetas falsos y politicos mentirosos. Ten más cuidado con "líderes" que se aprovechan de ti. Esta clase de personas las hay donde quiera. Los hay aquí en Lubbock. ¿Y quien son ellos o ellas?... Solo tu puedes buscarlos y descubrirlos. Hay algunos que proclaman unidad pero cuando un gabacho les hace buen gesto, se voltean y ofrecen las...tu ya sabes que.

Unos de ellos se prestan como amigos tuyos pero hacen lo que hacen, y como los buitres bajan para desgarrarte. hacen lo que hacen, representando ser sus amigos, pero no se unen contigo para ayudar en realidad a la raza. Son personas de conveniencia. Te ayudan superficialmente pero acaban por ayudarse ellos mismos. ¿No lo crees?... ¡Fíjate bien!... Muchos son como los platanos-muy acafetados por fuera y gueros por dentro y un tanto resbalosos.

Se aprovechan de tus fiestas y tus funciones. Comen y beben gratis. Se aprovechan de tu buena voluntad para sacarte dinero y saben que te hacen buéy. Estos carnales son líderes falsos. Solo te queda que tu los descubras.

¿A que se debe esta filosofía? A que en las últimas elecciones estos "líderes no solamente optaron" por votar por gabachos (es su derecho sagrado) pero cuchillaron a otros a que hicieran lo mismo. ... ¡Es esto señal de la unidad de raza?

Ciertamente estos "líderes" tienen, o chueco el cerebro, o chueca la boca, o mienten, o te hacen tonto, o como saben ellos, lo hacen por revancha, por disgustos, o por ambición y aprovecha - miento personal.

Y el ideal de "unidad" es golpeado. La "unidad" más lejana que nunca, debido a estos líderes, la reconocen los gabachos, y los gabachos se ríen, se burlan y se aprovechan.

Si, la palabra "unidad" bota como pelota de ping-pong para luego terminar mayugada y hasta rompida.

Nuestros padres se han de revolcar y han de llorar en sus tumbas despues de haber trabajado tanto y ahora ver que hay "líderes" que mienten y se aprovechan de nuestra pobre, y a veces ignorante, gente.

¿Cuándo cambiaremos? Pues que nuestros hijos sean mas listos e inteligente que nosotros.

Mientras tanto correrá más raza para posición política y ciegos de nuestros "líderes" tratarán de tumbarlos. ¿Porque?... ¿envidia?... ¿rencor?... o francamente ¿estupidez?

Con esos "líderes" y ciertos gabachos que salieron elijidos... ¿quién necesita enemigos?

Lo siento chavos, si la chaqueta te queda - ¡encímatela!

Bidal... perdistes otra batalla, gracias a algunos de esos "líderes", pero no has perdido la guerra. Portate bien.



"Our City Election" OR "Business As Usual"

By Geraldo Alondra

Well, it's all over except for the Monday Morning Quarterbacks explaining: why and how and that they could have told us so, (in advance). Naturally there is still a Runoff to come, but does that make any difference? I really do not think so! One way or another we will have two years of all While, all Anglo Saxon (Whatever that stands for...) all Protestant City Rule and I guess that's the way the majority of the citizens in Lubbock West-Texas wants it and the heck with the minority people who might not be so happy... (Why did they not elect "one of their own"?)

Have you heard that broken record before? Well, there is really

gave me, she said, "If you can not comfortable to buy a used car from like them better than that should help you to make up your mind.

If I sound like a sore loser it's simply because I lost and I am sore! Thanks for letting me cry on your shoulder....

Enterprise Zones: A New Burden For Hispanics

By Dr. Antonio M. Stevens Arroyo

The Hispanic people of the United States face a more difficult task of survival in the current economic squeeze than most Americans. Besides keeping up with inflation, soaring energy costs, layoffs, and budget cuts, most Hispanics must also leap the hurdles placed by racial discrimination and prejudice. Often viewed as "not genuine Americans" because of loyalty to the Spanish language and culture, Hispanics are all too often confronted with a second-class citizenship that complicates and already bad situation.

It is surprising, therefore, to discover that urban enterprise zones are being suggested as remedies for Hispanics in the inner cities. The enterprise zone legislation now before Congress constitutes the surrender of one's right for a short-term advantage. It can be compared to the exchange of the biblical bierthright for a bowl of porridge.

The trade-offs are too great and too risky for Hispanics.

Congressman Robert Garcia, whose district includes the disaster area of the South Bronx in New York City, where Puerto Ricans are heavily concentrated, has worked hard to add protective measures to the Kemp-Garcia's Urban Jobs and Enterprise Zone Act, making it more attractive than the pro-business formula originally suggested by Republican Jack Kemp, or the proposal just submitted by President Reagan.

But no amount of tinkering can make a bad program a good one. Like the Kemp-Roth Tax Bill, the enterprise zone proposals are meant to help the rich. Hispanics should beware of Republican promises to make impossible dreams come true.

My reasons for opposing the zone proposals:

1. The Zones depend on the trickle-down theory of capitalism which always favors the well-to-do.

Since the early 1950s, the U.S. possession of Puerto Rico has had its equivalent of the zones called Fomento. The result? The biggest profits in the hemisphere for U.S. corporation over a 30-year period, and an economic dependence for Puerto Rico greater than the import-export imbalance of 30 years has shown in Puerto Rico, the trickle-down theory has not benefited the majority of Puerto Ricans. If economic health is to be measured by self-reliance and a work ethic, then adoption of the zones is equivalent to an injection of lethal cancer into the lifeblood of the Hispanic community in the United States.

4. The Zones justify the Reaganite abandonment of the working poor.

If an enterprise zone bill is passed, the Reaganites can justify the elimination of programs which help the working poor and middle class ends meet. By claiming the zones will "turn private enterprise loose", the federal government will have an excuse to allow the wealthy urban gentry to shove aside Hispanics and other people who do not wish to live in the suburbs. The zones will presented as a way to eliminate poverty from the city, when in fact their real purpose is to eliminate the poor.

Surely the cities of the United States need revitalization. The proponents of enterprise zones are correct in asserting the need for radical action. But the proposals go in the wrong direction. We will not eliminate poverty by putting a hex on equality of opportunity and a just wage scale. We must look for solutions that empower people to freely shape their own destiny in even-handed cooperation with all others.

(Dr. Antonio M. Stevens Arroyo is Professor of Puerto Rican Studies at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y. He also serves as vice chairman of the New York Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.)

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1. The Zones will help outsiders more than the people who live in the districts.

The present legislation, thanks to the hard work of Democrats like Bob Garcia, places quotas upon the hiring of workers form within the zones. But 40 percent of the jobs are too few. The majority of the benefits will go to outsiders. Given the oft-repeated hostility of the Reaganites to quotas that favor minorities, it is not certain that the president will tolerate any final degislation that protects the rights of Hispanics. If ownership, management, and skilled jobs go to Anglo-whites, how will the Hispanic place at the bottom of the social totem pole be altered by this legislation?

2. The Zones destroy worker protection standards.

The profit motive is considered the basis for the zones. But from where do these profits come? From low, non-union wages, often below the national minimum, and from relaxed enforcement of safety and pollution protections. But aren't better wages and working conditions supposed to be the difference between poor countries in Latin America and the United States? The zones offer a way to perpetuate pockets of poverty just like those in the poorest of Latin American countries.

3. The Zones destroy the trickle-down theory of capitalism which always favors the well-to-do.

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If an enterprise zone bill is passed, the Reaganites can justify the elimination of programs which help the working poor and middle class ends meet. By claiming the zones will "turn private enterprise loose", the federal government will have an excuse to allow the wealthy urban gentry to shove aside Hispanics and other people who do not wish to live in the suburbs. The zones will presented as a way to eliminate poverty from the city, when in fact their real purpose is to eliminate the poor.

Surely the cities of the United States need revitalization. The proponents of enterprise zones are correct in asserting the need for radical action. But the proposals go in the wrong direction. We will not eliminate poverty by putting a hex on equality of opportunity and a just wage scale. We must look for solutions that empower people to freely shape their own destiny in even-handed cooperation with all others.

(Dr. Antonio M. Stevens Arroyo is Professor of Puerto Rican Studies at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y. He also serves as vice chairman of the New York Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.)

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Por Sofia T. Martínez

Un Rayito De Luz

En la Semana Santa hemos estado recordando y celebrando nuestra Redención, nuestros corazones se han vuelto llenos de agradecimiento y de esperanza hacia Nuestro Buen Padre Dios. Sabemos que si morimos con Cristo también con El Resucitaremos, porque El murió y resucitó para que los que creemos en El, tengamos vida eterna.

Para los cristianos católicos la Semana Santa no es solamente el recuerdo de la muerte del Señor Jesús, Salvador Nuestro, sino que es también la alegría de saber que en aquel día jueves en que el Señor Cenó con sus Apóstoles los consagró para que ellos también realizaran el Gran Milagro de la Eucaristía, el mas grande Sacramento de amor, la presencia Misteriosa pero Real del Señor Jesús en el pan y en el vino convertidos en su Cuerpo y en su Sangre. (Mt. 26, 26-28; Mc. 14, 22-25; Lc. 22, 19-20; I. Cor. 2, 23-26).

Es así como el Señor Jesús selló la Nueva Alianza, el Nuevo Contrato de amistad entre Dios y la humanidad, prometiéndonos estar siempre con nosotros hasta que el mundo se acaba. (Mt. 28, 20). Jesucristo es desde entonces el Nuevo Sacrificio, el Olocausto Perfecto y Perpetuo. El es el Verdadero Cordero de Dios que quita el pecado del mundo. (Jn. 1, 29). Los Sacerdotes, desde los Apóstoles hasta estos tiempos ya no ofrecen a Dios Sacrificios de animales, sino el Sacrificio Único y Agradable al Padre Celestial, porque El es al mismo tiempo Sacerdote y Víctima. Por eso para el pueblo católico la Semana Santa no sólo es el Sacrificio de Dios hecho Hombre, muerto y resucitado, sino que es también la Celebración del Gran amor del Padre que nos dio un Sacrificio y un Sacerdocio y una Señal de Amor Perpetuo en la Sagrada Comunión.

Primera Gran Manifestación De Indocumentados En L.A.

Más de 5,000 inmigrantes hispanos, trabajadores indocumentados en los Estados Unidos, retornaron a Ronald Reagan: "echanos de aquí, si te atreves".

Eran la punta del iceberg de la inmigración "ilegal" hispana, estimada en un mínimo de ocho millones y un máximo de 13 millones de personas.

Los inmigrantes salieron de las alcantarillas de la ilegalidad y se lanzaron por el centro de Los Angeles en manifestación, en la primera muestra de fuerza y unidad que logran desde los míticos años 60 y primeros 70.

La manifestación estaba convocada por una coalición de pequeños grupos de indocumentados en su mayoría de origen mexicano.

En los últimos meses las autoridades del Departamento de Inmigración Norteamericano habían realizado innumerables redadas en centros de trabajo para detener y deportar indocumentados.

La mayoría trabaja para empresarios que les pagan hasta tres veces menos que a un obrero norteamericano que realiza la misma función, en el supuesto de que un norteamericano quiera hacerla.

Débiles y desunidos, hasta hoy eran presa fácil de "la migra", como le llaman al Departamento de Inmigración.

Pero el día de hoy puede haber marcado un cambio raical de actitudes, antes medrosas, ahora retadoras.

Y el nacimiento de líderes de los que quizás se hablará en los próximos años mundo adelante como algún día ocurrió con el sindicalista campesino César Chávez.

Los nuevos líderes se formaron a la sombra de Humberto Corona, un sesentón que desde 1936 incansablemente prestende que los indocumentados salgan a la luz del día con fuerza y orgullo a plantear sus reivindicaciones.

En los años 60 y primeros 70 surgieron los grupos chicanos, formados por ciudadanos norteamericanos de cultura hispana que se veían segregados por la mayoría anglosajona. Sus reivindicaciones, pese a un origen racial similar, eran básicamente distintas a las de los indocumentados. Si los chicanos formaban un grupo oprimido, los indocumentados lo eran mucho más. Y no tenían una nacionalidad norteamericana que agitar. Estaban abandonados por su país de origen,

eran marginales en la lucha chicana y estaban desamparados y asustados ante las autoridades.

Hoberto Corona —ligeras melenas blancas de poeta, rostro de luchador, dirigente de uno de los sindicatos más reivindicativos dentro de la "AFL-CIO"— consiguió que unas nuevas generaciones de abogados y sacerdotes hispanos se le unieran.

Fruto del trabajo común —más de una treintena de organizaciones— fue esta primera manifestación pacífica por el centro de Los Angeles.

Era la gran ocasión para "la migra": la inmensa mayoría de los manifestantes era "deportable". Pero los temidos agentes no aparecieron y dos automóviles policiales abrieron paso a los indocumentados.

Los centenares de pancartas mostraban más desesperación que orgullo. Pero en el mitin que concluyó la acción, en las escalinatas del ayuntamiento de la ciudad, fue lo contrario.

En la marcha, un niño nacido aquí de padres indocumentados y por tanto, norteamericano, portaba una pancarta: "Reagan, no deportes a mis padres".

Otro decía: "Reagan: si a usted le gustan los mariachis ¿qué tiene contra los mexicanos?"

La gente, como cuando la "Revolución de los Claveles" portuguesa, gritaba "El pueblo unido, jamás será vencido".

Habia una gran unidad y sentido de lo que se pedía. Hubo un momento en que se unieron a los manifestantes unos miembros de ultrazquierdista "Partido Laboral del Progreso", marxista-leninista. El servicio de orden les ordenó abandonar inmediatamente la manifestación.

Pese a que mayoría era mexicana, había indocumentados también de países centroamericanos, en especial de El Salvador.

Y como Ronald Reagan ha sido definido "enemigo común" de los hispanos, representantes del "Comité de Lucha Salvadoreño", que condena por igual las repatriaciones que la intervención estadounidense en su país, hicieron llamamientos contra la política presidencial. Victor Manuel Blanco dijo hablar en nombre de 15,000 salvadoreños miembros del comité. Y ya con su nombre en los medios de comunicación, "será muy difícil que se me deporte".

Esta primera gran manifestación de indocumentados, por otra parte, encontró el apoyo chicano, de indios norteamericanos —muchas de sus

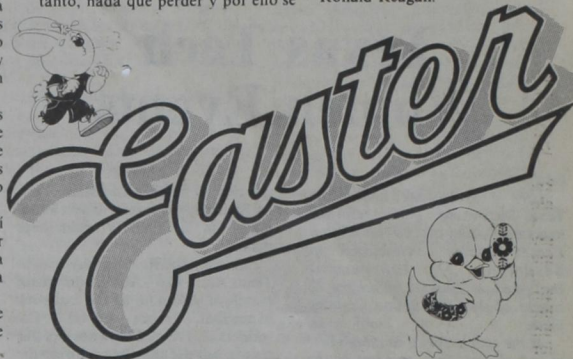
tribus aún hablan español—, de sindicalistas anglosajones, de iglesias —la más comprometida esta vez fue la católica—.

Y por el entusiasmo de la gente, un poco medrosa al principio, orgullosa luego entre tanta masa, es de pensar —como asegura Humberto Corona que ocurrirá— que está naciendo un movimiento que puede convulsionar la política inmigratoria y laboral de este país.

Son trabajadores, muchos con décadas aquí, en una situación casi desesperada. Lo peor que puede ocurrirles, la deportación en masa, es lo que aseguran estaba ocurriendo en los últimos meses. No tienen, por tanto, nada que perder y por ello se

atreven a reatr al poder ejecutivo del país. Una pancarta decía: "Ronald Reagan: sin nuestro trabajo no eres nadie". Los indocumentados, en efecto, son fundamentales en la economía de los estados del suroeste. No quieren más deportaciones, selectivas o masivas. El abogado Juan Rodríguez, en nombre de un gabinete de especialistas en inmigración, aseguró que cada expulsión tendría el valor de la expulsión de todos. Y que ahora comenzaba la actuación fuera de las alcantarillas, a la luz pública, en el centro de las calles...

El guante del reto está lanzado. Lo que no se sabe aún es cómo lo tomará Ronald Reagan.



El Sr. y Sra. Alfonso y Maria Gatica recientemente celebraron 40 años de casados. Ellos son originalmente de Cristal y tiene en el condado de Lubbock desde hace 17 años. Fueron casados en la Iglesia Sta. Maria en Cristal. Ahora tienen 9 hijos. El viernes se llevara a cabo una misa en su honor y el domingo se llevara a cabo una recepción en su honor en la casa de los recién casados empesando a la 1 de la tarde.

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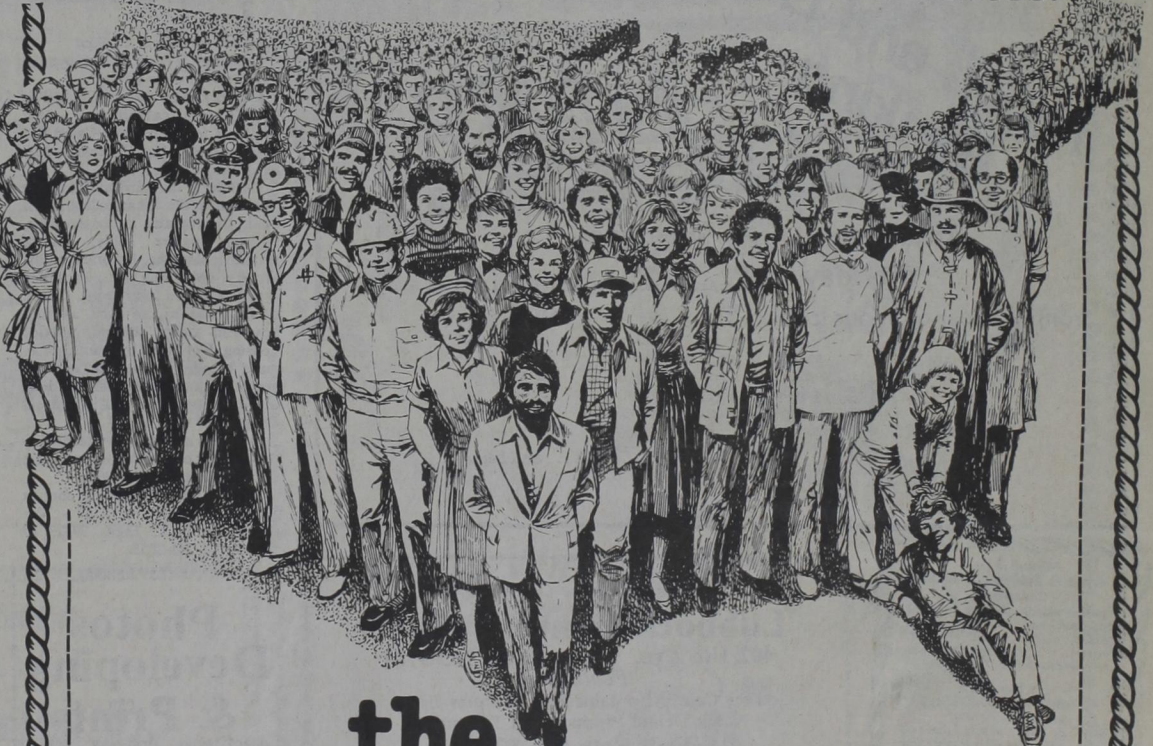
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Sports Spotlight

By Olga Rlojas
Sports Editor

Texas Tech Women Events

Golf
After a three-week break, the Texas Tech women golfers returned to action Sunday at the Fifth Annual Lamar Ladies Invitational in Beaumont. The tournament continued on Tuesday on the par 72 course of the Wild Wood Country Club.

At the conclusion of Sunday's first round, Texas Tech was last in the team standings with a total of 339. Leading the 11-team field is last year's winner Texas Christian with 299, followed by Southern Methodist with 306, Texas A&M with 310, Lamar with 311 and Louisiana State with 312. The remaining team scores include Oklahoma - 316, Texas - 317, North Texas State - 329, Temple Junior College - 329, and Houston Baptist - 333.

Individually for Tech, Robin Wohltman turned in the best round of the day with a 78. Mary DeLong, one of the tournament favorites, managed an 82 while Linda Peoples carded an 88 and Colleen Crump shot a 91.

Tennis
After a successful road trip to Oklahoma over the weekend, the Texas Tech women's tennis team

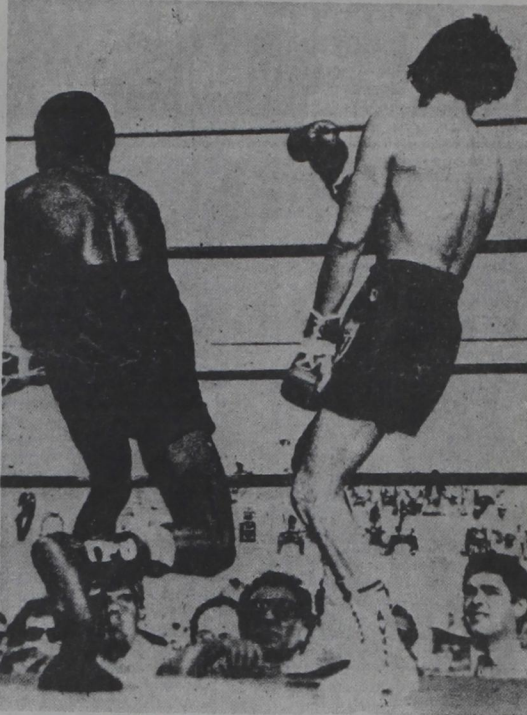
traveled to Abilene Christian. Then on Saturday the team will host Texas A&M in a TAIAW conference match.

Saturday the Raiders play host to Texas A&M in a TAIAW conference match at 9:00 a.m. at the Lubbock Municipal Tennis Center. The Raiders and Aggies have not met this season but did play twice during the 1980-81. The Aggies came out on top 5-4 and 6-3.

Tech Coach Mickey Bowes feels the match will be a tough one. "It will be a fairly close match. We're a better team this year, but so are they," said Bowes.

In TAIAW play this season, Tech has a 3-6 record while A&M has a 2-4 slate. The Aggies are 8-13 overall in dual matches this spring.

In the number one spot, Tech's Pam Booras will likely go up against Amy Closs from Portland, OR or Lilianna Fernandez of Colombia, S.A. Fernandez, a junior, was the Colombian National Singles Champion and the South American National CHampion before coming to College Station. IN the Doubles events, Tech's number one team will be paired against Maylyn Hooten and Pam Hill who both return from



TAMPICO, MEXICO (FOTO UPI) La derecha de Prudencio Cardona entra de lleno al mentón de Antonio Avelar para noquearlo en 1 asalto y coronarse campeón.

last year's team.

The Raiders upped their dual match record to 31-16 after five dual matches last week. The netters recorded wins over New Mexico Military, 4-2, Midland College, 5-2, Oklahoma City University, 7-2, Oral Roberts, 9-0 and Tulsa University, 6-3. Tech is now 15-11 in spring play.

Track & Field
The Texas Tech women's track and field team will host the seventh annual Texas Tech Invitational set for Saturday, April 10 at the R.P. "Bob" Fuller Track and Field Stadium on the Tech campus.

The Raider women will be defending their first place title of a year ago when events begin at 11:00 a.m. Tech has been the winning team in the last two meets.

Some of the Tech's toughest competition will come from members of the Angelo State and Abilene Christian team as they

placed second and third, respectively, in last year's meet.

Tech's All-American long jumper, Sharon Moultrie, will make her last appearance in Lubbock as a Raider as she is a senior this year. In last year's meet, she jumped to a first place win in the long jump with a leap of 19'5 1/4" which was good enough to establish a new meet record.

Other teams that will be at the meet will be Eastern New Mexico State and Ranger Junior College, who participated in last year's meet. Wayland Baptist and West Texas State complete the seven team field.

As a team, Tech finished last year's meet with 159 points, followed by ASU with 151, ACU with 125, Ranger JC with 31, Cal State-LA with 29 and ENMU with 16. Individuals established eight new meet records in the 1981 meet.

Admission to Saturday's meet is \$2 for adults and \$1 for students.

Chacón Gana Combate Tras Tragedia

Los últimos días han sido para el ex-campeón mundial de boxeo, Bobby Chacón, como una historia legendaria y medieval: La mujer del guerrero, que amenazaba con suicidarse se éste volvía a los campos de batalla, cumplió su promesa y se mató.

Lleno de dolor, fue a vengarse del enemigo y, olvidándose de que estaba en la decadencia, destrozó en tres asaltos al prometedor Juan Salvador Ugalde, un boxeador que en circunstancias normales debería ganar.

Bobby Chacón estaba en la decadencia a sus 31 años de edad, y a ocho de distancia de sus mejores tiempos, cuando logró el enorme y brillante cinturón - que campeón mundial de los pesos Pluma.

El título duró en su poder alrededor de un año. Luego lo perdió y fue salvajemente golpeado por boxeadores como Rubén Olivares y Alexis Arguello.

De ganar 165,000 dólares en un combate con Olivares, había caído a los 6,000 que le pagaron por la pelea contra Juan Salvador Ugalde.

Bobby Chacón fue al gimnasio, a la vez que Valorie escribía una carta

de despedida y, cuidadosamente cargaba sobre el lecho de ambos un rifle.

Mientras golpeaba una pesada bolsa de entrenamiento unos kilómetros más allá, en casa del boxeador, sonaba un tiro en la sien de Valorie se abría una brecha de 22 milímetros de calibre.

El lloró también, pero lleno de rabia y seguramente de inconsciencia se juró que ahora más que nunca, y en honor a Valori, tendría que volver a ser campeón Mundial.

En tres asaltos destrozó al prometedor Ugalde, daba golpes como una máquina, pero también los recibía. No se defendía, sólo atacaba.

El público aplaudía, admirado y deslumbrado, al boxeador cuya desgracia le había hecho fuerte. Pero, objetivamente Bobby Chacón nunca será lo que fue. Ha recibido muchos golpes a lo largo de su vida y ya no responde a ellos como antes. Ni siquiera ante el suicidio de su mujer aunque la prensa de aquí le alabe reaccionó adecuadamente: lo hizo como un viejo soldado desesperado que no quiere reconocer que su tiempo ya pasó.

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Sports Spotlight

By Olga Rojas
Sports Editor

El Rey Y Su Corte

Hispanic Culture Is Taking A Bum And Bloody Rab

By Roberto E. Barragán

As the United States press attempts to deal with the unfolding crisis in Central America, its scant experience and often insensitive feel for Hispanic urgencies is frequently revealed in its coverage and analysis. A recent sampling of statements in the Washington Post may provide some examples of cultural snobbism, if not implicit racism, encountered in newspapers across the country.

On March 1, Stephen Rosenfeld, a member of the Post's editorial board who frequently writes on Latin American subjects, claims that the United States' role in El Salvador is "pushing uphill against the culture."

On March 6, Post correspondent Christopher Dickey asserts in a news analysis on Page 1 that Salvadoran soldiers are "Trained by their traditions, their culture, and some of their officers to use brute force as a solution to any threat, or in some cases to satisfy any whim..."

The reality of the situation is much more complex. The militaries of Central America — culturally no different from their victims — are basically reacting with the only possible style available to them in the context of the prevailing socio-economic system.

To infer that Latin American cultures are inherently blood-soaked is not only ignorant of history, but also soft on sociology and the grim diplomatic and economic realities forced upon Latin America by more powerful nations abroad. These misinterpretations affect not only the prospects — if not the lives — of tens of millions of Latin Americans, but those of 20 million Latinos here at home as well.

The media of this country have immense power to influence inter-American policy. Their use of that power, suggests Arnold Torres, national executive director of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), is determined by an unexamined perception of Latin America. He sees the perception consisting of "backwardness, underdevelopment, overpopulation, illiteracy. Everything emanates from that foundation..."

The prevailing cause for the

recurrent crises in El Salvador, Guatemala, and a number of other Latin American nations is the extreme economic disparity between the controlling minority and the powerless majority.

Under right-wing oligarchic control, the Salvadoran government has few mechanisms for peaceful resolution of domestic disputes. Conflict and chaos are natural results when demands for social justice are made upon the recalcitrant political elite.

To attribute innate animality to the Latin American culture — as Dickey has done — is to identify those characteristics with the victims rather than the oppressors. It is to say that "brute force" is the product of the people themselves rather than a skill acquired from those who stand behind the victimizers. In much of the 20th century, that role has been played by the United States.

Patterns of behavior are taught. Violence is taught. Brutality and killing are taught. The United States is teaching the arts of repression and brutal counterinsurgency to Salvadorans at Fort Bragg. The Special Forces and CIA personnel in Central American countries, especially El Salvador, are teaching officers and their men the methods to deal with a rebellious population.

In reality, our country is one of the world's greatest teachers and practitioners in methods of societal control. Its client armies are major resisters of peaceful change.

Dickey adds that Salvadoran soldiers "are attempting to adapt virtually overnight to... Anglo-Saxon values as alien to most as tea and crumpets..."

Both writers suggest that the problem is one of clashing cultures. They seem to want us to believe in the intrinsic benevolent nature of

United States' intervention. It's ironic that past inequities perpetuated — if not created — by the United States have now produced a burst of suppressed passion that threatens both the U.S. hold of Central America and the continued existence of its favored military regimes. Guatemala, Nicaragua,

Chile, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, El Salvador — those countries in economic or political turmoil today all have suffered numerous instances of United States' direct and/or indirect intervention, sometimes covert, sometimes quite public.

Some say that news coverage of Latin America, particularly its revolutionary struggles, has improved vastly. The reality is that the U.S. press still treats Latin American people abroad as racially inferior and those within as a permanently immigrant society.

Until the press views all Latinos, both in this country and to the south, within an historical context acknowledging oppression, it will portray them as cultural aberrants with subsonic mentalities which could be improved only if they would not be so Hispanic.

(Roberto E. Barragán, of Huntington Beach, Calif., is junior at Princeton University and a research associate with the Council on Hemispheric Affairs.)
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Cortos Deportes

Desde Monterrey nos informan que la venta de boletos para toda la temporada va viento en popa y a toda vela, se nos asegura que en un juego de exhibición del equipo se reunieron más de setiemil fanáticos en el parque que salieron, dicho sea de paso, muy complacidos con el equipo que ha logrado juntar el licenciado Tetro Cisneros, que ha substituido al querido amigo licenciado González Castillo a quien tendremos por acá por Houston para la inauguración del base ball grande en el Astrodome.

Al Oliver, actualmente con 35 años de edad, quiere una extensión de su contrato con los Rangers por varios años. Actualmente él tiene un contrato por 320 mil anuales hasta el 85. En otras palabras, él quiere asegurar su porvenir al llegar a los 39 años y por lo que se piensa que pueda rendir por lo que gana aunque tenga que salir al campo en muletas. Eddie Robindos declaró que tratará de ubicarlo en otro equipo cosa que vemos muy difícil dadas las pretensiones de Oliver.

El indiscutible campeón de la categoría Welter, Ray Sugar Leonard, defenderá su título para el próximo mes de mayo el día 14 para ser más exactos, su oponente lo será Roger Stafford de 27 años de edad y la pelea tendrá lugar en Buffalo, New York. Leonard subirá al ring con un récord de 31 triunfos con una sola derrota que, en nuestra opinión fue innecesaria. Su oponente exhibe un récord de 19-2-1.

El basquetbolista colegial, Ralph

Sampson, fue seleccionado segundo año consecutivo como jugador colegial del año, ello no nos sorprende puesto que el hombre es de los buenos, lo que si ha de llamar la atención a los lectores es que este buen chico tiene una estatura de siete pies cuatro pulgadas. Con esa estatura no hay dificultades en ser el mejor, pues para hacer una canasta no tiene más que elevar los brazos y en el rebote, ni hablar, no hay quien le pueda disputar un balón.

Juan Marichal el indiscutible gran serpentinero de los Gigantes, tuvo unas declaraciones que se nos antojan un poco extemporáneas, manifestó que si no era elegido este año al 'hall de la fama' aunque lo fuera a posteriori no aceptaría la nominación, alegó que él superó en juegos ganados a más de 30 de los lanzadores que actualmente entre 42 han sido ya seleccionados. No olvidé el ilustre dominicano que hay también muchos valores grandes que aún están esperando su oportunidad.

El futuro de James Rodney Richard sigue siendo incierto, su velocidad no es la misma y su control deja mucho que desear aparte de que en estos últimos días ha estado fuera de acción. Si las cosas siguen como van este año será otra vez un turista más en el equipo de los Astros.

No es una predicción, es una advertencia, vigilen de cerca al equipo de los Bravos de Atlanta, luce muy mejorado y seguramente va a dar que hacer, otro que luce muy bien son los Rangers de Texas.

En el año 1946, Eddie Feigner, un joven energetico quien se habia destacado por su brazo fuerte como lanzador de bola suave antes de la guerra donde sirvió a su patria en los Marines, estaba ya de regreso en su pueblo natal y empeño deportivo.

Habia algo que Feigner Tenia; una incalculable confianza en sí mismo y sobre todo, en su habilidad de lanzar la bola suave a su antojo; confirmaza y control. Siempre que alguien le ponía algun réto a este joven intrepido, inmediatamente lo tomaba.

Un año, mediante un juego primaveral de inicios de temporada, Feigner y una novena local, jugaron contra un equipo de Pendleton, Oregon. El partido de Eddie, salió ganando por una cifra sobresaliente, pero se discutió el valor de sus habilidades como lanzador. Esto, disgusto mucho al "Rey", a punto que les contestó al equipo derrotado: "los réto a jugar una partida y usaré solo 3 hombres de mi equipo: al catcher, shot stop y primera base. Entre yo y mi catcher podríamos jugarlos solos, pero sé muy bien que no quedaríamos sin jugadores cuando ustedes no dejaron tomar las bases caminando."

Debido a que todas las canchas de Beisból estaban ocupadas en esos primeros dias de la temporada y no habia ningun sitio desocupado en el cuál se pudiera practicar, estos cuatro hombres pidieron permiso de utilizar la cancha de la prisión del estado de Washington. Su petición les fué concedida. Así fué como se estableció el equipo de 4 jugadores. Esa misma semana, se les otorgó el nombre de "El Rey y su Corte" a ese equipo.

Una semana mas tarde, se reunieron mas de 400 aficionados para presenciar el juego de los cuatro, contra una novena de jugadores. En siete entradas, Feigner "Tiró" una partida perfecta, echando fuera a 19 bateadores. Una bola fué a dar con el short stop y otra cayó en manos del primera base. El juego quedó en 7-0, a favor de los cuatro.

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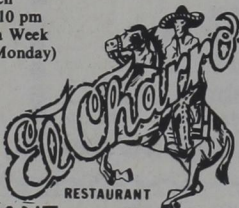
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How To Build A Boat In Cuba

By Roberto Valero

When I arrived in exile from Cuba in May of 1980, I thought that all had been said, that the atrocities I left behind were widely known. But now I recognize that little has been written about the Cuban reality.

At Georgetown University, where I study and teach, young Latin American students are still reluctant to believe me. A young lady from Venezuela tells me, "I do not accept that it is possible to live in the scarcity that you describe." A young man from Nicaragua asks why, if things were as bad as I relate them, "more people do not leave on boats. The United States is very close."

I understand their questions now. Living in a strict dictatorship is living in another world. If you have not experienced it, you will have great difficulty believing it exists.

But, believe me, to get the wood to build a boat, to obtain a compass, binoculars, or enough gasoline and food for a sea trip are heroic feats in themselves.

If the police find you in possession of a compass, they will want to know who gave it to you, when, and what you plan to use it for. You will end up minus the compass and minus sunlight, too—as prison will be your destination.

No individual can buy a boat. The only ones who own boats are those communists whom the regime trusts, and even some of them do not return from their night fishing. Boats are rented only on narrow-mounted rivers, and even then, no later than 6 p.m. At night, they are guarded.

Fishermen must have identification cards. To get them, they must

have an earned credential either from the Cuban Communist Party or the Communist Youth Union. Fishermen must sign a book on departure. They will be told what time to return. Their boats are searched to make certain they are carrying no extra food or gasoline. Every dawn, planes patrol the sea. To "earn" a credential, you must denounce a lot of people.

Without boats to escape, most people must build their own. So how do you build a boat or raft? First you must find a good, secret place, because guards patrol every inch of the shores with trained dogs. How about wood? Screws or nails? Tubes or ropes? You cannot get any of these materials in Cuba. Life preservers are sold once a year, and we risk our lives to buy them. Army patrols search all cars on coastal highways, and if they find such objects as wood, knives, ropes, etc., you must explain why you have them in your possession. If you are discovered with an oar, you can be arrested.

Underwater fishing equipment is not sold, either, but my brother, Hugo, got his "frog legs", snorkel and mask, and built his own fishing spear. He was in the compulsory military service. One day he disappeared. Later, we heard him saluting us through "the most Cuban radio station", WQBA in Miami. The secret police, who also listen to WQBA arrived quickly at our home, conducted a thorough search, questioned everybody, and seized some equipment that Hugo did not take with him. If he had been caught, he would have been executed or sentenced to a long prison term.

Of those who attempt to flee, more

are killed or arrested than reach their destination.

It is dangerous to flee toward Haiti or Jamaica due to the windward passage that Mother Nature placed there. Setting out for the Grand Cayman would be madness because of the distance and the small size of the country. Yucatan is out of sight because of the Gulf Current and the fear that Mexico will return you to Cuba. To enter Guantánamo Naval Base is practically impossible. The land and sea are mined. Troops are everywhere.

There is no alternative but to crash that marvelous "highway" that runs to Miami. After 10 years of secret meetings with friends, endless runs, swimming practices, that is my conclusion.

I was only 6 years old when I saw my family crying because my uncles and my cousin had left in a small boat. I could not understand it well. When I was 12, a neighbor named Soriano, only a little older than I was, was killed trying to flee. My brother fled in another boat in July of 1979. In August of the same year, an artist friend of mine, Efraim Hernández, left from Matanzas and was not heard from again.

I cannot tell you much more. I have been crying since I was 12, as if Soriano and I were playing again, pretending to be "cops and robbers."

Now we are not pretending when we say that Cuba is a nation of ghosts and that the former robbers are now the policemen, and that in this condition they have ruined forever the dreams of our childhood.

The world must judge the "magnanimity" of the contemporary emperor who rules over a people who are terrorized, imprisoned, executed and drowned.

(Writer/poet Roberto Valero, 3 years old when Castro took power in Cuba in 1959, was expelled from the University of Havana in February 1980 for his "anti-Marxist ideas". He was among those who entered the Peruvian Embassy there and fled from the port of Mariel to Florida in the summer of 1980.) Hispanic Link, Inc. Copyright 1982.

Hance Forms Farm Crisis Group



Hands speaks out for farmers -- U.S. Rep. Kent Hance, D-Texas, answers media questions after announcing the formation of the Farm Crisis Group. Pictured with Hance are, from left to right, U.S. Reps. Don Albosta, D-Mich., Glenn English, D-Oklahoma, Hance, Ed Jones, D-Tenn., Berkley Bedell, D-Iowa, Byron Dorgan, D-N. Dakota, and Charles Stenholm, D-Texas.

U.S. Rep. Kent Hance, D-Texas, used National Agriculture Day to announce the formation of the Farm Crisis Group to focus attention on the crucial situation facing America's farmers.

Twelve House Democrats joined Hance to call on the Reagan Administration to take immediate steps to help alleviate the financial hardship facing American farmers.

"The American farmer is not experiencing a recession, he's experiencing a depression," said Hance during a press conference at the House Agriculture Committee hearing room. "The current Farm Bill is a proven failure the way the President and Agriculture Secretary John Block are administering the programs. There are measures the White House and the Agriculture Secretary can take to alleviate the problem, but they won't."

Hance also noted that President Reagan's first year in office marked the only year in history that farm prices fell for 12 consecutive months.

"The farm parity ratio," added Hance, "is at its lowest level since the worst months of the Great Depression, and at a time when interest rates hover at record levels."

The President should convene a White House Conference on Agriculture," said Hance. "Both the Chairmen of the House and Senate Agriculture Committees have written the President and asked him to hold such a conference, but their letters have gone unanswered."

"A White House Conference would do two things: focus the attention of the nation on the real problems we face in agriculture today, and secondly, would allow us to bring the finest minds in the country together to discuss the problems and come up with some solid solutions to get us out of this drastic depression."

"I realize the automobile industry, savings and loans, and other areas are in bad shape also," continued Hance. "But agriculture has been in bad shape for the last 4-5 years and

conditions have to improve or we are going to lose an awful lot of farmers."

Hance said the President has not addressed the farm situation, "because they represent only about 3 percent of the population and it is not politically feasible for him to tackle the problem."

The Farm Crisis Group will continue to press the White House for action, said Hance, and will make proposals to the Administration and to Congress within the next three weeks. "We have to act fast," he said. "Our farmers are running out of time."

Joining Hance on the Farm Crisis Group were 12 House Democrats: Texas Charles Stenholm, Marvin Leath, and Jack Hightower, Ed Jones of Tennessee, Glenn English of Oklahoma, Dan Glickman of Kansas, Leon Panetta of California, Don Albosta of Michigan, Byron Dorgan of North Dakota, Tom Daschle of South Dakota, and Iowans Berkley Bedell and Tom Harkin.

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