

Congressional Hispanic Caucus Annual Heritage Month Banquet WHEN THE PRESIDENT SPOKE, HISPANIC LEADERS LISTENED

By Jonathan J. Higuera and
Charlie Erickson

For the third year running, President Clinton was stage-center at the premier event of national Hispanic Heritage Month -- the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute's annual banquet.

On Sept. 27, Clinton appeared at the Washington Hilton Hotel, where Ronald Reagan was shot and wounded by John Hinckley in 1981, to share an elaborate meal and friendly words with an audience of 1,300. As in the past two years, the black-tie crowd paid \$400 a plate to hear him -- with proceeds going to an array of Institute programs.

Back in September 1993, after eight months in office, a less gray, more optimistic Clinton talked to an audience dominated by Hispanic activists about his ambitious legislative menu -- health care reform, NAFTA, the Brady bill and lots, lots more.

In September 1994, after months of battering by Congress and in the press, he addressed the approaching midterm elections, praising assembled Latino members of Congress (none of the three GOP members showed up, nor did they this year) for helping him move the country forward.

Both times he was cordially received. This year, the President took a fresh tack and received his best response yet. After recounting his Administration's successes with the economy and internationally and his frustrations with Congress, he turned to high-priority Hispanic concerns -- education, affirmative action, nativism and language rights. "Some seek to divide us by spreading fear and laying blame," he said, alluding to increasing GOP attacks on affirmative action, immigrants and the poor.

A few weeks after Senate Majority

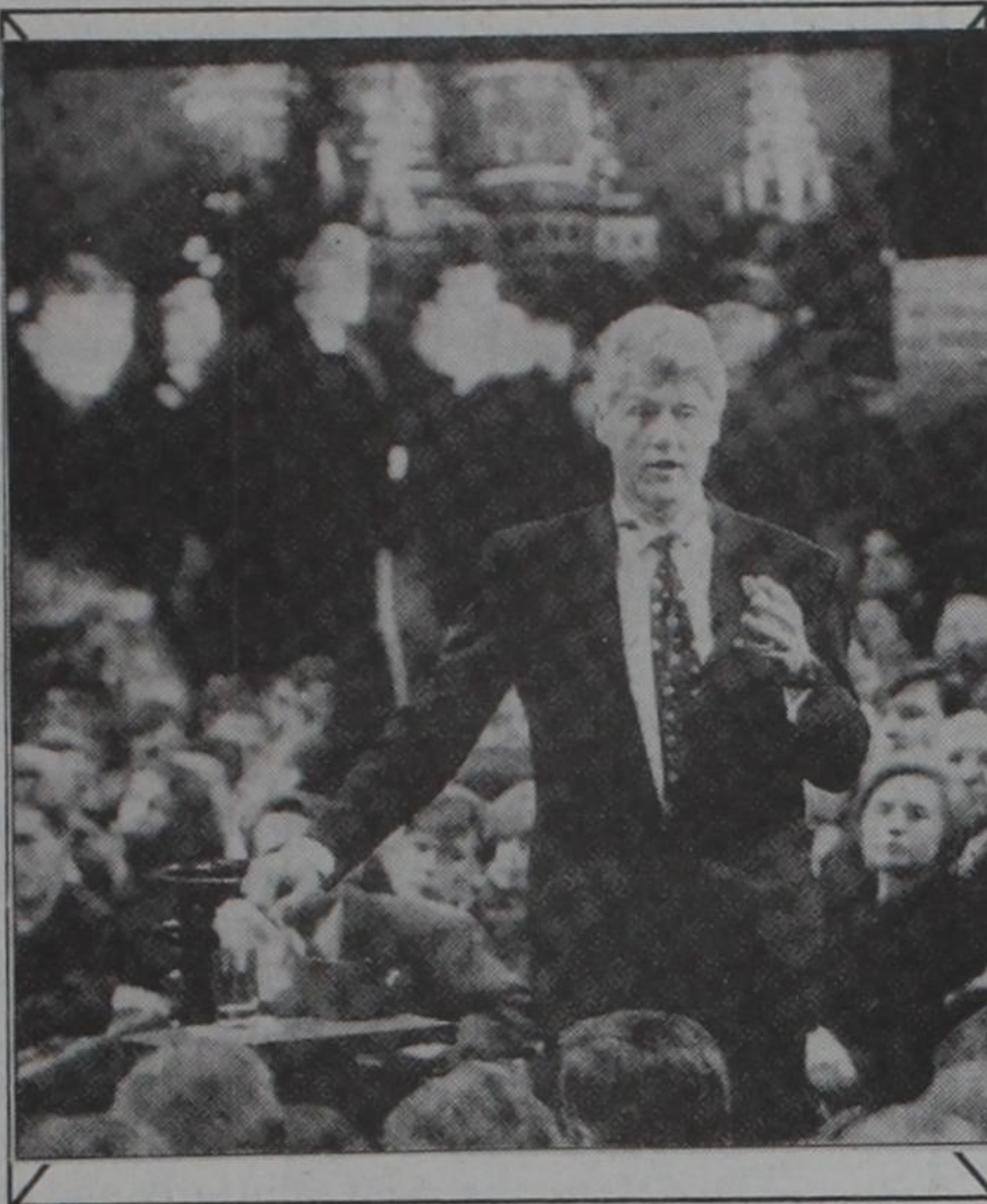
Leader Bob Dole uncharacteristically railed against bilingual education and cheered the English-only movement, Clinton used the opportunity to respond in modulated voice: "While they learn English, (children) should also be able to learn other things," he emphasized. "The issue is whether American citizens who work hard and pay taxes and are older and haven't mastered English yet should be able to vote like other citizens."

"The issue, in short, is not whether English is our language; it is. The issue is whether or not we're going to value the culture, the traditions, of everybody."

In his 33 months in office, Clinton has shown dramatic progress in his understanding of U.S. Hispanic interests. Cabinet secretaries Henry Cisneros and Federico Pena -- who were among hundreds of Hispanic leaders at this year's event -- have played key roles in his education.

Introducing the President, Congressional Hispanic Caucus chairman Ed Pastor (D-Ariz.) commented that history will remember Clinton as "very kind and caring to the Hispanic community." He added, "President Clinton has shown us that leaders look for solutions, not scapegoats." Belén Robles, national president of the LULAC, called the President's remarks "definitely in tune" with her group's agenda. "I just hope he will exercise the use of his veto power," she said. "What many people don't understand inside the Beltway is that there are a lot of people in our community still not earning

(Continued Page 5)



News Briefs Clinton Lashes Family Violence

Domestic violence is a tragic "American issue," President Clinton said Monday, declaring October a special awareness month and directing federal agencies to begin their own awareness campaigns, reports Associated Press.

Citing his own childhood, in which he saw his stepfather beat his mother, Clinton urged that domestic violence be seen "as a problem of society, not just an unfortunate thing that happens to some families on occasion, including mine."

"The days of men using physical violence to control the lives of their wives, their girlfriends, their children, are over," Clinton said in an East Room speech before an audience of domestic violence victims, predominantly women.

In his proclamation, Clinton cited a recent Justice Department study that showed women were six times more likely than men to suffer from domestic violence. In 1992, that study showed, nearly one-third of all women killed in the United States died at the hands of a husband, former husband or boyfriend.

Clinton's actions were welcomed by Nashville, Tenn., police Detective Sergeant Mark Wynn, 40, who grew up in an abusive household and now works in domestic violence prevention. Police departments desperately need resources to fight abuse within families, Wynn said, and only "strong leadership in government" can ensure the resources will flow.

"I have seen the criminal justice system at its worst for victims of domestic violence," Wynn said. "This is an issue of basic civil rights."

Jerry Rossi, president and chief executive officer of Marshalls Inc., urged Clinton to focus on getting more men involved in fighting domestic violence. "Men must tell men to stop hitting, beating and murdering women," Rossi said.

Under the Violence Against Women Act passed last year, federal agencies set up partnerships with private groups in hopes of stemming domestic violence through alcohol or drug treatment, family counseling and providing emergency shelter for battered women.

In passing the act, Congress authorized spending \$1.6 billion over six years for a range of services, including shelters for victims of domestic violence.

Last week, the Senate approved an amendment that would authorize \$175 million in fiscal 1996, as the Clinton administration requested. During the summer, the House approved \$115 million.

Democrats Offer Medicare Plan

Democrats are releasing the details of a Medicare reform plan that would not raise the premiums seniors pay for doctor care, but Republicans indicated little willingness to compromise on their more ambitious plan, reports Associated Press.

The \$89 billion reduction in growth over seven years would affect payments to hospital providers, but not the premiums the elderly pay for doctor care.

Last summer, President Clinton proposed plans for a \$124 billion reduction in growth that would include a rise in premiums from the current \$46.10 a month to about \$82 in 2002, the year the system is scheduled to go broke without financial reform.

The Republicans are seeking \$270 billion in growth reduction, requiring a doubling of premiums by 2002, higher premiums for the wealthy, an increase in some deductibles and a greater choice of health care providers.

The Clinton administration reaffirmed its belief that the GOP plan to cut \$182 billion from Medicaid's seven-year growth could force some elderly people to sell off assets to pay nursing home bills.

The Republicans reacted strongly. "The president is grotesquely exaggerating and it's frankly very sad to see him trying to scare 85-year-old people," Gingrich said.

Study: Blacks Jailed Longer

Blacks get prison sentences about 10 percent longer than whites for similar federal crimes, according to a computer analysis published Sunday, reports Associated Press.

Whites convicted in 1992-93 received an average sentence of 33 months, while blacks got 36 months, The Tennessean reported. The computer study examined all 80,000 federal court convictions during the two years, comparing cases where the seriousness of the crime and criminal histories were equal.

The study found the highest black-white sentencing disparity - 13 percent - in the West. The South had the lowest regional disparity, with 3 percent. Sentences for blacks were 12 percent higher in the Midwest and 10 percent in the Northeast.

Hispanics received sentences comparable to whites. Too few Asians and other minorities were convicted of federal crimes for a statistically valid comparison, the newspaper said.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson blamed the disparity on subconscious cultural bias within the justice system. The federal court system has 82 black judges and 1,382 white judges.

But Richard Conaboy, chairman of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, said some of the differences may be attributable to factors in sentencing that the study did not take into account, such as a defendant's work record.

The seven-member Sentencing Commission was created a decade ago to equalize federal criminal sentences. It keeps the records analyzed by The Tennessean.

An analyst at the Sentencing Commission, who asked not to be identified, faulted the newspaper's method of comparing categories of crimes. She said the seriousness of the crimes could vary within the categories.

For instance, a bank robber might be in the same category as someone convicted of bank fraud and the judge might consider the fraud to be less serious than the robbery and give a lighter sentence.

But statisticians from Vanderbilt University, the University of North Carolina, Mississippi State and Pennsylvania State universities all agreed with the method.

"This is consistent with research I've done. The race effect is there," said Darrell Steffensmeier, who heads the Research Center for Crime and the Courts at Penn State.

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



EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Vol. XIX No. 2

Week of October 5 thru October 11, 1995

Lubbock, Texas

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

Some of us would call this a slow news week. Nothing really happened that changed the world or really affected our community.

Many, 91% according to recent TV polls considered this week a very

interesting news week in that they were all stuck to the TV on Monday waiting for the O.J. verdict and got three more days of coverage on what people thought of the verdict.

I guess what has been called the trial of the century was important in that THE media hype captured the minds of thousands and maybe millions of people.

You might call me a little critical of the trial and what what happening when I say that it was just a murder trial involving a movie star being accused of murdering his wife and boyfriend.

To me, trials of the century would be categorized by was affected the trial had on more than two persons and their families.

To me trials of the century would be civil rights trials that allowed millions of minorities to attend the school of their choice, or trials that changed the at-large method of electing our representatives to single member district voting. Or maybe trials that finally abolished the poll tax so that we could exercise our "inalienable right to vote" as was supposed to be granted to us by the Constitution in the last Century.

And where can we put trials like what happened to the Chicago 7 or the Mai Lai massacre or the Watergate hearings when we discuss "the trial of the century?" Of course may "trials of the century" have a different meaning when defined by the mass media. Like how much commercial time and thereby money, will the trial generate?

As for now, we can be thankful that we can get back to watching shows that were really meant to be commercial and make money without having to be disguised.

GO BRAVES!
Advertising Call
763-3841 Today!

Cuando El Presidente Hablo, Los Dirigentes Hispanos Escuharon

Por Jonathan J. Higuera y
Charlie Erickson

Por tercer año consecutivo, el Presidente Clinton estuvo al centro del escenario en el acontecimiento principal del Mes Nacional de la Herencia Hispana -- el banquete anual del Instituto del Grupo Congresional Hispano.

El 27 de septiembre, Clinton asistió al Hotel Washington Hilton, donde Ronald Reagan fué herido por disparos de arma de fuego hechos por John Hinckley en 1981, para compartir una cena elaborada y palabras amistosas con un auditorio de 1,300 personas. Como en los dos años anteriores, la multitud de traje formal pagó \$400 por plato para escucharle -- y el producto neto se destinó a una diversidad de programas del Instituto.

En septiembre de 1993, después de ocho meses en el cargo, un Clinton menos canoso y más optimista habló a un auditorio dominado por activistas hispanos sobre su programa legislativo ambicioso -- reforma de la atención sanitaria, NAFTA y el proyecto de ley Brady.

En septiembre de 1994, después de meses de ataques congresionales y en la prensa, él se dirigió al tema de las próximas elecciones intermedias, elogiando a los miembros latinos del Congreso reunidos (ninguno de los tres republicanos asistió; ni tampoco lo hicieron en este año) por ayudarle a hacer que el país adelantara.

En ambas oportunidades él fué recibido cordialmente.

En este año, el presidente asumió un enfoque nuevo y recibió su mejor reacción hasta la fecha. Después de hacer un recuento de los éxitos de su gobierno con la economía e internacionalmente, y de sus desilusiones con el Congreso, él se volvió hacia las preocupaciones primordiales de los hispanos -- la enseñanza, la acción afirmativa, el nacio-

nalismo y los derechos idiomáticos.

"Algunos procuran dividirnos al propagar el temor y señalar culpas," dijo él, aludiendo a los ataques republicanos cada vez mayores sobre la acción afirmativa, los inmigrantes y los pobres.

Unas cuantas semanas después que el dirigente senatorial Bob Dole atacó característicamente a la enseñanza bilingüe y elogió al movimiento del inglés solamente, Clinton usó la oportunidad para responder en voz modulada:

"Mientras ellos aprenden el inglés, (los niños) deberían también ser capaces de aprender otras cosas," enfatizó él. "El asunto es si los ciudadanos estadounidenses que trabajan duro, pagan impuestos y son de edad avanzada, que no han llegado a dominar el inglés aún, deberían poder votar como los demás ciudadanos."

"El asunto, en resumen, no es si el inglés es nuestro idioma; sí lo es. El asunto es si vamos a valorar o no la cultura y las tradiciones de todos."

En sus 33 meses en el cargo, Clinton ha mostrado un adelanto dramático en su comprensión de los intereses hispanos de los Estados Unidos. Los miembros del Gabinete Henry Cisneros y Federico Peña -- que se hallaban entre

Gala for the Hispanic Arts Posponed to Future Date

Lubbock Centro Aztlan announced last week that they will host a Gala for the Hispanic Arts to celebrate "El Dia de La Raza". Because of the possibility of contracting a special guest to the occasion, the organization has decided to postpone the event for a future date. Although it will not be held as originally planned, the event will be held in October and will feature Mariachi Music, Folkloric dance groups, Flamenco Dancing by Zenaida and Amalia Agüero and a photo exhibit and sale by Omar Rodriguez. Other entertainment and exhibits continue to be scheduled. More information will be forthcoming in next week's edition.

Subscribe Today To Lubbock's Number 1
Newspaper Call 763-3841

El Editor. Lubbock, TX, October 5, 1995

La Comunidad Chicana Hecha De Menos A Sus 'Willie'

Por Rick Martínez

El Presidente Clinton otorgó póstumamente a Willie Velásquez la Medalla de la Libertad el 29 de septiembre por sus gestiones precursoras con el Proyecto del Suroeste para la Inscripción y la Enseñanza de Electores, pero un erudito chicano sostiene que quizás su trabajo más importante fue producido años antes.

Velásquez fue uno de cinco estudiantes chicanos, apodados "Los Cinco," que formularon una estrategia de habitación en la cantina del "Fountain Room" en San Antonio en 1967. Los estudiantes y la estrategia dieron forma poco después a la organización de militancia "Organización Juvenil México-Americana" (MAYO en inglés).

Dirigidos por la pasión de José Angel Gutiérrez, "Los Cinco" dieron comienzo a MAYO como una "organización de organizadores" que fueron a los barrios a encabezar las cruzadas chicanas por todo el sur de Texas durante los cinco años siguientes.

Eran instruidos y bien leídos. El apoderamiento del Concejo Municipal y la Junta Escolar de Crystal City por parte de MAYO es legendario.

Pero cuando los dirigentes de MAYO -- tildados de comunistas por algunos -- fijaron sus miras en la política de un Tercer Partido Chicano en Texas, Velásquez salió del grupo, imaginándose que la política de la corriente principal era una estrategia mejor a largo plazo. Al nuevo grupo se le llamó el Partido de la Raza Unida. Velásquez se había separado de ambos grupos hacia 1970.

El éxito del proyecto del Suroeste durante 20 años fue subrayado cuando Clinton presentó la Medalla de la Libertad a la esposa de Vázquez, Janie, y a su familia.

No está claro por qué el fervor de activista de Velásquez se agrió en cuanto a MAYO, aún para el científico político Armando Navarro, que ha escrito el nuevo libro titulado "Mexican-American Youth Organization," publicado por la Prensa de la Universidad de Texas.

"Willie atravesó una catarsis a principios del decenio de 1970," me dijo Navarro en una entrevista telefónica a altas horas de la noche desde California. Navarro hizo su disertación doctoral sobre el grupo hace 20 años, seguida por una nueva investigación documental y entrevistas durante los tres años últimos.

"MAYO tenía una reputación infame, especialmente después que Angel Gutiérrez pronunció su discurso "maten a los gringosD," dijo Navarro. "Willie Velásquez era un pragmático -- carecía del fervor de Angel Gutiérrez -- y una persona que creía en la política de la transigencia."

Velásquez puede haber atravesado lo que Navarro califica de una "progresión dialéctica," porque MAYO no se estaba anotando muchas victorias políticas en Texas en los años 1970 y 1971.

En su tratado, Navarro informa que aunque Velásquez no era el corazón ni el alma de MAYO, en verdad era el cerebro -- un administrador metódico que ayudó a preparar el apoderamiento por parte de MAYO de los diversos programas federales de VISTA. Esto permitió que MAYO pagara a sus organizadores.

Velásquez, quien se retiró de

la escuela graduada en la Universidad de St. Mary debido a la cruzada de MAYO, emprendió el papel de administrador, "ya que su fuerte había sido la administración de programas, la redacción de propuestas y la recaudación de fondos," escribe Navarro.

El libro hace también el recuento de la dirigencia de Velásquez con el Consejo de la Unidad México-Americana, que fue el mecanismo de MAYO para la recaudación de fondos.

El libro no es ciertamente un perfil de Velásquez. Quizás la biografía pendiente durante largo tiempo, redactada por Juan Sepúlveda, de San Antonio, estudiante y amigo de Velásquez, dirá más acerca de lo que movía a Velásquez.

La Representante Estatal Christine Hernández (demócrata por San Antonio) dijo que ella pasó muchas horas en la sala de Velásquez en reuniones políticas, y que lo recuerda como un organizador incansable.

Al dirigirse a 500 latinos en una recepción en Washington, DC., la noche antes de la ceremonia, la viuda de Velásquez, Janie, flanqueada por sus tres hijos, recordó: "Los niños no tuvieron en realidad una oportunidad de conocerlo," porque él estaba trabajando siempre.

"Ahora mis hijos pueden comprender de qué se trataba con él," dijo ella.

El libro es importante porque, como afirma Navarro, "...MAYO llegó a ser uno de los grupos más activistas y orientados hacia el cambio que surgieron durante la época de la protesta," en los decenios de 1960 y 1970.

"Los Cinco" decidieron que las huelgas, los boicots económicos y la acción

política eran una respuesta, descartando la "política del acomodo" por parte de los grupos como el American G.I. Forum y LULAC.

Sólo otros dos México-americanos han recibido la Medalla de la Libertad -- el fundador del G.I. Forum, Héctor García en 1984 y César Chávez en 1993. El galardón de Velásquez subraya el hecho de que no hay virtualmente ningún dirigente chicano que esté haciéndose cargo del movimiento en el punto donde ellos lo dejaron. Desde luego, hay más latinos al servicio del gobierno, como lo prueba la multitud que asistió a la recepción en el Hotel Mayflower. "...Estamos todos aquí en Washington debido al legado, el valor y la dedicación de Willie Vázquez," dijo el Secretario de Transporte, Federico Peña, al grupo.

Navarro lamenta que haya pocos Willie Velásquez nuevos en los barrios del suroeste, especialmente porque muchos de esos barrios se hallan en una situación de desbarajuste económico peor que lo que estaban hace 20 años.

"No veo una nueva camada de dirigentes que esté saliendo de la tubería," observó Navarro, que ha pasado 20 años en la organización popular.

"Pero los jóvenes por último están cuestionando a la autoridad, de modo que quizás nuestros estudiantes chicanos en las universidades proporcionarán la dirigencia que necesitamos en el milenio."

(Rick Martínez es reportero y columnista del "San Antonio Express News.")

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995.

Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate



Sittin' Here Thinkin'

The Colin Powell Story

By Ira Cutler

Understanding the Colin Powell phenomena requires understanding the news media. In the last few weeks he has gotten more ink and more air time than any billionaire could buy, although nothing in his record explains why he is considered such an obvious Presidential candidate. Colin Powell may be a great man but even that would not explain his sudden burst of prominence. Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff come and go and most of us never even know their names, yet suddenly this particular general has risen to our attention as though he were Eisenhower returned and as though being around when the Gulf War was won is the modern day equivalent of liberating Europe.

The truth is that Powell is essentially a media created candidate, born out of the fear of a dull election. The boundary between news and entertainment is so eroded that they are now nearly indistinguishable. If nothing interesting is happening, if the news has no entertainment value, the media feels that it must create an interesting event. Investigative journalism sounds high-minded, but much of it recently has been about digging into a politician's distant past for personally embarrassing information and producing a drama that would otherwise not have occurred. This is creating news, a function not unlike putting on a show.

Right now the media's greatest fear is that the election candidates will be Bill Clinton versus Bob Dole, a story that will not capture the attention of the public, sell newspapers or raise television ratings. One is slightly to the left and the other is slightly to the right of utterly and completely boring. A Clinton versus Dole race, with no drama or added twist, will attract almost no one to the polls and certainly no one will watch them on television.

Colin Powell, on the other hand, is about six made-for-television movies rolled up into one general -- poor slum kid, black man, political outsider, mystery man. For a time he will be the media's darling and they will try to foster both his candidacy and the creation of a third party because these are wonderful stories. Should Powell falter, particularly if some personal drama is present, then they will attack him like a school of sharks because his destruction may contain more raw drama than his success. Since Watergate the height of journalistic excellence has been to bring down a powerful figure.

Those who see the media as too liberal, or too conservative, are wholly misunderstanding the game that they are watching. For the media it is not about outcomes or ideology at all, not about whether or not the story ends in a particularly good or bad way. Rather, it is about action and drama and the worst problem is a 'h) ' slow news day and an empty page.

None of this is Colin Powell's fault. After all, he did not create this society in which the media drives politics rather than reporting on it. He is a smart man, with a history of understanding and exploiting the opportunities that are before him, and he clearly sees that a huge opportunity has dropped in his lap.

Over time we will see if his Presidential opportunity is for real and there are plenty of reasons to be skeptical. The General is a black man in a country that has never revered blacks except in sports and entertainment. He has no experience in elective politics, no organization, no money yet. He is reportedly pro-choice, pro-affirmative action, against gays in the military and for each of these policy positions he loses a little public support. Right now his popularity is primarily based on the idea that he is an honest, forthright, man of principle. That he is, in essence, not a politician.

Running for high office does things to people, even to forthright people. It tests them in ways that most of us are never tested. Last week, for the first time, I saw Powell publicly tested and I saw him fail miserably. CNN asked if he would not be uncomfortable in the same political party as Jesse Helms. Powell answered that while there are issues on which he and Helms agree and issues on which they disagree, they got along just fine when they saw each other at Washington social events. CNN let that answer go by because it is August of 1995 and Powell is not yet a declared candidate. If it was August of 1996 he would be cornered for an answer like that and forced to lose Helms supporters, or lose Helms haters, or appear slick and slippery.

I am sorry that Powell either does not despise Jesse Helms or is too smart to say so. He does himself no credit, in my book, by being another smart politician in a country full of smart politicians. But it is early yet and there is lots of story left to be told and I will give him more chances to prove that he is a better person than he is a politician. My personal political history is that I will like Powell best when he is so honest as to be non-electable and will not like him if he plays it too cute. It is virtually impossible to both earn my admiration and to win an election.

In a larger sense, however, it does not matter whether Colin Powell turns out to be for real and whether he wins or loses or avoids a Presidential race. The real news has already happened. Jesse Jackson proved that a black man could run for President and that his candidacy, even if ultimately unsuccessful, could shake things up and make a difference. And now, somewhere along the way it seems to have stopped being unthinkable for a black man to actually gain the mainstream white support necessary to be elected. Powell or the media or someone deserves our thanks for that piece of progress.

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

Advertise For Pennies a Day
Call 763-3841 - Today

Subscribe Today 763-3841

El Editor Newspaper

is published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock, Texas at 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Our mailing address is P.O. Box 11250, Lubbock, 79408. Our telephone number is 806-763-3841, FAX: 806-741-1110.

Commentaries and opinions expressed in El Editor are those of the writer and does not necessarily reflex the opinions of the newspaper or its advertisers

Editor Publisher

Bidal Aguero

The Chicano Community Sorely Misses Its Willies

By Rick Martínez

Willie Velásquez was posthumously awarded the Medal of Freedom by President Clinton Sept. 29 for his groundbreaking efforts with the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, but a Chicano scholar maintains his most important work may have come years before.

Velásquez was one of five Chicano students, dubbed Los Cinco, who formulated an empowerment strategy in a San Antonio bar back in 1967. The students shaped the militant Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO). Led by the passion of José Angel Gutiérrez, Los Cinco started MAYO as an "organization of organizers" who led Chicano crusades throughout South Texas for the next five years.

They were educated and well read. MAYO's takeover of the Crystal City city council and school board is legendary.

But when the MAYO leaders -- dubbed Communists by some -- set their sights on Chicano third-party politics in Texas, Velásquez bailed out, figuring mainstream politics was a better long-term strategy. The new group was dubbed the Raza Unida Party. By 1970, Velásquez had dropped out of both groups.

The success of Southwest Voter over 20 years was underscored when Clinton presented the Medal of Freedom to Velásquez' wife, Janie, and three children.

Why Velásquez' activist fervor soured for MAYO is not totally clear, even to political scientist Armando Navarro, who has written the new book "Mexican American Youth Organization" published by University of Texas Press. Navarro did his doctoral dissertation on the group 20 years ago and followed up with fresh research and interviews in the last three years.

"Willie went through a catharsis in the early '70s," Navarro told me in late-night phone interview from California. "MAYO had an infame

mous reputation, particularly after Angel Gutiérrez gave his 'kill-the-Gringo' speech," Navarro said. "Willie Velásquez was a pragmatist -- he lacked the fervor of Angel Gutiérrez -- and a person who believed in the politics of compromise."

Velásquez may have gone through what Navarro calls a "dialectical progression" because MAYO was not scoring many political victories in Texas in '70 and '71. In his treatise, Navarro reports that while Velásquez was not the heart and soul of MAYO, he certainly was the brain -- a methodical administrator who helped engineer MAYO's takeover of the several federal Vista programs. This enabled MAYO to pay its organizers.

Velásquez, who withdrew from graduate school at St. Mary's University for the crusade, undertook the role of administrator. His forte had been running programs, writing proposals and raising funds, Navarro said.

The book, certainly no profile of Velásquez, also recounts the man's leadership with the Mexican American Unity Council, which was MAYO's fund-raising mechanism. Perhaps the long-overdue biography by Juan Sepúlveda, a friend of Velásquez, will say more about what made him tick.

Addressing 500 Latinos at a Washington, D.C., reception in Velásquez' honor the night before the presidential ceremony, Velásquez' widow, Janie, recounted, "The children did not really get a chance to know him" because he was always working.

"Now my children can understand what he was really all about," she said.

Navarro asserts "MAYO became one of the most activist and change-oriented groups to emerge during the epoch of protest" in the 1960s and '70s. Los Cinco decided walkouts, economic boycotts and political action were an answer, dismissing the "politics of ac-

commodation" by groups like the American GI Forum and LULAC.

State Rep. Christine Hernández (D-San Antonio) remembers Velásquez as a tireless organizer. Only two other Mexican Americans have received the Medal of Freedom -- GI Forum founder Héctor García in 1984 and United Farm Workers founder César Chávez in 1993. Velásquez' award underscores that there are virtually no Chicano leaders taking up where they left off.

Of course, there are more Latinos in government service, as evidenced by the reception crowd. "We are all here in Washington because of the legacy, the courage and the commitment of Willie Velásquez," transportation

Survey Finds Bipartisan Support For More, Not Less, Spending

A bipartisan survey has found that Americans believe by a 3-1 margin "political leaders are not doing enough to help solve the problems facing children today," reports The Washington Post.

They also felt, by a 67 percent to 22 percent margin, that the situation for America's children has gotten worse, not better during the past five years.

The national survey of 1,000 randomly selected registered voters was conducted by Democratic pollster Celinda Lake of Lake Research and Republican pollster Ed Goetas of the Tarance Group. The survey was commissioned by the Coalition for America's Children.

45 percent of those surveyed said they wanted the federal government to "actively create new programs for children's safety and improve the quality of health care and education opportunities that they receive.

Seven out of 10 voters in the Lake-Goetas survey said they'd be less likely to vote for a candidate who voted to cut funding for school lunch programs, and three out of four would be less likely to vote for a candidate who voted to cut children's health programs.

The survey also found high levels of support for the \$155 billion federal Medicaid program, currently under attack by Republicans in Congress. According to the survey, 71 percent of those interviewed said they favored the program, with 31 percent saying they strongly favored it.

"The strength of this support was demonstrated by the solid 60 percent of self-identified Republicans who said they back the program," survey analysts wrote.

However, though Medicaid was strongly supported, the survey also found by a 56 percent to 31 percent margin those voters favored making the the states responsible for Medicaid instead of the federal government.

secretary Federico Pena told the group.

Navarro, who himself has spent 20 years in grass-roots organizing, lamented that there are few Willie Velásquezes in Southwest barrios today. Many of those barrios are in a state of economic disrepair worse than they were 20 years ago, he noted. "I don't see a new breed of leadership coming down the pipeline.

"But the youth, they are finally questioning authority, so maybe our Chicano students at the universities will provide the leadership we need at the millennium."

(Rick Martínez is a reporter and columnist with the San Antonio Express News.)

(c) 1995, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

En Los Estados, El Español Es Una Herencia Sagrada Y Compartida

Por Rafaela Castro

Mi ánimo se levanta cuando escucho los sonidos armoniosos del idioma español -- palabras de amor y cariño, ruidos de la vida familiar, tonos de oración, sonidos de inclusión. El idioma que aprendemos como niños es el idioma al que asociamos con nuestras primeras experiencias, tanto las buenas como las negativas.

Como adultos, volvemos a vivir los episodios de nuestra niñez en el idioma en que ocurrieron -- los juegos, los versos, la música, los bailes, las expresiones familiares. Están grabados para siempre en nuestro subconsciente.

Algunas veces me despierto al amanecer y pienso que estoy oyendo música de alguna estación de radio mexicana y sintiendo los movimientos de mi madre en la cocina. Puedo casi oler los aromas del café que se cuele y de las tortillas de harina de trigo que se cocinan en el comal. Muchas veces, al regresar a casa desde la escuela, encontraba a mi madre planchando sus montones nítidos de ropas de cama y de calle en la sala, mientras ella cantaba junto con los discos de Los Tres Diamantes o de Lola Beltrán.

Me criaron en el Valle de San Joaquín, California, viendo películas mexicanas y escuchando a Pedro Infante, Jorge Negrete, Los Panchos, Cuco Sánchez, Lucha Villa, entre muchos otros. Ahora, si estoy limpiando la cocina, doblando la ropa del lavado o planchando, me encanta oír la música de los mariachis o las baladas mexicanas tristes para acompañarme. Desde mi niñez, he asociado a la música mexicana y los "corridos" animados con los movimientos físicos rápidos, tales como el baile o el trabajo.

El español fué mi primer idioma, aunque difícilmente puedo recordar el no hablar



Scenes From Fiesta del Llano Parade
Photos By Omar Rodriguez

inglés. Mis dos hermanas mayores deben haberme enseñado. Pero el español se hablaba siempre en nuestro hogar, por nuestros padres bilingües nacidos en los Estados Unidos. Aún hoy, mi madre sólo nos habla en español.

Mientras camino por una calle y oigo las voces de los trabajadores que hablan en español, desacelero mi paso. Me gusta escuchar la entonación del idioma, algunas veces en "staccato," algunas veces rítmico, siempre familiar.

Habemos 27 millones de hispanos en los Estados Unidos y, según los estudios del censo, el 78 por ciento informan que hablan español periódicamente. El español se ha hablado continuamente en Nuevo México desde el año 1600. El pueblo mexicano de Nuevo México no inmigró allí, sino que en vez de eso fue absorbido por un nuevo gobierno y un nuevo idioma en

1845. "No atravesamos la frontera; la frontera nos atravesó a nosotros," dicen ellos hoy.

Entre los lingüistas y los antropólogos se entiende que el uso del idioma es fundamental para la expresión y la creación de una identidad social. Los niños adquieren una visión mundial a medida que adquieren un idioma.

Mientras aprendemos nuestro idioma, estamos aprendiendo también nuestra situación y nuestro papel en el mundo en que vivimos. Nuestra identidad cultural compartida y nuestras diferencias sociales se reproducen a través de nuestro idioma. El modo de hablar y lo que hablamos no es sólo aquello que hace eco a través de nuestros labios, sino un sistema idiomático interno complicado que refleja nuestra realidad social y, para aquéllos de nosotros que hablamos más de

un idioma, nuestras perspectivas múltiples. El dejar de hablar completamente un idioma es como perder una parte de nosotros mismos para siempre.

Hablo inglés y español, y no quiero perder ninguno de los dos. No conozco a latinos algunos que nieguen la importancia -- para ellos mismos y para sus hijos -- de aprender inglés. Es, después de todo, el idioma de prestigio en los Estados Unidos. Debe dominarse por razones de enseñanza, políticas y económicas. Pero no a costa de perder el español.

El Dr. Josué Gonzáles, catedrático de la Universidad de Columbia, en la ciudad de Nueva York, sugiere que el español está llegando a ser nuestro "segundo idioma nacional." El mantiene que, con dos redes importantes de televisión en español, un número cada vez mayor de periódicos y revistas en español, y un hemisferio que se reduce de tamaño, el idioma español viene cobrando una importancia más elevada en la sociedad estadounidense.

El propone que, en la enseñanza, el español debería recibir una posición de prioridad, comparable a la de las ciencias, las matemáticas y otras materias centrales.

Aquí en California, estábamos hablando español durante 300 años antes de que siquiera llegáramos a ser un estado. Aunque se hayan hecho gestiones anteriormente y nuevamente ahora para limitar su empleo, no hay duda de que la cultura popular estadounidense está adquiriendo cada vez más un acento hispano.

Nuestra herencia nacional ha sido siempre multilingüe, y es probable que continúe siéndolo.

(Rafaela Castro es bibliotecaria en la Biblioteca Shields de la Universidad de California, recinto de Davis. Los lectores pueden enviar sus comentarios a la autora, a cargo de Hispanic Link News Service, 1420 "N" St. NW., Washington, DC., 20005.)
Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

News Briefs Supports Builds for Million Man March

Support is growing for the Million Man march being organized by Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan and former NAACP director Benjamin Chavis. The march is scheduled for October 16.

The popularity of the march's message has largely overshadowed concerns about its two founders. "People tend to come on board once there is clarity of purpose, once they see the broad cross section of constituencies," Chavis said. And, he said, the march is drawing endorsements because the problems of black men are so pressing -- gangs, crime, drug abuse, unemployment and families without fathers. "Our focus is the plight of the black man in America, but our concern is for the entire black community," he said.

Big-name supporters include Jesse Jackson, Rosa Parks and Maya Angelou, who is writing a special poem. The Congressional Black Caucus endorsed the march last week. Washington Mayor Marion Barry, who is black, is promoting the event. Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke, who is black, and Philadelphia Mayor Edward G. Rendell, who is Jewish, also have given their endorsements.

It's rare for Washington marches or rallies to draw more than 200,000 people. The largest such event, according to National Park Service, was a 1969 rally against the Vietnam War that drew an estimated 600,000 people.

Black women, and men who can't come to Washington, are asked to stay home from work or school that Monday and observe it as a holy day. All blacks are urged to register to vote and become politically involved.

"This march has struck a very resonant chord within the African-American community as a whole," said Earl Shihonster, acting executive director of the NAACP. "There is a very strong feeling of crisis, that something must be done." The NAACP's executive committee, however, has decided not to endorse the march.

Even though women are excluded from the march, the National Council of Negro Women and the National Political Congress of Black Women are giving their support.

Food Stamp Rolls Lower In July

More than 250,000 Americans left the food stamp rolls in July, continuing a yearlong trend that is helping shrink the cost of the government's largest welfare program, the Agriculture Department reported Monday, reports Associated Press.

According to USDA, 26.04 million people were collecting food stamps in July, down from 26.31 million recipients in June and down also from 27.31 million recipients in July 1994.

Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman said July was the 12th month in a row in which food stamp participation rates were lower than when compared with a year ago. The reductions have saved \$573 million since August 1994, from a program that costs about \$27 billion a year.

The number of people receiving food stamps began climbing in 1990, and continued to set records over the next four years. At its peak in March 1994, the program helped 28 million people buy groceries.

The House and Senate have passed welfare reform legislation that would let states convert the food stamp program into a block grant, which the administration argues would eliminate the flexibility that allows the program to respond to economic changes.

Legal Services Survives Key Senate Vote

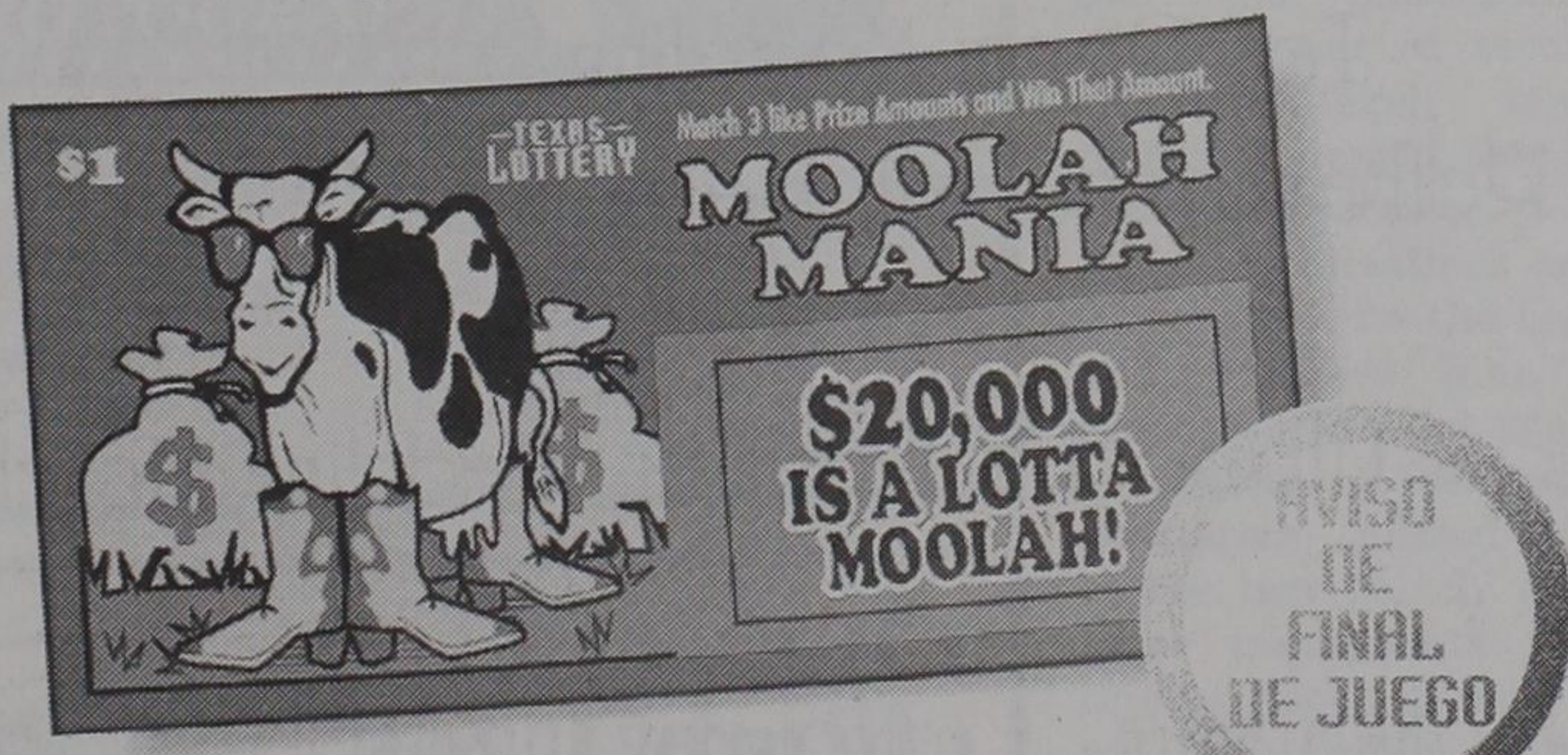
AP reports the Legal Services Corporation survived an attempt to eradicate it, but will face new restrictions on its activities. The Senate voted 60-39 in favor of an amendment to a spending bill by Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., to provide \$340 million to the Legal Services Corporation in fiscal 1996, which begins October 1.

Sen. Phil Gramm, R-Texas, sought to kill the agency and, instead, allot \$210 million in block grants to the states to provide legal services for the poor.

Opponents charge that legal services attorneys use taxpayer money to promote liberal causes and help people file suits against the government. Gramm called it "a renegade program which has abuses that probably equal or exceed that of any other similar government program funded in the modern era by our government." But Domenici replied, "I don't know what's wrong with the United States of America saying to the needy people of this country that the judicial system is not only for the rich. What's wrong with that? Why should a Republican be ashamed to say that?"

Domenici's amendment moves to end some of the abuses alleged by Gramm and others by barring Legal Services lawyers from political lobbying and cases involving illegal aliens, abortion, class actions, redistricting or challenges to welfare reform. The House, in its version of the spending bill, voted for similar restrictions while setting the budget in 1996 at \$278 billion. A conference of negotiators from the House and Senate will work out the final compromise.

Como Todo Buen
Juego Instantáneo De
Vacas Con Lentes
Y Botas, Éste También
Tiene Que
Llegar A Su Fin.



Moolah Mania, el juego instantáneo de la Lotería de Texas, llega a su fin el 1o. de octubre de 1995. Pero todavía tienes hasta el 29 de marzo de 1996 para comprar los boletos restantes y reclamar tus premios. Recuerda que en Moolah Mania sólo tienes que igualar 3 de 6 cantidades y puedes ganar hasta \$20,000. Los premios de más de \$599 pueden ser reclamados en cualquiera de los 24 Centros de Reclamo de la Lotería de Texas. Si tienes preguntas llama gratis al Teléfono de Servicio a Clientes de la Lotería de Texas al 1-800-37-LOTTO.



SMART ENERGY CHOICES



At SPS we believe that making a smart energy choice always means making a smart environmental choice. A clean environment enhances the Quality of Life we all enjoy... it also makes our area more attractive to industries looking for greener pastures. For the future development of our area... There's Not A Better Choice!



SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY
SPS 3700104

Deportes - Sports

The Texas Tech Red Raiders (1-2) will host the No. 8 ranked Texas A&M Aggies (2-1) in a colossal collision Saturday starting at 1 p.m. in Jones Stadium. It will be the final Southwest Conference meeting between two of the league's most avid rivals. A sellout crowd in excess of 50,000 is expected. The game is the first of three consecutive home appearances for the Red Raiders.

As a service to fans throughout the state of Texas, Texas

began in 1927. The Aggies lead 18-16-1 in Southwest Conference meetings and are on top 11-9 in games played in Lubbock. The Aggies have won the last five contests, their longest series winning streak. Tech last win came on Oct. 7, 1989 -- six years to the day of this year's contest.

Since Texas Tech defeated A&M in Lubbock in 1989, the series has taken a very strange twist. The Raiders have come ever-so-close to winning three times in Col-



in their SWC opener against the Baylor Bears. The Bears converted field goals after two big special teams plays in the 9-7 win: a 76-yard game-opening kickoff return and a recovered fumble on a punt when the ball bounced off a Tech blocker. It was the first time a Spike Dykes-coached team had lost when not giving up a touchdown and the first time a Rd Raider team has lost since 1985 (9-7 to SMU). Tech made it close by scoring with five seconds left.

About the Texas A&M game, Dykes said that the Raiders were ready to digest the Baylor loss. "We'll bounce back. We have tremendous leadership on this team. I look for the A&M game to be very exciting. The Aggies are very well coached and they have a lot of talent. It will be a big challenge for us but I think we'll respond well."



Tech is making the game available for television through a pay-per-view subscriptions basis. To receive the live telecast of the game, fans need only contact their local cable TV company. The price is \$19.95. Announcers for Prime Sports are Greg Lucas, Ed Biles and Bill Land.

The game will pit Texas Tech's pressure defense, which is surrendering just under 300 yards a game, vs. the nation's all purpose yardage leader. Texas A&M's Leeland McElroy. McElroy is a strong Heisman Trophy candidate.

In what is Texas Tech's second-oldest rivalry, the Red Raiders trail 31-21-1 since play between the two schools

lege Station but have lost handily in the two games in Lubbock. Last year, the Aggies scored on three on their last four possessions to claim a 23-17 victory. Field Scovel got a long, final-play pass just out of the end zone. In 1992, Tony Venetoulis kicked a 21-yard field goal on the last play of the game to give A&M a 19-17 victory. In 1990, A&M prevailed 28-24 after a Rovert Hall-led drive stalled at the Aggies 15 in the closing seconds. In Lubbock, though, the Aggies have dominated by scores of 31-6 in 1993 and 37-14 in 1991.

Last week two breakdowns in the kicking game and a sporadic offense kept the Red Raiders out of the win column

Por Fin, Una Tentativa Para Civilizar El Boxeo

Por Dick Meister

Ha demorado mucho tiempo para llegar, pero finalmente hay movimiento hacia la sindicalización del boxeo profesional. No hay atletas que hayan estado más necesitados de la protección sindical que los boxeadores del país, escandalosamente explotados, en su mayoría hombres latinos y afroamericanos pobres, que arriesgan sus vidas cada vez que entran al cuadrilátero.

Los jugadores de béisbol, balompié, baloncesto y hockey tienen sindicatos eficaces. Los jugadores de golf y tenis tienen asociaciones sólidas parecidas a los sindicatos. De modo que, ¿por qué no un sindicato de contendientes por premios?

En una sociedad ideal, el boxeo no existiría. Es malsano y brutal. El objetivo no es anotar carreras, ni goles, sino dejar al oponente sin conocimiento.

El boxeo, no obstante, está aquí para quedarse, como debería estar claro por los muchos intentos fallidos para ilegalizarlo.

Lo que se necesita, entonces, es dar a los participantes tanta protección como sea posible, la misma protección que los sindicatos dan a otros atletas y actores.

Paul Johnson, ex-boxeador de los pesos medianos y miembro del Sindicato de Comunicaciones del Transporte, está realizando una campaña para hacer exactamente eso. El dirige un Comité Organizador del Boxeo, cuyos partidarios incluyen al Sindicato Unido de los Trabajadores Automovilísticos y a la Federación de Atletas Profesionales, afiliada de la AFL-CIO que representa a los jugadores de la Liga Nacional de Fútbol.

Johnson hace notar sobre los deportes principales que "sólo

el boxeo no suministra planes de pensión ... ni beneficios de salud ... ni indemnización por lesiones. Sólo el boxeo carece de una asociación que proporcione servicios a sus atletas".

Los boxeadores tienen muy poca voz en la efectuación de su ocupación peligrosa. Hasta el puñado de campeones mun-

diales y contendientes importantes se halla sujeto a circunstancias determinadas casi únicamente por otras personas.

Cuando menos, los campeones y cuasi-campeones ganan de costumbre grandes bolsas. La gran mayoría de los 1,200 o algo así de otros

Continúa Page 5

At Last, An Attempt to Civilize Boxing

By Dick Meister

It's been a long time coming, but finally there's movement toward unionizing professional boxing. No athletes have been more in need of union protection than the country's scandalously exploited boxers -- poor Latino and African-American men, for the most part, who risk their lives every time they step into the ring.

Baseball, football, basketball and hockey players have effective unions. Golf and tennis players have strong union-like associations. So why not a union of prize fighters?

In an ideal society, boxing would not exist. It is vicious and brutal. The aim is not to score runs, touchdowns, baskets or goals, but to knock your opponent senseless.

Boxing nevertheless is here to stay, as should be clear from the many failed attempts to outlaw it. What's needed, then, is to give the participants as much protection as possible, the protection unions provide other athletes and entertainers.

Paul Johnson, a former middleweight boxer and member of the Transportation Communications Union, is leading a drive to do just that. He heads a Boxing Organizing Committee whose supporters include the United Auto Workers union and the Federation of Professional Athletes, an AFL-CIO affiliate that represents National Football League players.

Of the major sports, Johnson notes, "only boxing provides no pension plans... no health benefits... no compensation for injuries. Only boxing has no association to provide services for its athletes."

The champs and near-champs usually earn big purses. But the vast majority of the country's 1,200 or so other professional boxers -- four- and six-round preliminary fighters, sparring partners and the like -- earn next to nothing and often are cheated out of even that by managers and promoters.

Better pay, fringe benefits and safer conditions would be only some of the union's demands. Like other sports unions, it also would want a say in licensing the sale of offi-

El Editor

Advertising Call
763-3841 Today!

cial merchandise connected with its sports and a share of the profits.

Organizer Johnson sees great need, too, for a system that would rank boxers and allow them to fight for world championships strictly on the basis of performance, and for standardizing the rules and regulation of boxing that now vary widely from state to state.

Prize fighting is the least regulated of sports, one dominated by greed and corruption, a sport in which fighters are used as pawns by others to make money.

Studies cited by the American Medical Association, which wants boxing banned, show that at least three-fourths of all professional fighters suffer some degree of brain damage. Repeated blows to the head make that inevitable. Some end up with the slurred speech and shuffling gait of the punch-drunk. Some suffer vision loss.

Some boxers suffer the ultimate consequence. Several hundred have died of ring injuries over the past half-century, more than 35 in the past 15 years, four in the past 14 months. The most recent victim was 23-year-old Jim-

my García, fatally injured in a fight against champion Gabriel Ruelas in Las Vegas May 6.

Padded protective headgear, required in amateur bouts and worn by professionals during training, would greatly lessen the dangers. A union could demand their use in all professional fights as one of several much needed protections.

Needed, too, are larger gloves, shorter fights and fewer of them for individual boxers; national safety standards; far better-trained referees, and far stricter rules on selecting and evaluating them.

Ring physicians need more power to stop fights and extend rest periods between rounds when necessary. State boxing commissions need more power to ascertain the fitness of fighters. Steps must be taken to make uniform the standards for determining the fitness of boxers and to end mismatches that pit unqualified patsies against superior boxers looking for easy victories.

Of course that's a lot to ask. But it's the very least that must be done to protect some of the most exploited, endangered and vulnerable among us. And it seems clear that the essential tool for getting it done is unionization.

(Dick Meister, a San Francisco writer, has covered labor issues for three decades as a reporter.)

Do Your Share For Clean Air... Ride Citibus!

October is Clean Air Month! Citibus encourages everyone to use mass transit to help minimize air pollution! Citibus buses run on jet fuel which maximizes fuel efficiency and reduces emissions! Citibus is working harder today for a cleaner tomorrow.



citibus
762-0111

Bridal Seminar

Door Prizes
Tea Room Modeling
Refreshments will be served

Featuring some of Lubbock's Premier Wedding Merchants

White Knight's Limousine	Holiday Inn-Lubbock Plaza
Wynn's Photography	Gingiss Formalwear
Town South Floral	Bakery Creations
Bridal Boutique	Elegant Events

Sunday, October 8th, from 1pm - 4pm
White Knights Banquet Building
15th and Texas





Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

Los padres y madres de familia deben de ayudar a crecer a sus hijos en la Vida de Dios; HEMOS sido como niños recién nacidos, criaturas nuevas en Cristo Jesús. Lo peor que nos podría pasar ahora, sería quedarnos como niños y no crecer.

Si nacimos en Cristo ahora debemos crecer en eel hasta Su estatura. Esto no significa otra cosa que dejarnos inundar más y más por la Vida de Dios, que Su gracia nos vaya transformando y que Cristo crezca mientras nosotros disminuimos. (Juan 3,30).

Dios no ha terminado Su trabajo en nosotros. Ape-

nas lo comenzó. Su plan es que nosotros reflejemos el rostro de Cristo, así como Cristo refleja el rostro de Su Padre.

Dios necesitó un solo segundo para perdonarnos, pero necesita toda una vida para transformarnos. Es una tarea continua; un proceso.

En la ciudad de Taxco hay muchos plateros que hacen verdaderas obras de arte con toda clase de artículos de plata. Cuando un obrero está trabajando una bandeja de metal, la tiene que pulir hasta que su rostro se refleje con toda claridad en la misma bandeja. De igual manera es la obra de Dios en nosotros. El nos va puliendo y purificando hasta que en nosotros se refleje el rostro de Cristo.

Así pues, el crecimiento en Cristo, es que vayamos siendo más Jesús, más llenos de Su Espíritu; dejar que él ame, que él sirva, y que él testifique a través de nosotros. En fin, que crezca la vida de Jesús en nosotros.

CUANDO EL PRESIDENTE HABLO,

vivir por los valores de los Estados Unidos hispanos ... a recordar nuestras obligaciones para con nuestros niños y nuestros padres, y a recordar que somos una comunidad, no una multitud."

"Un discurso bastante bueno," fue el juicio de Antonio González, presidente del Southwest Voter Registration Education Project. Al describir al electorado como "intersado en los temas," añadió que "Ningún discurso por sí solo va a hacer la diferencia."

Quizás si la mayor desilusión de la noche fué que los medios informativos de la corriente principal no comprendieran el significado de la inter-acción e informaran del acontecimiento como noticia. Como en los años anteriores, el Washington Post, el periódico más político del país, sepultó su relato en la sección "Style" y restó importancia a su significación con bromas acerca del uso del español por parte de Clinton.

La cuarta comparecencia de Clinton, sólo unas semanas antes de las elecciones presidenciales del otoño próximo, será la más importante de su parte. En verdad nadie le acusará de comparecer sólo en época de elecciones. A diferencia de cualquier otro presidente, su historial de asistencia es perfecto.

(Jonathan J. Higuera es editor de Hispanic Link Weekly Report. Charlie Erickson es el director de Hispanic Link News Service. Ambos están situados en Washington, DC.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Subscribe Call 763-3841

SONRISA PHOTOGRAPHY

Omar Rodriguez - Photographer (806) 763-2848

- Bodas
- Quinceañeras
- Equipo de Deportes
- Aniversarios
- Graduaciones
- Weddings
- Birthdays
- Sports Teams
- Anniversaries
- Graduations

Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana



MONTELONGO'S RESTAURANT

3021 Clovis Rd - 762-3068

Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841

TECHNIQUE DETAIL & HAND CAR WASH



AUTO APPEARANCE SPECIALIST
HANDWASH
HANDWAX
COMPLETE
DETAIL
1101 16TH ST.

POSTAL JOBS

Start \$12.08/hr. For exam and application info. call (219) 789-8301 ext TX 742, 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM, Sun-Fri.

Apartments For Rent

1 & 2 Bedrooms
Near Texas Tech \$200 & up
102 Waco - 744-1157

Se Rentan
Apartamentos
1 y 2 Recamaras
Cercas de Texas Tech
\$200 para arriba
102 Waco - 744-1157

Effective
Inexpensive
Advertising
763-3841

Custom Made Pool Sticks

Custom made cues for sale. Prices start at \$60. Repairs on tips, ferrules, wrap, etc. Call Rex Willis for more information at 806-797-9539.

Subscribe to El Editor 763-3841

POR FIN, UNA TENTATIVA PARA CIVILIZAR AL BOXEO

boxeadores profesionales -- contendientes de preliminares a cuatro o seis asaltos, parejas de adiestramiento y demás -- no ganan casi nada y a menudo los administradores y promotores les quitan hasta eso.

Una paga mejor, beneficios marginales y circunstancias más seguras serían únicamente algunas de las demandas del sindicato. Como otros sindicatos deportivos, también desearía una voz en el licenciamiento de la venta de mercancías "oficiales" relacionadas con sus deportes y una parte de las utilidades.

El organizador Johnson ve una gran necesidad, también, de un sistema que clasifique a los boxeadores y les permita combatir por campeonatos mundiales estrictamente a base de ejecución, y que normalice los reglamentos y las normas del boxeo, que ahora varían ampliamente de un estado a otro.

El boxeo es el deporte menos reglamentado, dominado por la avaricia y la corrupción,

Groups Blast Immigrant Welfare Provisions

9/28/95 - Hispanic, Asian and Jewish groups will hold lawmakers and President Clinton accountable if the immigrant provisions contained in the wide-ranging welfare bills passed by the House and Senate are passed into law. The National Council of La Raza, the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium and the Council of Jewish Federations charged at a Capitol Hill news conference that the measures would create a tier of second-class citizens: legal, tax-paying residents denied the benefits others can receive.

The organizations called on Clinton to veto the legislation and criticized him for not having spoken out against the provisions. Welfare reform legislation passed by the House last March would bar legal immigrants from receiving food stamps, Medicaid, cash welfare, Supplemental Security Income and certain other benefits. Exceptions would be made for refugees, veterans, those 75 years or older and certain persons with disabilities.

The Senate version, approved last week, would make future immigrants ineligible for most needs-based assistance for five years. States could deny aid to most current and future non-citizens. The Senate-passed measure also would consider the assets and income of a future immigrant's sponsor available to the immigrant for 10 years when calculating eligibility for benefits.

un deporte en el cual los combatientes son usados como peones por otros para hacer dinero.

Los estudios mencionados por la Asociación Médica de los Estados Unidos, que quiere prohibir al boxeo, muestran que por lo menos las tres cuartas partes de todos los boxeadores profesionales sufren de alguna medida de daños cerebrales. Los golpes repetidos a la cabeza hacen que eso sea inevitable. Algunos terminan con el habla trastornada y el caminar inseguro de los aturdidos. Algunos sufren de pérdida de la visión.

Algunos boxeadores experimentan las consecuencias final. Varios cientos han muerto de lesiones recibidas en el cuadrilátero durante el medio siglo último, más de 35 en los 15 años recientes y cuatro en los 14 meses últimos. La víctima más reciente fué Jimmy Garcia, de 23 años de edad, lesionado fatalmente en un combate en contra del campeón Gabriel Ruelas en Las Vegas el 6 de mayo último.

El equipo protector de la cabeza, que es obligatorio en las peleas de aficionados y que los profesionales usan durante el adiestramiento, amenguaría en gran medida los peligros. Un sindicato podría exigir su uso en todas las peleas profesionales, como sólo una de varias protecciones que son muy necesarias.

También se necesitan guantes mayores, peleas más cortas y menos de ellas para los boxeadores individuales; normas nacionales de seguridad; árbitros mucho mejor adiestrados y reglas mucho más estrictas sobre su selección y evaluación.

Los médicos del cuadrilátero necesitan mayor autoridad para detener las peleas y extender los espacios de descanso entre los asaltos cuando sea necesario. Las comisiones de boxeo estatales necesitan mayor autoridad para determinar la aptitud de los peleadores. Deben adoptarse medidas para uniformar las normas que determinen la aptitud de los boxeadores y para poner fin a los combates desiguales que enfrentan a peles incapacitados contra boxeadores superiores que buscan victorias fáciles.

Por supuesto, eso es mucho pedir. Pero es lo mínimo que debe hacerse para proteger a algunos de los más explotados, arriesgados y vulnerables de entre nosotros. Y parece claro que la herramienta indispensable para lograr que se haga es la sindicalización.

(Dick Meister, escritor de San Francisco, ha informado sobre asuntos sindicales durante tres decenios como reportero, editor y columnista.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

EN LA CORTE DEL DISTRITO DE ESTADO UNIDOS POR EL DISTRITO DEL SUR DE TEXAS DIVISION DE LAREDO

BERENE MURILLO, de parte de ella y toda otra persona similarmente situada, Demandantes,

Causa No. L-93-111

v.

Texas A & M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM y DR. EDWARD A. HILER, Director de la estacion de experimentos agricolas de Texas,

Demandados.

AVISO DE ACUERDO DE ACCION DE CLASE

ATENCION: ESTE AVISO ES PARA TODO TRABAJADOR AGRICOLA QUE HAYA TRABAJADO EN UNA ESTACION DE EXPERIMENTOS AGRICOLAS DE LA UNIVERSIDAD TEXAS A & M DENTRO DEL PERIODO DEL DIA 2 DE JULIO DE 1990 AL 21 DE JULIO DE 1993.

PROPOSITO DEL AVISO

El dia 10 de agosto de 1993 una trabajadora agricola representada por Texas Rural Legal Aid sento una demanda de parte de ella y todos los trabajadores que trabajaron en una estacion de experimentos agricolas de Texas dentro del periodo del dia 2 de julio de 1990 al 21 de julio de 1993. El acuerdo propuesto de la demanda beneficiara a mas de 400 trabajadores.

Si usted trabajo en una estacion de experimentos agricolas dentro del periodo del dia 2 de julio de 1990 y el 21 de julio de 1993, usted debe firmar una forma de Prueba de Reclamo para recibir beneficios de este acuerdo.

REQUERIMIENTO PARA OPTAR

Al recibir la aprobacion final de la Corte, Texas Rural Legal Aid distribuirá el dinero del acuerdo. Usted puede recibir beneficios de este acuerdo SOLAMENTE si usted opta en este acuerdo firmando el Reclamo de Prueba bajo juramento. Puede obtener las formas de Reclamo de Prueba llamando a Texas Rural Legal Aid al numero 1-800-369-0585. Usted puede usar su propia forma de reclamo, pero cada forma debe ser firmada ante un notario publico y debe contener la informacion siguiente:

- (1) Nombre;
- (2) Seguro Social;
- (3) Fecha de nacimiento;
- (4) Direccion;
- (5) Estacion de Experimentos agricola donde trabajo;
- (6) Nombre de Supervisor;
- (7) Fechas de empleo;
- (8) Responsabilidades de empleo;
- (9) Nombre de algunos companeros de trabajo;
- (10) Nombre de companero de trabajo que compartio recibos con usted; y
- (11) Cantidad de dinero recibido.

La forma de Prueba de Reclamo debe ser mandada a: Texas Rural Legal Aid, Inc., Joaquin Amaya, Jr., P.O. Box 1658, Plainview, Texas 79072.

La forma de Prueba de Reclamo debe de recibirse no mas tarde de noventa (90) dias de la fecha 15 de agosto de 1995 del aviso de la clase, o para el dia 13 de noviembre de 1995. Si la Prueba de Reclamo la recibe Texas Rural Legal Aid despues de la fecha, el reclamo no sera valido.

Los demandados en la demanda tienen el derecho a oponerse a su Prueba de Reclamo.

HISTORIA DE LA DEMANDA

La demanda fue sentada por una trabajadora agricola quien fue empleada por la Estacion de Experimentos Agricolas en Halfway, condado de Hale, Texas. La demanda fue sentada por la trabajadora como accion de clase para ella y para todos los demas trabajadores similarmente situados en las estaciones de experimentos dentro del periodo del dia 2 de julio de 1990 al 21 de julio de 1993.

La trabajadora agricola alega en su demanda que ella fue clasificada como contratista independiente en lugar de una empleada durante su trabajo en la estacion de experimentos.

Debido a la clasificacion equivocada, ella tuvo que pagar algo de los impuestos de seguro social del empleador y termino ganando menos del sueldo minimo. Al haber sido clasificada como contratista independiente tambien en la desanimacion aplicar por sus beneficios de desempleo. Tambien alega que ella no recibio ninguna declaracion por escrito de las condiciones de trabajo y ningun recibo de pago apropiado.

Los demandados, el sistema de la universidad de Texas A & M y el Dr. Edward A. Hiler, Director de Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, contestaron todos los alegatos de la demandante. Aun mas, los demandados mantienen que ni la universidad ni la estacion de experimentos estan sujetos a las provisiones del Acta de Proteccion de los Trabajadores Agricola y Migrante. Los demandados ademas sostienen que ellos tienen derecho a la Enmienda Once y estan protegidos por Inmunidad Soberana.

No obstante, en esfuerzo de buena fe para resolver esta disputa, los demandados estan de acuerdo con el acuerdo propuesto. Este acuerdo no es una admission de culpabilidad por parte de los demandados. Mas bien, es para que los partidos resuelvan sus diferencias sin tener que hacer gastos de litigio de clase. El acuerdo propuesto provee el remedio para todos los reclamos de la demandante. Siendo que el acuerdo afectara a muchos trabajadores, estos trabajadores tienen el derecho a decidir si quieren oponerse.

DISTRIBUCION DEL ACUERDO

Al llegar a la aprobacion final de la Corte, Texas Rural Legal Aid es responsable por la distribucion de su dinero. Texas Rural Legal Aid le mandara su dinero por correo a la direccion que aparece en su Prueba de Reclamo, si usted sento una forma de Prueba de Reclamo a tiempo y esta forma es aprobada por los Demandados o por la Corte.

RESUMEN DEL ACUERDO PROPUESTO

Danos Monetarios

Para compensarlos por sus danos de sueldo minimo, la mayoría de los miembros de la clase recibirán veinte y dos punto noventa y cinco por ciento (22.95%) del pago total ganado en la estacion de experimentos agricolas del dia 2 de julio de 1990 al 21 de julio de 1993.

Los miembros de la clase que trabajaron en la estacion de El Paso o Pecos bajo los contratistas de trabajo agricola Mario Garcia, Waldo Garcia, Sonya Garcia, o Tomas Salgado recibirán el ocho punto setenta y ocho por ciento (8.78%) de su pago total desde el dia 2 de julio de 1990 a 21 de julio de 1993.

Cada miembro de la clase recibira ciento veinte dolares (\$120.00) como pago por haber perdido beneficios de desempleo.

Correccion de Archivos

La estacion de experimentos agricolas de Texas reportara al IRS los sueldos totales ganados por cada uno de los miembros de la clase. La estacion remitira al IRS, de parte de cada uno de los miembros de la clase, todos los pagos necesarios para que cada miembro de la clase reciba el credito apropiado en su archivo del Seguro Social.

OBJECIONES AL ACUERDO

Si usted se opone el acuerdo, usted debe sentar una objeccion por escrito en la Corte y envíe su escrito a: Sra. Rosie Rodriguez, Court Clerk, P.O. Box 597, Laredo, Texas 78042. Cualquier objeccion debe ser sentada en la Corte no mas tarde que noventa (90) dias de la fecha 15 de agosto de 1995 del aviso de la clase, o para el dia 13 de noviembre de 1995.

La Corte conducira una audiencia de todas las objeciones recibidas a tiempo. Un aviso de la fecha y tiempo de cualquier audiencia se le mandara a aquellas personas que hayan mandado sus objeciones a tiempo.

DERECHO A ENTRAR EN SU PROPIA DEMANDA

Cualquier persona que no entra en esta demanda tiene el derecho de sentar su propia demanda con su propio abogado.

ACEPTACION DEL ACUERDO

Si usted senta una forma de Prueba de Reclamo a tiempo, si el Reclamo es aprobado por los demandados o por la Corte, y si el acuerdo es aprobado por la Corte, entonces usted recibira beneficios del acuerdo propuesto. Entonces usted renunciara sus derechos de demandar a la universidad de Texas A & M por las violaciones descubiertas por esta demanda.

PARA MAS INFORMACION

Este es unicamente un resumen del acuerdo propuesto. Cualquier miembro de la clase puede saber mas sobre el acuerdo propuesto, o obtener una copia del acuerdo propuesto, llamando o escribiendo: Texas Rural Legal Aid, Inc., Joaquin Amaya, Jr., P.O. Box 1658, Plainview, Texas 79072. El numero gratuito es 1-800-369-0585.

IMPORTANTE: LA LEY PROHIBE A CUALQUIER PERSONA QUE DESCRIBIR O TOME MEDIDAS REPRESIVAS CONTRA USTED POR HABER TOMADO PARTE EN ESTE ACUERDO.

Hire El Ballet Folklórico Tenochtitlan de Lubbock For Your Next Special Occasion Special - Only \$100 for 30 to 45 Minutes Special Good Only After 6 pm Call Zenaida Today - 762-3002

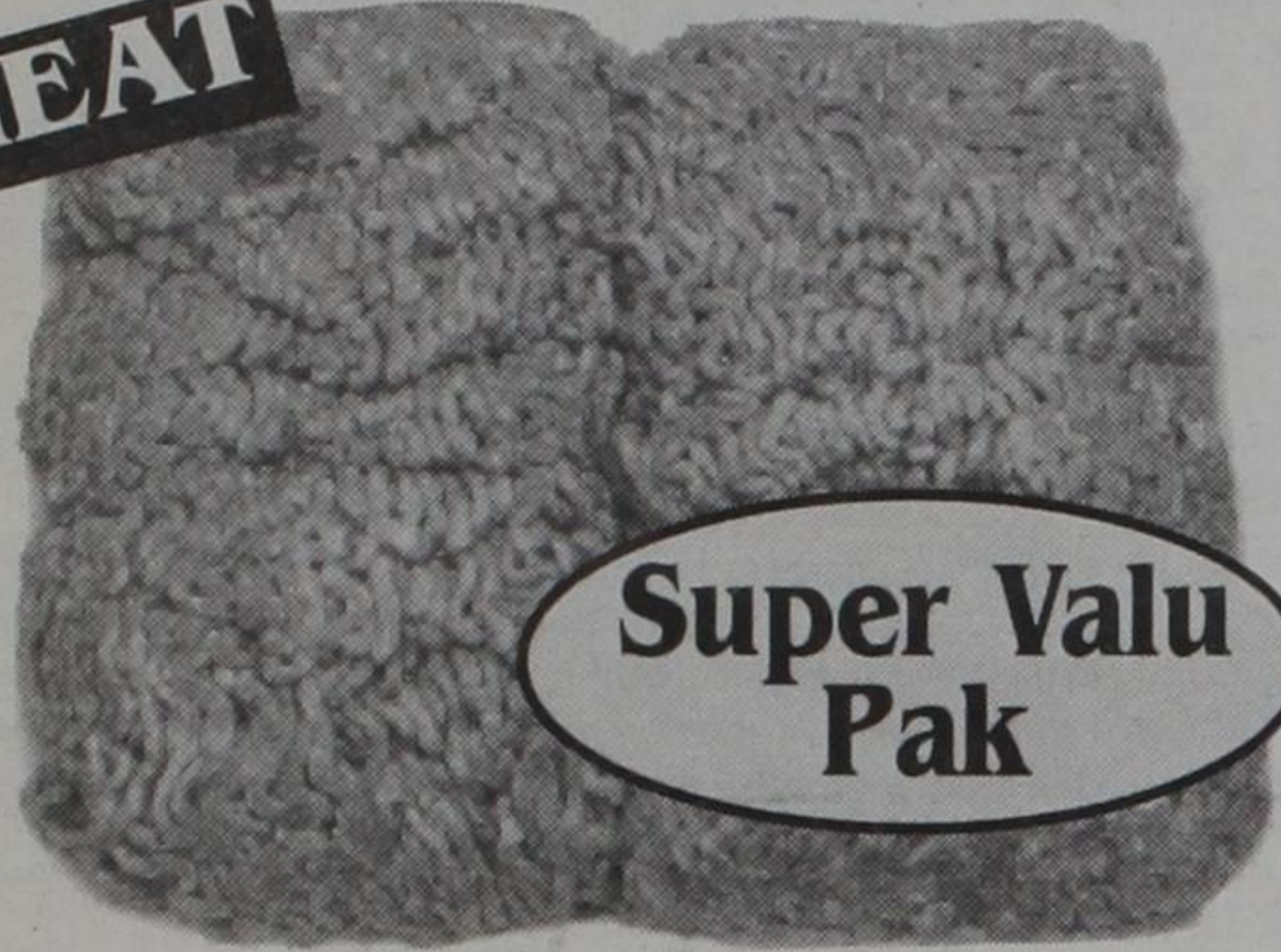
Home of
the
personal
touch

United Supermarkets

SUPER
Month Long
Halloween
Savings
See Store Circular

Fall Harvest Celebration

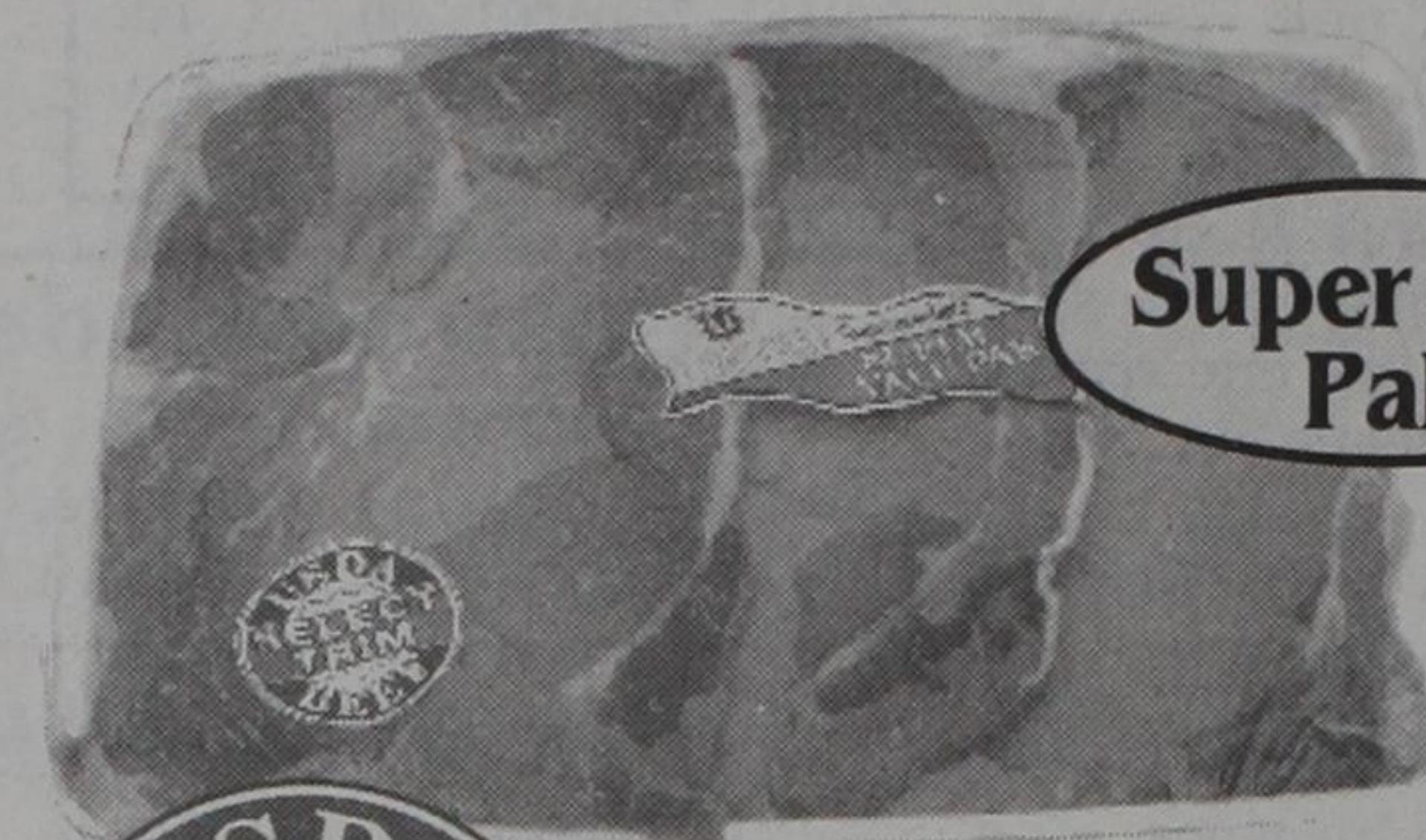
MEAT



Super Valu Pak

Ground Beef
80% Fat Free
5-7 lb. avg.

lb. **.79**



Super Valu Pak

United
USDA SELECT
Round Steak
Center Cut



lb. **.99**



Family Pak

Ground Beef
80% Fat Free
3-5 lb. avg.

lb. **.89**



Single Pak

United
USDA SELECT
Round Steak
Center Cut

lb. **\$1.09**

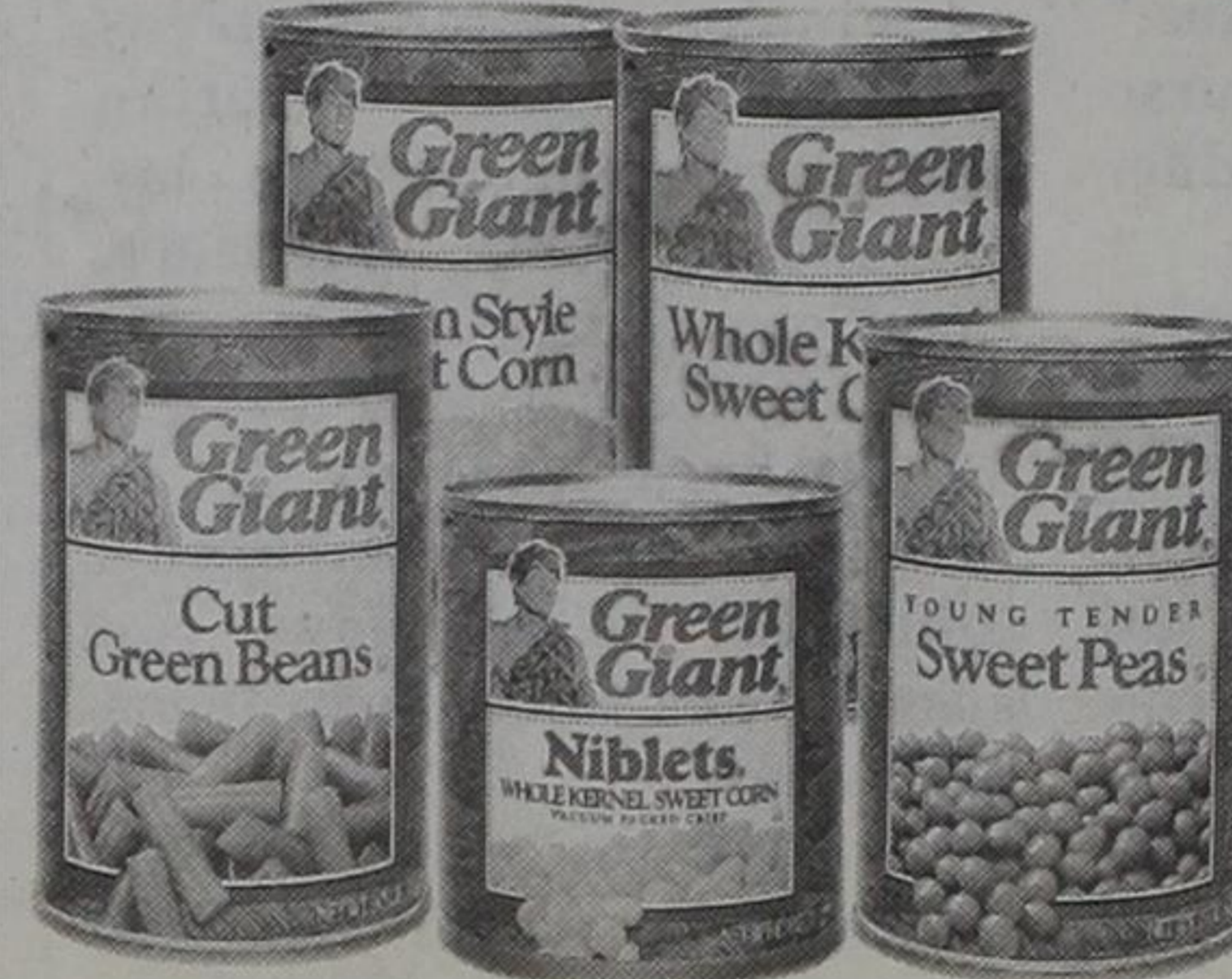
GROCERY



Roman Meal Bread

Regular or Light
1 1/2 lb. loaf

.98



Green Giant Vegetables

Corn: Whole Kernel, Cream Style or Niblets or Sweet Peas, Green Beans: Cut, French Sliced or Kitchen Sliced 11-15 oz.

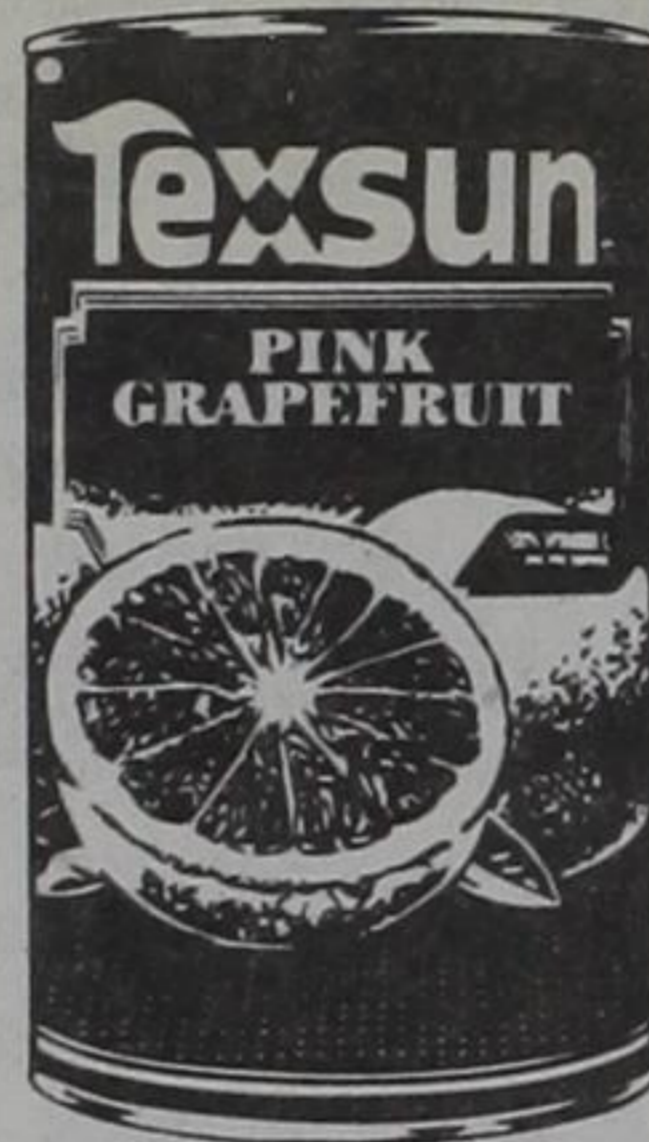
5 For \$2



Gold Medal Flour

All Purpose
5 lb.

.78



Texsun Pink Grapefruit Juice

46 oz.

.78

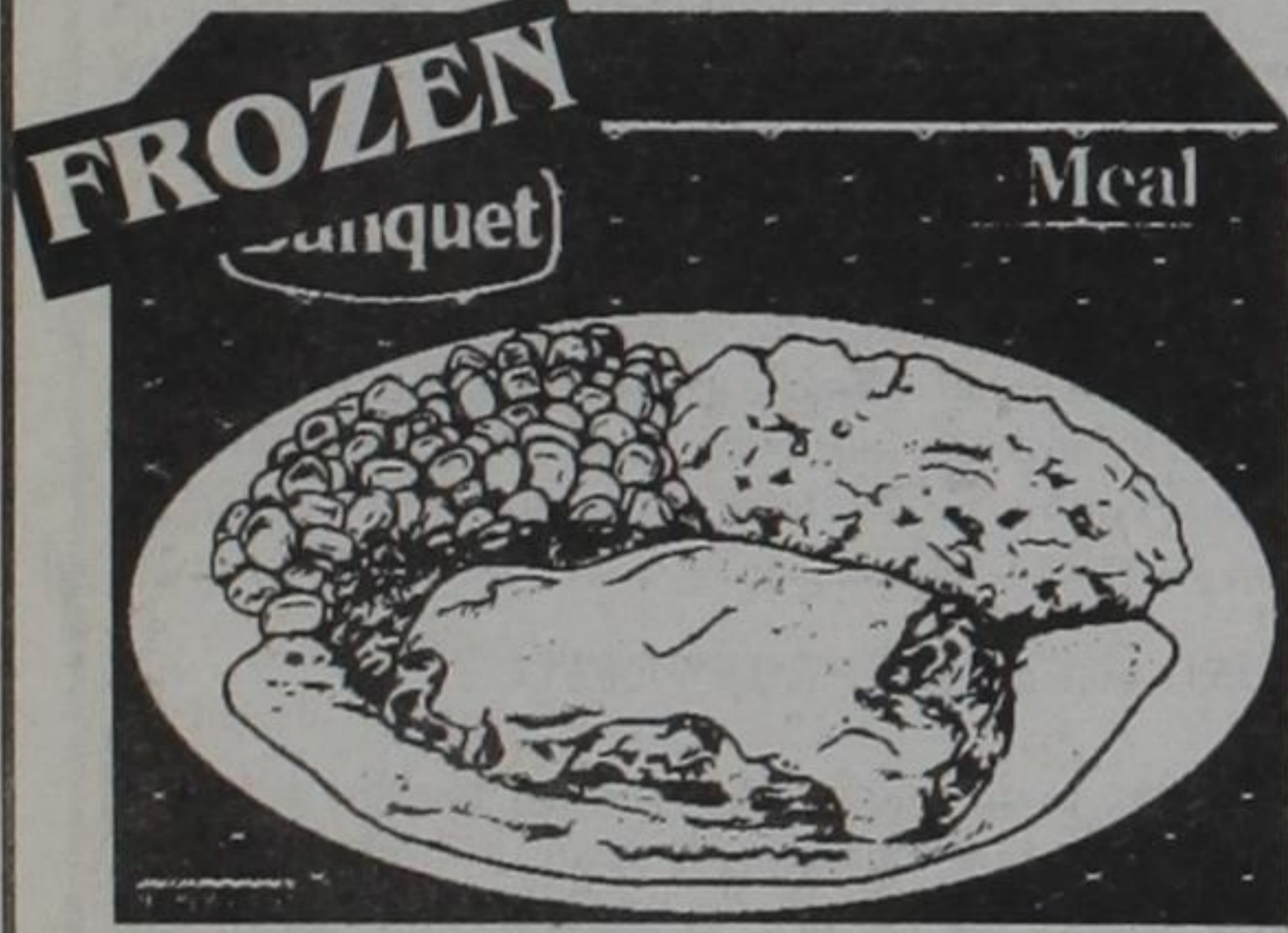


Campbell's Healthy Request Soup

Chicken Noodle, New England Clam Chowder, Vegetable Beef or Turkey Vegetable
16 oz.

.88

FROZEN

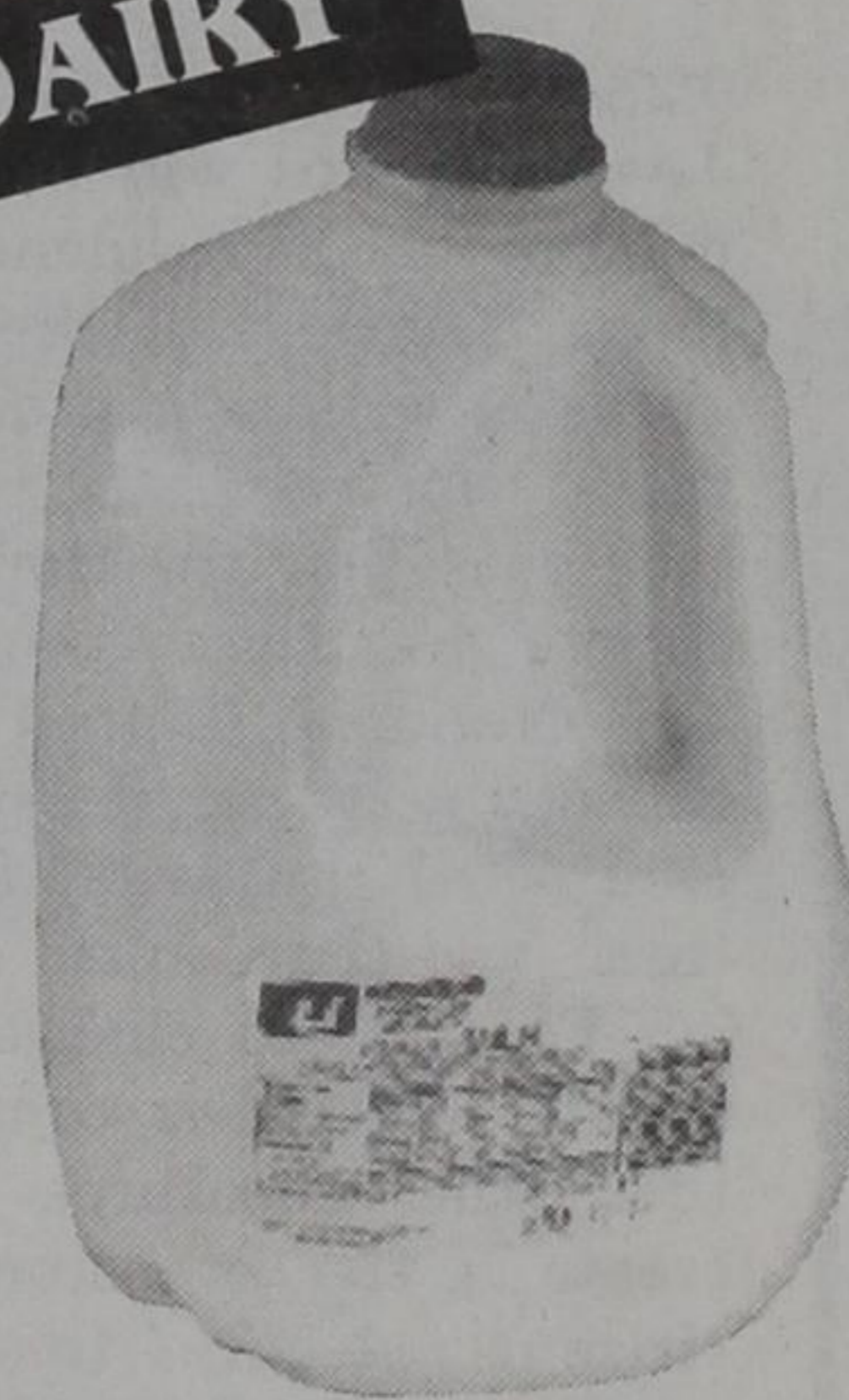


Banquet Dinner

All Varieties
8-11.5 oz.

.88

DAIRY



United Premium Quality Milk

Homogenized or Low Fat
All Varieties
Gallon

\$1.98



TCBY YOGURT

All Varieties
8 oz.

3 For \$1



Borden Ice Cream

All Varieties
1/2 gallon

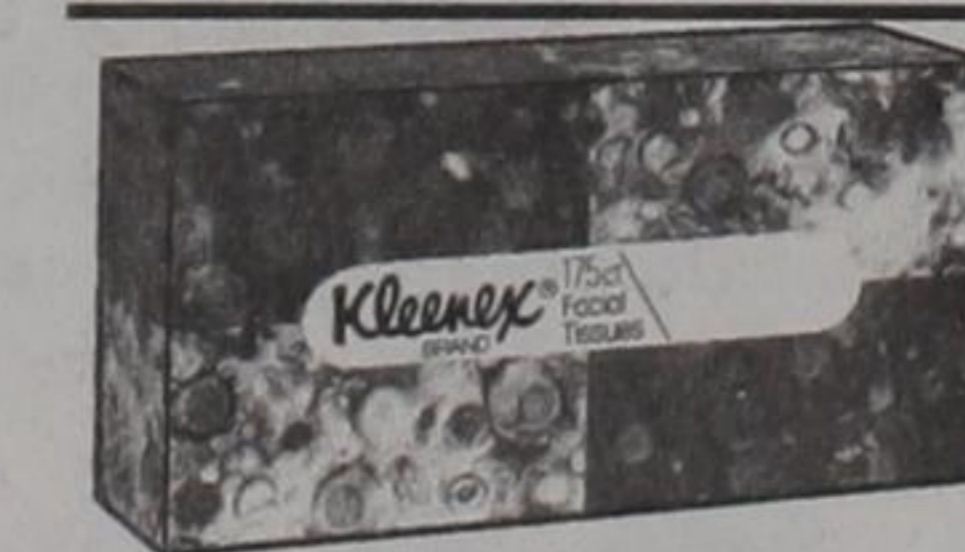
3 For \$5



Surf Powder Detergent

Regular or With Bleach
98-103 oz.

\$5.68



Kleenex Facials

Regular, White, Assorted, Ultra (108ct.) or Ultra or Softique Upright
95-175 ct.

.98

PRODUCE



Colorado Red Potatoes

Size A
10 lb. bag

2 For \$3

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE WE ARE NOW ACCEPTING THESE QUALITY CARDS

WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE
4	5	6	7	8	9	10

PRICES GOOD THRU OCTOBER 10TH IN LUBBOCK, SLATON, POST, LEVELLAND, LITTLEFIELD AND BROWNFIELD
No Sales to Dealers • Quantity Rights Reserved
We Accept Food Stamps and WIC Cards