

Mexico Se Viste Con El Color De La Pasión y Muerte de Jesús

Manuel Magaña Contreras
La capital se viste paulatinamente de morado, color que representa no sólo la muerte de Cristo en el Monte Calvario, sino también el concepto de vida con proyecciones de Eternidad. Los viacrucis de viernes Santo se multiplicarán en esta semana, en las 16 delegaciones políticas del Distrito Federal.

En los poblados campesinos de Milpa Alta, en las estribaciones de los asentamientos irregulares de la zona del Ajusco, en las colonias de la zona de Cuauhtémoc, delegación Gustavo A. Madero, junto a la Serranía de Guadalupe, en Cuajimalpa, Peñón de los Baños, los poblados rurales circundantes de la zona lacustre de Xochimilco, entre otros, un hombre cargará la cruz en recuerdo de la vida, pasión y muerte de Jesús, el mesías.

De tal suerte, que el viacrucis que se realizará en Iztapalapa, si bien es el de mayor renombre y asistencia -sus



organizadores hablan de dos millones de espectadores-, ya no es el único y en colonias donde reside la más rancia aristocracia capitalina, como en La Roma, la Procesión del Silencio congregará incontables números de feligreses que debidamente recuerdan la pasión y muerte del Cristo. En Iztapalapa, el color

morado de las túnicas de los nazarenos se transmitirán al mundo, mediante los canales televisivos, los que, en transmisiones internacionales, difundirán la fe del mexicano en estos tiempos adversos, en lo espiritual y lo material.

Las autoridades eclesiásticas de la Villa de Guadalupe comentan que en estos tiem-

pos de crisis y graves apremios económicos, el pueblo se acerca más a la práctica de su fe sencilla, como la del campesino.

En San Salvador Cuauhtémoc, San Antonio Tecmitla, San Pedro Oztotepec, San Lorenzo Xicomulco, los lugares han preparado el viacrucis con gran fervor. En todos los casos, las autoridades delegacionales tienen instrucciones de otorgar todo su apoyo para la manifestación de la religiosidad de un pueblo que conserva sus tradiciones, al paso de los siglos.

En la Catedral Metropolitana, las autoridades eclesiásticas informan a la feligresía que en esta Semana Santa, los 33 templos virreyales existentes en el Centro Histórico, tendrán sus puertas abiertas durante el transcurso del día y parte de la noche, para que los parroquianos puedan asistir a las ceremonias de Semana Santa que año con año concluían con la quema de

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News Briefs

Losing Ground on Teen Smoking

A new study from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention finds 43% of the nation's high school students use tobacco, and the number is steadily rising, Associated Press reports. The 1997 figures show that smoking by black students, once a success story for their low rate of cigarette use, has almost doubled.

"We're losing ground in the battle to protect our children," said Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala.

Legislation that would force tobacco companies to pay \$506 billion over 25 years and curb their marketing practices was approved Wednesday by the Senate Commerce Committee. The legislation also calls for fining companies billions of dollars if teen smoking rates do not fall significantly.

Teens tobacco use is an important public health issue because studies show more than 80% of smokers become addicted before they turn 18.

The last time the CDC counted teen-age smokers was in 1995, when 34.8% of the nation's high school students had smoked in the previous month. Last year, that number rose to 36.4% of students; 16.7% were heavy smokers.

The 1997 Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the first time counted both cigarette smokers and teens who use cigars or smokeless tobacco. The report found 48.2% of all teen-age boys and 36% of all girls use some form of tobacco. The highest rate of tobacco use was seen among white teen-age boys, at 51.5%.

The report also found black students' smoking rates increasing faster than any other group. Just 12.6% of black high school students smoked cigarettes in 1991. Last year, 22.7% did. Smoking doubled among black males, from 14% in 1991 to 28% last year. Smoking increased by 54% among black females, from 11.3% in 1991 to 17.4% last year.

Black teen smoking rates still are the nation's lowest -- 34% of Hispanic students smoke and 40% of whites do. But the rapid increases are a cause of growing concern in black communities. Internal RJR documents released in February included marketing studies of black teens.

White teens also had the highest total use of all forms of tobacco, at 46.8%. Almost 37% of Hispanic teens use some form of tobacco, followed by 29.4% of black teens.

In contrast to the teen numbers, the percentage of U.S. adults who smoke has held steady at 25% in recent years after large drops since the 1970s.

A CDC official said early results suggest affordability, a key element of the congressional tobacco deal, is one reason for increased tobacco use by teens. The industry cut the prices of premium brands, including those preferred by teens, by 20% in 1994; price increases haven't kept pace with inflation since.

Congress' leading anti-tobacco bill, by Senator John McCain (R-AZ) would raise cigarette prices by \$1.10 a pack by 2003 in an effort to cut teen smoking.

Clinton Begins Town Meetings on Social Security

4/7/98--AP-- Opening a national dialogue on the future of Social Security, President Clinton says he is seeking a bipartisan road map to prevent the system from being overrun by the largest wave of retirees in history.

Clinton flew to Kansas City, Mo. to convene the first of four town meetings aimed at airing all sides of the Social Security debate.

The president put Social Security's fate on the table during his State of the Union address in January, saying that when Congress and the administration ponder what to do with the projected budget surplus they should be guided by four simple words: "Save Social Security first."

White House spokesman Mike McCurry said Monday that the Kansas City forum would include representatives from both major political parties and "from groups that have sometimes taken contrary positions on the future of Social Security."

If nothing is done, Social Security could be overwhelmed fairly early in the new century by the retirement of the post World War II baby boomers, the largest generation in America's history. Current predictions are that without changes, the system will run short of cash by 2029.

A plan endorsed by many congressional Republicans and some moderate Democrats is to divert at least some Social Security taxes into a privately managed savings system in which workers themselves would invest the money deducted from their wages.

But Clinton administration officials say such a radical change may not be needed. They say Social Security's future also could be assured by adjusting tax rates and benefit levels and by delaying the retirement age. An Associated Press poll late last month indicates most Americans like the private savings approach in theory, but not necessarily in practice.

Eighty percent said they would favor letting workers shift some of their Social Security tax payments into private accounts. But when asked if they would like to invest their own Social Security money in stocks and mutual funds, 53 percent said no, it would be too risky.

Gap in Black-White Breast Cancer Deaths

The Associated Press reports research on why the breast cancer death rate is higher among black women than among whites suggests unequal access to health care is only part of the explanation.

A study conducted at military hospitals, where supposedly everybody has the same access to treatment, found disparity in the breast-cancer death rates for black and white women was much less than it is among women in the general population. But black women with breast cancer were still more likely to die than white women with the disease. The study was published in Wednesday's issue of the journal Cancer.

Researchers have long recognized black women's higher death rate from breast cancer and have speculated that the factors could include not only inadequate access to health care, but also genetics, diet, culture and lifestyle differences, such as use of alcohol and tobacco. Dr. Barbara Wojcik, the lead researcher on the study, said that the income, living conditions and education levels for women in a military setting are roughly equal.

Researchers at the Army Medical Department Center and School at Fort Sam Houston found the five-year mortality rate for black women was 24.77%, compared with 18.08% for white women. Among women in general, the mortality rate for black women was 34.2% compared with 18.4% for white women. Researchers now are analyzing the use of mammograms and other factors that could have contributed to the disparity.

Dr. George Alexander of the National Cancer Institute said that biological considerations must be looked at to explain the disparity. Dr. Harold Freeman, director of surgery at New York's Harlem Hospital Center and chair of the President's Cancer Panel, said it's possible the black women did not receive the same treatment as white women.

Freeman said researchers should ask whether there are cultural and psychological differences that would lead white and black women to seek medical help at different times, in addition to looking at whether breast cancer is biologically different between the races.

Drug May Prevent Breast Cancer

A new study shows that a drug used for years to treat breast cancer patients also may prevent the disease from occurring, The Philadelphia Inquirer reports.

The National Cancer Institute, a federal agency that coordinates the nation's cancer programs, said its six-year study was the first ever to show that a drug can reduce the incidence of breast cancer.

The study showed that the drug tamoxifen cut cancer rates by nearly half among women who were considered at risk of getting the disease.

The institute recently mailed letters announcing the breakthrough to the 13,000 women in the United States and Canada who participated in the study, the newspaper reported.

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EL EDITOR

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

Vol. XXI No. 28 Week of April 9 to April 15, 1998 Lubbock, Texas

Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers

Where Does Brown Fit In President Clinton Black/White Debate

by **Elbert Garcia**
Despite making up almost 10% of the nation's population, Latinos are very often left out of national stories, discussions, and public opinion polls. It's a trend that AFL-

Comentarios de Bidal

by **Bidal Agüero**

So what about the issues? Or are there any? Lubbock Mayor and City Council District 1 race seems to be



ignoring the fact that people should be informed about what really matters when it comes to electing or voting for a representative. First I saw an article in The Southwest Digest about Mikel Ward being accused of saying that she agreed with David Duke. Mikel said she was misquoted and as I sat here Wednesday night stories of Councilman Hernandez owing a bank loan and Frank Gutierrez getting arrested for menial violations topped the local news. Of course I expected the normal phone calls right after 10:30 to ask me if I had seen the news and what I thought about what they were saying.

"What is going on?" my friend asked.

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"You know, the news. They say Victor owes money, Frank has been in jail. Are they trying to say that our leaders are crooks. Are they trying to make people take sides and split the community?"

"Do you think they're crooks?"

"Heck no. Victor seems as honest as a Baptist minister, times are tough. Everybody owes money. And Frank has only experienced what most of us usually been through as we were growing up."

"So how is this going to affect your vote?" I asked.

"Well no one is telling us what each of the candidates stand for. What they plan to do for better conditions in our community. Some of my friend are saying they're going to go fishing," he replied.

"How is that going to help anything?"

"Well I don't know but what else can my friend and I do?"

Good question.

***Pico de Gallo**

Now you can hear my Comentarios on Telemundo 46 every Saturday at 11:30 on the "Nuestro Pueblo y Su Gente" Program.



Linda Chavez-Thompson

CIO executive Vice President Linda Chavez-Thompson is determined to avoid in her role as an advisory board member of President Clinton's Race Initiative.

"Latinos have to be part of this conversation," she replied.

However, while people associated with the Initiative are very much dedicated to making sure that all of the perspectives are well represented, ultimate responsibility for the Initiative's success does not only lie with staff members but with the rest of America. "Latinos must be at the table and participate as well," Chavez-Thompson said.

Race is a very complex issue, especially for Latinos who have not only a history of being oppressed in this nation, but also a history of prejudice inwards toward their own people based on skin color. Mario Acosta-Vélez, Executive Director of the Latino Civil Rights Commission (LCRC) believes that Latinos need to resolve racial issues within the Hispanic community before sitting down to resolve issues with America.

"I think that before we engage in any dialogue with any other community in Washington D.C. or in the United States, we need to initiate a dialogue ourselves," said Acosta-Vélez.

The Race Initiative: Overview and Purpose

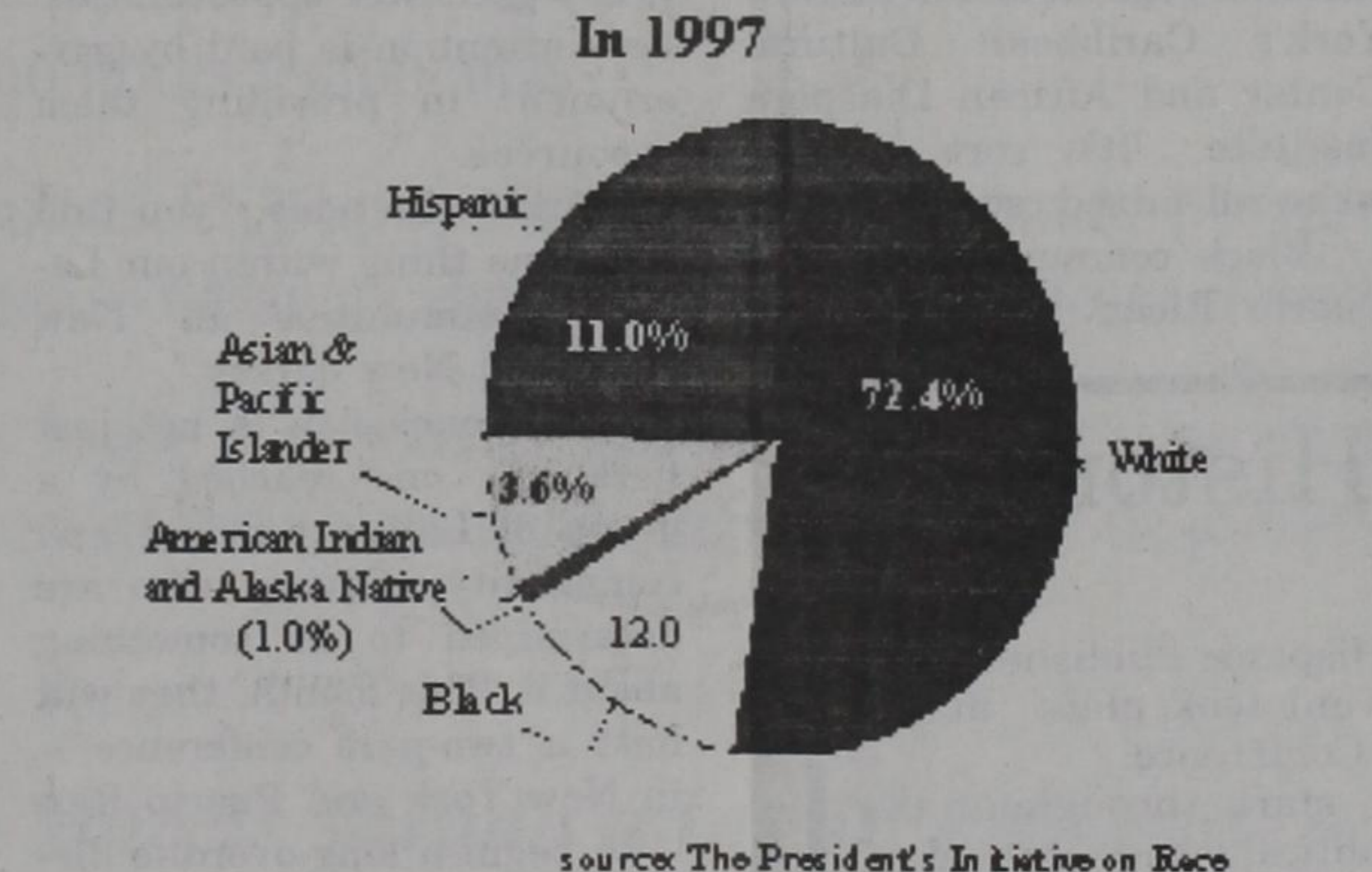
While the President announced the Initiative during commencement exercise at the University of San Diego on June 14, the staff and advisory board were not in place until late August and early September.

Now almost six months lat-

er, Executive Director Judith Winston leads a staff of 30, in addition to the seven members of the Advisory Board.

Ages of those associated with the Initiative range from 24 to 82, coming from not only different ethnic backgrounds, but also different regional backgrounds.

to the dialogue by soliciting work from scholars, policy analysts and experts in various fields relating to race and ethnicity). It is a small staff relative to the huge task at hand, especially considering that the Initiative takes very seriously the goal of not only letting people sit at the table,



source: The President's Initiative on Race

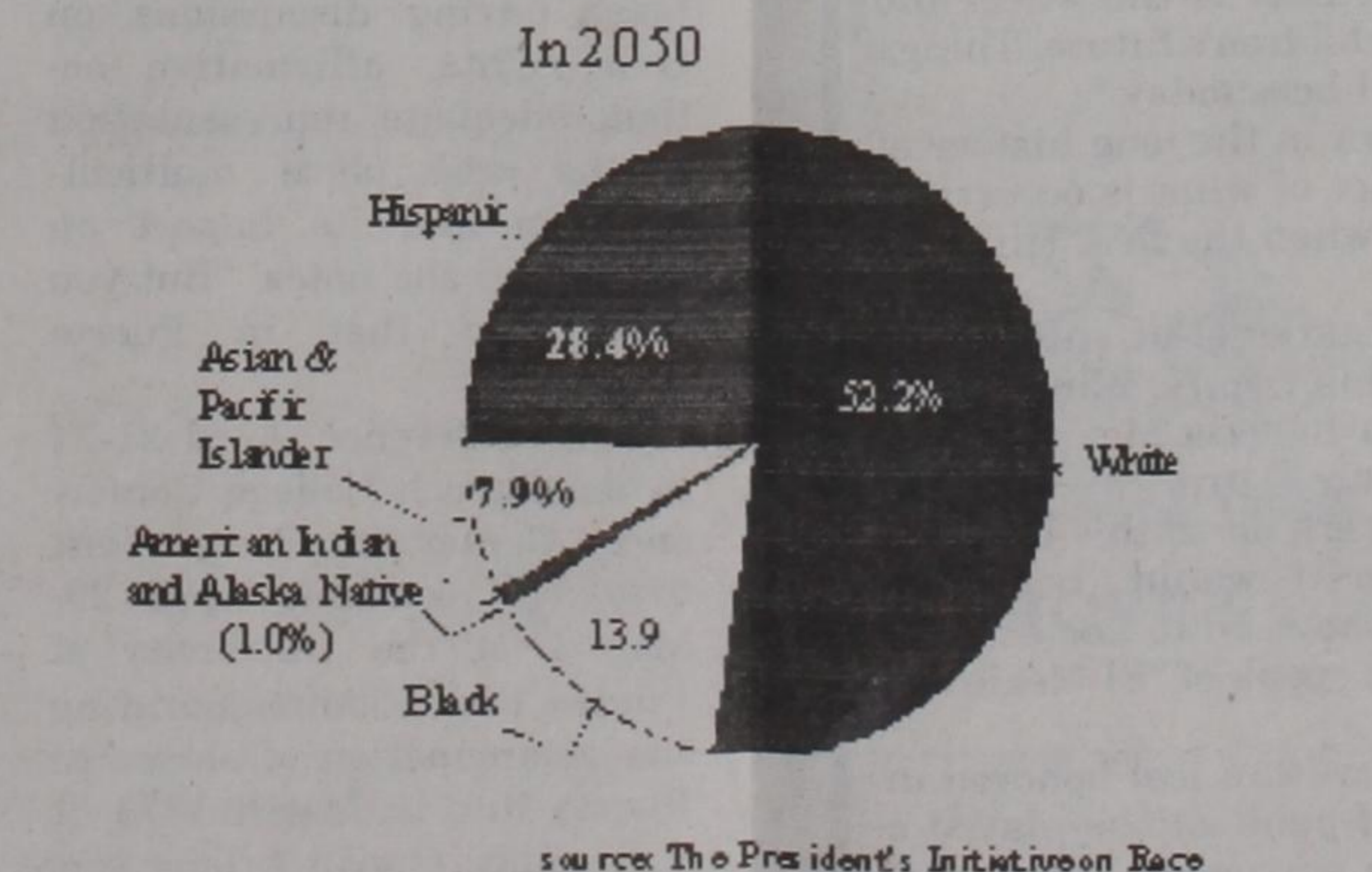
Latinos are well represented in divisions of power, starting with Advisory board member Chavez-Thompson and Deputy Director of Communications Claire Gonzalez. Staff members are located within three divisions of the Initiative: Outreach & Program Development, (which deals with setting up contacts and meetings on the local and grassroots level), Communications (which in addition to the maintenance of the WebPages and a variety of multilingual brochures, also seeks and deals with the press), and Policy Planning and Research, (which provides the academic and statistical facts

but traveling to people and sitting at their table to listen to what they have to say.

"It isn't just a matter of saying that 'oh we have a problem with racism in this country. Let's do something about it.' It's actually to put together programs together. Look at promising practices," Chavez-Thompson says of the Initiative mission.

In an age that where public cynicism runs high, Chavez-Thompson notes that there are areas and cities that are making progress towards racial harmony and that there can be used to help build a national model.

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source: The President's Initiative on Race

La Situación De Puerto Rico:

La Política De La Traducción

2da de una serie de tres columnas

Por Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo
 Toda la pasión y la desilusión sobre la situación de Puerto Rico pueden ser el resultado de una traducción equivocada. Durante cerca de medio siglo, una mayoría de los puertorriqueños ha apoyado al "Estado Libre Asociado".

El término procedió de la época posterior a la Primera Guerra Mundial, cuando la noción de los "protectorados" era común. Si una antigua colonia no necesitaba de una revolución violenta para lograr el reconocimiento político como nación, el protectorado le permitía seguir una ruta pacífica y democrática hacia la libertad sin formar su propio ejército por temor de una invasión airada para restablecer el dominio imperial. El protectorado tenía a menudo concesiones mercantiles, una moneda común y la doble ciudadanía con los anteriores gobernantes. Era, en otras palabras, un Estado Libre Asociado.

Pero al aprobar en el decenio de 1950 las leyes que hicieron de Puerto Rico el "Estado Libre Asociado", el Congreso de los Estados Unidos empleó la traducción de una sola palabra: "Commonwealth". Este es un término equivocado.

Después de todo, los Estados Libres Asociados de Massachusetts, Pennsylvania y Virginia son sencillamente estados de la Unión. De modo que hemos tenido confusión durante medio siglo, con los puertorriqueños votando por un Estado Libre Asociado -- queriendo decir un protectorado -- y los Estados Unidos comprendiendo la traducción como "Commonwealth", algo así como un estado.

Después de 1967, cuando los puertorriqueños creyeron que habían arreglado el asunto en una votación de la isla, el Congreso fué en dirección opuesta. El mismo no aceptó las disposiciones que daban a los puertorriqueños el derecho a "perfeccionar" la fórmula.

En 1993, el "Estado Libre Asociado" derrotó nuevamente a las otras alternativas, la estadidad y la independencia. Esta vez, la fórmula quitó a Puerto Rico de la

cláusula de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos que da el poder supremo al Congreso y no a los puertorriqueños. Y, una vez más, Washington se hizo el sordo.

El 4 de marzo de este año, la Cámara de Representantes aprobó un proyecto de ley que trataría al "Estado Libre Asociado" como "no alternativo". Aún si el 100 por ciento de los puertorriqueños votaran por él, el Congreso ha decidido revocar al "Commonwealth" porque, como dice Newt Gingrich, "es una situación colonial". Los redactores partidistas del Proyecto de Ley Young se vieron obligados a reconocer al Estado Libre Asociado como algo distinto que el Commonwealth. Pero ellos lo traducen como "soberanía separada", a pesar del hecho de que la palabra "asociación" significa "soberanía conjunta".

El expediente oficial todavía muestra que, en diversas oportunidades anteriores, los representantes de los Estados Unidos ante las Naciones Unidas han defendido al "Estado Libre Asociado" como una forma legítima de gobierno propio, que no es una colonia. El Proyecto de Ley Young niega este medio siglo de historia y convierte eficazmente en mentirosos a todos los presidentes desde Harry S. Truman y a dirigentes importantes como Henry Cabot Lodge, Adlai Stevenson, Patrick Moynihan y Andrew Young.

Nosotros, los puertorriqueños, hemos hecho nuestra tarea para la casa. En 1978 nos las arreglamos para obtener que las Naciones Unidas reconocieran a un "Estado Libre Asociado" re-definido como una alternativa viable para la estadidad. Puesto que los Estados Unidos otorgaron jurisdicción a las Naciones Unidas sobre todas las situaciones coloniales cuando se firmó la carta de constitución de dicha organización, las Naciones Unidas son el árbitro de cualquier disputa entre el pueblo de Puerto Rico y Washington.

Washington se ha puesto a sí mismo inadvertidamente en un curso de choque con toda la

comunidad mundial. Al decir con claridad en el Proyecto de Ley Young que "Commonwealth" es una colonia, la jurisdicción sobre este asunto le fué quitada al Congreso y dada a las Naciones Unidas.

¿Cuál sería la dificultad para los Estados Unidos de estar a la altura de sus promesas anteriores y redactar legislación que sea justa, a fin de reemplazar al Proyecto de Ley Young? ¿Qué se necesitaría para observar las reglas de las Naciones Unidas para la descolonización? Ninguna de las medidas parecería ser extrema. La Resolución 1514 (XV) de las Naciones Unidas sigue al sentido común en sus disposiciones.

-- Las selecciones para un plebiscito tienen que ser redactadas por el mismo pueblo. No se puede hacer que el Congreso diga a los puertorriqueños por qué pueden o no votar, y todavía decir que están haciendo una selección libre.

-- Las tropas extranjeras tienen que ser retiradas antes de la votación. Eso incluye también a las dependencias de espionaje, tales como la CIA y la FBI.

-- Los presos políticos tienen que ser puestos en libertad, de modo que puedan participar también en la votación.

Hay 15 puertorriqueños retenidos actualmente en las prisiones federales de los Estados Unidos por conspiración para derrocar al gobierno de los Estados Unidos. Una petición bipartidista fué enviada desde la legislatura de Puerto Rico, acompañada del apoyo de los obispos católicos, pidiendo la libertad para estos presos políticos. Eso parece un

precio pequeño a pagar por la legitimidad en el tribunal de la opinión mundial.

-- La votación tiene que ser supervisada por observadores internacionales.

-- La votación del pueblo puertorriqueño es la última palabra. La diferencia técnica entre un plebiscito y un referendo descansa sobre esta disposición.

En un referendo, el pueblo manifiesta lo que le gustaría, pero el Congreso hace la decisión acerca de lo que tendrá.

En un plebiscito, el pueblo ya tiene la soberanía que le ha sido trasladada. Su palabra es la palabra final. Si piden la estadidad, todavía los Estados Unidos deciden -- pero como Hawaii y Texas, el pueblo todavía es libre mientras el Congreso debate. Si Puerto Rico elige al Estado Libre Asociado, se necesita redactar y votar sobre un tratado como el otorgado al Estado Libre Asociado de la Micronesia. Nuevamente, sin que importe cuál sea el resultado final, Puerto Rico es un Estado Libre mientras tanto. Y si esta fórmula es nuevamente la selección del pueblo, los latinos son un electorado clave en los Estados Unidos para ver que el Congreso aprenda que la traducción de "Estado Libre Asociado" no es "Commonwealth", sino "Free Associated State".

(El Dr. Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo, que fué antes vice-presidente del Comité Estatal de Nueva York para la Comisión Estadounidense sobre los Derechos Civiles, es catedrático de Estudios Puertorriqueños y Latinos en la Escuela Superior de Brooklyn, Universidad Municipal de Nueva York.)

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U.S. Caribbean Latinos Begin To Confront A Taboo Subject

By Miguel Perez

"Race is not discussed in Puerto Rico," claims Marta Moreno Vega, founder of New York's Caribbean Cultural Center and African Diaspora Institute. "It's sort of 'Oh, we're all mixed, so it's OK.'"

Black communities in her Puerto Rican homeland and

other Latin American countries are poorer than their lighter counterparts, she says. "They get fewer opportunities. Less attention is paid by government in providing them resources."

"And," she adds, "you find the same thing within our Latino communities in New York and New Jersey."

The conclusion is not just hers. It's one reached by a group of Latino scholars and community activists who are determined to do something about it. This month, they will host a two-part conference -- in New York and Puerto Rico -- to begin a long-overdue discussion on race and the construction of the Puerto Rican identity.

"What would the political landscape in New York City look like if African-Americans, Afro-Caribbeans, and Afro-Latinos had formed a common agenda?" Moreno Vega asks. "What would be the reality of New Jersey? We all exist under these 'minority' or 'people of color' labels, but there is no coalition building to impact public policy."

The problem is that there is little documentation in the history of African-Latinos. It's ignored even by scholars. "So when you go looking for historical information, it's just not there."

In the United States, we're at least having discussions on civil rights, affirmative action, adequate representation in the work place, multiculturalism and its impact on education, she notes. "But you don't find that in Puerto Rico."

The conference, April 21-24 in the Baruch College Conference Center in New York City, will continue April 29-May 1 at the University of Puerto Rico. Commemorating the emancipation of slaves in Puerto Rico in March 1873, it will coincide with a long series of events on the black ex-

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Sittin' Here Thinkin'

Contributing To The Delinquency Of A Sniper

by Ira Cutler

Everyone knows the story by now: two boys, ages 13 and 11, from the small Arkansas town of Jonesboro, shot from ambush and killed 4 of their schoolmates and a teacher, while wounding eleven others. The attack was cold and calculated. The boys planned it carefully and executed it flawlessly, even pulling a fire alarm to get the students and teachers to exit the building and enter the line of fire. They were captured by police and are currently being held, pending charges. Allegedly, the entire episode came as a result of the 13 year old being disappointed that a girl had "broken up" with him.

There have been three similar incidents in the last 13 months alone. In Pearl, Mississippi, Paducah, Kentucky, and Bethel, Alaska, other youth have also shot multiple students at a school site. The scariest thing is that while it is a shocking story, it is not uniquely shocking. It is worse than the other schoolyard shooting stories in that the shooters are younger and the death toll is higher, but we have heard this sort of story before, have become used to this kind of horrible news and we will, in all likelihood, soon forget all about it.

The facts are clear. This is in no way a mystery story -- we know who did it, what they did, and how they did it. But we are tortured by the WHY? What does it mean? What is behind this sort of behavior and, more importantly, what should be done about it?

The most prevalent view is that this is more than just the inexcusable behavior of a couple of rotten kids. As is often the case, an awful episode sparks everybody's best idea about what is wrong with the whole society. The three most frequently cited causes for murderous behavior by young people, in the millions of articles written last week, were inadequate adult supervision and guidance, easy access to deadly weapons, and a steady diet of violent entertainment. Many are also troubled that under Arkansas juvenile codes, these boys will walk away free on their eighteenth birthdays. Some politicians, ever eager to jump on a bandwagon, are calling for earlier incarceration of juveniles as adults. No doubt someone is coming out for child death penalties. There is always a lot of Chicken Little talk - things are out of control and society is falling apart - every time something this awful happens. No one bothers to report that data from the National Center for Education Statistics show that the incidence of crime in schools has not grown over the last two decades. Or that juvenile homicide arrests, according to Justice Policy Institute, are down 30% since 1994.

Some observers are particularly shocked that these killings are happening in small towns and I think there is some surprise that the killers are white. The media teaches us that thugs and killers are minority urban dwellers, and the myth has it that rural areas are home to simpler lives and stronger values. These killings explode that myth. In news magazines this week we were treated to photos of the 11 year old as a 4 year old, so cutely holding a rifle in his hands, learning to be the good shot that his father and grandfather seemed so proud of. At least when ghetto kids come into possession of guns it is an act of delinquency, not a rite of passage sanctioned by their parents.

As for me, I am not sure about the impact of media on kids. It seems to me that my generation grew up with a strong dose of fast draws and cowboy shoot-outs, cops and robbers and James Bond. We, too, learned that a real man shoots his enemies. And I am not sure that blaming inattentive parents is a fair analysis, either. From what I have read these particular kids did not seem at all neglected.

My own view is that these killings ought to tell any rational person that our society, if it is ever to be considered civilized, must do away with civilian-owned guns. Completely. I find it remarkable that, amidst all the hand wringing and tears over the Jonesboro murders, there is still serious discussion of legitimate uses of firearms, proper safety precautions, training in the proper use of guns and a whole lot of National Rifle Association inspired foolishness.

I say there are no legitimate uses of firearms, no good reasons for guns in the hands of civilians. Not now. Not anymore. Not in the 21st century. Guns are a barbaric holdover from a very different time and John Wayne, Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett are all dead. The frontier fantasy is just that - a fantasy. Gun ownership - in the ghetto or out in the woods - is all tied up with sad and primitive notions of manhood and it is time we grew up and got over it.

About half of all Americans live in households with guns and, in a national survey of sixth to 12th graders, 15% said they had fired a gun in the last month while 4% said they had taken a gun to school in the last year. Shocked by Jonesboro? I am shocked that there is not a Jonesboro a week.

I know the hunter's arguments about how the deer will starve if the herd is not "thinned out." I know that if guns are outlawed, then only outlaws will have guns. I know the baloney about a well-regulated militia, and all that silly cowboy crap. If folks are worried about too many deer, then let them bow hunt, as friends of mine in Wisconsin used to do. It requires more skill, it gives the deer a sporting chance and bows and arrows are not likely to turn a schoolyard into a slaughterhouse.

One final thought: before you make the mistake of seeing this simply as a rural Southern thing, let me tell you that nowhere in America are we immune from this gun-loving disease. Just down the road from me, in Yonkers, New York, where the buffalo have not roamed for some time and within walking distance of The Bronx, there is a Gun and Knife Show and Sale this weekend. Knives, military hardware, ammunition, swords, camouflage outfits, all the stuff a real man needs. All major credit cards accepted. Come and get 'em while they last.

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

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Senators Support Physician Contracting Change

Just over half of the Senate has voted in favor of a "non-binding resolution" that would change portions of last year's balanced budget law to make it "easier for doctors and patients to privately contract for Medicare-covered services," CongressDaily reports.

In a 51-47 vote, senators approved an amendment sponsored by Sen. Jon Kyl (R-AZ), "expressing the sense of the Senate that Medicare beneficiaries should be able to see the health care provider of their choice, unlimited by 'unreasonable conditions on providers.'" Kyl plans to bring the actual bill to the floor soon.

Last year's budget law stated that any physician who chooses to "privately contract" with a Medicare-eligible senior would be required to forgo all Medicare payments for two years.

"It was Medicare or no care. That is just not right," said Kyl, explaining his move to rescind the provision.

Kyl said the restriction "established a pernicious principle: that when it comes to health care, senior citizens have only one option -- a government program -- no matter what their need or desire or ability to pay for care outside of Medicare.

A Hundred Years Of History

By Manuel J. Orona

It was a historic event that took place among the Hispanic Publishers that were in Austin, Texas on February 25-28-1998. The event took place at the National Association of Hispanic Publications XXII Annual Conference.

"Hispanic owned publications are making their mark throughout the country. You are having an impact on the economic and political issues of the day" stated María Echaveste, a top White House official in the Clinton Administration. "Perhaps it has something to do with the fact that the Hispanic community is growing at a phenomenal rate in the USA. I'm glad to be here and share with you some good news of where we stand in the affairs of this nation. I can tell you that you have our attention on some of your concerns and we are acting on them at the highest levels of government."

The remarks by María reminded me of what Willie Velasquez said in Tucson Arizona on April 24-28-1985, when many of us met with the Hispanic Broadcasters and Journalists in a historic Hispanic media conference that year. That was our first effort at developing a long term effort, beginning with a five year plan of action. Willie was the featured speaker at that event, one of many that shared with us their thoughts on what was taking place that year.

"As I came to this conference," said Willie, "I went by to visit an old friend, Raul Florez- Sheriff of Reeves county who was elected in 1978 in Pecos Texas. He shared with me his sentiments of where we find ourselves to be in this point in time in our political and cultural evolution. He believes, and so do I, that time is now on our side, that change will come faster then it did for our parents generation. We must prepare ourselves well for this change, because it is coming sooner then we anticipate and this current generation will have to meet this challenge head on. It will be on our hands and on your watch."

Willie went on to explain his vision, "To those that know our history, I can say that such small victories as having a Hispanic sheriff in West Texas is insignificant in the long road, but it reminds me of how far we have come since the early part of this century. As I look among the many gather here today, I see many friends among you Publishers, Broadcasters and Journalists, the media covering our communities. I can say with great confidence that we are on the right road. We have good people coming to the helm, putting their shoulder to the wheel and doing it for they believe they can make a difference in their children's future. Things will change for the better and we will be part of it, you and I here today."

I remember that convention. It brought in a new era in the long history of Hispanic owned Publications. To appreciate the significance of what is occurring, one has only to remember that it was in the early 1900's when the first Hispanic publications came into being in the Southwest.

One of the first Hispanic newspapers to gain international attention was "Regeneración" published by Ricardo Flores Magon and his family. Many other Hispanic publications were to follow during this era, "La Revista Mexicana" by Nemesio Garcia Naranjo, "Chitipiquin" by Guillermo Aguirre y Fierro.

La Prensa de San Antonio would emerge from that era on to this day. "La Opinion", first published by Ignacio E. Lozano and family would begin its publishing history in San Antonio, Texas and eventually move on to Los Angeles California. Rodolfo Uranga, a journalist at that time would speak of "El México de Afuera" and all that occurred in that era.

As we come to the sunset of the twentieth century, we can feel honored in having been a part of it, what came to be, Hispanic owned publications played a mayor role in the political development of the Americas. In our pages is recorded the living history of this century.

Los Politicos Se hallan Aun A 'Encuestas' De Distancia De Los Hallazgos De La Investigacion

Por Joseph Torres

Los políticos son muy adeptos a leer las encuestas de los electores. Es una vergüenza el que no se interesen tanto por leer la investigación académica fundamental.

Si lo hicieran, las aplanadoras del "inglés solamente" y de la campaña contra la enseñanza bilingüe que están destrozando a nuestra nación se quedarían rápidamente sin combustible.

Otro estudio más ha surgido que muestra cuán altamente valoran los inmigrantes al idioma inglés y respetan la bandera de los Estados Unidos.

Este último, publicado por la Fundación Russell Sage, con sede en Nueva York, el 21 de marzo, mide las actitudes de los niños cuyos padres inmigraron a los Estados Unidos o, en algunos casos, vinieron ellos mismos a los Estados Unidos a una edad muy temprana.

Sus autores entrevistaron primero a 5,200 estudiantes de los grados octavo y noveno en San Diego, California y los Condados de Dade y Broward, en la Florida, en 1992. Ellos registraron las perspectivas personales de los estudiantes sobre asuntos tales como la enseñanza, el idioma, la identidad y la ambición.

Entre 1995 y 1996, los investigadores regresaron a aquellas comunidades, localizaron al 82 por ciento de los estudiantes de su grupo de muestra -- quienes para entonces ya estaban en último año de secundaria -- y los entrevistaron nuevamente.

Lo que ellos encontraron es que los niños inmigrantes prefieren abrumadoramente hablar inglés que su idioma nativo, y que creen firmemente que la enseñanza es la clave de su éxito para realizarse.

El informe, titulado "Transformación: La Generación Posterior a la Inmigración en una Edad de Diversidad", halló que se hablaba todavía un idioma distinto del inglés en los hogares. Pero el porcentaje de niños que preferían hablar inglés en vez del idioma natal de sus padres ascendió del 73 por ciento en 1992 al 88 por ciento en 1995. Para los mexicanos, aumentó del 46 por ciento al 73 por ciento; para los cubanos, el salto fue del 83 por ciento al 95 por ciento.

El estudio informó de "asimilación idiomática rápida" a través de todas las nacionalidades y todos los niveles socio-económicos. El mismo pronosticó que los nietos de los actuales inmigrantes crecerán hablando inglés solamente.

Harry Pachón, presidente del Instituto "Tomás Rivera" para Cursos de Acción, dice que no debería resultar una sorpresa el que los niños inmigrantes prefieran al inglés, agregando que el estudio "clava una estaca" en el corazón de los alegatos hechos por los políticos, en el sentido de que las familias inmigrantes tienen lealtad doble.

Lo que es sorprendente es el aumento entre los niños de las familias inmigrantes que dijeron que ellos sufrieron de la discriminación. Esto aumentó desde el 54 por ciento al 62 por ciento. Para los mexicanos, el aumento fue del 63 por ciento al 66 por ciento; para los cubanos, saltó del 35 por ciento al 50 por ciento; y para otros grupos de latino-americanos, se mudó del 48 por ciento al 54 por ciento.

El informe identificó al sentimiento contra los inmigrantes como el catalizador para un número cada vez mayor de los niños que se identifican a ellos mismos por su origen nacional antes que como "estadounidenses" o "estadounidenses con guiones". Y calificó a esta tendencia como "etnicidad reactiva".

Al hacer notar que otros res-

identes de los Estados Unidos creen demasiado a menudo que los inmigrantes tienen "calidades inferiores", Néstor Rodríguez, co-director del Centro para la Investigación de la Inmigración en la Universidad de Houston, observó que el aumento de los informes sobre discriminación puede surgir de que las familias inmigrantes estén llegando a ser más conscientes de eso.

Los niños mexicanos que se identificaron a ellos mismos por su origen nacional aumentaron del 18 por ciento al 41 por ciento. El porcentaje de cubanos que se identifican por una categoría racial/pan-étnica saltó del 8 por ciento al 30 por ciento.

Más del 90 por ciento de los niños entrevistados dijeron que una buena enseñanza era muy importante para ellos. En 1992, el 67 por ciento de ellos aspiraban a obtener grados avanzados; otro 24 por ciento dijo que no se sentirían satisfechos con nada menos que un grado de escuela superior. Esos porcentajes se mantuvieron estables tres años después.

En el estudio, los niños inmigrantes tenían un prome-

dio de puntos de calificación más alto que los no inmigrantes, y una tasa de abandono de los estudios más baja. Los jóvenes cubanos de las escuelas de Miami tenían la tasa más alta de deserción, el 10 por ciento, seguidos por los mexicanos con el 9 por ciento, en San Diego.

Joel Najar, analizador de cursos de acción sobre inmigración del Consejo Nacional de La Raza, dice que los inmigrantes son empresarios por naturaleza. Pero él agrega que un gran número de inmigrantes carecen de los servicios y las oportunidades necesarios para que ellos y sus familias salgan adelante.

Tales oportunidades -- especialmente en la enseñanza, en que se les permita usar un idioma que puedan comprender, en el compartir de nuestras redes nacionales de seguridad y asistencia social, y hasta en ser contados en el Censo -- son precisamente los derechos que los políticos oportunistas continúan tratando de quitarles.

(Joseph Torres, de Washington, DC, es editor del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1996.

Politicians Still 'Polls' Apart From Research Findings

By Joseph Torres

Politicians are so adept at reading voter polls. It's a shame they're not as keen about reading basic academic research.

If they were, the English-only and anti-bilingual education steamrollers that are tearing up our nation would quickly run out of fuel.

Yet another study has come out that shows how dearly immigrants value the English language and respect the U.S. flag.

This one, released by the New York-based Russell Sage Foundation March 21, measures the attitudes of children whose parents immigrated to the United States, or, in some cases, immigrated to the United States themselves at a very early age.

Its authors first interviewed 5,200 eighth- and ninth-grade students in California's San Diego and Florida's Dade and Broward counties back in 1992. They recorded the students' personal perspectives on such issues as education, language, identity and ambition.

In 1995-96, the researchers returned to those communities, located 82 percent of the students in their sample group -- who by then were high school seniors -- and inter-

migrant children overwhelmingly prefer to speak English rather than their native language, and they firmly believe that education is key to their achieving success.

The report, "Transformation: The Post-Immigrant Generation in an Age of Diversity," found that a language other than English was still spoken in the home. But the percentage of children who preferred speaking English instead of their parents' native tongue climbed from 73 percent in 1992 to 88 percent in 1995. For Mexicans, it increased from 46 percent to 73 percent; for Cubans, the jump was from 83 percent to 95 percent.

The study reported "rapid linguistic assimilation" across all nationalities and socioeconomic levels. It predicted that the grandchildren of current immigrants will grow up speaking English only.

Harry Pachon, president of the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute, says it should not come as a surprise that immigrant children prefer English, adding that the study "drives a spike" through the heart of viewed them once more.

What they found is that immigrants made by politicians that immigrant families have dual allegiance.

What is surprising is the increase among the children of immigrant families who said they experienced discrimination. It climbed from 54 percent to 62 percent. For Mexicans, the rise was 63 percent to 66 percent; for Cubans, it sprang from 35 percent to 50 percent; and for other Latin American groups, it moved up from 48 percent to 54 percent.

The report identified anti-immigrant sentiment as the catalyst for a growing number of those children identifying themselves by their national origin rather than as an American or a hyphenated American. It termed this trend "reactive ethnicity."

Noting other U.S. residents too often believe immigrants have "inferior qualities," Nestor Rodríguez, co-director for the Center for Immigration Research at the University of Houston, observed that the increase in reporting on discrimination may stem from immigrant families becoming more aware of it.

The Mexican children identified them once more.

continue on page 4

La Voz Del Pueblo

Durante más de 85 años, los periódicos hispanos han ofrecido una voz para la comunidad latina y un foro para examinar asuntos de importancia crítica tanto para esta comunidad como para la sociedad en general.

La prensa hispana de hoy en día apoya este legado resaltando los logros de los latinos y tratando asuntos como la ley y política de inmigración, los derechos del lenguaje, la violencia de las bandas callejeras, la reforma del "welfare" y la acción afirmativa. Su voz colectiva es capaz de mover a hombres y montañas.

Philip Morris USA apoya a la prensa hispana, porque creemos que las discusiones más importantes se llevan a cabo solamente cuando *todo el mundo* participa en la conversación.

Por favor, únase a nosotros para saludar a la prensa hispana y a las 10 publicaciones hispanas de los Estados Unidos que tienen más antigüedad de publicación.

Philip Morris saluda a las 10 publicaciones hispanas de los Estados Unidos que tienen más antigüedad de publicación.*

- 1913 eldiario • 1926 La Opinión
- 1953 DIARIO LAS AMERICAS • 1966 El Nacional
- 1966 El Sol de Texas • 1967 Avance
- 1968 IMPACTO • 1970 LaRaza
- 1970 El Bohemio News • 1974 LA VOZ



PHILIP MORRIS U.S.A.

* Fuente: The 1996 Complete Hispanic Media Directory, ADR Publishing

News Briefs

"This is now the first study in the world to show that a drug can reduce the incidence of breast cancer," the letter stated.

Women at risk of getting the disease because of family history, precancerous breast lesions or age were randomly assigned to five years on either a placebo pill or tamoxifen.

The drug, made by Wilmington, Del.-based Zeneca Pharmaceuticals, is widely used to prevent the spread or return of breast cancer.

According to the institute, the drug reduced the rate of expected breast cancers from 1 in 130 women to 1 in 236 during the study, the Inquirer reported.

However, tamoxifen also has been associated with increased risks for cancer in the uterine lining and for blood clots in the lungs.

Those risks prompted The National Women's Health Network in Washington to criticize the study.

"If this turns out to be a good risk-benefit ratio for some women, that will be good news," said Cindy Pearson, executive director of the National Women's Health Network.

But it's "imperative for researchers to tell women what ... they know about the cost of this benefit. Did any women die of anything caused by tamoxifen?"

Tamoxifen slips into estrogen receptors of breast cancer cells and locks up the cells, preventing them from growing and dividing.

In 1994, the trial was temporarily suspended during congressional hearings into four uterine cancer deaths in another study of breast cancer treatment using tamoxifen. University of Pittsburgh surgeon Bernard Fisher, coordinator of the prevention trial, also was investigated for reports that he was slow to address research problems.

EPA Reviews Pesticides' Effect on Kids

The Environmental Protection Agency is re-examining the risk to humans of organophosphates as required by a 1996 law called the Food Quality Protection Act, although agency officials insist they plan no immediate, wholesale ban even if science concludes there is new cause for caution.

Organophosphates, which include such chemicals as malathion, chlorpyrifos and methyl parathion, are used on roughly 80 million acres of American cropland every year including field corn and cotton and are common in household bug killers. They are marketed under various names for farmers, including Guthion, Lorsban and Sniper, and are approved for use around the house in such common products as Dursban and Diazinon, a roach-killer.

Without them, farmers would face lower yields and more expensive alternatives to fight voracious insects. Some estimates indicate costs to agriculture could soar by \$2 billion a year, which in turn would raise food costs.

The problem with organophosphates is some studies indicate that because of their action on the central nervous system, they could affect brain function in people if exposure to high levels occurs in the womb or in early childhood. A 1993 National Research Council study found that levels considered safe for adults "could result in permanent loss of brain function" if exposure occurs at a very young age. Other studies contend, however, that levels of toxic chemicals in most foods are far too low to hurt anyone.

Under the 1996 law, EPA must examine such risks for a class of chemicals that work in similar ways, rather than studying each one individually as in the past. Organophosphates and some chemicals in similar class, carbamates, were chosen for the first review because of questions about their impacts on children.

The law gives EPA wide latitude in corrective actions if higher risks are found, including overall bans or removal of a particular chemical for a specific use. Agency officials say they plan to decide what to do about organophosphates by August 1999 -- and they promise no moves without consulting farmers beforehand and helping to find alternatives.

Meanwhile, farm groups have been discussing with members of Congress possible legislation to remove the threat. Sen. Dick Lugar, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said he will likely schedule an oversight hearing to determine whether the pesticides could be banned.

From Page One



"We wanted to take a look at those programs and say 'Here are 10, 15, 100 really good places where race became an issue and this is how the community handled it. Let's see what kind of programs we can implement nationwide that will have the features of the program that are working across the nation.'"

Who cares about Latinos and do Latinos care about race?

While the Initiative has worked hard to solicit opinions from national organizations like the National Council on La Raza (NCLA), the Mexican-American Legal and Education Fund (MALDEF) and local organizations in cities like Phoenix, Dallas, and Los Angeles, coverage of Latinos in

From Page 3

tifying themselves by their national origin increased from 18 percent to 41 percent. The percentage of Cubans identifying by a racial/pan-ethnic category climbed from 8 percent to 30 percent.

More than 90 percent of the children surveyed said a good education was very important to them. In 1992, 67 percent aspired to obtain advance degrees; another 24 percent said they would be satisfied with nothing less than a college degree. Those percentages held fast three years later.

In the study, immigrant children had a higher grade-point average than non-immigrant children and a lower dropout rate. Cuban youths in Miami schools had the highest dropout rate, 10 percent, followed by Mexicans, 9 percent, in San Diego.

Joel Najar, immigration policy analyst for the National Council of La Raza, says that immigrants by nature are entrepreneurial. But he adds, a great number of immigrants lack the services and opportunities needed for them and their families to get ahead.

Such opportunities -- particularly in education, in being allowed to use a language they can understand, in sharing in our national welfare safety nets, and even in being counted in the census -- are precisely the rights that opportunistic politicians continue to try to take away.

The Hispanic Association of Women

will be hosting their 15th Annual Awards & Scholarship anquet on April 25th at the Four Points Motel, 505 Ave. Q., from 6:30 P.M. to 8:30 P.M. Individual Tickets Are \$16 or Tables can be purchased by contracting Mary Pineda @ 793-3321 or Margie Olivarez @ 791-3040

1973 Estacado High School 25th Reunion
The 1973 Estacado High School graduates are planning their 25th Reunion in June, 1998. We are looking for you if you graduated with us that year. For more information call Margie Aguilar at 763-0710 or you can call our voice mail at 766-7273.

relation to the initiative has been minimal. Regardless of the slant of the pieces, Latinos are rarely quoted when it comes to taking about race, and when it is, it is just to support African American leadership.

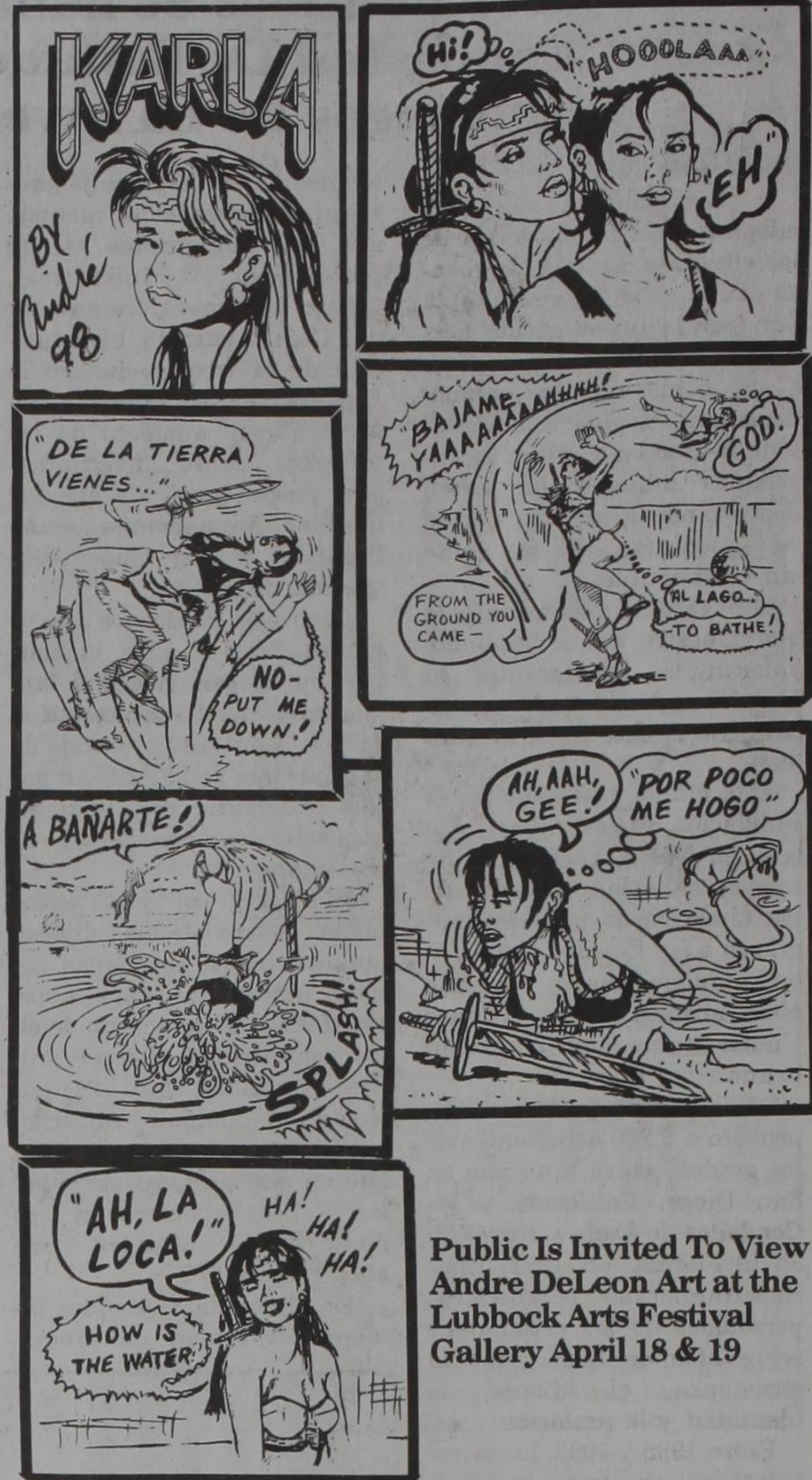
"They ignore us. Honest to God," a frustrated Chavez-Thompson says when speaking of mainstream media's reporting. Besides a barrage of negative press that the Initiative has received since the onset, lack of Initiative coverage in respect to Latinos can create the image that Latinos do not have anything unique to the discussion.

"...We are doing things. Maybe they are not the type of things that reporters think sell papers," she offers.

Others are not quite as pessimistic, noting not only the general lack of Latino coverage and voice in mainstream media, but also the lack of a Latino national public presence. While Latinos make up a growing part of the American population, there is no national Latino or Latina charismatic political figure to attract the press' attention; no big Latino Studies scholar or academic that is known his or her own field or profession to rally the nation's Latinos; no Latina/o entertainer with mass appeal to take this topic on as a personal crusade. Indeed being Latino -- that is the sum of being Puerto Rican, Chicano, Cuban, Dominican, Colombian, and the other countries -- is a very new thing.

An internal matter related to this discussion that has scarcely been explored up to this point is conceptualization of race among Latinos.

Part of that means dealing with a Latino identity whose Indigenous and African parts have, at various times, been the subject of denials and be every shade under the sun as long as it wasn't black. "Afro-Latinos" caught in the middle of two societies that never quite accepted them nor quite understood them.

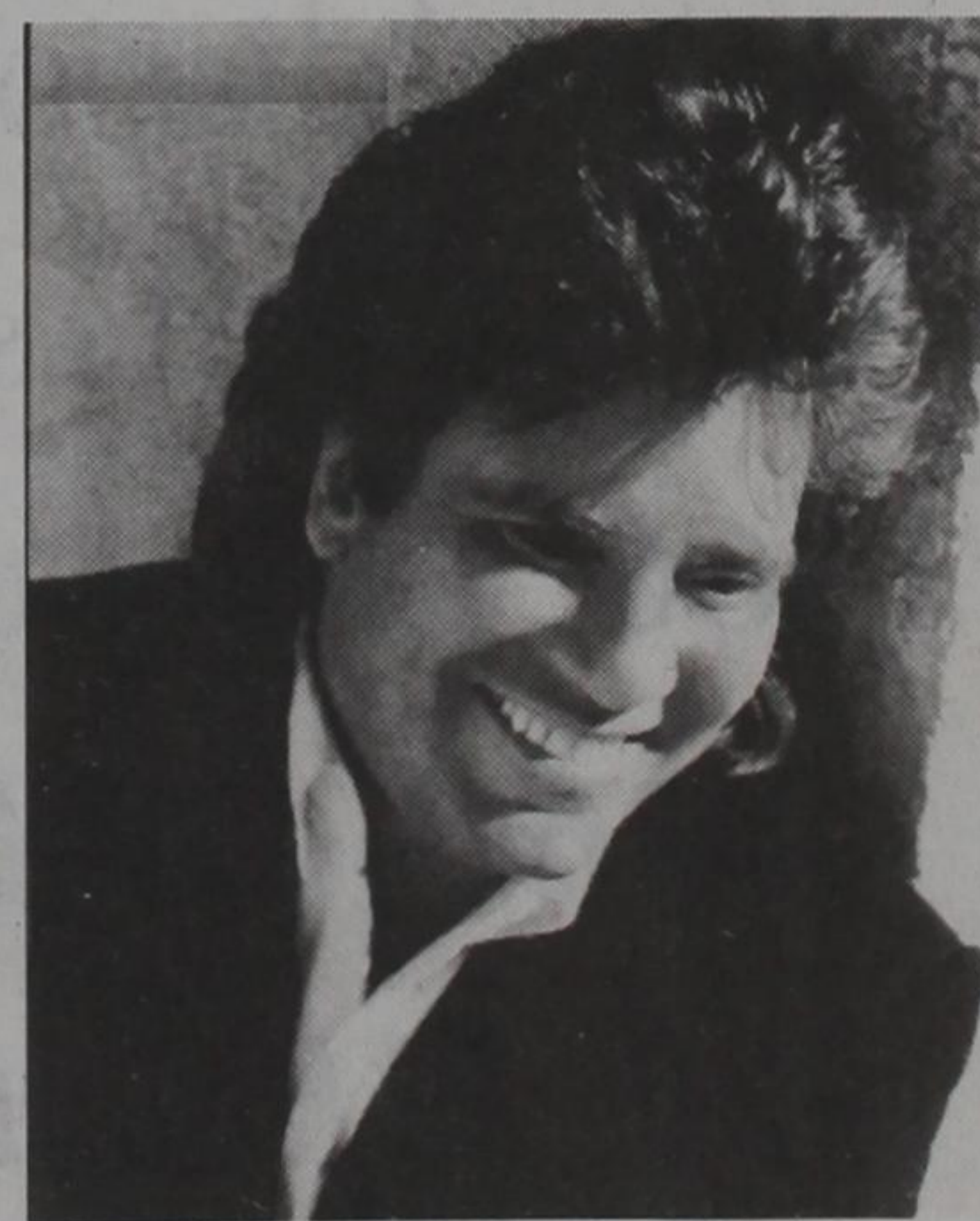


Public Is Invited To View Andre DeLeon Art at the Lubbock Arts Festival Gallery April 18 & 19

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Lubbock Power & Light ha hecho solicitud a la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC ó Texas Natural Resource Commission) para la renovación del permiso Núm. 3807 para autorizar la continuación de la operación de una STEAM BOILER NO. 2 existente en Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La dirección de la facilidad existente es 3500 E. Slaton Highway. Mas información con respecto a esta solicitud se encuentra en la sección de avisos públicos de esta publicación. Este aviso se publicará en Abril 9-jueves y Abril 16-jueves.

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Walt Disney's WORLD ON ICE

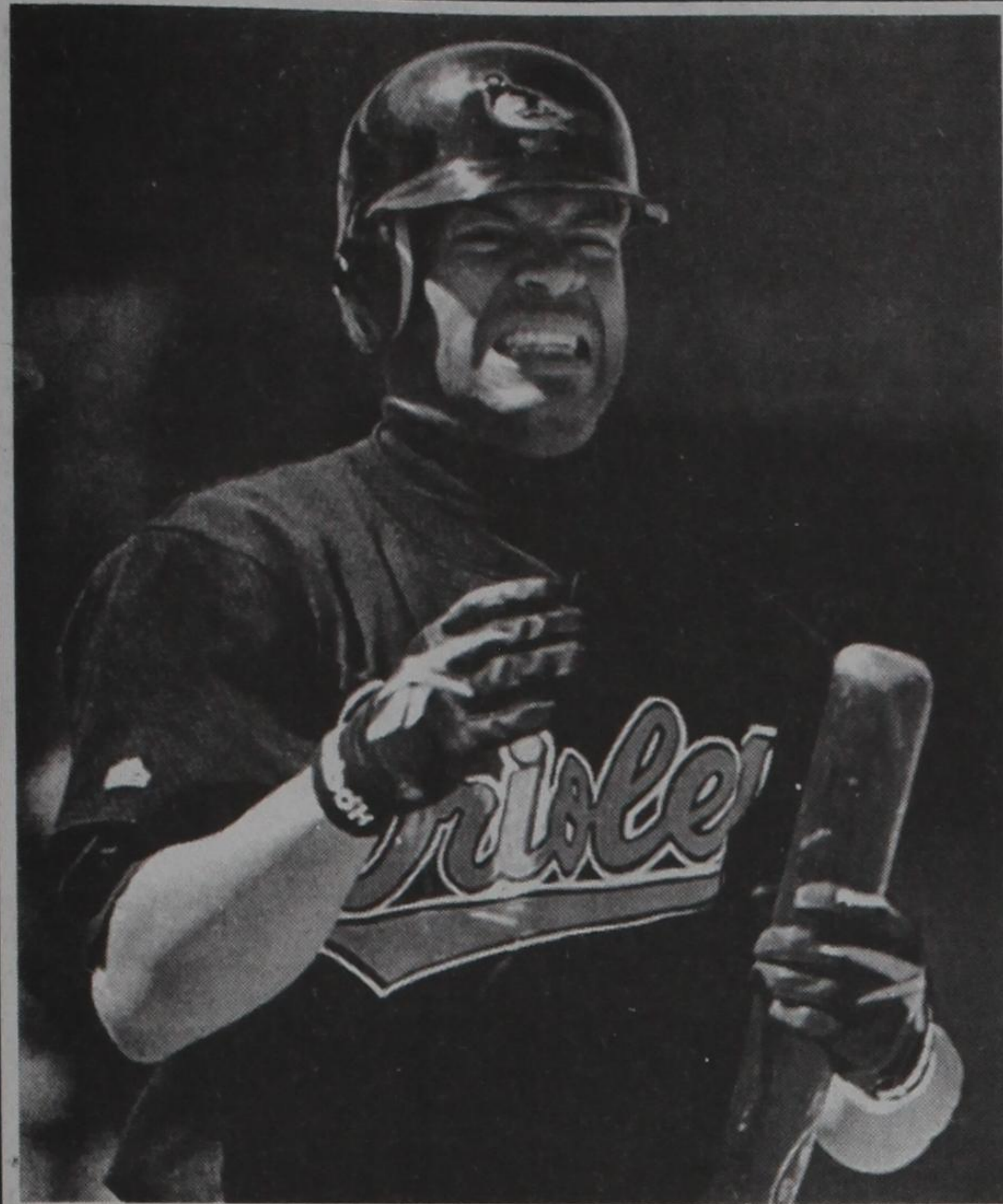
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FORD LAUDERDALE.- Roberto Alomar, boricua segunda base de Orioles de Baltimore, manifestó su desinterés en relación al nuevo piloto Ray Miller, que llegó para ocupar el cargo que tenía Davey Johnson. (AP).

Cambio de piloto de Orioles no afecta a Roberto Alomar

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida, Marzo 14 (AP).- Los Orioles de Baltimore están pasando una pretemporada más tranquila con su nuevo piloto Ray Miller, pero el segunda base puertorriqueño Roberto Alomar dice que el cambio no afectará su forma de jugar.

Miller fue designado mánager en cuanto dejó el puesto el controversial Davey Johnson, que protagonizó encendidas disputas con varios jugadores, entre ellos Alomar.

"A mí no me interesa quién siga dirigiendo al equipo", dice. "Yo tengo mi contrato y a mí me pagan para que haga mi trabajo".

"Por eso uno tiene que pensar en el trabajo de uno, en lo que está haciendo ahora, porque lo pasado ya no importa", dice Alomar, que está en su undécima campaña en grandes ligas y tercera con los Orioles.

Esta actitud satisface a Miller y los Orioles, que quieren echar el lastre de la inesperada derrota que sufrieron el año pasado en la serie por el banderín de la Liga Americana ante los Indios de Cleveland, a todas luces un equipo más débil.

El núcleo del poderoso ataque --Alomar, Rafael Palmeiro, Cal Ripken y Brady Anderson-- sigue intacto y Eric Davis se ha repuesto de un cáncer del colon que lo marginó durante la mayor parte de 1997. Y tras reforzarse con veteranos de primera calidad, entre ellos Joe Carter y Doug Drabek, los Orioles nuevamente son los favoritos para representar a la Americana

en la serie mundial.

"Viendo este equipo, creo que está de nosotros que este año lleguemos hasta el final", dice Alomar.

Y aún cuando el cambio de dirigentes no afecte la actitud de Alomar en el terreno de juego, seguramente el club no extrañará los roces que tuvo Johnson con algunos de los jugadores, entre ellos Alomar, y con el dueño del equipo, Peter Angelos.

"Creo que podremos concentrarnos más", dice Miller. "Es una novena muy talentosa, y por su experiencia, muy inteligente".

Debido a esa concentración de talento, la gran incógnita que encara Miller es si su banda de veteranos se mantendrá en buenas condiciones. Los cinco abridores y todos los titulares pasan de los 30 años, e incluso el menor de ellos, Alomar jugó sólo 112 juegos el año pasado debido a lesiones de la ingle y el hombro derecho, del cual fue operado luego de la temporada.

Aún con esos problemas, Alomar bateó .333 con 23 dobles y 60 impulsadas.

"Creo que todavía tenemos esa gran oportunidad de que todo cuaje y ganemos la serie", dice Miller. "Precisamente debido a que son veteranos saben concentrarse y explotar ese deseo de triunfar".

Cuban Ballplayers Score, But Fellow Rafterers Strike Out

By Miguel Perez

It is without question the realization of a Cuban-American dream. For many years, we have been anticipating the day when Cuban baseball players could come to North America and realize their potential, show off their still unmeasured talent and make us proud.

That dream was partially realized last year when Cuban defector Livan Hernandez led the Florida Marlins to a championship and became the Most Valuable Player of the World Series.

After defecting, he had gone from making peanuts as a Cuban athlete to a \$4.5 million four-year contract, proving the unrealized potential of Cuban talent, and the limitations imposed by a communist dictatorship -- just as other Cuban celebrities, especially musicians, had done when they defected years earlier.

For Cuban Americans, myself included, it was propaganda coup, a chance to shout to the world: "I told you so."

Three months ago, the same thing happened when Hernandez's brother, pitching star Orlando, fled Cuba with eight others on a boat. He was detained briefly in the Bahamas, obtained asylum in Costa Rica. On March 6 he agreed to a \$6.6 million contract with the New York Yankees.

Cuban-Americans can't wait for "El Duque" to stand on the mound at Yankee Stadium and watch a child of Fidel Castro's Revolution become a Yankee, in spite of the dictator's sermons against "Yankee imperialism" for 38 years.

But the price of that satisfaction may be too high.

That became vividly clear during the last month, as we have seen extraordinary attention paid by the media and the U.S. Coast Guard to nine Cubans who appeared to be lost at sea and were subsequently rescued in Bahamian waters last month. Cubans lost and drowning in the Florida straits don't usually attract such attention, or rescue ef-

forts.

Had the group not included four baseball players and a coach, they would have attracted as little attention as the more than 100 Cuban defectors -- including women and children -- being held behind chain-link fences in a Nassau detention center. They would have been as anonymous as the more than 400 would-be defectors who have been sent back to Cuba -- to face untold punishment -- in the past two years, under a repatriation agreement between the Bahamian government and the Castro regime.

The group includes Cuban National team catcher Angel Lopez, 25; first baseman Jorge Luis Toca, 23; second baseman Jorge Diaz, 23; pitching coach Enrique Chinea, 41; and Michael Jova, 17 a junior Olympic shortstop. Like Orlando Hernandez, all had been suspended from the Cuban baseball team last year for voicing their desire to play in the U.S. major leagues. Some had been deemed "traitors to the fatherland" simply for speaking on the telephone with another Cuban defector, Rolando Arrojo, who is now under contract with the Tampa Bay Rays.

They would undoubtedly face reprisals if they were forced to return to Cuba, but so would many of the other refugees who are not as talented pitching fastballs or swinging a bat. They can't seem to attract the attention of high-powered sports agent Joe Cubas, who is making a fortune

out of helping Cuban athletes defect

Shortly after joining other Cuban refugees at the detention center, the athletes were visited by Cubas, who reportedly brought them food, clothes and money. He got his lawyers to begin proceedings to head off their repatriations to Cuba and to get them visas to fly to other countries.

For the other refugees, their relatives in the United States, and many other Cuban-Americans who believe they deserve equal treatment, the preferential treatments given to athletes is hurting our conscience.

When Cubas arrived at the detention center, other detained defectors reportedly chanted "Libertad! We're all equal." More than 100 of them began a hunger strike to demand they be given the same treatment as the ball players.

"We are happy because they (the ball players) have saved their lives. The problem is that we Cubans here want to have the same opportunities as our brothers who play baseball," Lazaro Santana, a spokesman for the refugees, told reporters.

Unfortunately, this country has a history of giving unfair, preferential treatment to celebrity immigrants -- from gymnasts to ballet dancers -- while ignoring the similar pain and suffering of others who aren't famous. But this is not how Cuban-Americans wanted baseball players to help us realize the dream of showing to the world how Cuban talent has been repressed by Communism. This Cuban-American dream is turning into a nightmare.

(Miguel Perez is a columnist for the Bergen Record, in Bergen, N.J.)

Está Firmada De La Hoya vs. Campas

El púgil mexicano Armando "Yori Boy" Campas tiene asegurada -incluso firmada- una pelea contra el invicto campeón mundial estadounidense Oscar de la Hoya el 16 de septiembre en Las Vegas, aseguró ayer el columnista de la agencia Servicio Universal de Noticias (SUN) Antonio Hernández Hinojosa.

El lunes pasado, Campas dispuso en tres asaltos del norteamericano Tony Stephens para conservar el campeonato superwelter de la FIB, y se reportó listo para enfrentarse a De la Hoya.

"La pelea De la Hoya-Campas esta firmada desde hace dos semanas, según reveló el licenciado Mayen, apoderado del sonorense. Sólo se esperaba el triunfo del "Yori Boy" para confirmar el contrato. También se espera, como mero formulismo, que De la Hoya conserve su corona el 13 de junio en El Paso frente al francés Patrick Charpentier, para confirmar la batalla contra Campas", aseguró en su columna

Desde Ring Side, Hernández Hinojosa.

El periodista señaló que De la Hoya estuvo presente en la pelea Campas-Stephens y se dio cuenta de como el mexicano fue presa fácil de los ganchos del estadounidense.

"De la Hoya debe haber tomado nota de la facilidad con que Stephens le colocó ganchos y cruzados a Campas", apuntó.

Y concluye que: "La rápida victoria inyectó fuerte dosis de optimismo al "Yori Boy" Campas, pero uno tiene que ver con cierto escepticismo el duelo contra De la Hoya porque entre éste y Stephens se aprecia una diferencia abismal, física y técnicamente".

De lo anterior se desprende que si bien es cierto la pelea Campas-De la Hoya parece segura, el mexicano tendría que hacer algo más de lo que se le observó en su reciente defensa para enfrentarse al número uno del mundo libra por libra.

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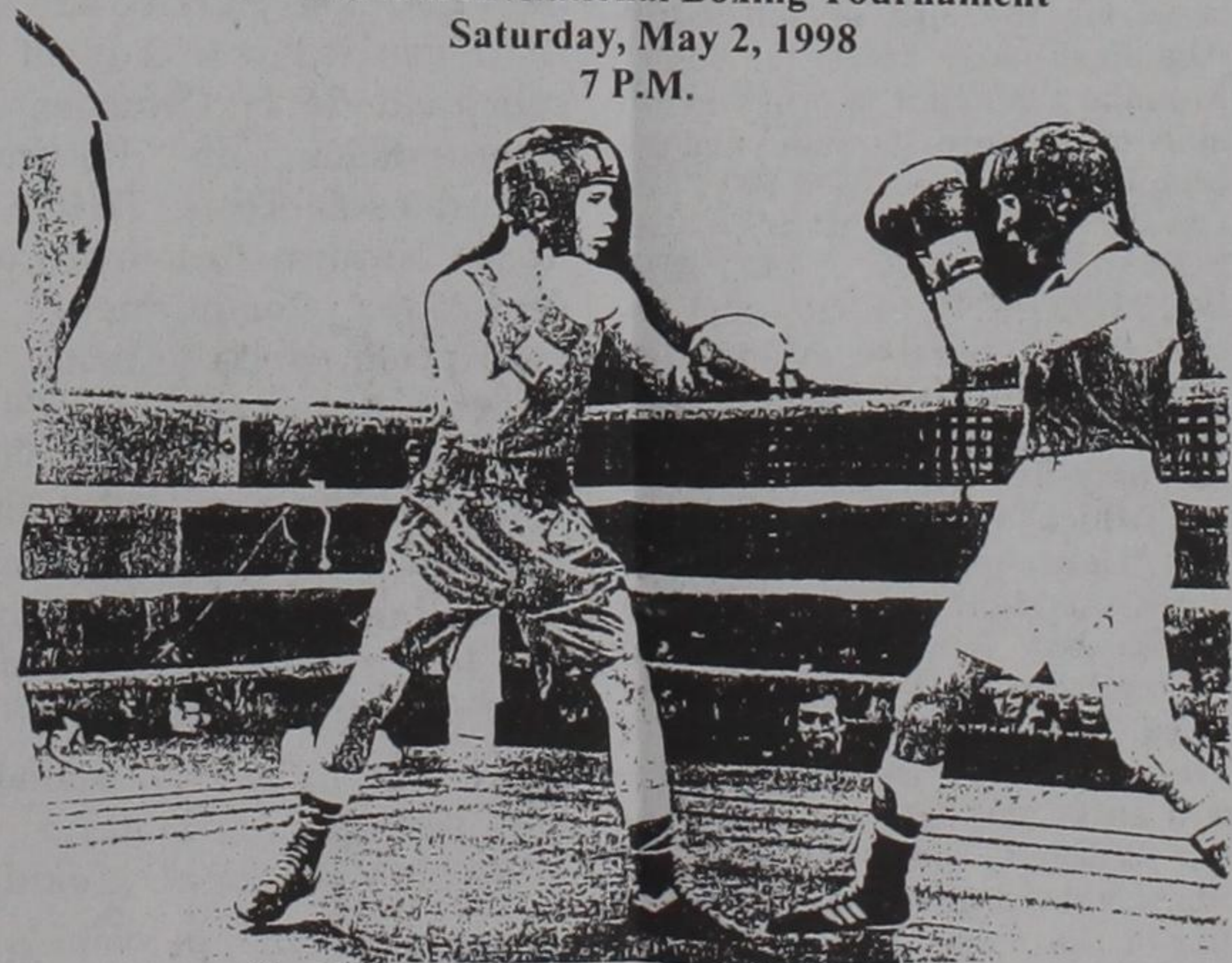
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i Vengan Todos!

From Page 2

There will be discussions on cultural and spiritual movements, racism and public policy, blackness and the Puerto Rican identity, imagery in the media and how it affects Latinos. Afro-Caribbeans and African-Americans will sit together and project on the future of race relations.

"This will not be an end, but the beginning of putting together information and data," Moreno Vega says. "What we hope will come out of it are projects and activities. We're hoping it will open people's minds ... to begin looking within our own families in capturing our history before it gets lost."

"We're hoping scholars stop being racist in their attitude and begin to introduce courses at the university in this subject-area, which really don't exist. We have to look at the history we share with other African communities and see that enslavement happened throughout the Caribbean and that our common history enriches our culture because when you dance salsa or think of Santeria or eat certain foods, that's all African-based."

By bringing together African Americans and black Latinos from the Americas, the conference will make history. There have never been discussions at this level. The African-American community generally has viewed racism and race in the framework of the United States without looking at the broader African diaspora, she says.

"Now African Americans are beginning to venture to Africa, but in order to understand the African experience, you have to look at all the pieces of the puzzle -- in Brazil, Cuba, Trinidad, Haiti, and so on. A tremendous amount of work has to be done in putting together this puzzle ... spread out over 400 years of enslavement and post-enslavement mentality."

Moreno Vega notes that among Latinos, comments made out of love and friendship can be very hurtful. "You know, people say, 'Oh, he's black but his art is white.' What is that about?"

"It seems that the only way that we can understand who we are is to understand what came before us and what contributes to our being who we are," she suggests.

(Miguel Perez is a columnist with the Bergen Record in Bergen, N.J.)
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Por Sofia Martinez

Por Sofia Martinez

Estaba Jesús enseñando en el templo, le preguntó uno de los doctores: Maestro, cuál es el más importante de los mandamientos? Jesús le contestó: El primer mandamiento es: Amarás al Señor Dios con todo tu corazón,, con toda tu alma, con toda tu inteligencia y con todas tus fuerzas. este es el mayor y primero. el segundo es semejante a este: Amarás a tu prójimo como a ti mismo. De estos dos mandamientos depende toda la ley de Dios.

Otra ocasión estaba enseñando en una sinagoga, y otro doctor le preguntó: Maestro, ¿que debo hacer par conseguir la vida eterna?. El Señor le dijo: Qué está escrito en la ley? Respondió el doctor: Amarás al Señor tu Dios con todo tu corazón, y con todas tus fuerzas, y con todo tu entendimiento, y a tu prójimo como a ti mismo. Jesús le dijo: Has respondido bien. Haz tú eso y vivirás.

Por esas respuestas de Jesucristo vemos, que toda la ley está comprendida en esos dos mandamientos: Amar a Dios sobre todas las cosas, y amar al prójimo como a nosotros mismo. El amor debe de ser proporcionado al bien amado, y siendo Dios un bien infinito, le debemos un amor infinito; pero ese amor infinito solamente puede hallarse en Dios que es infinito, y así solamente Dios puede amarse a sí mismo como debe de ser amado, esto es, con un amor infinito.

Nosotros somos limitados, y solamente podemos amar a Dios con nuestro "amor limitado". Nuestro amor limitado podrá ser perfecto cuando amemos a nuestro Criador tanto, que no podamos amarle mas, y tan continuamente, que jamás descancemos de amarle; así es como lo aman los santos y los ángeles en el cielo.

(Marc. 12, 28-34) (Salmo 108)

What is Truth

Last time I ended my writing with two quotes, first, the Roman's governor Pilate questions to Jesus of "What is Truth?" and the statement made to Samarita, "Woman at Jacob's well by Jesus; "God is spirit, and his worshippers must worship in spirit and in truth." Believing in Jesus name, the Son of God will give one the right to be children of God but will as temples "born again" one is to ask for the "promise" the "Holy Spirit". (5, 24-30) and (14: 15-31) but note; (Luke 11: 1-13) v. 13, "If you then, though you are evil," (note he is talking to his Baptist born again apostles and disciples" "Know how to, give good gifts to your children, how much more will your Father in Heaven give the holy Spirit to those who ask him!" All this would come only after his death at the cross; the Gift which is the "promise" of the "Holy Spirit." Jesus told "Pilate" that for that reason He was born, "to testify to the truth". The "Holy Spirit" is the Truth! (1 John 5:6B) Three testify, the Spirit, the water and the blood. Must be born of "water and of Spirit" all by the blood of Jesus Christ. Nicodemus was told he must be born of water and born of Spirit" But the gift of the Spirit would come after his death by a "promise" made long ago to ABRAHAM. When Adam died he died both spiritually and flesh later on. spiritually he divorced God and the flesh without God sin. Christ died on the cross for the sins of the world (the flesh) and arose to victory to make the spirit of truth available once more to man a clean temple without sin. DO NOT BE DIVISIVE! YOU MUST ASK FOR IT! WHEN YOU ARE BORN AGAIN" LEARN the secret of the parable of the "ten virgins", all ten were "born again" clean temples, (virgins) but only five of them had extra oil (which is the anointing of the "Holy spirit") the ten were given the right to the coming as brides but only five made it, "Yet all ten were pure only five were "wise". LEARN that not everyone who says Lord, Lord will enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Without the promise it is impossible. Even if one gives his life in the name of Jesus and do not have love (Spirit of God, for God is Love) even if they speak in tongues and not have love (love is the Spirit of Truth) even if one cast out demons in his name and have not the promise!

A WORD

El Editor Newspaper

From Page 1

judas el sábado de Gloria y hoy termina -según disposiciones del Concilio Vaticano II-, el domingo de Resurrección.

El color morado, representativo del sacrificio y del poder de la fe, tendrá presencia en pueblos, coloniales y barrios del Distrito Federal y, de acuerdo a la información recabada, en grandes conjuntos habitacionales, como la Unidad El Rosario, los condóminos también se aprestan a participar en el viacrucis.

Cuajimalpa es una de las jurisdicciones donde la tradición de la representación de la crucifixión de Cristo, con la participación de artistas nativos, atrae cada vez mayor número de visitantes. San José del Monte, se dice, es uno de los poblados donde se guarda la costumbre transmitida de padre a hijos.

De los datos obtenidos en la Gustavo A. Madero, Iztapalapa, Xochimico, Tlalpan, Coyoacán, Milpa Alta, Azcapotzalco, Alvaro Obregón, La Magdalena Contreras, los mayordomos y miembros de los comités organizadores de los viacrucis, prevén una asistencia de más de cuatro millones de capitalinos.

En Milpa Alta es donde el entusiasmo de los lugareños permite prever que multitudes presenciarán los viacrucis en sus doce poblados. Sin embargo, la Procesión del Silencio, o del Santo Entierro, atraerá al mayor número de espectadores, por tratarse de una marcha de feligreses que portan cirios y en actitud devota acompañan al féretro donde están depositados los restos mortales del Cristo venerado en la parroquia de La Asun-

ción y en el templo de Nuestra señora de la Luz.

Jueves y viernes Santo serán de gran devoción en el Distrito federal, según informes de las mayordomías de vecinos en los distintos lugares donde se efectuarán los viacrucis.

Independientemente de ello, las autoridades eclesásticas tienen esta semana santa, una serie de actividades agotadoras con la realización de los actos litúrgicos que se llevan a cabo en el interior de los templos, especialmente a partir de mañana jueves en que se conmemora el Lavatorio de los Pies a los apóstoles por Cristo, en señal de humil-

dad, así como la oración en el huerto de los Olivos, previo a la captura del redentor y su crucifixión el viernes santo.

La religiosidad popular se desborda y el Distrito Federal semeja como un gigante que se apresta a la oración, en contraste con el materialismo de la economía que flagela a la población y hace de las clases más necesitadas, a doctores cristos que sufren la crucifixión de la miseria, en medio de la opulencia de otros.

Tal vez por esto, la gente se refugia en el ámbito de su fe, como muestra de que no se ha perdido la esperanza en los valores trascendentales.

Boda de Oro

Francisco & Virginia Gutierrez
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Feliz Dia

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A VISO DE SOLICITUD
Lubbock Power & Light ha solicitado de la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) la renovación del Permiso de Calidad de Aire Número 3807 de una STEAM BOILER NO-2 en 3500 E. Slaton Highway, Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La facilidad va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: NOx (óxidos de nitrógeno), monóxido de carbono, materia en partículas, SO2 or SOx (óxidos de azufre). Una persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de la facilidad propuesta puede solicitar una audiencia.

Si el solicitante demuestra que la facilidad existente va a cumplir con todos los requisitos de calidad de aire aplicables, el solicitante cualificará para recibir la renovación del permiso. El objeto de la audiencia será limitado a los req-

uisitos de calidad de aire aplicables, que no incluyen asuntos tales como calidad de agua, ruido, seguridad de tráfico o zonas municipales. Si se celebra una audiencia, esta será un proceso legal semejante a un juicio civil en una corte de distrito estatal.

Para solicitar una audiencia, usted deberá proporcionar lo siguiente: (1) su nombre (o, para un grupo o asociación, un representante oficial), dirección postal, número de teléfono durante el día, y número de fax, si hay; (2) el nombre del solicitante y el número del permiso; (3) la oración en inglés "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripción breve y específica de cómo y por qué las emisiones de la facilidad le perjudicarían a usted de una manera que no es común con los miembros del público en general; y (5) la localización de su propiedad en relación a la facilidad.

Peticiones de audiencia o comentarios sobre la solicitud

deberán recibirse por escrito en la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TNRCC< P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, dentro de 15 días después de la segunda publicación de este aviso. Este aviso se publicará en Abril 9-jueves y Abril 16-jueves.

Copia de la solicitud puede ser revisada o copiada en el TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, 12124 Park 35 Circle, Edificio C, Austin, Tejas 78753. Los documentos de la solicitud e información adicional pueden obtenerse de TNRCC Lubbock Regional Office, Air Program at 4630 50th Street, Suite 600, Lubbock, Texas 79414-3509, telephone (806) 796-7092. Miembros individuales del público que deseen inquirir sobre la información contenida en este aviso, o inquirir sobre otras solicitudes de permisos o procesos de permisos de la agencia, deberán telefonar a la Oficina de Asistencia Pública del TNRCC, libre de cargos, al 1-800-687-4040.