

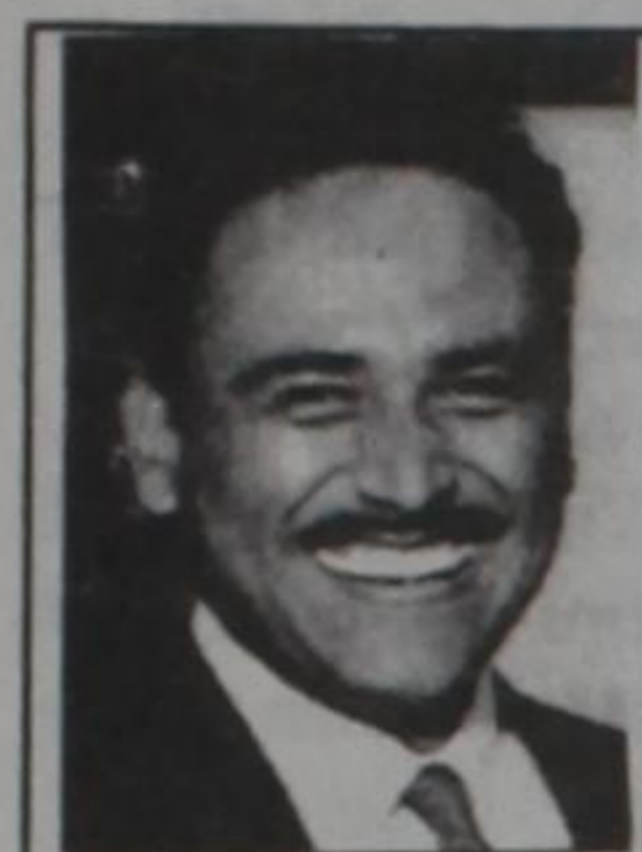
Two Hispanic Chamber Officials Indicted

Members of the Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce are countering allegations of misuse of City money by saying that the charges are being pressed because of "political reasons."

Two members of the Chamber, Paula Montoya - Chair and Robert Dominguez - President, were indicted Wednesday by a Lubbock Grand Jury charging them with alleged misuse of \$15,000 to \$20,000 by falsifying receipts and



Montoya



Dominguez

invoices submitted to city officials in order to receive municipal funds.

Montoya has stated that the investigation was actually in question of the use of a \$2,000 grant given to the Chamber by the Tourism and Convention Bureau for promotion of a softball tournament in 1996.

According to Montoya the grant was given to the Chamber after the event and payment was made only after complete reports were turned into the Bureau.

"All the necessary documentation

was turned in according to guidelines and they were accepted by the Bureau. I don't know why now, two years later, people are questioning the procedures set forth by the Bureau itself.

In a statement released by the Chamber on Thursday, the Chamber asked media to start asking questions and suggested 12 points.

1. LPD captain Randy Ward conducted an reported a one-sided investigation.
2. The Grand Jury was a rubber stamp for the District Attorney and those pushing this case.
3. The Grand Jury was not representative of the population of this county. (There were eleven whites and one Hispanic)
4. Clay Abbott's statements of two weeks ago that Dominguez and Montoya were going to be indicted no matter what.
5. More than twenty people with relevant information about aspects of this case and investigation were present at the Grand Jury on Wednesday. The District Attorney's Office denied all of them opportunity to testify.
6. LHCC offered to conduct a certified CPA fraud audit that was accepted by the District Attorney's Office later reneged on this agreement.
7. Councilman Victor Hernandez tried to negotiate a deal on behalf of Marciano Morales Sr of Caprock home health

Care, the City of Lubbock and the district Attorney's Office. their intent was to sweep this case under the rug. The terms were unacceptable to LHCC Board of Directors because the terms further revealed corruption of justice.

8. No investigation of the theft by Lidia aldivar against LOCH, there was no indictment against her.

9. Check the civil/criminal records and credibility of the accusers.

10. Bill Sowder, Captain Randy Ward, Bob Cass, Councilman Victor Hernandez all have gone on record stating that this (the allegations against the Chamber, Dominguez and Montoya) is political. Witnesses, affidavits, and tape recording are available to corroborate this.

11. The City of Lubbock has falsified information regarding random audits that include the grant in question. The City has also lied to our membership and other community representative about the audit procedure.

12. In Captain Randy Ward's own words, "In his 23 years in law enforcement, he doesn't spend this amount of time on murder cases."

In a resolution released by the Chamber, the Board of Directors pledged to support Dominguez and Montoya and the Chamber against all allegations.

News Briefs

Clinton Mulls Medicare Hike

President Clinton acknowledged today that he will consider joining Republicans in raising premiums on the most affluent Medicare recipients, reports Associated Press.

"We will have to look at means testing," Clinton said at a news conference in Madrid, where he was completing two days of NATO meetings. But he said: "Means testing needs to be fair and workable."

Clinton's change does not ensure the proposal will be approved. His aides said Tuesday he opposes the Senate version of the plan and would not accept it if it endangered passage of overall budget-cutting legislation.

Under the Senate-approved plan, the premium would be raised for the highest-earning 5 percent of seniors - individuals earning \$50,000 annually and couples earning \$75,000.

The premium would increase according to income, hitting a maximum \$180 a month next year for individuals earning \$100,000 and couples making \$125,000. The monthly premium currently is \$43.80.

Clinton still opposes another part of the Senate measure that would increase the eligibility age for the program from 65 to 67, said Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D., and administration officials who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Opponents say the proposal could force people age 65 and 66 to purchase expensive, private health insurance if they retire before they become eligible for Social Security. The Senate proposal would gradually raise the Medicare eligibility age on the same schedule as increases in the Social Security retirement age already put in place.

Clinton proposed linking the premium to income in his 1994 health-care overhaul proposal, which died in Congress. Republicans also included it in their 1995 budget-balancing bill, which Clinton vetoed.

In a poll last month by the nonpartisan Pew Research Center respondents favored requiring better-off senior citizens to pay more by a 60 percent to 37 percent margin. But when Congress did that in 1988 to help pay for expanded benefits, a public uproar forced repeal a year later.

Clinton: 1.2M Off Welfare Rolls

President Clinton said Saturday 1.2 million people have left the welfare rolls since he signed a law overhauling the public assistance system nearly a year ago, adding that much more needs to be done, reports Reuters.

He also called on states, which administer the program, to use the money they save from reductions in their welfare rolls to finance child care, training and transportation for those who are finding work for the first time.

"I am pleased to announce today that there are three million fewer people on welfare than there were on the day I took office - a remarkable 1.2 million fewer since I signed welfare reform into law," he said.

According to White House documents, the welfare caseload has dropped from 14.1 million in January 1993, when Clinton took office, to just under 11 million in April, 1997. Despite the decrease, Clinton said much greater efforts are necessary.

Gingrich: Tax Cut Bill Deal Near

House Speaker Newt Gingrich says a deal with the White House on a tax cut package is as close as a week away, reports Associated Press.

Gingrich, R-Ga., said House Republicans are committed to a \$500 per child tax credit, educational tax breaks and a capital gains tax cut.

The capital gains tax cut and estate tax relief have provided sticking points with Democrats, although President Clinton has agreed to aspects of them. Democrats have accused Republicans of aiming relief at the rich rather than the poor or middle class.

"We think it's wrong for the federal government to force the family to sell that business or sell that farm just to pay taxes," Gingrich said, stumping for larger estate tax relief.

Another sticking point is whether people with incomes so low they do not pay taxes should receive the \$500 per child tax credit.

"We don't think a tax cut bill, designed to help people who pay taxes, should be turned into a welfare bill," Gingrich said.

The White House last week sent Republicans a 22-page letter detailing the provisions it likes and dislikes in the spending bills in the House and Senate.

While it did not mention the word "veto," the letter made it clear that Clinton wants several changes, such as eliminating the Senate bill's increase in the Medicare eligibility age from 65 to 67 and its boost in monthly premiums for wealthier recipients.

The administration has said Medicare changes should be part of a larger Medicare overhaul, and it fears raising the eligibility age will leave seniors with a two-year gap in coverage.

Less Invasive Way to Detect Breast Cancer

Research in this month's Nature Medicine suggests that magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) may eventually play a role in the diagnosis of breast cancer, perhaps eventually allowing some women to avoid disfiguring surgical biopsies, reports The Washington Post.

MRI creates images by measuring the density and interactions of hydrogen atoms in tissues. To enhance the images, radiologists sometimes inject a person with a substance called gadolinium DTPA. The compound circulates in the bloodstream and over time leaks out of blood vessels into the watery fluid that surrounds cells. It cannot, however, enter the cells themselves.

In the new study, Hadassa Degani of the Weizmann Institute of Science, in Israel, and her colleagues watched how gadolinium-enhanced MRI images changed over time in mice implanted with either breast cancers or noncancerous growths.

Cancerous tumors have several abnormal properties, including a multitude of leaky blood vessels and a decreased "wateriness" when compared to normal tissue. The Israeli researchers found that when they looked at those two variables, they were able to tell the two types of breast lumps apart in the mice.

Whether this type of testing will be useful in patients will require additional research.

President's Race Board to Convene

The White House announced Wednesday the advisory board for President Clinton's race initiative will meet July 14 to plan its work schedule, reports Associated Press.

Continued on Page 3

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

EL EDITOR

Celebrating 20 years of Publishing
Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspaper

Vol. XX No. 41
Week of July 10 thru July 16, 1997
Lubbock, Texas

Inmigrantes Nicaraguenses Merecen Un Mejor Destino

Por Miguel Pérez

Primero, ellos libraron nuestras batallas contra la propagación del comunismo en América Central. Después huyeron de la guerra civil en Nicaragua en la década de 1980, cuando Estados Unidos respaldó a los rebeldes que

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

I guess everyone is expecting me to write about what is going on at the Chamber and according to Bob, the phone rang off the wall on Wednesday and Thursday from people trying to get my opinion.



Well really, I have no opinion other than the in-fighting between factions in the Chamber is nothing new except that this time the long arm of the law was brought in and City officials probably saw an opportunity to get rid of some people.

Bill Sowder appeared on TV saying that he was insulted and the allegations made by the Chamber that the Grand Jury was just a rubber stamp. Clay Abbott stated that every "stinking page" of testimony was given to the Grand Jury for consideration.

I guess now comes the one of two years of waiting for the case to go to trial so that the whole truth will be known as to the Chamber's situation.

*****Pico de Gallo**

I recieved a letter from Emilio Abeyta about my last commentary (See page 3). Granted he makes a good point about the Que Pasa program. It is a good show. Too bad it only on 30 minutes, once a month.

Another program that was brought to my attention was Mario Sanchez' "Comentarios" on Radio Fiesta 950 AM. It too provides good discussion but I hear that station officials are thinking about taking the Show off the air because of lack of interest.

luchaban contra el régimen izquierdista sandinista. Nosotros les dimos la bienvenida como aliados nuestros.

Bajo una condición de inmigración especial, creada por el gobierno de Reagan, se le permitió a los inmigrantes nicaraguenses permanecer aquí legalmente. Por muchos años, ellos han trabajado, pagado impuestos y sembrado raíces aquí -- aunque su situación de inmigración continuaba sin resolverse en el transcurso de tres administraciones de gobierno.

Pero ahora, gracias a la ley de reforma de la inmigración aprobada por el Congreso el año pasado y promulgada el 1x de abril último, a nuestros aliados se les está diciendo que se han quedado más tiempo de la cuenta.

Muchos de ellos creyeron que habían comenzado vidas nuevas acá. Comenzaron a abrir sus negocios, compraron casas, criaron a sus hijos nacidos en los Estados Unidos. Pero ahora están recibiendo cartas en las que se les pide que comparezcan con sus equipajes para ser deportados.

Muchos de los miembros del Congreso, el Presidente Clinton, el Presidente de Nicaragua, Arnoldo Alemán, y muchos nicaraguenses-americanos han estado denunciando esa medida como injusta e inhumana. Han hecho colectivamente un llamado por la justicia elocuente, de modo que las fuerzas anti-inmigratorias recalitrantes del Congreso se dignen a considerar el modificar la ley de inmigración o aprobar un nuevo proyecto de ley que conceda la amnistía a los nicaraguenses y a otros refugiados centro-americanos.

Cerca de 120 miembros del Congreso firmaron una carta dirigida a Clinton pidiéndole que conceda a estos refugiados la oportunidad de probar que debería permitírseles el quedarse aquí. También se están presentando proyectos de legislación para proteger a los centroamericanos contra la deportación.

Durante su visita a América



Central, Clinton dijo que los inmigrantes centroamericanos merecen un trato más sensible que el que permite la nueva ley de inmigración de los Estados Unidos, y prometió trabajar con el Congreso para otorgarles alguna tipo de amnistía.

"Tenemos que comprender que estas naciones centroamericanas se hallan en una categoría diferente por razón de lo que tuvieron que atravesar en la década de 1980," dijo Clinton. "En estas naciones, donde ha prevalecido la democracia y con las cuales queremos trabajar para que tenga éxito, me parece que deberíamos de ser sensibles a los trastornos que fueron ocasionados durante esos años difíciles," agregó Clinton, refiriéndose aparentemente a la resistencia militar subsidiada por Estados Unidos contra los revolucionarios izquierdistas en El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras y Guatemala -- y a los trastornos que impulsaron a muchos a escapar hacia los Estados Unidos.

Durante su visita a Estados Unidos en junio, el Presidente Alemán hizo notar que, irónicamente, muchos de los legisladores que apoyaron a los combatientes por la libertad son los mismos que están impulsando una agenda extremadamente contraria a los

inmigrantes, que traiciona a sus aliados de América Central.

"Tuvimos que venir a los Estados Unidos para decirles que no miren a nuestros países sólo cuando hay guerras y desastres naturales," dijo el Presidente Alemán, "sino que nos miren como a sus vecinos. ... Para detener la ola de inmigrantes que ha estado viniendo desde 1980, es necesario aumentar las inversiones en los campos sociales."

Alemán se reunió con varios legisladores, funcionarios del gobierno y la Secretaria de Justicia Janet Reno. El les dijo que, mientras él se enfrenta a una tasa de desempleo del 50 por ciento en Nicaragua, la deportación de nicaraguenses en masa podría amenazar la economía y la democracia frágiles de su país. A medida que él les pedía que extendieran la amnistía a los nicaraguenses, un juez federal intervino -- con las palabras más elocuentes de todas:

"Ellos vinieron con la esperanza de que una nación renombrada por todo el mundo civilizado por la justicia, la equidad y el respeto a los derechos humanos, les ayudara en su hora de necesi-

Continúa en la pagina 3

Algunas Cosas Por Las Que Se Deben Disculpas

Por Patricia Guadalupe

Me alegré mucho de ver que el Presidente Clinton se disculpó con la comunidad afroamericana por los atroces experimentos del instituto Tuskegee llevados acabo hace mas de medio siglo. Ya era hora. Y ahora veo que habla de disculparse por los años que este país vivió con la esclavitud. Eso sería verdaderamente impresionante.

Aprovechando que esta en plan de disculpase, pensé en varias cosas por las cuales se podría disculpar con la comunidad latina, antes que se le quiten la ganas.

Señor Presidente, antes que nada pienso que sería un gran gesto de su parte el disculparse por pensar que ese plato de queso americano, esa porquería amarilla derretida encima de unas tostadas, se llaman nachos. Ningun amante de los verdaderos nachos diría eso. Es mas, cualquier amante de la verdadera comida mexicana jamás hecharía semejante líquido amarillo encima de los platos.

Aun hay más: la música salsa cantada en inglés. Ahí sí que hay algo por que pedir perdón. Hemos escuchado salsa por años sin ningun problema, pero de pronto llegan sus amigos anglosajones, Señor Presidente, con la esperanza de hacer negocio, y arruinan algo tan querido.

Claro que el otro problema es la música romántica en español cantada por alguien que apenas puede decir hola. Hace poco Frank Sinatra recibió un merecido honor congresional por sus labores de bienestar a la sociedad, pero alguien debió pedir disculpas por el dúo

de Sinatra con Luis Miguel. Fue un trauma escuchar eso y tardaremos mucho en recuperarnos.

Y ya que estoy en el tema de la música, Señor Presidente, a muchos nos emocionaría escuchar una disculpa por todos esos gringos que tienen la fiebre de bailar salsa y merengue pero saben hacerlo y se pasan toda la noche pisándonos los pies. Ay! ¿Sabe usted cuánto duelen esas sandalias?

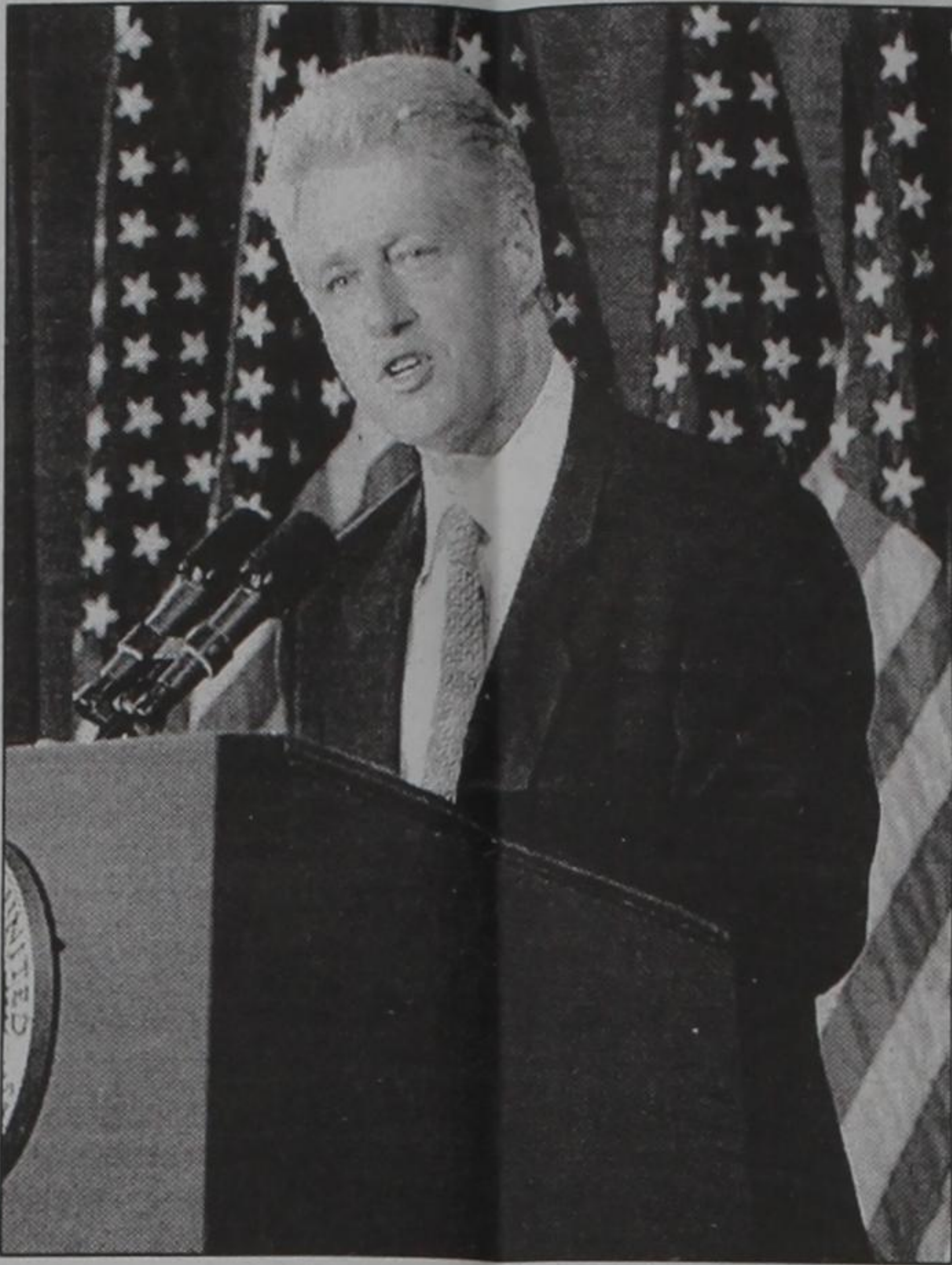
Y como usted es un tipo tan buena gente, Señor Presidente, debería pedir perdón por todos esos lugares que sirven Margaritas hechos con una mezcla en polvo preparada o una Cuba Libre con Dr. Pepper porque se les acabó la Coca Cola. Me dan escalofríos de tan sólo pensarlo. Santo Dios! Seguramente a usted tambien le preocupa.

Por favor, por favor, Señor Presidente, pida perdón por las caricaturas de Frito Bandito y Speedy Gonzáles. ¿Sabe usted la cantidad de gente en este país que piensan que esos dos representan a la comunidad latina?

Tengo otra para la lista. ¿Qué tal si se disculpa en nombre de todos los ignorantes que en sus patéticos intentos por hablar español, añaden una O u A a las palabras? Por ejemplo, "el desko" en vez de el escritorio.

¿Y qué tal si se disculpa por todas esas películas de Hollywood donde nos tienen haciendo papeles de sirvientas, pandilleros, prostitutas o vagos sin trabajo?

¿Como ya sido tan buena gente, y me ha prestado atención, qué le parece si se disculpa por los años y años de trauma al escuchar nuestros



apellidos mal pronunciados? Ahí estamos el primer día de clases, unos niños aun, sin el calor de nuestras madres o de Plaza Sésamo, y tenemos que oír García pronunciado como gracias y Martínez como algo que uno pide en un bar.

Esto es lo único que queremos, Señor Presidente. No voy a pedir que nos regresen California, Nuevo México, Utah, Arizona y Texas. Eso sería demasiado. Y no se preocupe, no menciono nada sobre disculpas por turnarse invadiendo Cuba, la República Dominicana, Puerto Rico, y la mayoría de los países centroamericanos por los últimos cien años. Tampoco incluyo mencion alguna de que aún hoy en día, usan a Vieques como blanco en la marina estadounidense. Y mucho menos incluyo una disculpa por los experimento en los años 50 en

mujeres boricuas para ver si la píldora anticonceptiva servía. Todo eso se queda a un lado, por el momento.

Pero, la mera verdad, Señor Presidente, hay algo que exigimos de usted. Debería doblarse mil veces de rodillas por la interpretación que hizo el Vice Presidente Gore de la Macarena durante la convención demócrata el verano pasado. Ay, Dios mío, fue un choque fuerte ser testigo de eso! Algunas palabritas de disculpa no harían mal.

Despues de todo esto, a lo mejor quitamos la foto del Presidente Kennedy y ponemos la suya. Piénselo bien y déjenos saber, pero pronto. Se le agradece.

(Patricia Guadalupe es directora de noticias de la cadena de difusión pública Pacifica Radio y es ex editora de Hispanic Link News Service.)

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A Few Latino Additions For Clinton's Apology List

By Patricia Guadalupe

I was really happy to see President Clinton apologize to African Americans for those vile Tuskegee experiments conducted more than 50 years ago. It's about time. And I hear he's been talking about apologizing for slavery. Wow. That would be really something.

So, since he's in an apologetic mood, there are a few matters he should address with Latinos and Latinas before he checks the next item on that list of "really, really important things to do."

Mr. President, I think it would be a grand gesture on your part to apologize for calling that goeey American yellow cheese on chips "nachos." It's an affront to any true nachos connoisseur or lover of real Mexican food to put any melted American yellow cheese on anything.

Here's another one: Salsa music sung in English. There's something to apologize for. We've been listening to that music for ages without any problems, and all of a sudden, when your gringo friends see big-bucks potential, they ruin it for all of us.

Another problem is nice, romantic music sung in Spanish by people who can barely say *hola*. You know what I mean. Like, when Frank Sinatra recently received a well-deserved congressional medal for all his contributions. Someone should've stood up and apologized for his recent Spanish-language duet with Luis Miguel. Very traumatic for us Latino listeners, Mr. President. It'll take us a long time to recover.

While I'm on the subject of music, so many of us would be thrilled to hear you ask forgiveness for those gringo dancers who catch merengue or salsa fever but can't quite get the steps and spend most of the night stepping on our feet. Ouch! Do you realize how much those damn Birkenstocks hurt?

And since you're such a

swell guy, how about expressing a little regret for all those happy hours where frozen margaritas are poured out of a premixed green pouch. Makes me shudder just to think of it. Surely it must concern you, too.

Please, please, please, Señor Presidente, apologize for Frito Bandito and Speedy Gonzales! Do you know how long it's taken to convince everyone out there that those characters don't really represent who we are? Some still haven't gotten the message. A few words from you wouldn't hurt.

Oh, and here's another one to consider. How about making amends for all those silly people who, in their feeble attempts to speak Spanish, add an O or A to English words. El trucko. El desko.

Maybe that's where we got that cool cat 1950s' slang "Daddy-o," but, surely, you must know how passe that is.

And can you please apologize for all the Hollywood movies that depict us only as maids, whores, gang-bangers and lazy bums?

As long as you're listening, it would be great if you could make up for centuries of trauma hearing our names mispronounced in school. There we are, the first day in school, torn away from our mothers and Plaza Sésamo, and we have to hear García come out as Gracious, or Martínez sounding like something you ask for at a bar.

That's all we want, Mr. President. I won't even ask you to give us back California, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona and Texas. That would be way too much. And don't worry, I won't suggest that you apologize for spending the last 100 years taking turns invading Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and most of Central America. Or for still, to this day, using Vieques as

target practice for the U.S. Navy. Or for thinking it would be OK to test the birth control pill on *boricua* women during the 1950s without telling them. I know you have your hands full, and I've already asked for a lot.

But there's one final thing I must demand of you. You should genuflect a thousand and one times for Vice President Al Gore's deadpan rendition of the macarena at last summer's Democratic Party convention. Oh, my God, the shock of seeing that. A couple of mea culpas would help speed up the healing process. We might even consider taking down President Kennedy's picture and putting up yours.

Get back to us, pronto. Thanks, man.

(Patricia Guadalupe is news director for the public broadcasting network Pacifica Radio and is a former editor at Hispanic Link News Service.)

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Cartas al El Editor

Dear Editor:

Regarding "comentarios" in the June 19 edition (Vol. XX, No. 38, p.1.), I agree with you that there is a 'void in our community for a good local news show in Spanish...that focuses on the Chicano community" and that "several local TV shows" take too much valuable time "playing Tejano videos or announcing fund-raisers rather than informing our community about real issues."

It seems you have not been watching "Que Pasa?", a half-hour show once a month on Channel 11. Granted, a half-hour a month not regularly scheduled is far from enough! However, on "Que Pasa" in recent months we have informed the Hispanic community on banking services, immigration, and welfare law reform. We have recognized neighborhood associations, and discussed issues covered by the GI Forum mid-year convention and the possibility of greater cooperation among Hispanics, African Americans and Whites. We have recognized and supported positive things "que estan pasando", especially among our youth, including Hispanic students at Texas Tech, at Slaton High School, the productions of Viva Aztlan, the North Lubbock Boxing Club and two young university students who have been selected to participate in "Up with People" and World Youth Day. We have had readings and poems and discussed "dichos del dia" for inspiration.

I enjoy moderating "Que Pasa" and I'm proud of the issues discussed and topics covered -- above all, I am proud of the information, inspiration, motivation, and encouragement we provide to our Chicano community and to our young people in particular.

My suggestion is this: we need more of this -- on radio, on television, every week, every day. I am not too proud to brag on myself. I believe that I could do a good job moderating daily/weekly program on radio or television dealing with the broad variety of topics and issues affecting our Hispanic community and on which we should be informed. I hereby volunteer my time to do this or work with others to put on such programs.

We need you and other interested persons, perhaps some professors and students from the mass media Department at Texas Tech, and appropriate persons from radio and TV stations to establish the time slots, obtain appropriate sponsorship and get these programs going. Students from Tech might even get some class credit on such a project. We will need staffing to get the programs/issues/guests coordinated and scheduled and to do some of the preparatory research to make our programs more substantive and more valuable.

I want to keep expanding what "Que Pasa?" has been doing. After receiving goods comments on past shows, I've suggested that "Que Pasa" be scheduled regularly and weekly at least. We can and need to do a lot more with our radio and TV outlets. Let's work on Cox Cable, KTXN, the City Station and all the others as well including the Hispanic station.

I want to keep on "picando ojos", "hablando verdades", "abriendo veredas", comentando, informando, inspirando, reconociendo y apoyando lo bueno y confrontando lo malo!

Gracias por tus buenos comentarios y por los articulos de Hispanic Link! I look forward to hearing from you and others on how together we can get all this accomplished.

Sinceramente,
Emilio E. Abeyta

Working-Class Mexicans Seek American Dream

By Ruben Martinez, Pacific News Service

Recently, on a flight from Los Angeles to Guadalajara, I sat behind a Mexican woman in her forties who stowed a bulging Nordstrom shopping bag in the overhead bin. Across the aisle a trio of U.S. businessmen, laptops open, were crunching numbers in some transnational deal. Next to me were two Mexican men in Stetson hats, jeans, and boots. They were not "middle class" by most standards - they had just finished a season working in a Portland meat packing plant - but here they were jetsetting next to the gentry of free trade.

I asked the man next to me where he lived. "Portland," he said, and then he hesitated. "I mean, Michoacan." He smiled. "I guess you could say I live in Portland, Michoacan."

I thought of my friend Rosa. Though she usually travels over land routes, she could just as well answer my question, "St. Louis, Michoacan."

Rosa is about as middle class as the cowboys sitting next to me. In the U.S., she is at best a "working person," more often an "illegal" or a "wetback." But she assumes she has the right to middle class mobility, even though forces on both sides of the border have made that a life or death proposition.

Rosa hails from Cheran, a small town nestled in the Purepecha Indian highlands of Michoacan. Last spring, her three older brothers set out on their usual route to California, bound for Watsonville, where they had picked strawberries for years.

They never made it. After they crossed the border illegally east of San Diego, they got into a pickup truck. The smuggler at the wheel tried to outrun a Border Patrol jeep pursuing them, but overturned at a sharp curve in the road. The brothers were crushed under the mangled chassis of the pickup.

The story made headlines for its numbers - six others were killed in the crash and several more critically injured - and also because it occurred only days after a highly publicized incident in which Riverside County Sheriff's deputies were caught by a helicopter newscam severely beating undocumented immigrants after a freeway chase.

Rosa was working at a posh hotel in downtown St. Louis at the time. She went home immediately to bury her brothers.

At first, there was no thought of returning to the U.S. Rosa could imagine the anguish her mother would feel if her daughter undertook the illegal journey. But eventually Rosa decided to take the risk. Between the 30th of November and the 5th of January, she attempted to cross near Nogales six times with her baby daughter in her arms. The first five times she was caught and reported. On the sixth try, she got through - and walked six hours over rugged desert in temperature just above freezing.

Rosa risked her own life and the life of her daughter for reasons that do not fit the conventional formulation of conservatives or liberals. They are neither welfare hungry nor just plain hungry. Rosa and her family own a modest home with electricity and, although they lack running water, they eat three meals a day. They have a color TV set and a VCR. Adults and kids have enough to wear, including shoes, for harsh highland winters.

It is true that some children die in rural Michoacan from curable diseases. And it is true that the local economy is reeling. But real poverty is much more visible in the deep south in the Indian communities of Chiapas, where half-naked children with bloated bellies are not uncommon. Or, to the north, where the Tarahumara Indians of Chihuahua often struggle to survive the frigid winters.

But the poorest Mexicans are not, generally speaking, the ones who migrate to the United States. Most are people like Rosa and her family.

Rosa risks her life because there is an overwhelming feeling of being stuck in time and space back home in Cheran. The town is too small for people who have seen how the other half lives. Every Sunday night, the families who own satellite dishes (about one in four) tune in to "The X Files" at the same time as North Americans do.

Rosa knows better than anyone the risks of crossing the border. When the news reports a death, the people of Cheran hold their breath until the bodies are identified. In the first month of this year, 17 migrants died, most from exposure in a remote mountainous area east of San Diego. Last year, several dozen died and hundreds were injured.

Rosa says she realized her daughter could not get more than an elementary school education in Mexico - children in rural areas are expected to work as soon as they're able-bodied. And it would not be possible to save enough money to buy such creature comforts as a microwave oven or a stereo to distract her grieving mother.

And Rosa has personal ambitions, too. "I'd never be able to drive a car here," she said to me in Michoacan last year. In St. Louis, she has driven her brother in law's Pontiac Grand Am. She also wears jeans in the States, not the traditional shawl ("rebozo") all Indian woman wear back home. In St. Louis, her husband helps with the dishes and tends to the baby, behavior picked up in the liberal north.

From Michoacan, the whole world looks as if it is moving and interconnected. Hundreds of thousands of Mexicans, rich and poor, have ventured into the world, and brought the world home.

Rosa does not intend to stay in the north. Like most of her fellow migrants, she would like to work in the U.S. for several months a year and spend the rest of the time with her family in Cheran.

And she feels she has the right to move from one place to another, without regard to international boundaries and immigration laws.

By facing the fact of her brothers' death and continuing to move on, she is fighting for that right.

On the morning of the day she left Michoacan for St. Louis, Rosa visited the church. She lit a candle, and prayed: "My brothers who are in heaven," she remembers saying, "guide me along the roads so that I can get home alive and well."

She is home now. In St. Louis, Michoacan.

El Editor Newspapers

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A notice printed in the Federal Register said the seven-member panel will convene at a conference center near the White House to consider an agenda for the coming months.

White House officials said the board will lay out the scope of its work and accept statements from the public but will not yet hold a hearing.

Chaired by historian John Hope Franklin, the panel will carry out a series of town hall meetings in which Americans can express their feelings on race relations in the United States. The White House expects the first gathering in the fall.

Town meetings are a central feature of the national dialogue on race that Clinton announced last month in San Diego. Information gathered by the board will be used to compile a report from the president on making a multiracial, multiethnic country work better in the years ahead.

President's Race Board to Convene

The White House announced Wednesday the advisory board for President Clinton's race initiative will meet July 14 to plan its work schedule, reports Associated Press.

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Study: Child Abuse Underestimated

A Canadian study said Tuesday nearly one out of three males reported being physically abused as boys and one out of eight girls was sexually abused, suggesting official assessments underestimate the problem, reports Reuters.

Based on written questionnaires filled out in 1990 by nearly 10,000 Ontario residents older than 14, 31 percent of males and 21 percent of females reported being physically abused as children. Sexual abuse was reported by 13 percent of females and 4 percent of males.

Physical abuse was most commonly meted out by the child's natural father, with the natural mother the next most likely culprit, the study found. Sexual abuse was most often committed by "some other person," or by another relative.

Study author Harriet MacMillan of McMaster University and Hamilton Health Sciences Corp. in Hamilton, Ontario, wrote that the results of the largest general population survey on child abuse to date indicated rates of abuse had been underplayed by child protection agencies and other government bodies.

"Official reports generally underestimate the magnitude of the problem because of factors that inhibit disclosure, such as social stigma and fear of consequences, as well as failure by professionals to recognize and report child maltreatment," she wrote.

The survey found that rates of physical abuse in males were higher in families where the parent providing financial support had not completed secondary school. The association with parent education levels was not seen for female victims of physical abuse, although the rate was higher for girls living in rural areas. The study showed no link between sexual abuse and the education level of the parents.

The researchers concluded that additional efforts should be directed toward the treatment of both physical and sexual abuse. They noted that literature on the subject was focused on sexual abuse.

"Any strategy aimed at reducing the burden of suffering associated with either physical or sexual abuse will require a combination of preventive and treatment approaches," MacMillan wrote. "Since many cases of abuse do not come to the recognition of official agencies, policies aimed at reducing this problem must be targeted at the community level."

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program Avoids Sex Education

A study has found that the Teen Outreach Program, a teen pregnancy and dropout prevention campaign operating in 30 cities around the country, dramatically reduces pregnancy and school failure without focusing on sex education, reports Associated Press.

The study, to be published in the August issue of the journal Child Development, examined the experiences of 695 students from 25 high schools. It found that teen-agers in the program from 1991 through 1995 experienced fewer than half of the number of school failures, suspensions or pregnancies than control groups of students from the same schools.

"The striking feature of TOP is that it does not explicitly focus on the problem behaviors it seeks to prevent," said University of Virginia psychology professor Joseph Allen, co-author of the study.

"Because the program does not primarily focus on teaching about sexual behavior, it should appeal to a wide range of communities - from liberal to conservative," Allen said.

It works because the teachers and mentors avoid "preaching" to the students and instead presume they will make responsible decisions, said Sheri Hartman, director of the Roanoke program.

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**'Latin Rock' Finds Home
In El Norte**

By Bernardo Ruiz

Why would a Mexican rock group go to Los Angeles to make it big? The answer has something to do with the nature of free-market economies in the post-NAFTA world. In an era when trade barriers have at least nominally dissolved, culture has spread as quickly as commerce, intensifying the U.S. cultural presence in Mexico and Latin America.

In the upper reaches of the Amazon, techno and house music can be heard alongside more traditional cumbias and the regional music known as *porro*. In southern Chile. Four Non-Blondes can be heard as often as *la cueca*, one of the national dances, in Northern Chile.

Indeed, it seems the United States has a monopoly on world culture when you consider that pop culture is the United States' second biggest export, next only to aerospace technology.

But something has been happening in recent years as Latin American immigrants have come to influence U.S. culture.

Peter W. Davidson, chief executive officer at the Latin Communications group, explained in a recent New York Times interview: "Look, there are more Hispanics in the United States than there are Canadians in Canada."

With demographics like that, it's no wonder Latino rock is making inroads.

One example is the group Bichos Raros, or Strange Bugs, which decided to leave its hometown of Mazatlán, on Mexico's Pacific coast, to

head for the urban sprawl of Los Angeles, where Spanish-language rock has been exploding since the early '90s.

The creation of Miami-based MTV Latino programs around the country in October 1993, and the proliferation of Latino rock radio in Los Angeles, are a testament to this new growth.

Los Bichos Raros first played at Radio & Música, a Latin American music conference, where they were exposed to hundreds of other bands. They then managed to extend their stay by playing in small Argentine and Mexican restaurants until they made it onto the Latin Rock roster at the Los Angeles House of Blues, which had recently begun to feature rock en español.

"We were able to stick it out for three months," said Julio Recinto, lead vocalist of Bichos. "Dying of hunger, but playing wherever we could."

It was an exciting time. They were able to see and hear other Latin rock groups like the Argentine superstars Soda Estereo, the Colombian group Aterciopelados and the Chilean groups La Ley and Los Tres. They were even able to rub elbows with other Mexican groups, such as La Lupita, Maldita Vecindad, and Jaguares (formerly Caifanes).

All the exposure led to a recording deal with Ola Rock & Pop, an independent outfit that recorded the group's album in the fall of 1995. There was interest in the ska/punk/pop rock of the Bichos by such giants as Sony.

Continúa en la página 6

De La Pagina Primera

dad," escribió el Juez Federal de Distrito James Lawrence King, mientras detenía las gestiones del gobierno para deportar a cerca de 60,000 centroamericanos de tres estados del sur de la nación. A ellos se les había permitido entrar a los Estados Unidos en la década de 1980 debido a las guerras civiles en sus países de origen.

Menos de una hora después, el Representante Robert Menéndez, demócrata por Nueva Jersey, estaba citando las palabras del Juez en una conferencia de prensa con Alemán en Washington.


La postergación, haciendo notar que estos inmigrantes tienen "un caso desconsolador y poderosamente persuasivo" contra las gestiones recientes para deportarlos, afecta a más de 42,000 nicaraguenses y a 17,000 salvadoreños, guatemaltecos y otros refugiados de la Florida, Alabama y Georgia -- aunque la mayoría de ellos vive en el sur de la Florida. Pero el dictamen podría servir de precedente en casos que involucren a más de 300,000 inmigrantes en todo el país.

El juez hizo notar que, durante las tres últimas administraciones de gobierno, los funcionarios de inmigración han respondido "de manera humana y compasiva, expidiendo la documentación necesaria, concediendo permisos para trabajar y ayudándoles a integrarse a nuestra sociedad." El juez continuó observando que "establecieron hogares, se casaron, tuvieron hijos y nietos, comenzaron negocios, pagaron impuestos, obedecieron nuestras leyes y aportaron a nuestra comunidad."

Entonces el juez mencionó numerosos casos en los que la deportación ocasionaría dificultades graves para las familias con hijos nacidos en los Estados Unidos o necesidades médicas especiales. El juez se puso de parte de los abogados de los inmigrantes, quienes habían descrito el nuevo curso de acción del gobierno como un engaño cruel; expidió un interdicto preliminar y fijó un juicio para el 5 de enero de 1998.


Y después, en su aplazamiento de 67 páginas y siete meses, el Juez King dió a periodistas y políticos más palabras elocuentes para que las citaran: "Pocas veces, si es alguna vez, se ha presentado a este Tribunal Federal un caso tan dramático, desolador y poderosamente persuasivo de daño irreparable para literalmente decenas de millares de seres humanos."

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Were They Too Tough On Tyson?

By Nekesa Mumbi Moody
CATSKILL, N.Y. - Mike Tyson and former trainer Kevin Rooney may have their differences, but even Rooney believes the boxer's indefinite ban from the sport is a bit much.

"He had to be suspended. I think a year was satisfactory. I think a year is more than enough," Rooney said Wednesday after the Nevada State Athletic Commission revoked



Mike Tyson perdió ante Holyfield por "mordelón".

Tyson's license and fined him \$3 million for biting Evander Holyfield's ears in a June 28 title fight.

Tyson can reapply for his license in a year, but it will be up to the commission to decide if he will fight again.

Some residents in this small town, where Tyson used to train, criticized the decision.

"The only reason they did it is because he's Mike Tyson and they hate the fact that he came from the streets," said Linc Harris, who, like Tyson, originally hails from Brooklyn. "I think they should have treated him fairly like they would have treated everybody else."

Tyson lived and trained here in the '80s with Cus D'Amato, who later adopted him. After D'Amato's death in 1985, Tyson continued to work with Rooney in Catskill until he fired the trainer in 1988.

While Harris and others believe Tyson should have been punished, they think the penalty is too harsh.

Rooney, who is suing Tyson for breach of contract, said the penalty leaves Tyson's career

in limbo and called it a "death sentence."

"That means that some one could always say, 'We deny you again' ... now he's at the mercy of the Nevada commission."

Rooney doesn't believe the commission even had the authority to ban Tyson.

"You can be banned for substance abuse, medical reasons, and that's about it," he said.

At a hair salon, one woman who said Tyson "seems like a nice guy" expressed hope he would get his license back by next year.

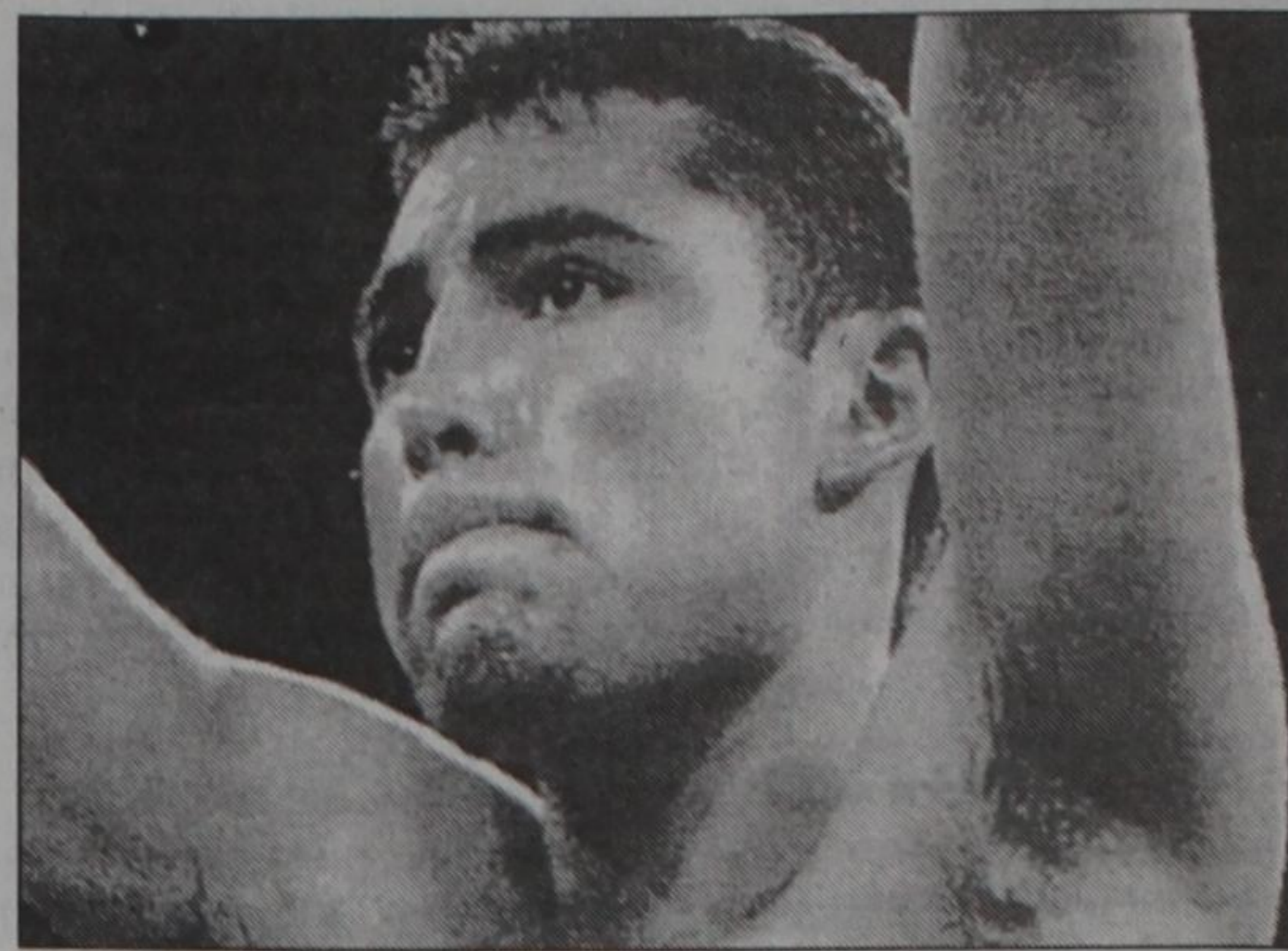
"There are tons of fighters out there who do stupid things. I don't think he should be banned for a lifetime at all," she said.

Harris lamented not only the fate of Tyson, but of boxing itself.

"Boxing isn't going to be anything unless those two fight," he said. "I think they should have let bygones be bygones, suspended him ... and give him a chance."

"I don't think they should take away a man's life and end his career over it. It was a mistake."

De La Hoya Brings Glitter To Boxing



Oscar De la Hoya

MIAMI - Oscar De La Hoya has been dubbed the "Golden Boy" and his professional boxing career indeed has brought a glitter to the sport.

Now De La Hoya once again has an opportunity to provide boxing a much-needed sparkle since the notorious Mike Tyson biting episode in a heavyweight title fight two weeks ago.

With Tyson's career in jeopardy after the Nevada Athletic Commission suspended his boxing license Wednesday, De La Hoya, who already has won four world titles since a gold-medal performance in the 1992 Olympics, could become the sport's marquee attraction.

However, since the Tyson fi-

asco, pay-per-view fights could become a tough sell. De La Hoya and Hector "Macho" Camacho will have a challenge in luring the public to purchase their Sept. 13 bout in Las Vegas for De La Hoya's WBC welterweight title.

"People should not blame boxing for what Mike Tyson did," De La Hoya said. "Tyson is responsible for his actions, not Oscar De La Hoya or any other fighter."

"The (Nevada) commission took action and did right in suspending him."

Camacho shared De La Hoya's sentiments.

"Mike brought about it the wrong way, he took it to the gutter," Camacho said. "If he was upset, he could have elbowed, pushed or done other tactics."

Tyson's act worries promoter Bob Arum, who is presenting the De La Hoya-Camacho bout.

"You have to be concerned, especially after the biggest pay-per-view fight in history," Arum said. "Hopefully people will differentiate between a De La Hoya-Camacho fight and Tyson. De La Hoya leads an exemplary life."

El fantasma de Whitaker viene al Rosemont

Wilfredo Rivera: En busca de De la Hoya

Hay pocos boxeadores que pueden jactarse de haberle encontrado la vuelta a las mañas de Pernell Whitaker, el huidizo welter que fue capaz de enmarañar con sus tretas a Julio César Chávez y Oscar De la Hoya.

El puertorriqueño Wilfredo Rivera, que estará en el Rosemont Horizon de Chicago el próximo viernes 11 enfrentando al mexicano Jorge Vaca (60-16, con 50 nocauts), es uno de ellos.

"Sigo pensando que me robaron la primera pelea contra Whitaker", explicó Rivera desde Río Piedras, Puerto Rico, a La Raza sobre aquella pelea de 1996 que terminó en un fallo dividido a favor del estadounidense.

Y a pesar de que la mayor parte de la crítica coincide con su opinión, lo cierto es que esa derrota elevó a Rivera (25-2, un empate y 16 KO) a una dimensión diferente en su carrera. Luego, en la revancha entre ambos, Whitaker volvió a vencer por puntos, en decisión apretada y con un punto descontado a Rivera por golpe bajo. Pero el nombre de Rivera siguió creciendo porque la segunda derrota ante Whitaker simplemente confirmó que el puertorriqueño pertenecía a la élite mundial en el peso welter.

Si derrota a Vaca en Chicago, Rivera tiene por delante un futuro interesante. "Tengo un 75% de posibilidades de pelear en Las Vegas el 13 de septiembre, el día de la pelea de De la Hoya con Camacho. Después podría pelear

con el ganador de esa pelea, en diciembre, en Nueva York ... Camacho sería más fácil para mí, pero no creo que pueda ganarle a De la Hoya".

En lo que va de esta temporada, Rivera tuvo dos presentaciones exitosas. En febrero noqueó en dos rounds a ex campeón mundial Livingstone Bramble "Fui el único que le ganó de esa manera, el 'Chapo' Rosario (que también lo noqueó en dos asaltos) había sido el único que lo venció con esa contundencia. Luego, hace dos meses, derrotó por abandono en el sexto asalto al colombiano Alex Lugo.

En mayo, se le canceló una posible presentación. Por eso, esta cita en Chicago le viene de perillas para prepararse para el evento del 13 de septiembre en Las Vegas. Su rival original en el Rosemont iba a ser el jalisciense Mario "Azabache" Martínez, quien desde Los Angeles se vio obligado a cancelar el combate, después de ser revisado a causa de profundos dolores en la espalda.

El mexicano Vaca, designado rápidamente como reemplazante por el promotor Bobby Hitz, también proviene de Jalisco, fue cuatro veces campeón de su país, y una vez campeón del Consejo Mundial de Boxeo. "Yo creo que contra Vaca será más interesante la pelea para Rivera. Y más peligrosa también. No olvidemos que Vaca noqueó una vez al gran Pipino Cuevas", comentó Hitz.



Mike Tyson's boxing license could be revoked, "never to return," at a penalty hearing today that could keep him out of the sport indefinitely for biting Evander Holyfield's ears.

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El 'Rock Latino' Halla Un Hogar En El Norte

Por Bernardo Ruiz

¿Por qué iría a Los Angeles un grupo de rock mexicano en busca de éxito?

La respuesta tiene algo que ver con el carácter de las economías de mercado libre en el mundo post-NAFTA. En una época en la que las barreras al comercio se han disuelto, al menos nominalmente, la cultura se ha propagado tan rápidamente como el comercio, intensificando la presencia cultural estadounidense en México y América Latina.

En las regiones más remotas del Amazonas, se puede escuchar techno y house junto con las cumbias más tradicionales y la música regional conocida como "porro." En el sur de Chile, se puede oír a los Four Non-Blondes tanto como a la "cueca," un baile tradicional del norte de Chile.

En verdad, pareciera que los Estados Unidos tienen el monopolio de la cultura mundial cuando se considera que el "pop-culture" es el segundo artículo estadounidense de mayor exportación, superado únicamente por la tecnología aero-espacial.

Pero algo ha ocurrido en años recientes: los inmigrantes de América Latina han llegado a ejercer influencia sobre la cultura de los Estados Unidos.

Peter W. Davidson, jefe ejecutivo principal del grupo Latin Communications, explica en una entrevista reciente con el New York Times: "Mire, hay más hispanos en los Estados Unidos que canadienses en Canadá." Con estadísticas demográficas como esta, no es de extrañar que el rock latino esté abriéndose paso.

Un ejemplo es el grupo Bichos Raros, que decidió irse de su estado natal de Mazatlán, en la costa mexicana del Pacífico, y encaminarse al desparramo urbano de Los Angeles donde el "rock" en español ha crecido a pasos agigantados desde principios de los noventas.

La creación de MTV Latino, con sede en Miami, en octubre de 1993 y la proliferación de programas de radio de rock latino alrededor del país, entre ellos Caracol Puccini en Los Angeles, son un testimonio de este nuevo crecimiento.

Los Bichos Raros primero tocaron Radio y Música, una conferencia de música latino americana, donde se vieron expuestos a cientos de otras bandas. Se las arreglaron

para extender su visita, tocando en pequeños restaurantes argentinos y mexicanos hasta que llegaron a figurar en la nómina de "rock latino" en la House of Blues de Los Angeles, que hace poco abrió las puertas al rock en español.

"Pudimos sobrevivir durante tres meses", explicó Julio Recinto, vocalista principal de los Bichos. "Muriéndonos de hambre, pero tocando donde quiera que podíamos".

Fué una época emocionante. Ellos pudieron ver y oír a otros grupos de rock latino americanos, como a las super-estrellas argentinas Soda Stereo, a los colombianos de los Aterciopelados, y a los chilenos La Ley y Los Tres. Hasta pudieron codearse con otros grupos mexicanos como La Lupita, Maldita Vecindad y Jaguares (anteriormente Caifanes).

Toda esta nueva difusión culminó en un contrato de grabación con Ola Rock & Pop, una disquera independiente que grabó su álbum en el otoño de 1995. Hubo interés en el estilo de "ska/punk/pop" de los Bichos por parte de gigantes tales como Sony, antes de que su manager eventualmente firmara con otro gigante, Fonovisa, una subsidiaria estadounidense de Televisa, de México. Pero todo esto no sucedió en la Ciudad de México, Guadalajara o Monterrey, sino al norte de la frontera, en Gringolandia.

Su música es también un híbrido "gringo" y mexicanos. El sonido "Quebra-punk", como a Recinto le gusta señalar, es una mezcla de la "Quebradita" (música de acordeón alegre) con el estilo "punk" de los noventas. Lo que resulta es una música de la época: una mezcla de lo tradicional y lo contemporáneo, de lo mexicano y lo estadounidense.

Recinto explica que esta combinación es sólo una parte de la nueva oleada del "rock latino". "Vamos a estar en todas partes. El "rockD en español va a dominar a otros géneros. Después de todo, los latinos pronto serán una mayoría, y los gustos musicales de alguien tendrán que dar forma a la cultura."

(Bernardo Ruiz, de Brooklyn, Nueva York, es un escritor por cuenta propia que ahora reside en Guanajuato, México.)

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Nicaraguan Immigrants Deserve a Better Fate

By Miguel Pérez

First, they fought our battles against the spread of communism in Central America. Then they fled the Nicaraguan civil war in the 1980s, when the United States backed the Contra rebels against the leftist Sandinista regime. We welcomed them as our allies.

Under a special immigration status created by the Reagan administration, Nicaraguan immigrants were allowed to stay here legally. For many years, they have worked, paid taxes and planted roots here -- although their immigration status remained unresolved during three administrations.

But now, thanks to the immigration reform law passed by Congress last year and enacted April 1, our allies are being told they have overstayed their welcome.

They started businesses, bought homes, raised their U.S.-born children here. But now they are receiving letters asking them to report with their baggage so they can be deported.

Many members of Congress, as well as President Clinton and Nicaraguan President Arnoldo Alemán, have denounced the measure as unfair and inhumane. They have collectively made an eloquent appeal for justice so that recalcitrant anti-immigration forces in Congress will see fit to amend the law or pass a new bill, granting amnesty to Nicaraguans and other Central American refugees.

Some 120 members of Congress signed a letter to Clinton, asking that he grant these

refugees a chance to prove they should be allowed to stay. Legislation is also being introduced.

During his trip to Central America, Clinton said Central American immigrants deserve treatment that is more sensitive than the new U.S. immigration law allows, and he vowed to work with Congress to grant them some form of amnesty.

"We have to understand, these Central American countries are in a different category because of what they went through in the 1980s," Clinton said. "In these nations where democracy has prevailed and we want to work with them to succeed, we ought to be sensitive to the disruptions that were caused during those tough years," Clinton added, apparently referring to the U.S.-subsidized military resistance to leftist revolutionaries in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala -- and upheaval that drove many to escape to the United States.

During his June visit to the United States, Alemán noted, ironically, that many of the legislators who supported the Contras are the same ones pushing an extreme anti-immigrant agenda that is betraying their Central American allies.

"We had to come to the United States to tell you not to look at our countries only when there are wars and natural disasters," Alemán said, "but look at us as your neighbors. ... To stop the wave of immigrants that has been coming since 1980, it is necessary to increase investments

in social areas."

Alemán met with several legislators, administration officials and Attorney General Janet Reno. He told them that he fights a 50 percent unemployment rate in Nicaragua, and that massive deportation of Nicaraguans could threaten his country's fragile economy and democracy.

As he asked them to extend amnesty to Nicaraguans, a federal judge intervened -- with the most eloquent words of all.

"They came with the hope that a nation renowned throughout the civilized world for justice, fairness and respect for human rights would help in their time of need," wrote U.S. District Judge James Lawrence King as he blocked government efforts to deport some 60,000 Central Americans in three Southern states. They had been allowed to enter the United States in the 1980s because of civil wars in their homelands.

Less than an hour later, Rep. Robert Mene'ndez (D-N.J.) was quoting the judge's words in a Washington press conference with Alemán.

The reprieve affects more than 42,000 Nicaraguans and 17,000 Salvadorans, Guatemalans and other refugees in Florida, Alabama and Georgia -- although most of them live in South Florida. But the ruling could serve as precedent in cases involving more than 300,000 immigrants throughout the country.

The judge noted that during the last three administrations, immigration officials have responded in a "humane and compassionate manner

by issuing the necessary documentation, granting work permits and helping them integrate into our society." He pointed out that they "established homes, married, had children and grandchildren, started businesses, paid taxes, obeyed our laws and contributed to their community."

Then he cited numerous instances where deportation would cause severe hardship for families with U.S.-born children or special medical needs. He sided with the immigrants' attorneys, who had described the new government policy as a cruel deception, issuing a preliminary injunction and setting trial for Jan. 5, 1998.

In his 67-page, seven-month reprieve, Judge King gave journalists and politicians more eloquent words to quote: "Seldom, if ever, has such a dramatic, heart-rending and powerfully persuasive case of irreparable harm to literally tens of thousands of human beings been presented to this federal court." (Miguel Pérez is a columnist with the Bergen Record in News Jersey)

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1. Poséer una licencia de manejar Clase C. Ser capaz tener la oportunidad de subir a los minimo de una Licencia Clase C para Manejador Comercial (CDL) dentro de 45 dias de la fecha de ser empleado como una condicion de empleo.
2. Tener la edad de veinte-cinco (25) la cual puede ser evitada con un buen record de manejar.
3. Abilidad de seguir instrucciones orales y escritas independientemente.
4. Abilidad de trabajar y comunicar efectivamente con gente de diversas niveles socio-economicas y culturales.
5. Abilidad de aprender y ejucutar ayuda inmediata, CPR y techica para trabajar y procedimientos con pasajeros.
6. Conciencia basica en la operación de un vehiculo motorizado y la abilidad de ejecutar mantenimiento minor y rutino en vehiculos de trasportacion.
7. Abilidad de hablar y escribir ingles.
8. Abilidad de ejecutar computaciones matematicas simple que incluyen las cuarto practicas basicas y fracturas simples y porcentajes.
9. Abilidad de comunicar oralmente y al escrito.
10. Abilidad de juntar y escribir datos simples correctamente.
11. Aplicante estara sujeto a prueba DOT sobre drogas. Todo trabajador de SPARTAN que trabajar en lugar de seguridad es requerido adjerar a pruebas de drogas y alcohol como requisito de concesaciones.

Aplique en persona o mande resumen a:
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MIS ADMINISTRADOR DE CUENTAS

Sumario de Trabajo

Bajo la direcion de el Director de Programas esta persona mantendrá un completo y systematico registro de documentos, preparar registros y formas de cargos, preparar reportes mensuales de gastos. Hacer deberes rutinas pero aveces variadas en acuerdo con procedimientos bajo supervixion general. El trabajo frecuentemente requiere juicio independiente y conocimiento, tal como mantenimiento de registros, preparando formas, contestando el telefono y tomando mensajes. Trabaja de instrucciones detalladas ytrabaja en una moda rutina en la computadora.

Requisitos

1. Grauada de Escuela Secundaria o GED ademas de 30 horas de colegio.
2. Abilidad de trabajar en los programas Microsoft, Wor Perfect, Lotus, Quickbooks y Excel en la Computadora.
3. Conciencia de procedimiento de tener libros incluyendo cuentas pagable y recibibles.
4. Ser capaz de comunicar efectivamente ambamente verbal y al escrito en ingles y español.
5. Debe poseer una actitud amistosa y generalmente capaz en conocer y trabajar con el publico.
6. Conocimiento basico en las reglas de tipografia y gramatica.
7. Ser capaz de pasar una prueba de pre-empleo, tomar y pasar pruebas adicionales de alcohol y drogas como pueden ser requeridas por la Administracion de Trasito Federal (FTA) para empleados cargados con trabajo "sensitivas en seguridad. Empleados son sujetos a seleccion acaso, por acaso, pos-accidente y procedimiento de regreso a trabajo.

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RECEPCIONISTA

Sumario de Trabajo

Administra varios repon-sabilidades incluyendo contestando el telefono, tomando mensajes, asistir con el despacho y suplemento y archivar y funcion rutinas de oficina.

1. Ser capaz de comunicar efectivamente ambamente verbal y al escrito en ingles y español.
2. Debe poseer una actitude amistosa y generalmente capaz en conocer y trabajar con el publico.
3. Conocimiento basico en las reglas de tipografia y gramatica.
4. Debe consentir de pasar una prueba de drogas/alcohol y cumplir con la Pliza de Una Agencia "Libre de Drogas."
5. Buen conocimiento de sistemas de archivar y procedimiento de el tener de libros.
6. Ser capaz de el conocimiento de maquinas de oficina.
7. Debe consentir de asistir seminarios y talleres de trabajo y otros cursos.
8. Debe ser flexible ya que las responsabilidades de Program pueden cambiar.

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Latin Rock From Pg. 2

before the band's manager eventually signed with another giant, Fonovisa, a U.S. subsidiary of Televisa of Mexico.

And all of this happened not in Mexico City, Guadalajara or Monterrey, but north of the border, in Gringolandia.

The group's music is also a hybrid of gringo and Mexican forms. The *quebra*-punk sound, as Recinto likes to point out, is a mix of traditional *quebradita*, a bouncy accordion music, with '90s punk. What you get is a music for the times: a melding of traditional with contemporary, Mexican with American.

Recinto explains that this combination is only a part of the new surge in Latino rock. "We're going to be everywhere. Rock in Spanish is going to dominate other genres. After all, Latinos will soon be a majority, and somebody's musical tastes will have to shape the culture."

(Bernardo Ruiz, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is a free-lance writer now living in Guanajuato, Mexico.)
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MIS BILLING CLERK

Job Summary:

Under the direction of the Program Director the MIS Clerk will maintain a complete and systematic set of records, prepare charge slips and billing forms, prepare monthly operating reports. Performs routine but somewhat varied clerical duties in accordance with standard procedures under general supervision. Work usually requires some independent judgment and knowledge, such as keeping records, maintaining files, preparing forms, answering the phone, and taking messages. Works from detailed instructions and performs duties of a routine nature in the operation of a computer.

Requirements:

1. High school/GED plus 30 college credit hours.
2. Computer skills including Microsoft, Word Perfect, Lotus, Quickbooks, and Excel.
3. Knowledge of book-keeping procedures including accounts payable/accounts receivable.
4. Must be able to communicate effectively both verbally and in writing in English and Spanish.
5. Should possess a friendly attitude and be generally skilled in meeting and dealing with the public.
6. Basic knowledge of the rules of grammar and spelling.
7. Must be willing to take and pass a pre-employment test and, upon employment, be willing to take and pass additional drug and alcohol tests as may be required by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) for "safety sensitive" employees. Employees are subject to: random pool selection, reasonable cause, post-accident, and return to duty testing procedures.
8. Must be willing to attend seminars, workshops or other courses.
9. The physical requirements are lifting boxes of supplies, equipment and occasional adjustments of office furniture.
10. Must be flexible as Program Responsibilities may change.

Apply in Person or mail resume to: S.P.C.A.A. -- SPARTAN Transportation 1105 W. Highway 114, Levelland, Texas 79336

DRIVER

Requirements:

1. Must have at least a Class C Driver's License. Must be able to upgrade to at least a Class C Commercial Driver's License (CDL) within 45 days of employment date as a condition of employment.
2. Must be at least twenty-five (25) years of age. Age may be waived based on acceptable driving record.
3. Ability to independently follow oral and written instructions.
4. Ability to work and communicate effectively with people from diverse socio-economic and cultural backgrounds.
5. Ability to learn and perform first aid, CPR, and passenger handling techniques and procedures.
6. Basic knowledge of operations of a motor vehicle and ability to perform minor and routine maintenance on transportation behicles.
7. Ability to read and write in the English language.
8. Ability to perform simple mathematical computation to include the four basic skills plus simple fractions and percentage.
9. Ability to communicate orally and in written form.
10. Ability to gather and record simple facts accurately.
11. Applicant subject to DOT pre-employment drug testing. All SPARTAN employees who perform safety sensitive functions are required to adhere to drug and alcohol testing as required by funding sources.

Apply in Person or mail resume to: S.P.C.A.A. -- SPARTAN Transportation 1105 W. Highway 114, Levelland, Texas 79336

RECEPTIONIST

Job Summary:

Performs varied duties including: answering the telephone, taking messages, assist with dispatch and scheduling, filing and routine office functions.

Requirements:

1. Must be able to communicate effectively both verbally and in writing in English and Spanish.
2. Should possess a friendly attitude and be generally skilled in meeting and dealing with the public.
3. Basic knowledge of the rules of grammar and spelling.
4. Must be willing to take and pass a drug/alcohol test and comply with the "Drug Free" Agency Policy.
5. A good knowledge of filing systems, and/or bookkeeping procedures.
6. Must possess general knowledge of office machines.
7. Must be willing to attend seminars, workshops or other courses.
8. the physical requirements are lifting boxes of supplies, equipment and occasional adjustments of office furniture.
9. Must be flexible Program Responsibilities may change.

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Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

Las palabras que leemos en el Credo: "Subió a los cielos", nos enseñan que, cuarenta días después de su Resurrección, Jesucristo subió gloriosamente a los cielos. La Iglesia conmemora este acontecimiento el jueves, Fiesta de la Ascensión.

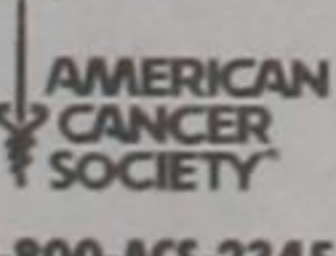
Según refieren los Evangelistas, que habiéndose aparecido Jesucristo a sus amigos, los apóstoles y discípulos, los llevó fuera de Jerusalén, camino de Batania, y en su presencia fue elevándose al cielo, con su propio poder, es decir, sin ayuda de nadie. Claro está que ascendió como hombre, porque, com Dios jamás dejó de estar allá. Su cuerpo, que sufrió tantos tormentos y hasta la muerte, fue el que recibió entonces la glorificación que había merecido. San Juan en el Apocalipsis (19, 11-16), nos da una ligera idea de los honores que le fueron tributados a Jesucristo allá en el cielo. (Marcos 16, 19. Luc 24, 50-53, Hech. 1,9-12) (Apoc. 19, 11-16)

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