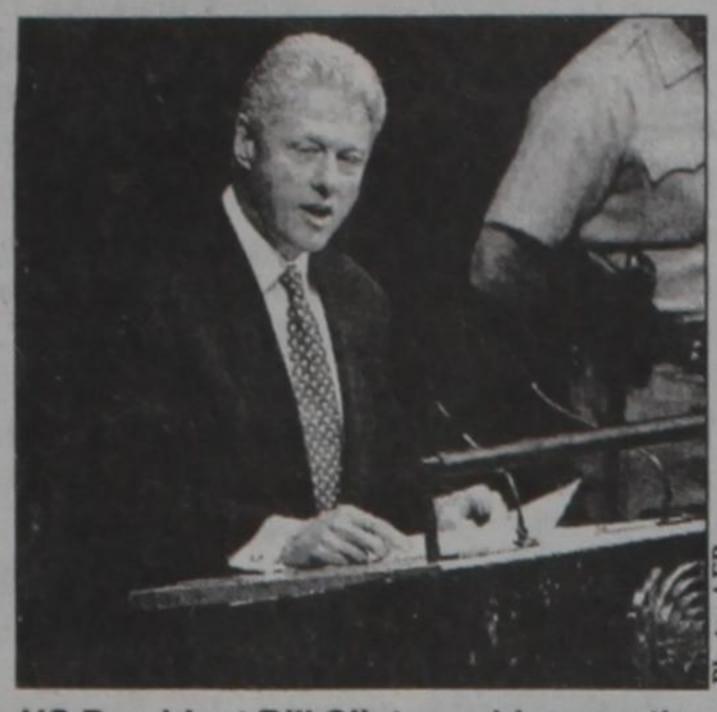
El Editor's Menudazo 1998

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US President Bill Clinton addresses the 20th Special Session on the World Drug Problem of the U.N. General Assembly in New York June 8.

Mexican president Ernesto Zedillo placed the blame for drug trafficking squarely on the rich nations that create a demand for illegal drugs, clashing with President Bill Clinton who said that the debate over responsibility for the world's drug problems has gone on too Addressing a session of the General Assembly originally proposed by Mexico and convened to discuss ways to counter drug trafficking and use, Clinton said that finger pointing has not advanced the fight against

"It does not dismantle a single cartel, help a single addict, prevent a single child from trying and perhaps dying from heroin," Clinton said. "Drugs are every nation's problem, and every nation must act to fight them," he said.

But Clinton heard a blunt rejoinder from President Ernesto Zedillo of Mexico.

While an overwhelming part of the world's demand for drugs comes from "countries with the largest economic capacity," Zedillo said, "the human, social and institutional costs in meeting such demands is paid for by the producing and transit countries."

"It is our men and women who die first in combatting drug trafficking," he said. "It is our communities that are first to suffer from violence, our institutions that are first to be undermined by corruption. It is our governments that are the first to have to shift valuable resources needed to fight poverty to serve as the first bulwark in this war."

Zedillo, still upset over an American undercover operation that netted 26 Mexican bankers last month on charges of money laundering, criticized the operation in front of the world's leaders.

"We all must respect the sovereignty of

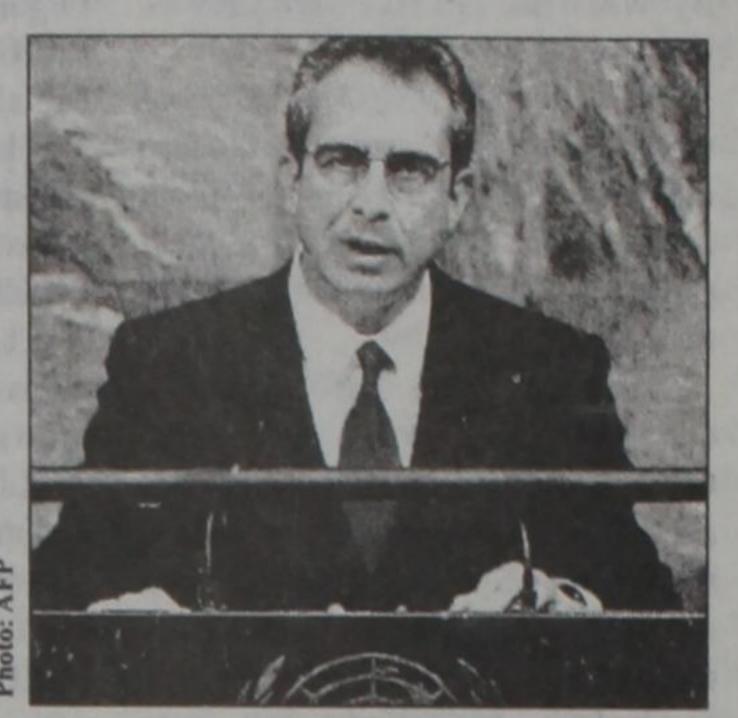
each nation so that no one becomes a judge of others, so that no one feels entitled to violate other countries' laws for the sake of enforcing its own," said Zedillo.

The president of the Dominican Republic, Leonel Fernandez, said the problem was rooted in the law of supply and demand. "The demand is what makes the existence of the market possible," Fernandez said. He cited intelligence reports that estimate that 33 percent of the drugs smuggled into the United States from South America passes through the Caribbean, and 15 percent specifically through the island of Hispanola, shared by Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Prominent among other voices pressing to reduce demand was Britain's deputy prime minister, John Prescott, who spoke on behalf of the European Union. "It is no use stopping opium cultivation in one place just to see more grown elsewhere," Prescott said. "We gain nothing by closing one trafficking route to see another opened."

President Jacques Chirac of France urged a counterattack on every front. "Drug elimination cannot be left to a single category of country, whether it be producer or consumer," Chirac said. "Supply and demand must be reduced simultaneously."

Clinton said his administration was planning an anti-drug federal budget



Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo addresses the 20th Special Session on the World Drug Problem of the U.N. General Assembly on June 8.

exceeding \$17 billion for next fiscal year, \$6 billion of which would be earmarked for reducing demand.

The General Assembly session on reducing production, trafficking and use of illegal drugs, the first in 10 years to be devoted entirely to the subject, was initially proposed by Mexico, which has become a transit route for more than half of the cocaine smuggled into the United States.

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

Week of July 2 thru 8, 1998 Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers

Meetings & Discussions Continue On 79415 CYD Program

Hispanic elected officials, Senator Robert Duncan, State Rep. Delwin Jones, members of the advisory board of the Community Youth Development program which advises the new 79415 projects, officials of the Texas Department of Protectory and Regulatory Services (TDPRS), this newspaper and other interested person met this past Monday to discusss concerns expressed about the admistering and granting of funds of the program.

Of prime concern was the funding for local community groups such as the Lubbock Warriors, the North Lubbock Boxing Club, Our Lady of Grace, the Optimist Boys Club, Maggie Trejo Super Center, Mis Padrinos Mentoring program and others. Concern was expressed that State agencies and Texas Tech had received the majority of the funds that were at one time expected to go toward community organizations. Over 40% of the funded programs approved were written by Texas Tech. Guidelines the CYD program specifically said that funds were meant for community to fun their own programs in order to provide programs that could work.

As expressed in the guidelines the program is meant to promote " collabortive efforts by neighborhoods, civic groups et al, to reduce negative factors impacting children" and to design approaches to support families and enhance the positive development of youth in the designated area.

After a through explanation of what the programs was meant to do Senator Robert Duncan asked those attending was the problem. "We have been here 45 minute and we are yet to hear what are the real concerns."

"I can tell you what our concerns are," said Bidal Aguero Editor. "Why doesn't anyone know what this \$700,000 is going to do? We know that groups have been funded some have reportedly started to work but who are they? No one seems to know."

Thomas Chapman, director of Community Initiatives for TDPRS expressed that notices of funded programs and their goals had nct been prepared because of uncertainty as to how the progams were supposed to be administered and that formal agreement had not been signed.

"You mean programs have already been funded but we don't know how they are going to run?" asked Aguero

Those attending the meeting were assured that news releases explaining all the funded programs would be issue within a few days. To date no explanations have been received by El Editor.

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Questions then turned to address the advisory community as to why community programs were not funded. An how the process evolved.

Hank Dominguez, a member of the advisory committee said the the programs selected were chosen after members of the community, parents and youth met to determine needs and what was really needed by the community. The document the "Needs produced was Assessment". Programs that were funded met those needs according to Dominguez. He stated that no organization or agency had seen the Needs Assessment in order to ensure meeting of the program suggestions.

No programs where given any technical assistance as to how to write the program. A concern was expressed that as to how it was expected that mostly volunteer

organization write proposals that would compete with full time grant writers a Tech and other state agencies.

Advisory members expressed that each proposal had been throughly read to see which ones worked to reach the goals of the "Needs Assessment."

Jesse Molinar a member of the advisory community said that to him it was obvious that the community was not successful in working toward the needs of the community. "We needed to bring innovative programs to our community that we thought would work."

According to Ysidro Gutierrez who served as a technical assistant to the Committee, a total of 4 hours was spent in reviewing some 35 proposals submitted.

"How can we say that these don't work?" asked programs County Commissioner Gilbert Flores. "I have been working with the Lubbock Boxing Club and the Lubbock Warriors for many years and they are one of the most successful programs to keep kids

off the street that I know of."

According Austin officials boxing programs were not funded on the advise of a pediatrician who said that the boxing programs were not safe.

Lubbock, Texas

A committment was made look at the programs affectiveness at the next funding cycle in approximately 15 months and a personal committment was made by Senator Duncan to help raise local private money to help the boxing programs,

At the conclusion of the meeting Senator Duncan and Rep. Jones asked those attending that they work toward making the programs a success in, order to help the children. "We can't afford to be nit-picking at the programs and pointing our what they are doing wrong, we need to support them" said Jones.

"But again," said Aguero. "How can we do this, how can we support programs when we don't even know who they are and what their goals are?"

Officials again promised to send out information on each nrnoram within a few days.

A.M.E.R.I.C.A.N. -- THE BREAKDOWN

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is a poem in honor of America's birthday by JosueRojas, a 17-year-old high school senior whose parents came to California from El Salvador. Rojas is a spoken word artist and an illustrator for YO! Youth Outlook, a monthly newspaper by and about young people published by Pacific News Service. BY JOSUE ROJAS, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

Let me start from the beginning, at the top of the list,

A -- "A" is for Afraidof the young and underpaid, causing immigration raids in the heart of east L.A.

M -- "M" is for mistreating African kings and priests, burning their churches and, to say the least, treating them as slaves and leashbearing beasts.

E -- "E" is for the exploitation of third-world nations' resources which forces widows and orphans to slave for skimpy food rations..... and calling it "friendly foreign relations."

R -- "R" is for the ridiculous mentality of insanity and vanity Selfism beyond compare -- forgetting those in poverty, the mentality that sees a man bleeding on the floor and says "everything's fine and dandy."

I -- "I" is for the fact that I had to see to believe, my heart could not perceive how this gov't has people deceived ignorant to know that destruction's eve is close and won't soon leave. C - "C" is for contamination and pollution from the annihilation of

the life sustaining South American forest station the bed and nest for creation under convenient termination.

A -- "A" is for aches and pains placed on God's heart, because of man's lack of faith and abundant lust, his nation's turned it back on him and still proclaims "in God we Trust"

N -- "N" is for never, at any cost,

forget the civil rights movement, Vietnam or the Holocaust. 'Cause when we forget our past is when we know our future is lost.

YOUNG VOICES-- WHAT IT MEANS TO BE AN AMERICAN

EDITOR'S NOTE: A week before the Fourth of July, YO! Radio producer Mark Jacks went into the streets of San Francisco to talk to teenagers about what America means to them. Without further comment, we share their answers with you.

Complied by Mark Jacks - Pacific News Service

-- This place is all messed up. It's all about money really.

-- The opportunity to experience different cultures.

-- You don't have to be like molded into anything, you can just do whatever you want cause you're in America. -- Being part of a very powerful country with a lot of responsibilities

that doesn't always do the right thing. -- I guess ideally freedom -- freedom of choice, being able to -- you know, if you have the ambition, the American dream I guess kind of

thing. -- I guess it's the opportunity to experience different cultures and different ethnic groups, and to learn about other cultures which doesn't

happen in other parts or the world. -- I think it's tempting to look at America as some sort of melting pot. More often it seems to me that there's a lot of smaller subcultures competing with each other at the edges. Sometimes they melt together at those edges and they interact in very complex ways but I don't think there's a really dominant culture. If there was a dominant culture I think it would probably have something to do with business because that seems to me one of the dominant themes of

American life. -- Personally for myself I was in Indonesia and the first thing that I can associate with America is there's a lot more opportunity for a lot of different possibilities and jobs. There's no real stereotype in metropolitan areas as to what a good job is, what a good living is, what a good style is. So to put it shortly I guess I would associate it with opportunities in one word.

-- Oh I just feel that it's all right to do anything, that you don't have to be like molded into anything, you can just do whatever you want cause you're an American and you can chew gum and do whatever.

-- I think Americans have a lot of freedom to choose what they want to do and to pursue their dream and they got a lot of time to really choose, I have to say. Asians, they have limited time to choose what they want. They have to decide earlier on in their lives, to say "this is what I want to do" and stick with it. And here they get to experiment and experience different things and then, let's say in their mid-30s, that's when they decide, "Oh this is what I want to do, I'm becoming an accountant."

-- The good things are that you have maybe more freedom to explore things you want to do than some other cultures or places where you grow up, and you can explore a little bit more. But some of the down sides are family ties that are not as strong, and probably more family problems, maybe a higher divorce rate.

-- I think sometimes American get caught in forgetting to be grateful for the things they have. Like we kind of grew up with all this luxury around us, all these things, and in the end we say things are grand and that can lead to all this wastefulness which is a big problem.

Desacuerdo Entre Lideres Para Contolar El Narcotrafico

Un choque verbal se produjo entre lideres de distintos paises en la sesion especial de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, reunida el lunes y propuesta en un principio por Mexico, para discutir las formas de controlar el trafico y el uso de narcoticos.

Mientras el presidente estadounidense Bill Clinton afirmo que el debate en torno a quien es responsable por los problemas de drogas en el mundo se ha prolongado demasiado, el presidente mexicano Ernesto Zedillo culpo a las naciones ricas de crear aumentar la demanda del mercado de las drogas.

Clinton dijo entonces que senalar culpables no ha ayudado a impulsar la lucha antidrogas. "No desmantela un solo cartel, ni ayuda a un solo adicto, o previene que un solo nino pruebe y tal vez muera a causa de la heroina", senalo.

Sin embargo, Clinton escucho un crudo recordatorio por parte de Zedillo, quien aun se muestra resentido por la operacion atidrogas encubierta "Casablanca" que condujo el mes pasado al enjuiciamiento de 26 banqueros mexicanos, por cargos de lavado de

dinero.

Las autoridades mexicanas no informadas investigacion.

"Todos debemos respetar la soberania de cada nacion, para que nadie se convierta en juez de otros; para que nadie se sienta con derecho a violar las leyes de otros paises con el motivo de hacer cumplir su propia ley", dijo Zedillo.

Por su parte, el presidente de la Republica Dominicana, Leonel Fernandez, dijo que el problema tiene sus raices en la ley de la oferta y la demanda. "la demanda es lo que hace posible la existencia del mercxado", subrayo.

Destaco entre otras voces que presionaron en favor de reducir la demanda la del viceprimer ministro de Gran Bretana, John Prescott, quien hablo a nombre de la Union Europea. A su vez, el presidente frances Jacques Chirac hizo un llamado en favor de un contraataque en todos los frentes. eliminacion de las drogas no puede ser encargada a una sola categoria de pais, ya sea productor o consumidor. La oferta y la demanda deben ser reducidas de forma simultanea", asevero.

Despues de la cumbre,

Clinton y Zedillo se entrevistaron acordaron narcotrafico "de combatir conformidad siempre con las leyes de cada pais", segun un comunicado conjunto publicado al termino de la reunion.

Clinton y Zedillo "acordaron fortalecer los mecanismos en sus paises, para impulsar los esfuerzos antinarcoticos y en contra del lavado de dinero, asi como mejorar la cooperacion, la comunicacion y el intercambio de informacion entre ambos gobiernos", indico el comunicado.

& Happy 4th of July Friends At

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Issues For Tomorrows

Who Owns A Dead Body's Parts?

By WALTER TRUETT ANDERSON, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

SAN FRANCISCO -- One of the great achievements of modern medicine is theability to transplant organs -- move a liver, a kidney, even a heart fromone human body to another.

In effect, this has created a completely new brand of medical treatment, adding to the traditional approaches of prevention, providing relief of symptoms, and curing disease. It has also created a completely new set of problems.

Organ transplantation was impossible until the 1980s. The waiting for an organ, and a new procedure stemsfrom a Swiss scientist's discovery of an unusual mold in Norwegiantundra. This mold is the source of "cyclosporin A," the drug that allowssurgeons to suppress the immune system's rejection of an organ fromanother body.

approach has saved and created touching between connections people -- as when a family member donates a kidney to another, orthe of someone killed accidentally arranges for their organs tobe transplanted.

But there are complications, and they all boil down to one thing.

Organsare now commodities. They can be bought and sold -- and they can also bestolen.

They are in demand -- a transplant can make the difference between lifeand death. And the demand exceeds the supply.

The gap between supply and demand is enormous and constantly growing assurgeons around the world acquire the necessary skills and more and more people learn that transplants are available.

According to the United Network for Organ Sharing, some 56,000 patientsin the United States are name is added to the list every 16 minutes. UNOS also points out that while the number ofpatients requesting transplants has skyrocketed over the past decade, thenumber of available donors has hardly changed.

Dr. David Rothman, a leading authority on the social dimensions of organtransplantation, notes that many religions and cultures believe inkeeping the body intact after death

-- but few have obstacles to beingthe recipient of something removed from such a body.

One result of this is a boom in "medical tourism," as people from countries where organs are not

likely to be available (Israel, Saudi Arabia and Japan, for example) travel to countries where they are (such as Turkey, India, and China).

Different countries have evolved different laws on who owns a dead

In the United States, your organs are available for donation only if you agree while you are alive, or if your next of kin consents after your

In some countries, however, a cadaver is considered property of the state, and every citizen is thus a potential donor. One such country is Belgium -- which has a surplus organs and a thriving transplantation business, as the country does not allow organs to be exported. Foreigners who want a transplant must go to Belgium, stay in a Belgian hospital and pay Belgian doctors.

China's policy of using the bodies of executed criminals as a source of organs for transplant has proved controversial as some of the

condemned are guilty of relatively minor crimes, and officials have been charged with arranging an execution for the convenience of an important recipient.

In India, it is reportedly fairly common for poor people to sell their own kidneys -- though it is technically illegal -- and there have been numerous rumors of children in developing countries being kidnapped and killed for their

Whether or not these accounts are true, it is clear that the organs of the poor tend to find their way to the bodies of the rich.

Work is proceeding on substitutes for human to human transplants, involving artificial organs and animal donors -- but the commodity issue is not about to disappear. It is a major global problem, a symptom of injustice, and will not go away unless more people are willing to let others have their organs when they are no longer using them.

Hablando Americano

NOTA DEL EDITOR: Los debates sobre el multiculturalismo de estos dias están guiados por la pregunta "¿Qué significa ser americano?" Pero aun cuando a los americanos les preocupa la pérdida de un terreno común, tanto recién llegados como nativos terminan hablando "americano". Nuestra lenguaprueba que América existe.

POR RICHARD RODRIGUEZ, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

SAN FRANCISCO - Aquì en California, el mayor estado inmigrante de la unión, el mayor estado hispano, hemos estado discutiendo últimamente acerca del inglés. Este mes los californianos fueron a las urnas y votaron por la Proposición 227, una iniciativa de ley que intenta dar término a la educación bilingüe.

El debate de California sobre la educación bilingüe está destinado ahora a extenderse a todo el país. En los meses venideros, los americanos discutirán sobre el inglés, pero el tema no hablado, la pregunta que nadie planteará es ésta: ¿Qué significa ser un americano -qué significa ser americano, ahora que tanta gente, de tantos lugares del mundo, habla tantas lenguas?

Aquì en San Francisco usted puede votar en uno de tres idiomas. Por todos lados hay caos lingüistico en neón, sobre las carteleras, escritos sobre la pared que el nativo no puede descifrar.

En los 80s, en varias ciudades y estados del pais, muchos americanos

votaron declarar el inglés la lengua oficial de Estados Unidos. Del otro

lado, activistas hispanos, y establishment muchos educacional, inclinados hacia la visión de que forzar un niño inmigrante hacia el inglés demasiado pronto equivalía a una pedagogia de "nada o ahógate". El asunto, para ambas partes, se centraba alrededor del "inglés".

En verdad, sin embargo, los americanos no hablamos inglés. Incluso antes de nuestra rebelión contra la corona, los británicos se estaban quejando de nuestros "americanismos." Después de que lográramos la independencia, nuestro acento comenzó a cambiar. Era si aquellos primeros americanos necesitaran imponer la independencia con mala pronunciación y vocales más exageradas.

de los Pronto, a pesar derramamientos de sangre entre indios y pioneros, viejas palabras indias como "squaw"* y "moccasin" se convirtieron en parte del nuevo lenguaje americano. Los esclavos africanos también cambiaron la lengua. Le contestaron a gritos a la América blanca. Ellos rezaron la lengua, la cantaron ensalzándola con inflexiones africanas -no europeas.

Y luego vinieron los inmigrantes. Y la lengua creció mientras el pais absorbia a los recién llegados. "Savoir faire" francés. Saunas escandinavos. Palabras alemanas en la boca americana: los frankfurters del siglo XIX, igual que hoy hay sushi japonés. Tiernas palabras de abuela: babushka. Jerga de abuelo orgulloso: mensch.

Hoy, la voz de Huck Finn no puede distinguirse de la de Oliver Twist. Hoy, no hay nadie en America que no hable yiddish en virtud de la lengua americana. Hoy, no hay nadie cuya cadencia no haya sido influenciada por los esclavos africanos.

No hay, en resumen, modo alguno de declarar al inglés idioma oficial de Estados Unidos, porque hay demasiadas palabras alemanas en nuestras bocas. Alternativamente, el intento de proteger a los niños hispanos de la lengua americana ignora el hecho de que ya hay tanto español en nuestra lengua (varios cientos de palabras).

Aquì en el lejano Oeste, a pesar de una larga historia de antagonismo entre México y América, entre los llamados anglos e hispanos, el cowboy del siglo XIX hablaba de arroyos y mesas y siestas.

Nuestra lengua lo prueba: América existe. America no es México, ni Inglaterra. Pero los millones de personas que han vivido sobre esta tierra han dejado detrás rastros de sus voces, dado forma a nuestro acento, al ritmo de nuestra risa y tristezas.

Educación bilingüe: ¿Sì o no? Para mì, es más importante tomar con orgullo mi lugar en la cola con abuelas lituanas y abuelos vietnamitas, para decir con Walt Whitman: "Yo hablo americano".

El comentarista Richard Rodriguez, autor de Dias de Obligación, es ensayista del pro-grama de PBS, "The News Hour con Jim Lehrer".

Gov. Bush Praises Bilingual Ed.

By DAVID KOENIG

DALLAS - In a departure from many Republican Party leaders, Gov. George W. Bush voiced support Wednesday for bilingual education programs.

"If the bilingual program serves to teach our children English, then we ought to say, Thank you very much,' and leave them in place," Bush said at a national convention of Hispanic activists.

'And if the bilingual program locks someone into Spanish and does not achieve state objectives. then we must say 'Change the program, eliminate the program." said Bush, who switched to Spanish several times during his speech to the League of United Latin American Citizens.

The delegates, some of whom have fought English-only proposals in their states, roared their approval.

Support for English-only proposals by some Republican officeholders has been blamed for driving Hispanic voters away from the party in some states, notably California.

California voters last month approved overwhelmingly which ends Proposition 227, bilingual education and permits English of only one year immersion instruction.

Bush is an overwhelming favorite for reelection this year and a possible presidential contender in 2000. Another possible GOP presidential hopeful, House Speaker Newt Gingrich, also addressed the convention.

Screwed Again! By Our Own?

By: Ysidro Gutierrez Many residents of the 79415 zip code area which includes the Arnett Benson, Jackson and Mahon neighborhoods know that last January the Texas Legislature awarded \$700,000 to our barrios for the development of programs that benefit youth and their families. But in the last 6 weeks the community hasn't heard anything about the money or the programs. This is strange because one of the requirements of the grant was that the whole community be involved. Tragically the community knows little about the programs which have been selected and how the money is to be spent. Why?

Last Monday, Texas Senator Robert Duncan and Representatives Delwin Jones and Carl Isett met with local Hispanic elected officials Marina Garcia, Victor Hernandez, Gilbert Flores, and Linda Deleon to discuss the current status of the \$700,000. Representatives from the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services were also present. The meeting was attended by this writer and by about 20 other interested citizens including the nine members of the Steering Committee.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss concerns expressed by residents from the 79415 area about the rejection of neighborhood organizations for funding. Of the eight who applied, the Steering Committee selected only three. Later the State of Texas rejected two and cut the third by 60%.

No one at the meeting was dissatisfied with the programs that were selected. These programs are managed by some of Lubbock's finest citizens and promise to provide the finest services to the barrio. What local representatives were questioning was why neighborhood organizations were rejected.

The meeting was supposed address the question of why neighborhood organizations were rejected. But in short order it became an occasion for praising the nine members of the Steering Committee and the purpose of the meeting was quickly forgotten.

This is the reason I am writing this commentary. I believe the Steering Committee needs to be held accountable to the community for their deliberate and calculated rejection of our own raza.

The Steering Committee whose members are Louis Trejo, Hank Dominquez, Joshua Ortiz, Donna Hall-Mize, Thomas Sawyer, Juan Peralez, Jeannette Cruz, Cindy Rangel, and Jesse Molinar proudly defended their actions. They expressed pride not only in the programs selected but also in the manner in which they were selected.

I wonder if praise would be so easily bestowed and pride so quickly invoked if everyone knew how the Steering Committee conducted its business since being elected. I wonder what they would say if they knew that the Steering Committee spent just one afternoon reviewing about 42 proposal (a process that normally takes two weeks). I wonder what they would say if they knew that most members of the committee missed many important meetings or left the meetings early for personal and business reasons. I wonder what they would say if they knew that the deadlines for most projects were missed by the Steering Committee. I wonder what they would say if they knew that as of this week the actual awards which were due on June 1, 1998, had not been made. I wonder what they would say if they knew that the Project Coordinator was hired five weeks late. I wonder what they would say if they knew that the Steering Committee never had one single meeting with the youth advisory committee prior to selecting the programs for funding

The members of the Steering Committee know I am in disagreement with them on the methods used to select proposals for funding. At several meetings I argued strongly for the Boxing Clubs and for the other organizations from nuestro barrio. I urged the Steering Committee to consider the many years of service already provided by these organizations, and to consider how badly they needed funding to improve their programs or simply to continue. urge then not to send the wrong message to all future Hispanic leaders in our barrio: that by rejecting our own people they would be saying to future leaders, "Why bother to serve your barrio!" At one meeting Mr. Juan Peralez told me that my suggestion to grant consideration for organizations from nuestro barrio was misguided. My suggestion was rejected. At another meeting I suggested to the whole Steering Committee that they should reconsider the method being used to select the proposals for funding. During the BAD BAD BAD evaluation or proposals, sponsorship of competitive events, and tournaments for at-risk youth in the 79415 zip code were rejected. The State also rejected North West Little League for 1998 funding. Although they were funded in-part for 1999.

But even before the State of Texas cut funding to organizations in nuestro barrio, the Steering Committee had already rejected Our Lady of Grace Church, the Arnett Benson Neighborhood Association, the Optimist Boys and Girls Club, the Maggie Trejo Supercenter, and Mis Padrinos mentoring program. Catholic Family Services was also rejected by the Steering Committee in the first round of selections, but was selected for a summer program in the second round because the rejection of the boxing clubs had made some money available. All these organizations have been providing programs and services for nuestra raza in our barrio for many years. Yet when money became available to help them continue their programs, the Steering Committee which was elected to represent the interests of the barrio rejected their proposals.

During the Monday meeting Mr. Bidal Aguero asked why Technical Assistance had not been provided to the organizations based in our barrio. The State response was, "That is not our job!" While the nine members of the Steering Committee remained silent. This is truly tragic because early in the process a mini-proposal was developed by this writer for this purpose and given to the Steering Committee. But the Steering Committee never scheduled a technical assistance workshop.

The 79415 zip code area is 74% Hispanic and the above named organizations are administered by Hispanic leaders who have for many years provided services and administered programs were rejected for funding and left out of the process. The Steering Committee stated that they were proud of what they did

The Steering Committee was elected to represent nuestro barrio but when the time came they rejected the very organizations that have for many years been active in our barrio providing our youth with programs that benefit them individually and the barrio as a whole. They were active in the neighborhood long before the \$700,000 grant was awarded and they will be here for many years after. Yet when money became available to help them continue their work, the Steering Committee turned their backs to them. It is outrageous that the Steering Committee would publicly state that they are proud of rejecting our own raza.

The organizations that were rejected struggle every day to raise money just to continue serving the barrio. Ask Mr. Robert Narvaiz, Mr. Edward Hernandez, or Julia Carrio how hard it is to raise a few dollars. I wonder if the Steering committee would be proud if one or more of our own were to shutdown because of lack of money. The \$700,000 was for our barrio but the Steering Committee we elected decided to ignore our own.

State Representative Carl Isett stated at Monday's meeting that funding for the years 2000 and 2001 is a certainty. About \$1,000,000 is expected to be allocated to nuestros barrios. When that time comes I hope we have a new Steering Committee who appreciates the needs of our barrio. We are the majority. We should not have to put up with the rejection of nuestra raza.

WHY DETARGETING ACCORDS MAKE NO ONE SAFER

EDITOR'S NOTE: President Clinton's trip was expected to produce nuclearfireworks about India and Pakistan's new capabilities and China's position at the center of the south Asian arms race. Instead, theadministration has declared itself satisfied with an agreement betweenthe U.S. and China to not target each other's countries -- a whollysymbolic measure that skirts all the difficult questions as the UnitedStates continues to build up its nuclear forces.

BY WILLIAM ARKIN, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

At 1:01 AM on the day President Clinton traveled to China, the United States launched a Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile from the coast of California.

The test was not meant to provoke China -- indeed the President was probably unaware that the air force was coming to the end of a decade-long program to develop new guidance units for the missile. And no one in the national news media reported the test.

Three days later the President was signing a "detargeting" accord with China, one that even administration workers label largely symbolic. It is an agreement based solely on a handshake. And Minuteman missiles can be reprogrammed to hit Chinese targets in a

matter of minutes. Want to know why the United States does not have the clout needed to stop India and Pakistan from nuclear testing? Why it cannot persuade the Russian parliament to ratify the START II Treaty? Why it spends time negotiating a wholly symbolic "detargeting" agreement

with China? The answer is this test -- the answer is the never-ending refinement of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. Even as the number of nuclear weapons declines and the administration professes its dedication to eliminating the threat of nuclear war, there are more than a dozen efforts underway designed to make up for lower numbers of weapons by upgrading accuracy and performance, streamlining procedures to have an equivalent or even superior force.

Under a \$2 billion "guidance replacement program," 500 Minuteman missiles will receive new NS-50 "brains" starting next year. This will extend the life of the 30-year old missiles to the year 2020 -- it will also make them more flexible and accurate.

And when the MX missile is retired under the START II Treaty, between 2003- 2007, the remaining Minutemen missiles will be pumped up to MX capability.

The guidance replacement program is a Cold War holdover that has been in the works for a long time. But in the past five years, the Clinton administration has supported a broad set of related nuclear force initiatives.

At the heart of the administration's program is an exorbitant "stockpile stewardship" program. Originally conceived as a way to increase nuclear research, stockpile stewardship has turned into a more costly weapons program than existed in the days of robust production.

As part of this effort, the Los Alamos National Laboratory is designing a new nuclear warhead for the navy's Trident submarinelaunched ballistic missile. The warhead will significantly increase the explosive power and deadliness of existing Trident missiles.

Meanwhile, the navy is starting to look at a new attack submarine design with nuclear-armed ballistic missiles to replace its Trident

boats and investigating a "follow-on" submarine missile. Sandia National Laboratories is busy designing a "glide bomb" upgrade which will give greater range and accuracy to a new nuclear "earth penetrator" just deployed with B-2 bombers.

In addition to these overt programs, the nuclear labs are designing other upgrades to existing warheads -- and working on entirely new weapons including exotic technologies such as high-power radio frequency beams projected from a nuclear explosion.

Our would-be nuclear peers in Asia complain that the United States has a double yardstick, deploring the nuclear capabilities of others while building up an ever-improving nuclear armory. The administration points to fewer nuclear weapons and arms control accomplishments, never acknowledging the improvements it has shepherded through - improvements that change the complexion of the enduring force. And somehow it would have India, Pakistan and China - and its own citizens - believe that its pursuit of the Comprehensive Test Ban pardons any new weapons developments.

In fact, these disparate programs undercut our disarmament and non-proliferation objectives. It is possible that the guidance replacement program is merely a technological necessity of a slowed arms race and a smaller arsenal, as the air force asserts. But the overall message - when we are extending the life and improving the effectiveness of each component of the nuclear force - is that indeed we have no intent to disarm.

PNS commentator WilliamM. Arkin is a columnist for the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists and consultant to the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC).

In Bilingual Programs, A New System

WINDHAM, Conn. -- Kathy W. Lank knows only a few words in Spanish, the remnants of high school language classes she remembers with a shudder.

That was one reason that she jumped at the chance to enroll her daughter in an unusual bilingual education program here at the North Windham Elementary School in which English and Spanish speakers are taught in both languages.

"I remember trying to learn a language in high school, and it floored me," said Lank, a part-time the fall. teacher's aide at the school. But her fifth-grade daughter, Myralynn, improve the English skills of seems to be picking it up easily, learning both from her teachers as they instruct students in two languages and from classmates whose native speech is Spanish, she said.

"Sometimes, with their friends, they speak half in English, half in Spanish," Lank said. "Whatever language they're talking, they're comfortable with."

In this system, known as a twoway bilingual program, most subjects are taught in both languages, and both Englishspeaking and Spanish-speaking students learn together. More commonly, bilingual programs put children with limited English skills in separate classes where they are taught in their native language while learning English.

As debate about bilingual education has swirled around the country in the weeks since California voted to disband its bilingual programs in favor of a one-year English immersion class, Windham's bilingual classrooms have a waiting list -- parents of both English-speaking and Spanishspeaking students are eager to enroll their children. About 200 students take part in Windham's program, which started in the 1992-93 school year with kindergarten and has expanded a grade a year since.

"The ability of speaking in a second language is an absolute gift," said Jack Giordano, principal at North Windham.

"We're certainly positioning these students very well to be successful in the 21st century."

Two-way bilingual classes, which started in Canada as a way to teach French to English speakers and now number 225 in the United States, are continuing to increase in popularity nationally and here in Connecticut.

Two other cities in the state, New Haven and New Britain, have similar programs, as does a New London magnet school serving a regional district. And the school district for New London itself is planning to start a pilot program in

Studies show such programs foreign-language students faster than traditional bilingual programs, said Fred Genesee, director of the Division of Education at the University of California at Davis, who is leading a national study of two-way programs, including Windham's...

Windham education officials hoped that the bilingual program would help solve other problems faced by this struggling former mill town 60 miles east of Hartford. As



in many other school districts, the regular bilingual programs had tended to segregate minority students and English speakers, though half the students are Hispanic, officials said.

Often, students in those segregated classrooms felt stigmatized, said Windham's School Superintendent, C. Patrick Proctor.

"This two-way program brings

kids together on a level playing field," he said. "Each child is responsible for sharing and learning language."

Statewide language tests are not administered until the fourth grade, and so the two-way system hasn't had a chance to produce conclusive test results, but they show that Spanish-speakers are doing better

oilingual courses, and that Englishspeakers are holding their own.

As in many two-way programs, Windham teachers have class in Spanish one week, then in English the next. Students are also taught the basics of their native language every day.

But teachers also have some flexibility.

Wilson Soto Jr. teaches his fourth graders mostly in English, but they work on projects in Spanish. He taught science in English, then had students do projects on the rain forest in Spanish.

He said he tried to pair Englishdominant and Spanish-dominant students, so they could learn from each other. "Instead of separating students, it's unifying," he said. "The children get to see they have strengths in one language. It values that native language, be it English or Spanish."

One of his students, Maricely Jimenez, who spent kindergarten in a traditional bilingual program, said she spoke much more Spanish in that class. "In first grade, this was hard for me," she said, "but as I got older, it became easier."

If anything, it is the Englishdominant children who tend to get lost, especially when their Spanishspeaking classmates start talking quickly. "They can read Spanish really, really fast," said Emily A. Rasicoz, 10. But, she added, "once you get used to it you can keep up with them."

She also finds use for Spanish at home. "I talk a lot in Spanish to my brother," she said. "I make fun of him in Spanish. And he can't beat me up because if he does I tell him it's something nice."



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EL KINTER

Celia: Longtime Star With Rising Appeal

By MIRTA ОЛТО

NEW YORK -- Many Americans have never heard of her, yet she has a nonstop schedule of sold-out concerts, a Grammy on a shelf in her New Jersey home and a street named after her in Miami.

She speaks little English, but she has an honorary degree from Yale, a star on Hollywood Boulevard and a from the National Endowment for the Arts. One of her dresses and a pair of shoes are part of the Smithsonian's permanent collection.

She is Celia Cruz, the Cubanborn salsa singer whose inventive improvisation, intoxicating rhythms and trademark shrieks of "azucar!" (sugar) have enchanted fans for half a century.

In an era of crossover pop stars and the relentless Americanization of almost everything, Ms. Cruz, who plays Carnegie Hall on Saturday night with Tito Puente, is an oddity. She has seen her popularity in this country grow even as she has clung resolutely to her roots, her language and her style.

While she still performs throughout Latin America, where she remains hugely popular 38 years after leaving Cuba, Ms. Cruz has added cities from Bethlehem, Pa., to Portland, Ore., to her American itinerary.

Her widening success in the United States reflects not just her prodigious talent and seemingly ageless voice, but the impact of unprecedented waves of migration from Latin America in the last 20

Ms. Cruz, who refuses to reveal her age, did not have to cross over to gain a wider audience; her audience has followed her here.

When she came to New York in 1961, Ms. Cruz recalled during a recent lunch, she was immediately embraced by the Puerto Rican community that was already well established here. "They said to me, 'Celia, take our flag," she said. " 'You can use it until you get yours back."

As the years went by, her audiences grew more diverse, one



immigration wave after the other. Now, she said, "the Puerto Ricans are still there, but I'm also finding Colombians, Dominicans, Mexicans and even Argentines."

Ms. Cruz, who sings only in Spanish and wears form-fitting gowns and extravagant wigs that seem to belong to another era, has never attempted to cultivate a non-Hispanic audience, as her younger countrywoman Gloria Estefan has done with great success.

"Why embarrass myself?" she said, without a tinge of false modesty. "I don't speak English

well. Why even venture?" But her following in the United States has clearly grown beyond the traditional immigrant centers in New York, Miami, and California. In Bethlehem, for example, where she will perform for the first time this year, the Hispanic population has nearly doubled since 1980, to more than 11,000, according to

census figures. Portland, where she sang for the first time last year, has more than 17,000 Hispanic residents, up from 7,500 in the 1980 census.

"One thing you can be sure of, she wouldn't be invited if there wasn't an audience already in place,' said Jack Hooke, her agent and a friend for more than 30 years. "The people who put these shows together spend a lot on money, and they don't like to waste it. They know she sells."

Unlike trendy artists who have a hit record and then disappear until the next hit, Ms. Cruz sells records and concert tickets all the time, record shop owners say. More than a singer, they say, she is a cultural icon. "She is the queen of salsa," said Vicente Barreiro, the owner of Casa Latina, a record store in East Harlem. "Everybody buys Celia Cruz. And this being New York, everybody is here."

The more recent immigrants, who tend to be younger, attend her concerts buoyed by their own interest in her music but also by curiosity over a woman whose music their parents and grandparents danced to back in the 1950s.

During lunch at Patria, a Manhattan restaurant staffed by waiters and busboys from all over Latin America, Ms. Cruz was mobbed by requests for autographs and pictures the moment she indicated that her meal (filet mignon over white rice) was over.

Javier Osorio, 26, a busboy from Mexico who has lived in New York for 11 years, was one of the first to approach. He walked away almost dizzy with delight, with Ms. Cruz's autograph and a picture of her in his camera. Osorio said that he had seen Ms. Cruz in concert twice, but that the autograph and photo were for his mother.

"My mother used to follow her around and dance to her music in all the hot clubs of the 1950s," he said. "She remembers the Celia of her youth."

Ms. Cruz, who travels constantly not just throughout the Americas but in Europe and Japan as well, began her journey in Cuba, where she grew up in a poor family; her father was a railroad stoker and her mother a homemaker.

Young Celia often sang her younger siblings to sleep, and a cousin -- noting that her voice attracted awestruck neighbors to their home in the Santos Suarez neighborhood of Havana encouraged her to compete in radio contests. When a tourist bought her a pair of shoes one day after hearing her belt out a song, Ms. Cruz realized that her talent might pay her way through school so she

could become a teacher. Instead, she began singing full time with Cuba's most popular orchestra, La Sonora Matancera, in 1950. On one endless bus tour after another, through big cities and small towns, Ms. Cruz began to cultivate her international public. Some seasons, she said, she gave five performances a day, every day.

"But my voice never gave out," she said. "The more I sing, the better I get."

A year after Fidel Castro seized power in 1959, Ms. Cruz, who was touring Mexico, decided she would not return to Cuba. She settled in apartment on Manhattan's Upper West Side. She now lives in a town house in Fort Lee, N.J., surrounded by woods.

Off stage, Ms. Cruz is approachable but private. She would not allow a reporter to visit her at home. Instead, she brought her husband and inseparable partner, Pedro Knight, to the lunch.

Knight was a trumpet player with La Sonora Matancera who gave up his career to manage hers and follow her around the world. Next

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month they will celebrate their 36th wedding anniversary. The two remain touchingly close. She frets about his diet -- he has diabetes. He taught her to cook and says that, without her, he would not want to live. She washes his shirts by hand and hangs them out to dry in the

hotels where they stay on tour. When they are not traveling, they stay home most of the time, watching television and reading magazines. Ms. Cruz answers her instant familiarity.

Cruz is that she does not seem to realize that she is a star," said Alexis Rodriguez-Duarte, off stage."

staying and, on an impulse, called imitates her trademark cry.

music and would like to meet you, one of my 'azucar!" and she said, 'Come over, and we'll

have coffee," Rodriguez-Duarte recalled. "And I remember thinking, What a nice lady, but who is going to go to her concert in London?"

THE REPORTS OF THE PARTY OF THE

As it turned out, he said, the concert was sold out. The two have been friends since.

Despite her lack of interest in courting the crossover market, Ms. Cruz's ever-expanding audience and the interest shown by American performers in her music may be raising her profile among the nonown telephone and talks to people Hispanic public. She has sung with as if she has always known them -- David Byrne and Patti LaBelle, had using endearing Cuban phrases with roles in two Hollywood films, "The Mambo Kings" and "The Perez "What's interesting about Celia Family," and has even appeared on "Sesame Street."

"People who did not know me a before are beginning to recognize photographer who has taken her me," Ms. Cruz said. "I see them in portrait. "She is the same on and the airport or in the planes sometimes. And I know they are Rodriguez-Duarte met Ms. Cruz thinking, 'Is she or is she not?"

in 1989 when, while living in Her name and face may sooner London, he noticed a poster become even more familiar. In the announcing one of her concerts. fall, she will come out with a line Through a friend of a friend, he of products that bear her ornate found out where Ms. Cruz was signature and a singing doll that

Some things, it seems, simply "She answered the telephone cannot be translated. " 'Sugar'," she herself and I just said, 'Hi, I'm a said, using the English word, "just Cuban from Miami and I love your does not have the same flavor as

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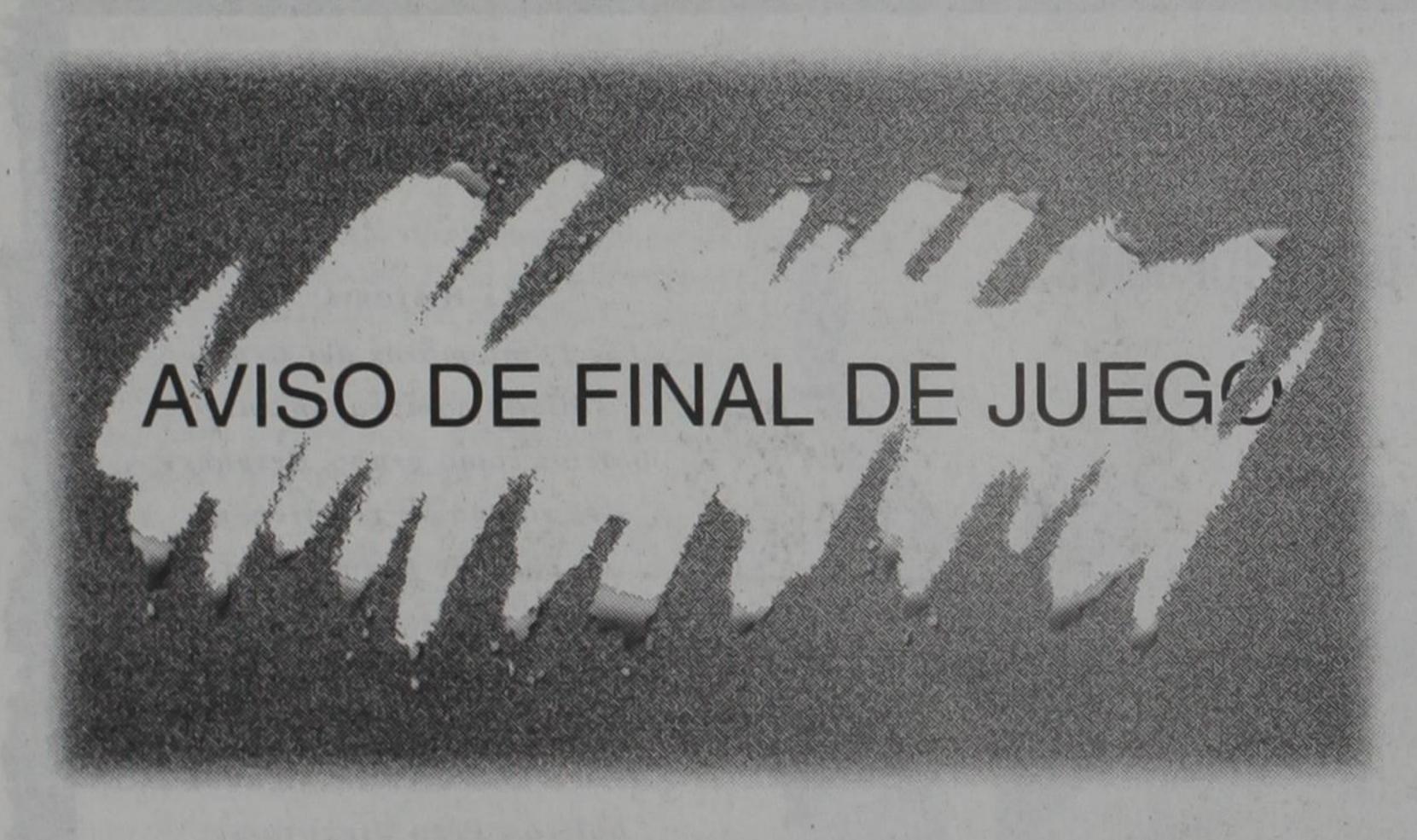
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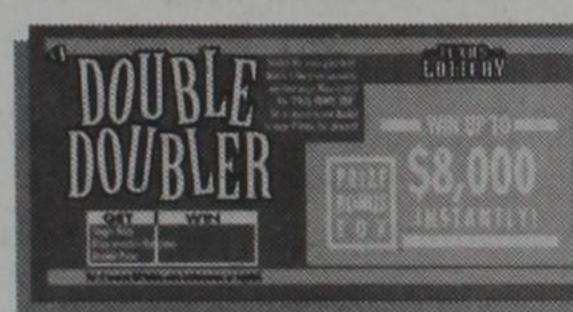
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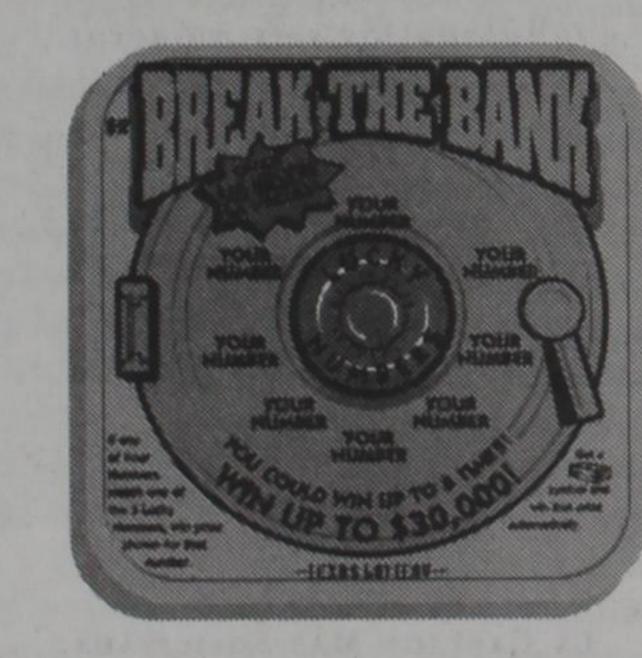
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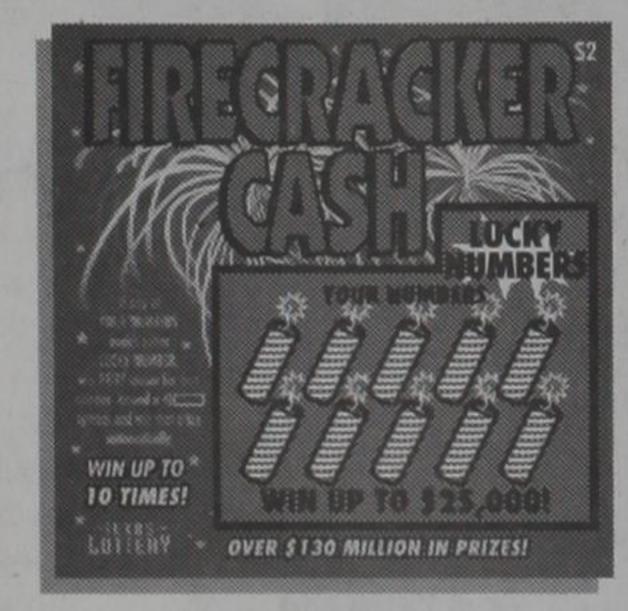
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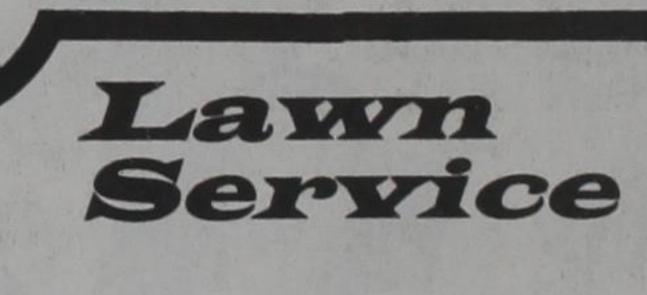




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All-Star Talk, Tarnished Start

By JASON DIAMOS

Leyland, manager of the Florida Marlins, on behalf of two pitchers next Tuesday's All-Star Game in Denver.

Unfortunately -- for the pitcher, for his manager and for the Mets -of those pitchers hardly justified the plea in Tuesday night's game against the Toronto Blue Jays.

In just four innings at the high four home runs as the Mets gone. 141 pitches.

Atlanta on Sunday, he could still fourth to give Clemens a 6-1 lead. Tuesday.

staked to a 1-0 lead in the second on innings. John Olerud's second triple of the

29-year-old first baseman, making TORONTO -- Mets Manager his first appearance here after Bobby Valentine made a special spending the first eight seasons of pitch Tuesday during a pair of his career with the Blue Jays, was telephone conversations with Jim not even in the lineup originally.

But then Matt Franco fouled a pitch off the fourth toe on his right Valentine wanted Leyland to name foot during batting practice and to his National League staff for took himself out of the lineup. Olerud, who was traded to New York after the 1996 season, was inserted in Franco's place and received a warm ovation before his first at-bat.

That was about it for the offensive highlights against Clemens (9-6), until Brian McRae drilled his fourth home run in eight games, with one Skydome, Rick Reed allowed nine aboard in the seventh to make it 6hits and six runs, including a career- 3. By that time, Reed was long

were beaten by Toronto, 6-3, Reed had surrendered just 6 home behind the pitching of Roger runs in 109 innings this season. Clemens, who limited New York to But Darrin Fletcher drilled a 408-6 hits, while striking out 11 on foot, two-run shot in the second to give Toronto a 2-1 lead; Jose Earlier in the day, Valentine had Canseco (the 375th of his career) made a case for his closer, John and Carlos Delgado hit back-to-back Franco, and for Reed. Valentine blasts in the third to make it 4-1. assured Leyland that even though Then Alex Gonzalez unloaded with Reed was scheduled to start against a runner on and two out in the

pitch an inning against the Not since April 9, Reed's second American League stars two days start of the season, had he allowed later. But Reed (9-5), so reliable so many runs. At Wrigley Field this season, was barely able to that afternoon, Reed yielded 7 runs make it through four innings in three and two-thirds innings to the Cubs. In each of his 14 other The 32-year-old right-hander was starts, Reed had pitched at least six

Not tonight. Instead of winning season and Bernard Gilkey's run- his 10th game, Reed saw his 2.31 scoring groundout. The two triples earned run average -- fourth best in matched Olerud's career high. The the league when the day began --

> Championship for the 100-pound weight class on May 17 in Odessa.

North Lubbock Boxing's Hector Villarreal, who won the medal in Marquette, Michigan last week will now represent Texas with the Gold Medalists in Tiajana, Mexico July 7-11. The Gold and Silver Medalists for the

pound slot were unable to travel to the International Junior Olympic Tournament in Tiajuana, so as a result of a box-off with a youngster from Honolulu, Hawaii, at the USA's boxing camp in Marquette, Michigan on Monday June 29, 1998, Hector will represent the USA team.

Hector, 14, is a student at Atkins Junior High and has racked up an impressive number of boxing He was State Silver Golves Champion in the 65-pound weight class; runner-up in State Silver Gloves 90-pound weight class; Staste and US Regional Silver Gloves Champion in the 95pound weight class; and this past year he finished third in the nation in Silver Gloves, 95-pound weight



Trains For '98 National Jr. Olympic Match

Hector Villarreal, 14-year old son of Frank and Vicky Villarreal, is a state boxing champion now in training for the National Junior

Frank, a 30-year employee in Electric Distribution Engineering Section of Lubbock Power & Light, said Hector won the State Junior Olympic Boxing

rise to 2.71. He might have also seen his chance at his first All-Star Game disappear.

INSIDE PITCH

In two conversations with JIM LEYLAND, BOBBY VALENTINE said he made a strong push for JOHN FRANCO to be named an All-Star for the first time since 1990. "He's a guy who has been a victim of circumstance more than anybody else," the Mets' manager

"If he doesn't make it, I think it's a crying shame." When asked how he would feel if none of his pitchers were selected (AL LEITER is injured), Valentine said, "That That's won't happen. inconceivable."

MARK MIMBS, a 29-year-old left-hander who was 9-2 with an International League-leading 2.08 earned run average at Class AAA Norfolk, has accepted an offer to pitch for the Orix Blue Wave in Japan and will join the team as soon as possible. "We really didn't think he had the kind of quality we wanted throwing on our staff," Valentine said of Mimbs. "He was very good at Class AAA. But he spent nine years at AAA."

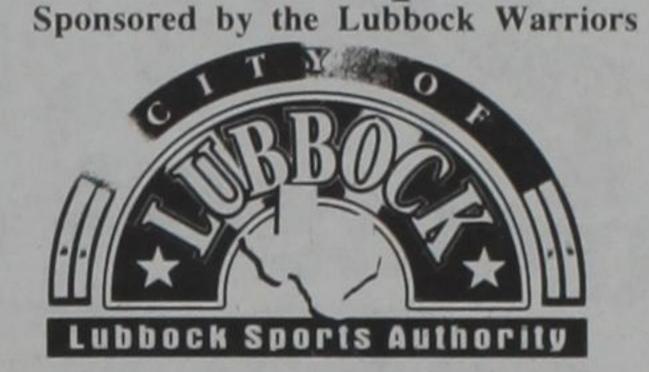
Leiter, who is out four to six weeks with a partial tear of the patella tendon in his left knee, changed his mind and decided to accompany the Mets on this road trip. "When they went from a 50 percent tear to less than 50 percent and from a leg brace and no bending it to it won't really harm it, I decided why not come on the trip," Leiter said. "It's a little sore, but it's like night and day from that first night."

JIM TATUM cleared waivers and was outrighted to Norfolk. Tatum has four days to report, but is planning on filing a grievance with the players union, claiming he has a knee injury.

TODD HUNDLEY, who was charged with an error in the outfield on Sunday and Monday, went 0 for 2 with two walks as a designated hitter for Class A St. Lucie in a 3-1 victory over Lakeland Tuesday night. "He's made some good plays and some not so good plays, as expected," Mets General Manager STEVE PHILLIPS said of Hundley's outfielding. "His arm will be playable. He just needs



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Ms. Cruz recal d duning a win to the contract



Olympics.

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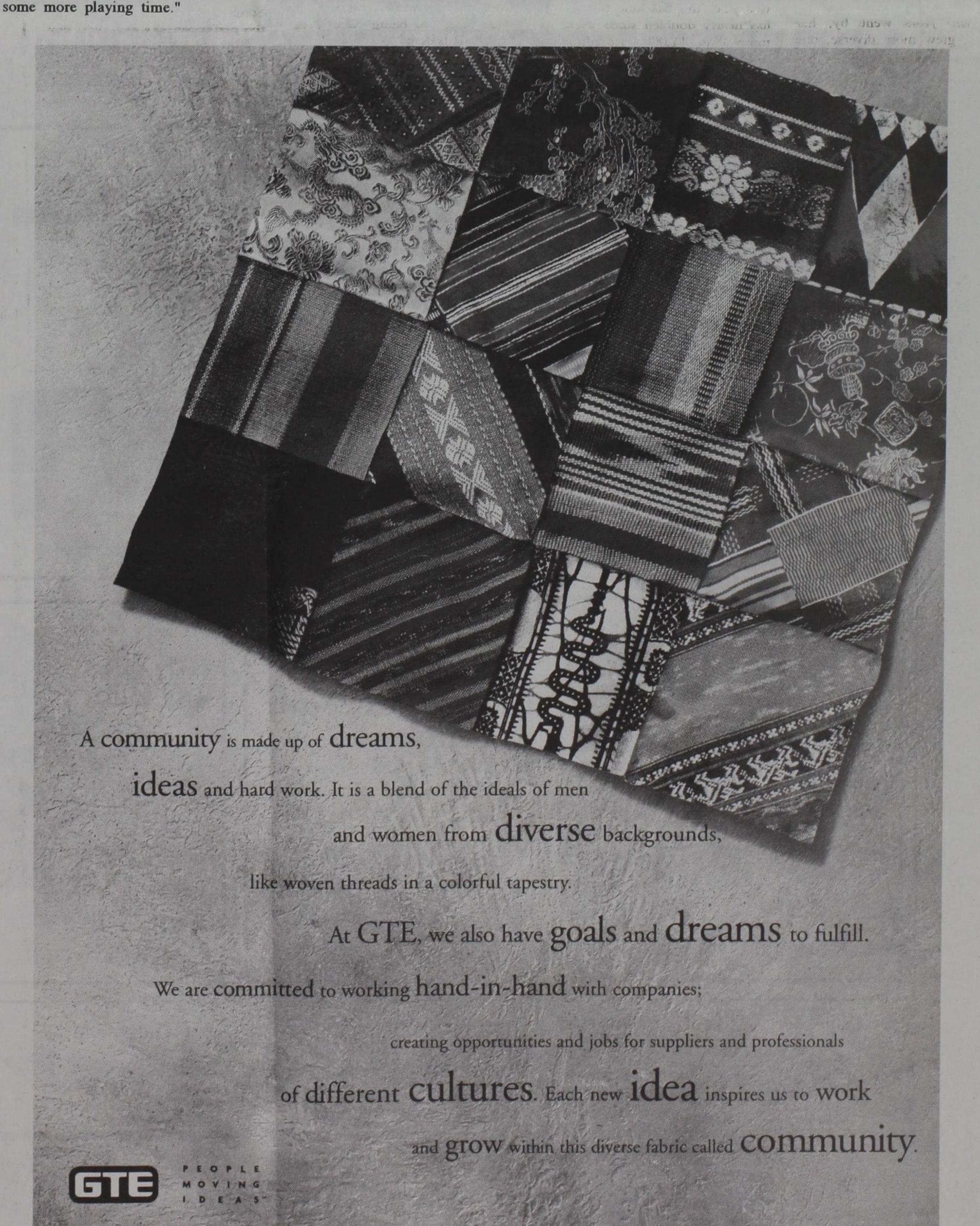
Eagle Picher Industries, Inc., ha soliciatacion de la Comision de Conservacion de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) una enmienda al Permiso de Calidad de Aire Numero 8005 para autorizar la renovacion de una SURFACE COATING AND DEGREASING en 1802 East 50th Street, Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La facilidad va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosfericos: materia en particulas, compuestos de carbono y productos de la combustion. Una persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosfericos de la facilidad puede solicitar una audiencia.

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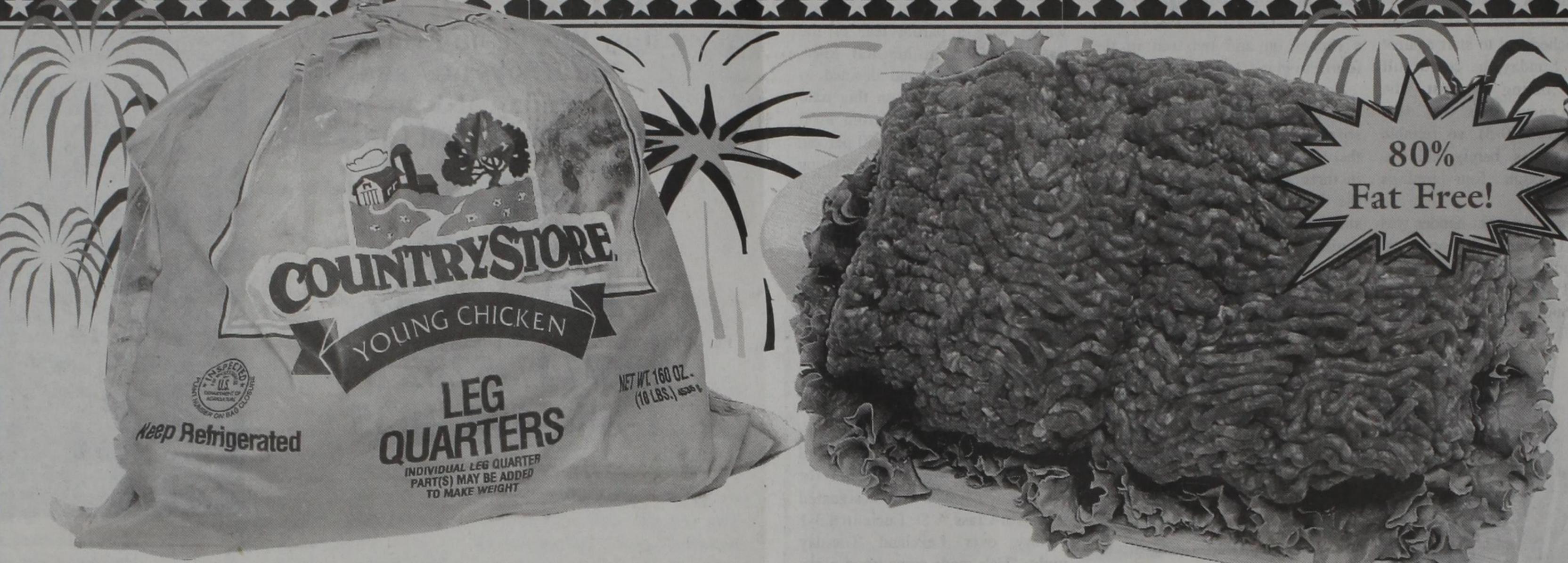
Para solicitar una audiencia, usted debera proporcionar los siguiente: (1) su nombre (o, para un grupo o asociacion, un representante oficial), direccion postal, numero de telefono durante el dia, y numero de fax, si hay; (2) el nombre del solicitante y el numero del permiso; (3) la oracion en ingles "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripcion breve u especifica de como y por que las emisiones de la facilidad le perjudicarian a usted de una manera que no es comon con los miembros del publico en general; y (5) la localizacion de su propiedad en relacion a la facilidad.

Peticiones de audiencia o comentarios sobre la solicitud deberan recibirse por escrito en la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TNRCC, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, dentro de 30 dias despues de la segunda publicacion de este aviso. Este aviso se publicara en 2, Julio, 1998 y en 9 Julio, 1998.

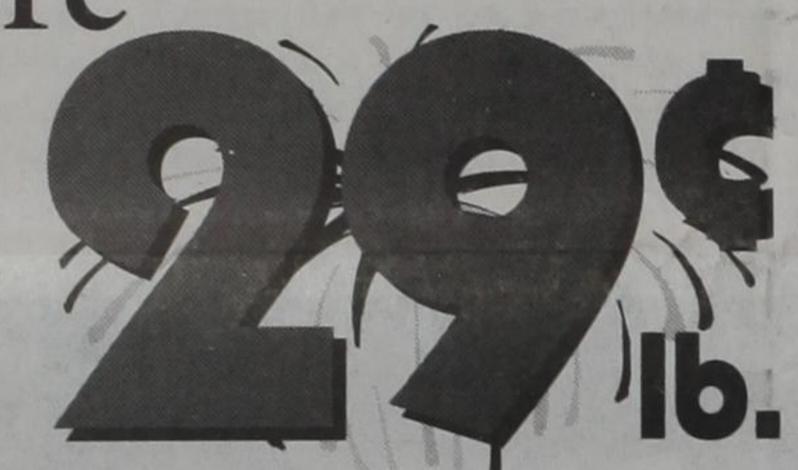
Copia de la solicitud puede ser revisada o copiada en el TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, 12124 Park 35 Circle, Edificio C, Austin, Tejas 78753. Los documentos de la e informacion adicional pueden obtenerse de TNRCC Lubbock Regional Office, Air Program at 4630 50th Street, Suite 600, Lubbock, Texas 79414-736-7092. Miembros individuales del publico que deseen inquirir sobre la informacion contenida en este aviso, o inquirir sobre otras solictudes de permisoso procesos de la agencia, deberan telesonear al la Oficina de asistencia Publica del TNRCC, ibree de cargos, al 1-800-687-4040.







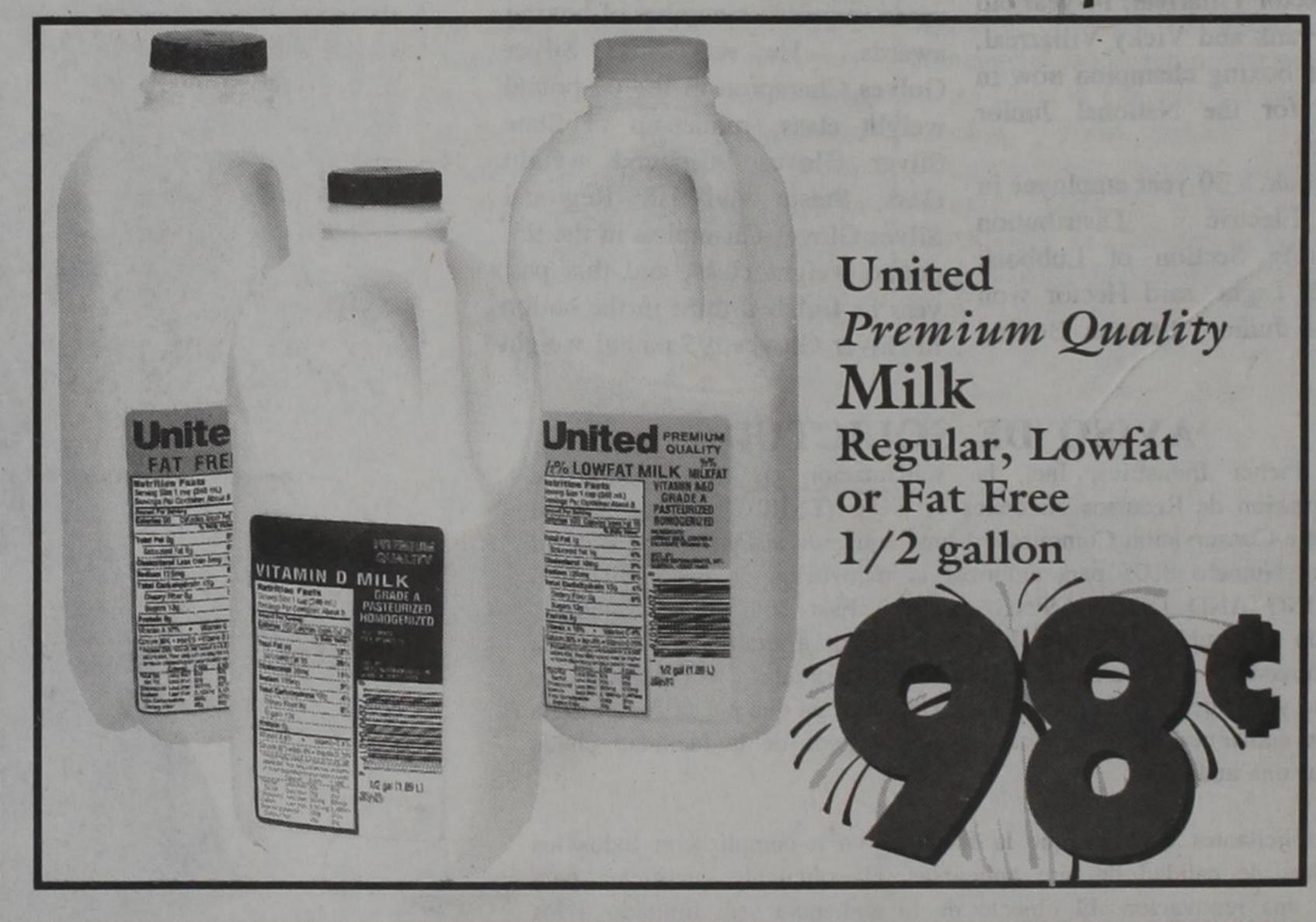
Country Store
Fryer Leg
Quarters
Approximate 10 lb. Bag



Super Valu Pak
Ground
Beef
5 - 7 lb. avg.



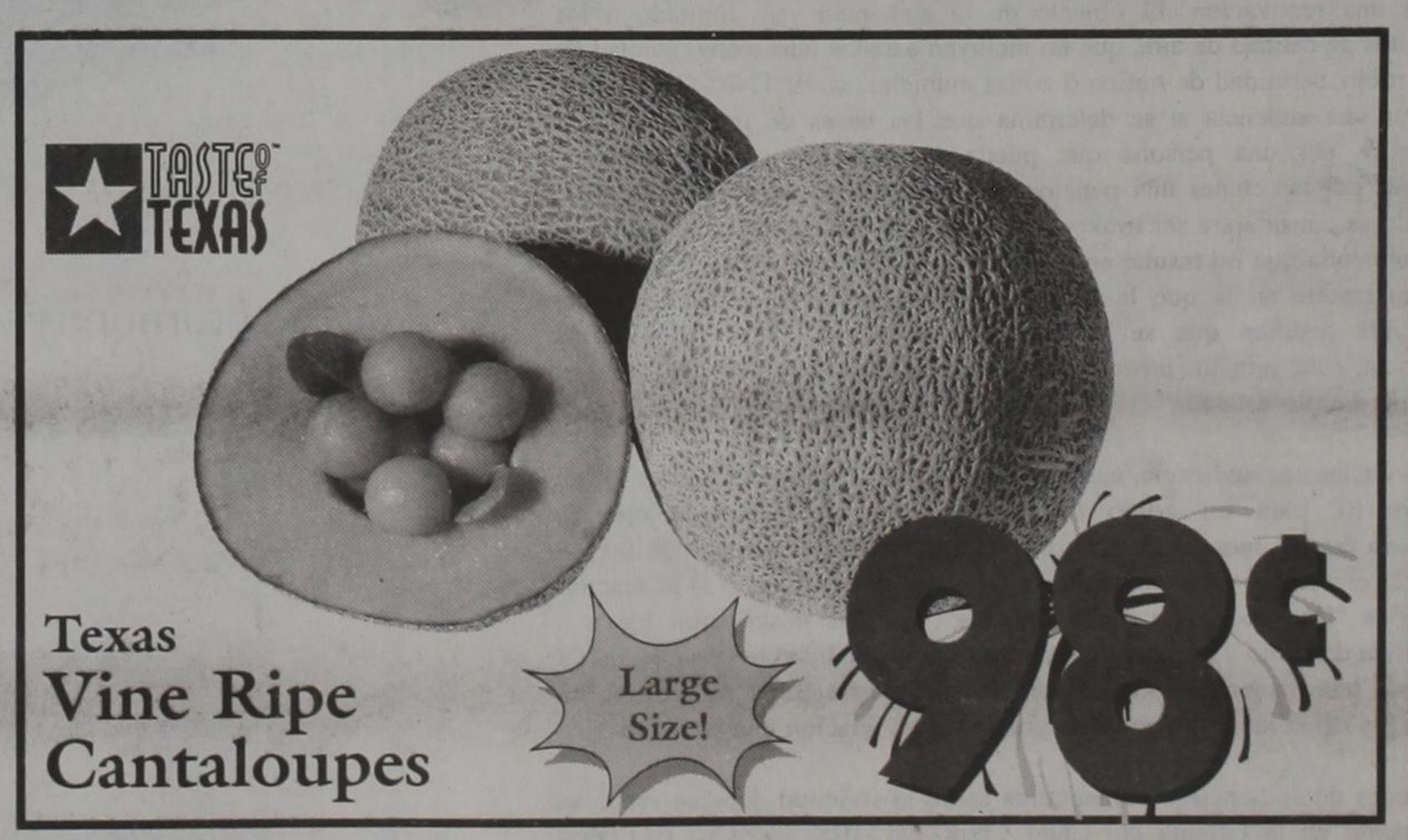






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