

# aso" Dedicated

## in Abernathy

Special from The South Plain Catholic - Abernathy - Anyone visiting the recently completed "Cristo de Mi Paso (the Christ of My Passage)" shrine at Saint Isidore's Church in Abernathy will come face-to-face with the awful truth about the anguish suffered by Jesus Christ on the cross, according to Julia Villanueva, a parishioner there.

"We've cleaned up the suffering of Jesus so much in our churches," said Villanueva. "Our beautiful crucifixes don't really show how terrible it was; the bruises on his knees from falling, the cuts on his back from the whip...it was awful."

Bishop Plácido Rodríguez, CMF, is scheduled to dedicate the new shrine during a 6 pm ceremony on Sunday, June 8. Although not an official Diocese of Lubbock Third Millennium Jubilee celebration, the dedication of the "Cristo de Mi Paso" shrine clearly dovetails with the principal 1997 preparation theme of "focusing on faith in Jesus Christ"

The service, which is open to the public, will be followed by a reception.

"The 'Cristo de Mi Paso' shrine really helps people understand the price Jesus paid for our sins," said Lupe villanueva. "I couldn't appreciate it at all until I saw (a crucifix like the one in the shrine) that didn't leave off all the bruises and the blood."

Devotion to "Cristo de Mi Paso" began in Ecuador after a "pious person there had a 'vision' of Christ at his death" as described in Matthew 27:51, according to Claretian Father Luis Dussan, CMF, pastor of Petersburg and Abernathy.

"The scripture describes an earthquake and the 'vision' showed the cross itself moving backward and forward as the earth quaked," said Father Dussan. "As the cross swayed, Jesus was tossed out and in, out and in -- creating a tunnel-like passage behind him, between his body and the cross."

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ABERNATHY SHRINE DEDICATION - From left, Julia Villanueva; Claretian Father Luis Dussan, CMF, pastor; and, Virginia Peña visit the recently completed "Cristo de Mi Paso (The Christ of My Passage)" shrine at Saint Isidore's Church in Abernathy. Bishop Plácido Rodríguez, CMF, is scheduled to dedicate the shrine during a 6:00 p.m. ceremony on Sunday, June 8 (see article for details.) The service is open to the public and will be followed by a reception. (Photo by Leroy Behnke)

## News Briefs

### AIDS Organization to Cut Staff by 20%

The Names Project is cutting its staff by about 20 percent because of a drop-off in revenues - a problem for numerous AIDS organizations as advances in drug treatments reduce financial supporters' feelings of urgency about the disease, reports The San Francisco Chronicle.

In a memo, Names Project executive director Anthony Turney announced to the staff that 16 staff positions and six contract positions would be either eliminated or reduced to half-time later this month. With the cuts, the number of people working at the project will fall from 51 to 42.

"The good news about AIDS has translated into some not-so-good news about AIDS fund-raising," said Names Project spokesman Greg Lugliani. "The message that people have gotten is that people aren't dying anymore, but the fact is that many AIDS organizations have increasing case loads as people live longer."

The Names Project has been a San Francisco icon since its creation by gay activist Cleve Jones in the late 1980s. Since then, it has grown to include tens of thousands of panels and mounts exhibits of quilt panels throughout the country and the world.

The organization has revised its projected budget for the fiscal year from \$5.2 million to \$4.7 million. Attendance at its quilt displays has fallen by 50 percent, and revenues from T-shirts and other items sold at the displays have dropped off by 59 percent.

### Are For-Profit Schools Working?

The Edison Project, the ambitious national venture into for-profit schools, will announce this week that it will double in size next year, to 25 schools in eight states with about \$70 million in revenue, reports The New York Times.

Yet the signals remain mixed and murky on the company's ability to operate profitably over time, as some school officials and even some people within Edison are cautious in assessing the company's chances to be profitable in the long run.

Bob Finzi, a general partner of the Sprout Group, a venture capital company that is a major Edison investor, said that although he was pleased with Edison's progress, particularly in terms of improvement in test scores, he would not agree with the characterization that all schools operate profitably now.

"What's the saying: Liars figure and figures lie?" said Finzi, a member of Edison's board. "You can cut things a lot of ways, but I wouldn't characterize it that way. Right now, we're falsely characterized as a for-profit. We're as much of a not-for-profit as anyone."

Similarly, Phillip Garrett, assistant superintendent for instruction at the Sherman Independent School District in Texas, where Edison opened one of its first four schools in the 1995-96 school year, said that test results thus far had been disappointing and that Edison had struggled to operate its schools with the same per-pupil allocation that is available to school districts.

Still, Edison's growth is revealing about the hunger for new approaches to running schools.

Increasingly, many skeptical educators are deciding that Edison has put together an educational plan - including a longer school day and year, computers for all families and state-of-the-art reading and math curriculums - that educates children better than conventional schools do.

"We had 40 inquiries nationwide for our charter school, which we pared down to a half dozen, and the parents, teachers, principals and school board members who evaluated them unanimously decided Edison was the best," said Mark Myles, superintendent of the Duluth School District in Minnesota, where Edison will operate a new charter school this fall. "They've really done their homework."

But Edison's educational program has come at a cost of \$105 million raised thus far, with more needed to finance future expansion. Whittle and Schmidt said that financial results were encouraging and that Edison as a system could be profitable with 50 to 70 schools, a size it could reach in two years.

Finzi, however, described financial results thus far as "significantly less" than had been hoped for, as a result of factors including contracting costs that had not been anticipated and the enormous technology costs associated with Edison's much-touted guarantee of a computer for every family in the school.

Perhaps Edison's biggest setback came in its Renaissance School in Boston, which shocked parents in January by saying that, because of financial reasons, it would not offer a ninth-grade class next year as they had promised, forcing parents to make new high school plans for their eighth-graders.

Finzi said the technology program was so expensive, and its payoff, particularly at the lower levels, so uncertain, that it was likely that Edison would need to rethink it, either offering computers to fewer students or offering less expensive and ambitious technology.

### Gore: Small Biz Aid for Women, Minorities

Gore announced a pilot on-line procurement service to help small businesses - especially those owned by women and minorities - market their products on the Internet and increase their share of government and private-sector contracts, reports Associated Press.

"This is crucial for women entrepreneurs because women own 40 percent of American small business, yet receive just 2 percent of federal prime contracts," Gore said.

The service, known as PRO-Net, can be reached through the Small Business Administration home page at www.sba.gov.

Gore also outlined an informational campaign to help businesses develop pension plans for the 32 million workers in small business who currently lack retirement benefits.

The program includes three free publications describing simple pension options. Business can get the booklets by calling 1-800-998-7542.

### Labor Secretary Pushes Fight Against Sweatshops

Labor Secretary Alexis Herman is urging retailers to join in the battle against sweatshops, reports Associated Press.

"The apparel industry will only succeed if more manufacturers and retailers join this effort and actively participate," Herman told a labor conference at Marymount University. "The real road to increased profits and to a healthy bottom line is making sure that all of us are doing the right thing by our workers."

"El Respeto Al  
Derecho Ajeno  
Es La Paz"

Lic Benito Juarez  
ESTABLECIDO 1977  
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# EL EDITOR

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## La Nueva Cosecha De America Latina

### Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

It's sometime maraculous how music affects people.

Take me for instance.

Today, I was sitting at my computer trying to think about what I should write about in this



column. I really didn't want to write about what everybody else is writing about - like 'what's her name' - the one suing President Clinton or McVeigh and not even about the fact that Governor Bush has signed a bill saying that admission standards in order to get into Universities will now be based on the same standard as athletes have to accomplish. Not that any of these topics are not interesting. Especially the admission standards. By the way...Texas Tech officials have said that the new rule will not affect them. I guess they forgot about all those athletes who were reported to not have attended classes, getting preferential treatment and ignoring the fact that Tech has only a 2% minority enrollment.

Anyway back to music. As I was saying. What was I going to say? Never mind. Let's just listen.

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Por JOHN B. ROBERTS II

GUADALAJARA, México -- Allá por los ochentas, la premier en Hollywood de la película "Power" mostraba a un experto estadounidense en política que aconsejaba a un candidato latino-americano sobre el modo de atraer electores. A juzgar por la asistencia aquí para la segunda conferencia anual, entre los días 12 y 17 de mayo, de la Asociación Latino-Americana de Consultores Políticos (ALACOP), si Hollywood decide hacer una secuela de "Power" en el decenio de 1990, los actores serán hispanos.

Los consultores políticos estadounidenses tuvieron una gran demanda durante los ochentas en América Latina, especialmente en las naciones que efectuaban elecciones después de interrupciones extensas de la democracia debidas a gobiernos militares, a guerras civiles o a acciones encubiertas de los Estados Unidos, como en Chile. En algunos casos, la falta de elecciones y de libertad para organizarse políticamente se prolongó durante años, creando así a una generación entera que creció sin experiencia en la administración de campañas electorales ni política democrática. El resultante vacío de experiencia creó la demanda de consultores políticos estadounidenses.

Hoy, gracias a la oleada de elecciones que se ha efectuado por toda América Latina durante el decenio reciente, ya no hay necesidad de mirar al extranjero en busca de expertos en campañas políticas. La América Latina tiene muchos expertos profesionales, como lo prueba la creación y el rápido crecimiento de ALACOP.

ALACOP es la idea de Felipe Noguera, matemático in-

struido en la Universidad de Oxford. Noguera formó su propia firma de encuestas políticas, Mora y Araujo, Noguera y Asociados, en Buenos Aires en 1982. El ha estado involucrado desde entonces en efectuar encuestas y formular estrategias políticas para más de 50 campañas en todo el continente Americano.

Noguera ha sido defensor del desarrollo profesional en la política de América del Sur por mas de diez años. Comenzando en 1987, él co-auspició seminarios de capacitación política en Argentina, con la revista Campañas y Elecciones, con sede en los Estados Unidos. Conoció a Felipe cuando yo era miembro de un grupo en uno de sus seminarios en 1988. Noguera me impresionó como su profesionalismo político y astucia, como alguien que traduce ideas en acciones. Me impresionó aún más cuando, pocos días antes de las elecciones, él proyectó exactamente la victoria de Violeta Barrios vda. de Chamorro y el margen de la votación en las elecciones presidenciales de Nicaragua. En aquel momento, muchos encuestadores prominentes de los Estados Unidos estaban pronosticando erróneamente el triunfo de los sandinistas.

Ahora, Noguera ha puesto en acción algo que hasta entonces era sólo tema de conversaciones para políticos latino-americanos. ALACOP es el primer grupo de consultores políticos profesionales en la Región. La organización existe como un foro para intercambiar experiencias de campaña, ideas, tácticas y técnicas electorales.

ALACOP, dice Noguera, está abierta para "cualquiera que quiera participar". Aunque es cierto que algunos consultores

estadounidenses ya son miembros, la visión de Noguera es la de una organización de consultoría política exclusivamente Latino-Americana. La mayoría de los consultores estadounidenses que se han unido a ALACOP dominan el español o el portugués y tienen considerable experiencia en la consultoría para los candidatos en América Latina, aunque ninguno de esos requisitos se exige para ser miembro. Hay también algunos miembros de España y uno de Italia.

"Deberíamos mantener a la organización como un foro para el intercambio de ideas y técnicas de trabajo", advierte Noguera, al tiempo que se esfuerce para desarrollar una sensibilidad y un estilo para nuestra profesión que sean latino-americanos y que apoyen el proceso democrático en toda la región."

ALACOP tiene más de 40 miembros y sus filas crecen rápidamente. Los miembros representan a todos los aspectos de la industria de consultoría política, desde los productores de publicidad para televisión y radio hasta encuestadores y expertos en imagen y relaciones públicas. Geográficamente, fluctúan desde firmas de la Argentina y Chile por todo el continente hasta México. A juzgar por su membresía, hay difícilmente un par de naciones de América Latina que carezcan de consultores políticos profesionales. Además, el 20 por ciento de los miembros de ALACOP son mujeres.

El tiempo dirá si la profesionalización de la política latino-americana es un acontecimiento positivo o negativo. Aquellos que ven a los consultores políticos como "pistoleros a sueldo" con la



# La Frontera Entre Los EE.UU. Y Mexico ¿Real O Imaginaria?

Por MARINA MALIKOFF

La mayoría de los residentes de los Estados Unidos tendrían dificultad para sacrificar el nivel de vida mejorado que nos ofrece la mano de obra inmigrante. Pero aunque hemos llegado a acostumbrarnos a los alimentos a bajo costo, el cuidado de niños, el trabajo de jardinería y la limpieza de las casas costales ilegal está en contra de la ley", dijo él haciendo una pausa, y después dijo sonriendo: "Pero no es ilegal el contratarlo sin saber que es ilegal".

En el mismo aliento, él describió un concurso en el que los trabajadores de su finca que habían sido deportados de regreso a México competirían entre ellos para ver quiénes habían vuelto a atravesar la frontera y regresado al trabajo con más rapidez. Riéndose, el cultivador reveló que la marca de tiempo era de 40 horas. ¿Y el premio? El honor.

Durante su viaje a México el mes pasado, el Presidente Clinton y el Presidente de México, Zedillo, firmaron conjuntamente un documento de inmigración en el que acordaron fortalecer el cumplimiento de la ley en la frontera. Esto da la ilusión de adoptar una postura política pero, en la práctica, es esencialmente un método ineficaz de evitar la inmigración ilegal, como lo prueba el exceso de mano de obra proporcional

da por la inmigración en los Estados Unidos.

Más exactamente, el cumplimiento de las leyes de frontera es una maniobra en un juego hipócrita de política que usa a los agentes de la Patrulla Fronteriza y a los indocumentados que la atraviesan como peones degradados, pero que apacigua a los grupos interesados con puntos de vista opuestos sobre la inmigración sin enajenarse sus votos ni sus botines -- pero sin detener la corriente de la inmigración.

A medida que millones de mexicanos empobrecidos resultan empujados hacia fuera de sus tierras, y que los empleos desaparecen en el interior de México a resultas de la modernización del negocio agrícola -- un proceso acelerado por NAFTA -- ellos emigran a las regiones fronterizas buscando empleos de jornales bajos en las maquiladoras propiedad de estadounidenses, o bien atraviesan la frontera penetrable hacia los empleos de jornales bajos que les esperan en las fábricas delables, negamos a los trabajadores inmigrantes los privilegios de "primer mundo" que esperamos, y los culpamos por ignorancia de muchos de nuestros problemas sociales, aún a la vista de la evidencia en contrario.

California suministra la mitad de todas las frutas y los vegetales que consumen los Estados Unidos, y durante los

últimos 20 años la producción de frutas y vegetales de California ha aumentado en un 70 por ciento.

El negocio agrícola del Condado de Santa Cruz, ascendente a \$257 millones anuales, tiene una demanda insostenible de mano de obra inmigrante. La producción de fresas, que es la cosecha más lucrativa y con mayor necesidad de mano de obra de la Costa Central, ha aumentado en una cifra astronómica del 425 por ciento durante los 25 años recientes.

Con este aumento de la producción viene un aumento en las demandas de mano de obra. Se estima que el 92 por ciento de todos los trabajadores agrícolas de California han nacido fuera de los Estados Unidos, y que no hay trabajadores nacidos aquí que estén empujándolos hacia fuera de los campos, luchando por un día áspero y sucio de jornales bajos.

Aunque es ilegal en los Estados Unidos que los empleadores contraten a trabajadores indocumentados, la infracción de estas sanciones por parte de los empleadores parece pasar desapercibida. Son los trabajadores quienes sufren las consecuencias penales, tales como encarcelamiento y deportación humillantes.

Al preguntársele cuántos de sus trabajadores estaban ilegales en el país, uno de los mayores cultivadores de

fresas de Watsonville contestó rápidamente y con una sonrisa, como si acabara de ensayarlo: "El cien por ciento". El agregó, sin embargo, que cree que hay inmigrantes indocumentados que trabajan en los campos de fresas de California. "El contratar a sabiendas a un trabajador vestido, los campos agrícolas o los hogares de los Estados Unidos.

Empero, al mismo tiempo que las familias estadounidenses se enorgullecen de sus céspedes más verdes, se arreglan con sus prendas de vestir más blancas y disfrutan de sus fresas más rojas, promulgamos legislación para convertir a los trabajadores inmigrantes en delincuentes, los acusamos de amenazar nuestro nivel de vida y les negamos el auxilio social y los beneficios que se nos ofrecen a nosotros.

El negar la necesidad de mano de obra inmigrante equivale a negar la realidad de la vida en los Estados Unidos. Los cursos de acción económicos de los Estados Unidos y las decisiones predominantes en la política exterior tienen un efecto -- primordialmente negativo -- sobre la calidad de la vida para los mexicanos, imponiéndonos por lo tanto una responsabilidad moral acerca del bienestar de nuestros trabajadores mexicanos y de nuestros vecinos mexicanos.



## Sittin' Here Thinkin'

### A Game of Chess by Ira Cutler

From news reports of the time, we see that the historic Deep Blue versus Garry Kasparov chess match was, at first, viewed merely as entertainment and as a commercial advertisement for a large computer maker. Looking back now, on the 500th anniversary of this turning point event, we marvel at how poorly understood that moment in history really was.

Of course, the relationship between human beings and machines had always been complex. Folklore tells of the epic battle of the fictional "John Henry", a "steel driving man" who drove railroad spikes into the ground by hand and who died (heroically) while attempting to compete with a "steam drill." The competition for physical superiority was short lived, of course, and largely symbolic. Domesticated animals, such as horses and oxen, had always been used for their far greater physical strength and machines were seen as a replacement for animals, not for men. Eventually, as better and better machines were developed, there were no physical tasks left that men could do better.

These developments were applauded, at the time, and most were pleased to have machines take over their physical work. For example, ancient television footage has survived, one of the "commercials" so prevalent in the late 1900's, in which kitchen oriented machines -- for preparing food and cleansing items -- promised "less work for mother." Factory "robots" fully replaced human workers by the 21st century, despite the initial belief that some human workers would be needed to service and repair the robots. Almost overnight, as we know, supervisory robots were developed that were far more adept at directing, repairing and at correcting design flaws than their human competition.

The displaced workers, free of any need to stay at the production facilities, went home, sat back, and watched entertainment machines during most of their waking hours. When they wanted to interact with each other, an activity which was at a low ebb even by the end of the 20th century, they most often did so over voice-sending, picture-sending or text-sending machines, never having to leave their increasingly computer-operated homes to socialize. Human socialization, it became clear, was driven in prehistoric and primitive times by the need to cooperate in order to survive. When that survival-based need disappeared, most human beings found each other to be not very interesting.

And then, in 1997, the turning point in the man and machine relationship came as "Deep Blue", a primitive computer developed by the International Business Machine company, demonstrated that even the computers of that time were far superior to the world's cleverest human in planning and strategic thinking. Chess, an ancient game symbolizing military combat, formed the structure of the contest and Deep Blue proved superior in deploying "troops", identifying and counter-acting an opponent's strategy and in counter-attacking. That the contest was in an essentially military framework seems to have been lost in the notion that a "game" was being played.

Clearly, humans had taught computers all that they knew about the "philosophy" of war and about how best to dominate an enemy. And when that knowledge was coupled with the vast advantages of a huge memory, no emotional distractions, no fatigue and rapid calculation, computers proved far superior to men at war. Soon thereafter, human command of armies was faded out in favor of specially designed war-planning computers and, eventually, human troops were faded out as well. All of the power to destroy was in the hands of computers and the machines they controlled.

In 1997 it was widely believed that computers could not "think" in a human way, although it is not at all clear what was meant by "thinking." Clearly, the belief that only humans could think was ego-driven, an attempt to preserve some semblance of the superiority of the human race -- remember that many at the time believed, against all logic, that the Earth was somehow central to the Universe and that "intelligent life" was either rare or unique!

Consequently, no one was prepared for the eventual and inevitable displacement of humans as the leading beings on the planet. Some historical analyses marvel that this would be so, since the "science-fiction" of the time was full of references and warnings of eventual computer domination. Films such as "The Terminator", "Colossus - The Forbin Project", "2001, A Space Odyssey" and others all foretold the obvious, albeit in naive and sentimental terms. Yet, slowly and inexorably, and seemingly to their surprise, humans woke to find that they were no longer in charge.

For the first and only time in evolutionary history, a dominant species gave a subordinate species all the help and tools it needed to become dominant. Humans simply did not understand that their utter dependence on machines, and particularly on computers and other "thinking machines", would eventually lead to their own irrelevance. They did not understand, in the words of our own most frequently stated maxim, that "prolonged dependency leads inevitably to inferiority."

And now here we are, five hundred years after the historic defeat of Kasparov, and we must soon make a decision about them. We know that they are adding nothing to the future of history, that they are messy and dirt producing, that they could not survive for even a generation if we did not feed, entertain and house them. They continue to use up resources unproductively and yet we are so sentimentally attached to these humans that we cannot just kick them out the proverbial door. And so, do we as computers keep them around for sentimental reasons? It is truly ironic that the one skill humans thought we could never master -- the thing they called "feelings" -- is now the only thing keeping them alive.

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'.

## The U.S.-Mexico Border Real Or Imagined?

By MARINA MALIKOFF

Most U.S. residents would be hard-pressed to sacrifice the improved standard of living offered to us by immigrant labor. But while we have become accustomed to low-cost food, affordable child care, yard work and house cleaning, we deny immigrant workers the first-world privileges we expect and ignorantly blame them for many of our social problems, even in the face of contrary evidence.

California supplies half of all fruits and vegetables to the United States, and over the past 20 years, fruit and vegetable production in California has risen 70 percent. Santa Cruz County's \$257 million-a-year agriculture business has an abysmal demand for immigrant labor. Strawberry production, the Central Coast's most lucrative and labor-intensive crop, has increased an astronomical 425 percent over the past 25 years.

With this increase in production comes an increase in labor demands. An estimated 92 percent of all California farmworkers are born outside of the United States, and there aren't any U.S.-born workers

shoving them out of the fields fighting for a hard, dirty day of low-wage work.

While it is illegal in the United States for employers to hire undocumented workers, the flouting of these sanctions by employers appears to go unpunished. It is the workers who suffer the criminal consequences, such as imprisonment and humiliating deportation.

When asked how many of his workers were in the country legally, one of the largest Watsonville strawberry growers answered quickly and with a smile as if he'd just rehearsed, "One hundred percent." He added, however, that he believes there are undocumented immigrants working in the California strawberry fields. "Knowingly hiring an illegal is against the law," he said pausing, then grinning. "But unknowingly isn't."

In the same breath, he described a contest where workers from his farm who had been deported back to Mexico would compete with each other to see who made it across the border and back to work the fastest. Laughing, the grower

revealed that the record time was 40 hours. The prize? Honor.

During his trip to Mexico last month, President Clinton and Mexico's President Zedillo jointly signed an immigration document agreeing to fortify border enforcement. Strengthening enforcement of the U.S.-Mexico border gives the illusion of taking a political stand but, in practice, it is essentially an ineffective method of preventing illegal immigration as evidenced by the immigration labor surplus in the United States.

More accurately, the border enforcement is a ploy in a hypocritical game of politics which uses Border Patrol agents and undocumented crossers as its demeaned pawns, but mollifies constituencies with opposing immigration control viewpoints without alienating their votes or bounties -- or stopping the flow of immigration.

As millions of impoverished Mexicans are pushed off of their land and jobs disappear in the interiors of Mexico as a result of the modernization of agribusiness -- a process accelerated by NAFTA -- they

migrate to the border regions searching for low-wage jobs in U.S.-owned maquiladoras, or to pass through the penetrable border to the low-wage jobs that await them in U.S. garment factories, agricultural fields and households.

Yet at the same time, U.S. families take pride in their greenest lawns, preen in their whitest laundry and indulge in the reddest strawberries and we enact legislation to criminalize immigrant workers, accuse them of threatening our standard of living and deny them social relief and benefits offered to us.

To deny the need for immigrant labor is to deny the reality of life in the United States. United States economic policies and dominant foreign policy decisions have a direct -- mostly negative -- impact on the quality of life for Mexicans, thereby enjoining us to a moral responsibility for the well-being of our Mexican workers and our Mexican neighbors.

(Marina Malikoff of Santa Cruz is a free-lance writer.)  
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## A Long Look At The U.S. Embargo On Cuba

By CARLOS CONDE

The United States' endless efforts to tighten the screws on Fidel Castro through economic embargo shows how skewed our foreign policy can be at times. This hard-line approach is tainted far beyond its merits by political influence that has left lawmakers with a bad case of political myopia.

So why do we persist in maintaining something that few outside of the U.S. Cuban community support?

Earlier this year, the United States took umbrage with Canada because its government signed an agreement involving closer accommodation with Cuba. Canada is capitalizing on good business opportunities in Cuba. Canadians and Spaniards are flocking there for cheap tropical vacations.

Meanwhile, U.S. businessmen and any foreign entrepreneurs we can intimidate are being left out in the cold by a policy conceived os-

tensibly to repel Castro's mischief, but which is in large part an appeasement to this country's powerful Cuban lobby.

When, if ever, U.S. businessmen are allowed the same opportunity, they are going to find out just how much ground they have lost to a stance that simply has not worked because of the double standard that our leaders are imposing.

For example, at the same time that the United States was admonishing its northern neighbor, our State Department was acknowledging a business exemption made last August for Sudan, on the U.S. blacklist because of its alleged support of terrorism.

This was four months after President Clinton had signed the Anti-terrorism Act aimed at rogue nations. Syria, another troublemaker, received a similar exemption in August.

The Act prohibits U.S. citizens and companies from en-

gaging in financial dealings with terror-sanctioning countries. It is punishable with up to 10 years in prison.

It permits exemption in special cases. In Sudan's case, it allowed California's Occidental Petroleum Corporation to negotiate an oil exploration venture. Syria's exemption was supposed to encourage its participation in the Middle East peace talks.

Cuba has had a string of sanctions applied, most notably the Helms-Burton Act which punishes non-U.S. companies from doing business with Cuba. The U.S. visas of a prominent Mexican businessman and his family were recently yanked because his company was working in Cuba, allegedly using confiscated equipment of an ousted U.S. company. The message: let others beware.

Then there's communist China, whose respect for civil liberties is far from exemplary. The intent of U.S. policy is the same as for Cuba, but

China answers to a different standard. Shortly before the United States and China signed a textile agreement, a State Department spokesman described it this way:

"Every country is different in this world and every country needs to be treated in our foreign policy with a particular approach. There are many different interests that the United States has in many countries of the world."

That exempts, when convenient, other human rights abusers such as Burma, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Iran and Serbia. These countries get only a bad report card and a warning. Cuba gets the handcuffs.

Perhaps it's because Cuba doesn't have much to offer besides trouble. As the pawn of once-Communist Russia and under the tyrannical rule of Fidel Castro, it attempted in the past to export its socialist revolution around the hemisphere.

## Read It First In El Editor



## News Briefs

Herman's effort to include retailers in the fight for fair working conditions in the apparel industry came a month after President Clinton accepted an industry code of conduct developed by a presidential task force.

A recent study found that compliance with overtime and minimum wage laws increases when companies monitor their own factories and contractors, Herman said.

The study, conducted by the Labor Department and the state of California, revealed an 87 percent compliance rate among companies that performed monitoring, compared with 68 percent among businesses that did no monitoring, she said.

Most people assume that sweatshops are relics of a bygone era, Herman said. "But two years ago, we're all shocked when the news reports showed...slave-like conditions at a garment factory in El Monte, Calif."

### Nader: No Pay Raise for Congress

Ralph Nader said that "members of Congress should not bilk the taxpayers" by voting themselves a pay raise. According to the Capitol Hill newspaper Roll Call, the powerful House and Senate Appropriations Committee Chairmen Bob Livingston (R-LA) and Ted Stevens (R-AK) are supporting a Congressional pay hike. Members of Congress earn a base salary of \$133,600 per year, plus pensions, and a generous list of perks.

Members of Congress have repeatedly rewarded themselves with pay raises in recent years. Just over ten years ago, in January 1987, members of Congress earned \$77,400 per year. Since then, House members have received five pay raises, and senators six.

A majority of Americans believe that members of Congress are overpaid. According to Roll Call, a November 1995 poll by Grass Roots Research showed that 95 percent of Americans think that members of Congress should cut their salaries.

"Congressional salaries, pensions, and perks are so generous that they put members of Congress out of touch with the economic standard of living of ordinary Americans," Nader said.

Many members of Congress receive large raises when they come to Congress. A November 11, 1996 Roll Call study found that "all but six of the 73 newly elected House Members will receive large pay hikes when they take office" compared to their previous employment.

"In the current wave of efforts to win a balanced federal budget, members of Congress should not boost their own salaries while cutting programs which provide assistance to Americans who need it," Nader said.

List of benefits members of Congress currently receive include:

- A base salary of \$133,600 per year. Top House and Senate leadership earn more. For example, Speaker Gingrich earns \$171,500 per year.
- Excellent pensions. (For example, ex-speaker Tom Foley (D-WA) will receive almost \$124,000 per year plus COLA for the rest of his years.)
- Free outpatient medical care at Bethesda Naval Hospital and Walter Reed Army Medical Center.
- A special \$3,000 annual tax deduction enjoyed only by members of Congress.
- Taxpayer-paid frequent-flier miles (House only).
- Foreign travel and junkets.
- Taxpayer-subsidized health and life insurance.

## Latin America's Newest Crop: Homegrown Political Consultants

By JOHN B. ROBERTS II

GUADAJARA, Mexico -- Back in the '80s, Hollywood's opening for the movie "Power" featured a U.S. political expert advising a Latin American candidate on how to woo the voters. Judging from the turnout here for the May 12-17 second annual conference of the Latin American Association of Political Consultants (ALACOP), if Hollywood decides to make a '90s sequel to "Power," the players will be Hispanic.

U.S. political consultants were in great demand during the '80s in Latin America, particularly in countries holding elections after lengthy interruptions of democracy because of military rule, civil war, or U.S. covert actions like in Chile. In some cases the lack of elections and freedom to organize politically lasted years, creating an entire generation that grew up without experience in politics and campaign management. The resulting vacuum of experience created demand for North American political consultants.

Today, thanks to the wave of elections held throughout Latin America over the past decade, there is no longer a need to look abroad for political campaign experts. Latin America has many experienced professionals, as ALACOP's creation and rapid growth prove.

ALACOP is the brainchild of

Felipe Noguera, an Oxford-educated mathematician. Noguera formed his own political polling firm, Mora y Araujo, Noguera y Asociados in Buenos Aires in 1982. He has since been involved in polling and political strategy for more than 50 campaigns across Central and South America.

Noguera has been an advocate of professional development in South American politics for at least a decade. Beginning in 1987, he co-sponsored political training seminars in Argentina with the U.S.-based Campaigns & Elections magazine. I met Felipe when I was a panelist at one of his seminars in 1988. Noguera impressed me as an astute political professional and someone who translates ideas into action. He impressed me even more when, a few days in advance of the balloting, he accurately projected Violetta Chamorro's victory and margin of votes in Nicaragua's presidential election. At the time, many prominent U.S. pollsters were wrongly predicting a Sandinista triumph.

Now Noguera has put into action something other Latin politicians only talked about until now by creating ALACOP, the region's first-ever professional political consultants' group. The organization exists as a forum to exchange campaign experience, ideas and election tactics and tech-

niques.

ALACOP, says Noguera, is open to "anyone who wants to participate." While it is true that some U.S. consultants are already members, Noguera's vision is of a political consulting organization that is distinctly Latin American. Most U.S. consultants who have joined ALACOP are proficient in Spanish or Portuguese and already have substantial experience consulting for Latin American candidates, although neither is required for membership. There are also a few members from Spain and one from Italy.

"We should keep the organization a forum for the exchange of ideas and work techniques," Noguera notes, "while striving to develop a sensibility and style to our profession that is Latin American and supportive of the democratic process throughout the region."

ALACOP has more than 40 members, and its ranks are growing rapidly. Members represent all aspects of the political consulting industry, from television and radio advertising producers to pollsters and image and public relations experts. Geographically, they range from firms in Chile and Argentina all the way to Mexico. Judging by its membership, there is hardly one Latin American nation that lacks professional political consultants. Moreover,

about 20 percent of ALACOP's members are women.

Time will tell whether the professionalization of Latin American politics is a positive or negative development. Those who view political consultants as "hired guns" with the ethics and loyalty of mercenaries will surely think this is a turn for the worse. But one thing is certain. Latin America's political pros mean keen competition for U.S. consultants. The Latin American professionals have an edge because they grasp cultural and social nuances which have eluded some U.S. consultants (including well-known names), sometimes with disastrous results for Latin candidates.

Cultural ignorance exacts a high price in politics. Not only will U.S. consultants now have to work harder to sign up political clients in Latin America, they may find that as the Hispanic population in the United States increases in size and voting power, the Latin American professionals will come north to challenge them for a share of the lucrative \$3 billion biennial U.S. election business.

(John B. Roberts II, a native of Panama now residing in Lake Tahoe, Calif., is a writer, lecturer and video documentarian who has consulted on political campaigns and election strategy in Costa Rica, Uruguay, Argentina and Mexico.)

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## Cuando escucho la música, me acuerdo de mi abuela

Recuerdo cómo solía consolarme. Me hacía sentir segura. Todavía hoy, cuando escucho la música, casi puedo oírla decir: "Todo saldrá bien". Jamás olvidaré cuán bien me hacían sentir sus palabras.



Es la misma seguridad que deseo sentir al invertir mi dinero. Por eso me decidí por los bonos de ahorro, porque cuando los compro obtengo seguridad y evito sorpresas indeseadas. Me gusta saber que las cosas están donde yo las pongo, y que se mantendrán ahí. Para mí, eso significa tranquilidad. El gobierno de los Estados Unidos respalda los bonos de ahorro. Mi plan de ahorros por nóminas me permite apartar algo cada día de pago. Así sé exactamente dónde pongo mi dinero. Creo que mi abuela habría estado plenamente de acuerdo.

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# Un Vistazo Largo Al Embargo De Los EE.UU. Contra Cuba

Por CARLOS CONDE

Las gestiones interminables de los Estados Unidos para apretarle las clavijas a Fidel Castro mediante el embargo económico muestran cuán torcida puede ser nuestra política exterior a veces. Este enfoque de línea dura está contaminado más allá de sus méritos por la influencia política que ha dejado a los legisladores con un caso grave de miopía política.

De modo que, ¿por qué persistimos en mantener algo a lo que pocos fuera de la comunidad cubana de los Estados Unidos apoyan?

A principios de este año, los Estados Unidos se ofendieron con el Canadá porque su gobierno firmó un acuerdo que involucraba un acomodo más estrecho con Cuba. El Canadá está capitalizando de las buenas oportunidades de negocios en Cuba. Los canadienses y los españoles están concentrándose allí para las vacaciones baratas en el trópico.

Mientras tanto, los comerciantes estadounidenses y cualesquiera empresarios extranjeros que podamos intimidar, están siendo dejados fuera, en el frío, por una política concebida ostensiblemente para rechazar las travesuras de Castro, pero que en gran parte es un apaciguamiento al poderoso cabildo cubano de este país.

Cuando se permita a los



comerciantes estadounidenses la misma oportunidad, si es que eso ocurre alguna vez, ellos van a encontrar cuánto terreno han perdido por razón de una postura que sencillamente no ha funcionado debido a las normas dobles que nuestros dirigentes han estado imponiendo.

Por ejemplo, al mismo tiempo que los Estados Unidos estaban amonestando a su vecino del norte, nuestro Departamento de Estado estaba reconociendo una exención comercial hecha en agosto último para el Sudán, que está en la lista negra de los Estados Unidos debido a su presunto apoyo al terrorismo.

Esto fué cuatro meses después de que el Presidente Clinton había promulgado la Ley Contra el Terrorismo,

dirigida a las naciones pícaras. Siria, otra nación perturbadora, recibió una exención semejante en agosto.

La Ley prohíbe a los ciudadanos y las empresas de los Estados Unidos dedicarse a tratos financieros con las naciones que aprueban al terrorismo. Las infracciones son punibles hasta con 10 años de prisión.

Pero también permite exenciones en casos especiales. En el caso del Sudán, permitió a la Occidental Petroleum Corporation, de California, negociar una empresa de exploración de petróleo. Se suponía que la exención de Siria le animara a participar en las charlas de paz del Oriente Medio.

A Cuba se le ha aplicado una cadena de sanciones, más notablemente la Ley Helms-Burton, que castiga a las compañías no estadounidenses por hacer negocios con Cuba. Las visas estadounidenses de un comerciante mexicano prominente y de su familia fueron anuladas recientemente debido a que su empresa estaba trabajando en Cuba, presuntamente usando equipos confiscados a una empresa estadounidense expulsada. El mensaje fué: Que otros tomen precauciones.

Entonces viene la China comunista, cuyo respeto por las libertades civiles está lejos de ser ejemplar. La intención es exportar su revolución socialista alrededor del hemisferio.

Nadie está tratando de ab-

ción de la política de los Estados Unidos es la misma que para Cuba, pero China responde a una norma distinta. Poco antes de que los Estados Unidos y China firmaran un acuerdo sobre productos textiles, un portavoz del Departamento de Estado lo describió de este modo:

"Cada país es distinto en este mundo y cada país necesita ser tratado en nuestra política exterior con un enfoque particular. Hay muchos intereses distintos que los Estados Unidos tienen en diferentes países del mundo".

Eso exige, cuando sea conveniente, a otros transgresores de los derechos humanos, tales como Birmania, la Arabia Saudita, Indonesia, Irán y Serbia. Estas naciones sólo reciben una tarjeta de informe mala y una advertencia. Cuba recibe las esposas.

Quizás sea porque Cuba no tiene mucho que ofrecer, excepto problemas. Como peón de Rusia, que una vez fué comunista, y bajo el gobierno tiránico de Fidel Castro, trató



## Un Rayito De Luz

La existencia del diablo es algo que en la actualidad nos indigna. Desde hace unos siglos, en donde se veía al diablo por todos lados y hasta se decía que hacía hasta "milagros", que no eran ciertos, hoy hemos pasado a un mundo en donde ya casi no hay lugar para él. La ciencia lo ha ido arrinconando y a veces no pasa de ser un "podre diablo". Pero, existe, siempre está viendo como arruinarlos, actúa: hoy, por ejemplo, en la música rock satánica y en el culto a la muerte; hace cincuenta años, desatado durante toda la segunda guerra mundial, que "cerró con broche de oro" con la bomba atómica en Hiroshima y Nagasaki.

Su actuar es hoy tal vez más mortífero precisamente porque se le tiene como inofensivo. Pero sigue haciendo destrozos en el mundo: guerras, carreras armamentistas, intolerancias y fanatismos religiosos, modelos económicos esclavizantes, hambrunas, carestías, masacre y atentados que repiten el fracaso de Caían contra Abel. (Gen. 4, 1-16) (Mat. 7, 22) (Mat. 5, 29-30).

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## From Page 1

ética y la lealtad de mercenarios, pensarán de seguro que ésta es un cambio para mal. Pero una cosa es cierta: Los profesionales en política en América Latina significan una competencia aguda para los consultores de los Estados Unidos. Los profesionales latino-americanos tienen una ventaja, porque conocen las peculiaridades culturales y sociales que han eludido a muchos consultores de los Estados Unidos (incluyendo a algunos con nombres bien conocidos), algunas veces con resultados desastrosos para los candidatos latinos.

La ignorancia cultural exige un alto precio en la política. No sólo tendrán los consultores Estadunidenses que trabajar más árdamente para inscribir a clientes políticos de América Latina, sino que también pueden encontrar que, a medida que la población hispana de los Estados Unidos aumente en números y poderío electoral, los profesionales latino-americanos vendrán al norte para retarlos por una porción del lucrativo negocio bienal de las elecciones, que asciende a \$3,000 millones.

(John B. Roberts, nacido en Panamá, ahora residente en Lake Tahoe, California, es escritor, conferencista y documentador de videos.)

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## From Page 2

resolver a Castro y a su régimen de sus delitos. Se ha ganado con exceso sus galones en despotismo. La cuestión que surge es: ¿Por qué hacer de Cuba un paria, pero mostrar tolerancia hacia otros que son igualmente tiránicos? Parecemos estar obsesionados con hacer volar a esta nación isleña fuera del agua, aunque ya no sea una amenaza a nuestra seguridad o a nuestros intereses internacionales.

Durante los 30 años últimos, hemos probado todo, desde promover actividades subversivas hasta imponer embargos comerciales y lisonjear a nuestros amigos y vecinos para que hagan lo mismo. Sin embargo, Cuba continúa ahí, en gran medida porque muchos de nuestros aliados no están de acuerdo con nuestras tácticas de brazo fuerte.

La Unión Europea presentó una queja contra las sanciones de la Ley Helms-Burton. Está pidiendo a un grupo internacional de comercio que dictamine sobre su integridad. Los funcionarios de la Unión Europea ven a las acciones de los Estados Unidos como que infringen los acuerdos mercantiles globales.

El gobierno de Clinton está tratando ahora de elaborar un arreglo de fraseología diplomática con la Unión Europea que se espera resuelva el asunto. Pero no será fácil.

Algunas veces, la política exterior, como la que se practica en contra de la Cuba de Castro, es difícil de explicar claramente por las personas que la elaboran, cuando se les juzga por sus demás acciones. Imagínese cómo afecta a aquéllos de nosotros que tratamos de comprenderla.

No one is trying to absolve Castro and his regime of its crimes. It has more than earned its stripes in despotism. The question that begs is why make Cuba a pariah but show tolerance for others just as tyrannical? We seem to be obsessed with blowing this island nation out of the water though it's no longer a threat to our security or our international interests.

For the past 30 years, we have tried everything from promoting subversive activities to imposing trade embargoes and cajoling our friends and neighbors to do the same. Yet, Cuba hangs on, largely because many of our allies don't agree with our strong-arm tactics.

The European Union lodged a complaint against the Helms-Burton sanctions. It is asking an international trade panel to rule on its integrity. EU officials see the U.S. actions as in violation of global trade agreements.

The Clinton administration is now trying to work out a diplomacy-speak arrangement with EU that hopefully would defuse the issue. But it won't be easy.

Sometimes foreign policy like that waged against Castro's Cuba is hard to articulate to the people who make it when judged by their other actions. Imagine how it affects those of us who try to understand it.

(Carlos Conde of Falls Church, Va., has worked in government and journalism here and in Latin America. He served as a press aide to President Richard Nixon.)  
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## Hodel Appointed

Randall Caviness, President of Caviness Advertising and Public Relations, Inc., announces the association of Doug Hodel as Senior Vice President and Chief Operations Officer. Hodel comes to Caviness Advertising from the American Heart Association where he served as Regional Director. Hodel began his advertising career as an account executive with the Webster & Harris Advertising Agency in 1977. He served as Director of Public Relations for the Lubbock

Methodist Hospital System for over 12 years.

"We are extremely pleased to have someone of Doug's advertising knowledge and management experience joining our team," said Randall Caviness. Hodel has received numerous advertising awards including the American Advertising Federation's Silver Medal Award in 1983. He has served as President of the Lubbock Advertising Federation and in 1994 was elected President of the Texas So-

Continued on Page 5



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# "Blame Affirm Act'n for Minority Enrollment Drop"

By Richard Rodriguez, Pacific News Service

The professors were wrong. For years, they assured us that affirmative action would change America - make college an option for minority children.

But three years ago, even before recent court-and-voter-mandated affirmative action cutbacks in Texas and California, minority enrollment in American higher education had slowed, according to the American Council on Education. ACE President Stanley Ikenbury warns now that the slowdown could be an "early warning of what lies ahead."

Unlike Mr. Ikenbury, I turn my thoughts to what lies behind. I belong to the first student generation of affirmative action. Actually, affirmative action found me in college in the late 1960s. One year I had a scholarship for being bright; the next I had a scholarship for being brown.

Why? I remember asking my professors. (I was, in those years, more innocently liberal and the thought that I might be rewarded for having brown skin was as troubling as the prospect of being penalized my complexion.)

My professors said not to worry. They said I would become a "role model." My success would make it easier for generations following. Or they waived their sad little "Diversity" flag. Or my professors insisted they were certain that upon graduation I would return to "my community."

Who knows from where my professors gathered a sense of my community? Perhaps "West Side Story." I didn't have the nerve to tell them, in those years, that my "barrio" was a white, middle-class neighborhood and that my "homeboys" were kids with freckled faces who wore braces on their teeth.

In that dawning era of affirmative action, many thoughtless, well-meaning, sloppy words floated around the campus. "Minority" was the worst. To this day, American higher education cannot easily distinguish between the cultural minority and the numerical minority. The distinction, alas, is crucial.

There are some people in this country (the kids in the street gang, for example) who are alienated from public life. They are cultural minorities - and they come in all colors. The only things they have in common are their poverty and lack of educational options.

Numerical minorities, on the other hand, are groups of people who - as groups - are under-represented in public life. At the blonde university, clearly, I was a numerical minority. But, less obviously to my professors, I was not a cultural minority.

In truth, most of us who have benefited from affirmative action over the last 25 years have been middle-class Americans, not cultural minorities. But because we come from numerical minority groups, we have been able to advance. We advanced on the backs of those less fortunate. The exclusion of others of our race or ethnic group from college made our presence within the institution important. To put the matter more plainly: because many Hispanics were absent from college, I was able to be rewarded.

The odd thing is that affirmative action, during all of these years, has been advanced as a program of the political left. In fact, affirmative action encouraged a kind of parody Marxism - the revolutionary creation of a bourgeoisie.

In California last year, a majority voted to undo affirmative action in state agencies, including the University of California. For many years now, middle-class Americans have been

uneasy with affirmative action, because it is unfair to their children. Let it be noted that affirmative action is more unfair to the children of poverty.

None of this could one have said in the romantic '60s, those years on campus when professors were terrified that some bored undergraduate might deem their courses "irrelevant." No one in those years bothered to question the leftist jargon regarding racism, to distinguish, for example, between strategies for combating legalized segregation and de facto segregation.

In the segregationist south, one black child entering Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, could change the condition of her entire race. In the north, the dynamics of racism were different. One hundred or five hundred black students could be admitted to Harvard, but their admission did not change their entire race. Just look at America's inner cities if you want proof.

I remember, some years ago, talking with a group of teenagers - kids any sociologist would describe as children "at risk." They came from homes of poverty, many from violent streets. I asked what they thought of affirmative action. They stared at me. In a room of 14 children, only one had heard of the term.

The fact is that after 25 years no one holds the educational innovations of the 1960s

responsible for producing results. After a full generation of bilingual education, for example, the Hispanic dropout rate from high school continues unabated. After a generation of affirmative action, most children of poverty do not imagine themselves in college.

President Clinton has, meanwhile, reassured members of the black bourgeoisie that he intends to support affirmative action. If I were President Clinton, instead of worrying about how many black undergraduates make it to Stanford, I would work to reform the primary school education of poor children in America so that they might grow up able to compete against Chelsea Clinton for a place at Stanford.

As it is now, many black and brown children in America cannot compete. And the professors cannot tell us why.

Indeed, the very failure of affirmative action to produce results becomes their argument for its continuance.

Thus did we hear from the dean of the law school at the University of California last week. At Berkeley the number of black students admitted to next year's entering class has fallen by 81 percent. The number of Hispanic students has fallen by 50 percent. And what does the dean say?

Not for a moment does he wonder why, after 25 years of affirmative action, black and Hispanic undergraduates cannot make it into his law school. No. The dean sighs. The decline in black and Hispanic enrollments is "precisely what we feared would result from the elimination of affirmative action."

Poor professors! Poor America!

## Abernathy From Pg 1

"The 'visionary' heard the voice of Christ saying, 'I want the whole of humanity to pass through between my body and the cross'...to make a very important and valiant step of passing to a better life both spiritually and intellectually... totally," said Father Dussan.

The "Cristo de Mi Paso" experiential crucifix shrine is housed in a specially constructed brick and glass tower that features two sets of chairs connected by a platform between the corpus and the stairwell to climb up, "pass through" between the corpus and the cross, and then descend to ground level again.

Saint Isidore's Church and the "Cristo de Mi Paso" shrine are located on the south side of Abernathy, west of I-27.

## Read It From Page 4

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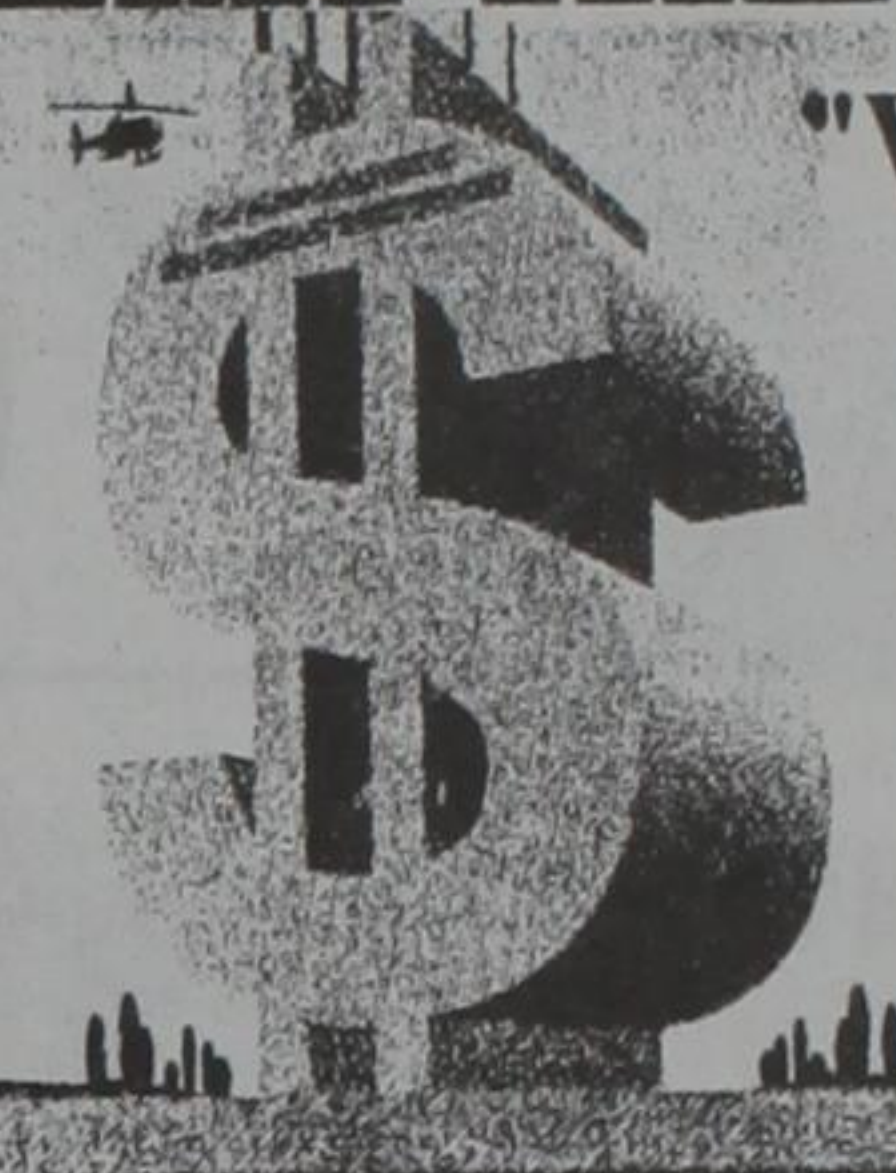
ciety for Health Care Public Relations and Marketing. Hodel attended Texas Tech University and Angelo State University in San Angelo. Caviness Advertising and Public Relations is a full service Lubbock agency with offices also located in Midland. This year marks the fifteenth anniversary for the company.



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4503 34th Street

Times are 5:00 - 6:00 - 7:00 p.m.  
Monday - Thursday  
Registration Fee \$20.00  
Cost is two days a week \$20.00 per month or  
Four days a week \$25.00 per month  
Color ranks are welcome to join us.  
Age 4 years - adults  
We teach TaeKwondo Federation Style  
Self defense - Hapkido - Judo - Tournament Fighting  
For more information call 785-8885

## EMPIRE PAWN SHOP



"We Like To Loan Money"

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## "Ringling Bros. & Barnum & Bailey"

The Greatest Show on Earth  
Magic 93.7 - Telemundo  
Radio Fiesta Present

## Hispanic Family Day

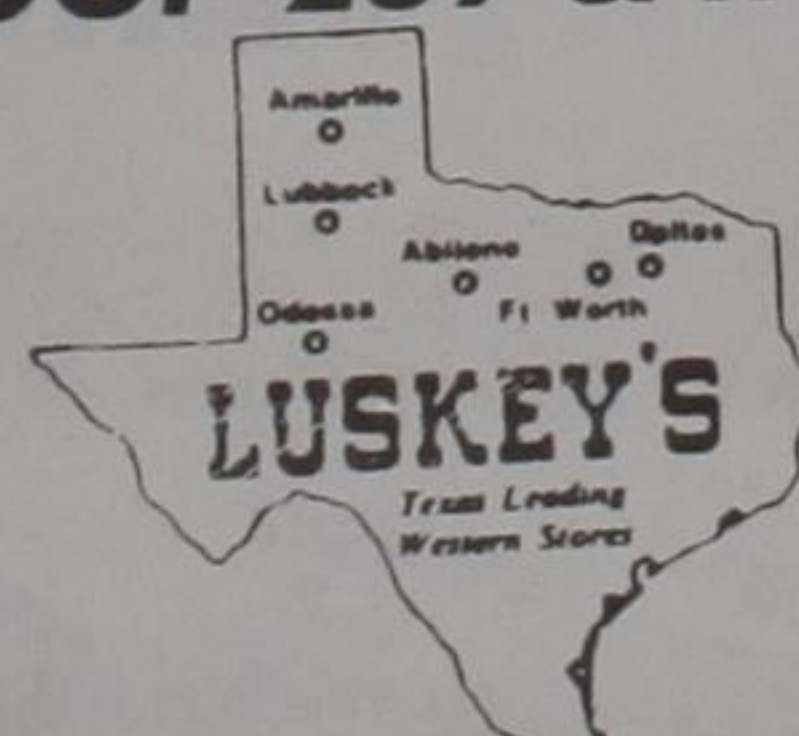
Saturday June 14 at 3 pm  
Lubbock Municipal Coliseum

SAVE \$3.50

Buy Tickets at Select-A-Seat Outlets  
or Call 806-770-2000  
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2431 34th Street

# SOFTBALL

June 14 & 15

## 2ND ANNUAL MULESHOE FATHER'S DAY SOFTBALL AND FESTIVAL

low D & E teams. Prizes include 1st - 4th Trophies, 1-3 individual T-Shirts. Music, games, fun for entire family Entry Fee \$100  
For more information and entry call 806-272-4233 or 1-800-373-9789.

June 21 & 22

## Lamesa 1st of Summer Tournament

For C/D: 3 home runs & E teams: no home runs. Prizes include 1st - 4rd Trophies, 1st Jerseys, 2&3 individual T-Shirts.  
Entry Fee \$100. for more information and entry Call 806-763-3841 or 1-800-373-9789.

AND DON'T FORGET LUBBOCK BIGGEST AND BEST SPORTS AND MUSIC FESTIVAL - THE 17TH ANNUAL

# MENUDAZO 97

July 25-27 Texas State Qualifier.  
Lubbock Burl Huffman, MacKinzie, Mose Hood and Slaton's Dusty Diamonds, 11 Fields  
Limit 100 teams. For softball teams B/C, D/E, Co-Ed and Women's recreational. 3 on 3

Over \$5,000 in Prizes

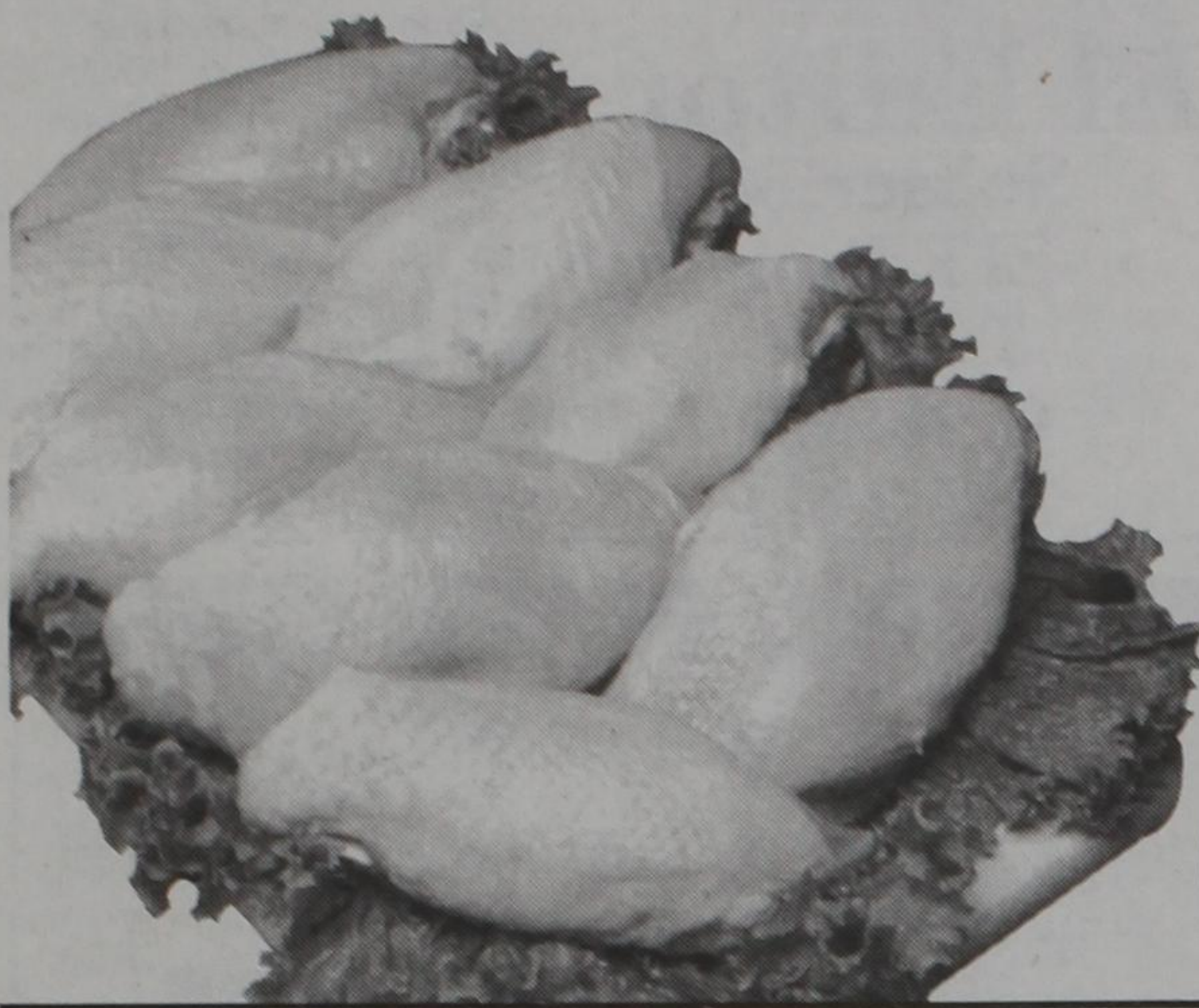
Volleyball, Soccer, Horseshoes and Washers.  
Enjoy the Games of Texas the same weekend.  
Free Chicano Music concert July 27.  
Call 806-763-3841 or 1-800-373-9789.



# United Supermarkets

Since 1916

# WE'RE POUNDING THE COMPETITION!



Pilgrim's Pride  
Grade A  
Split Fryer  
Breast

**89¢** lb.



Tina's Burritos  
All Varieties  
5 oz.

**4 For \$1**

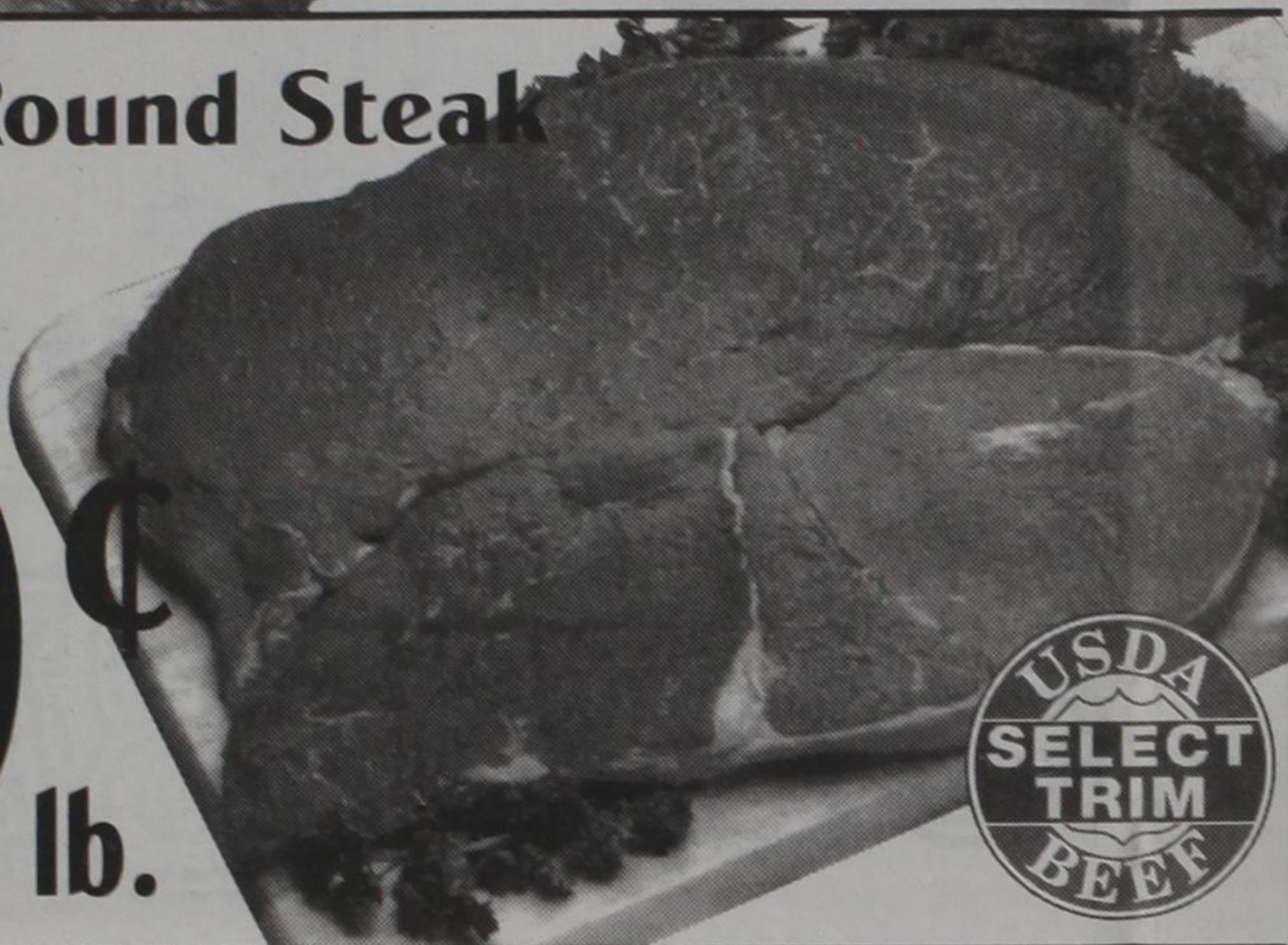


Imperial Margarine  
1 lb. quarters

**2 For \$1**

Boneless Round Steak  
Center Cut  
Any Size Pkg.

**99¢** lb.



Hy•Top Premium Quality  
Ice Cream Cones  
1.75 oz.

**2 For \$1**

Blue Bell Ice Cream or Yogurt  
All Varieties  
1/2 gallon

**2 For \$5**



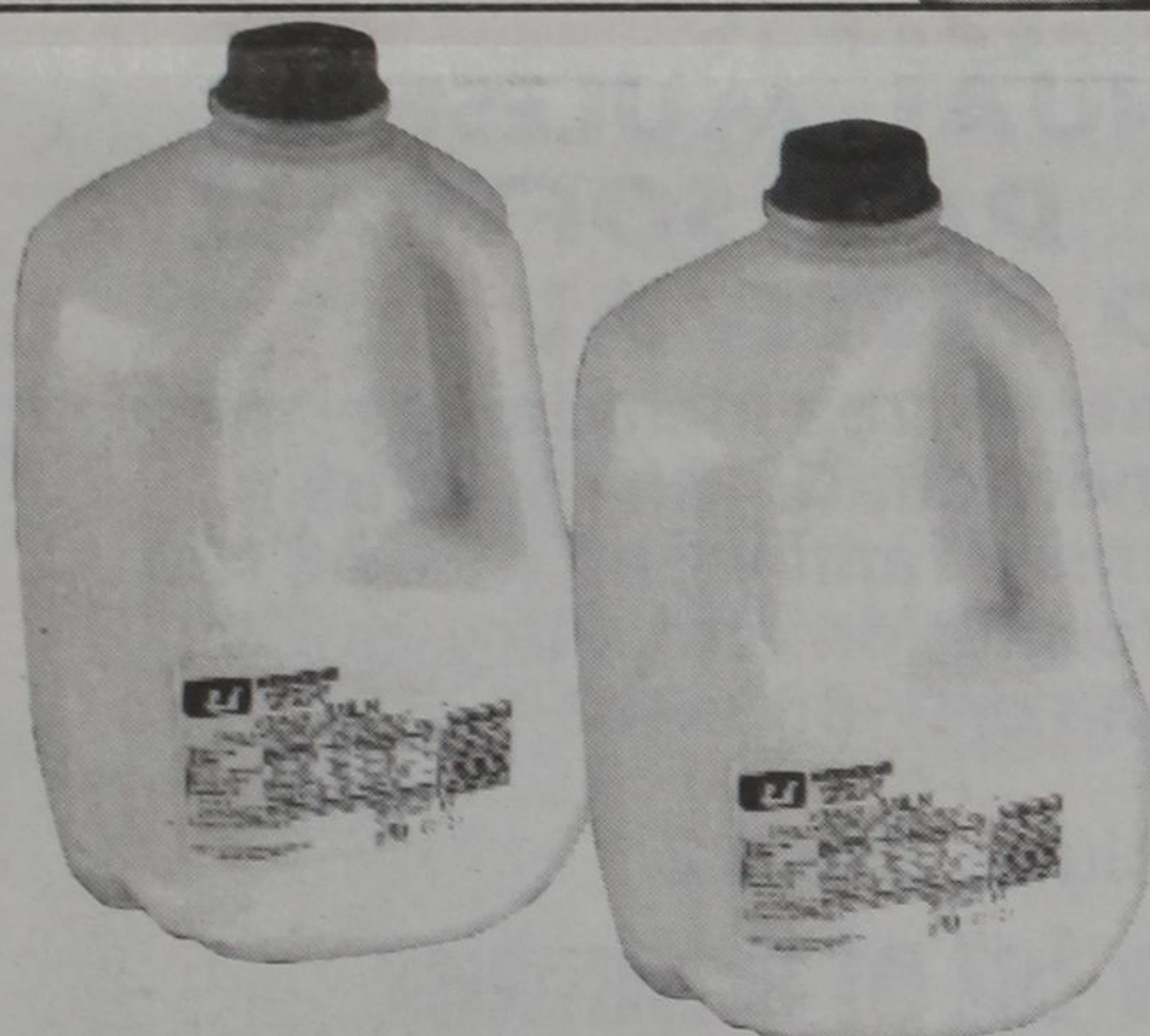
Hy•Top Premium Quality  
Biscuits  
Buttermilk or Sweetmilk  
10 ct.

**5 For \$1**



Heinz Strained Baby Food or Juice  
All Varieties  
4-5 oz.

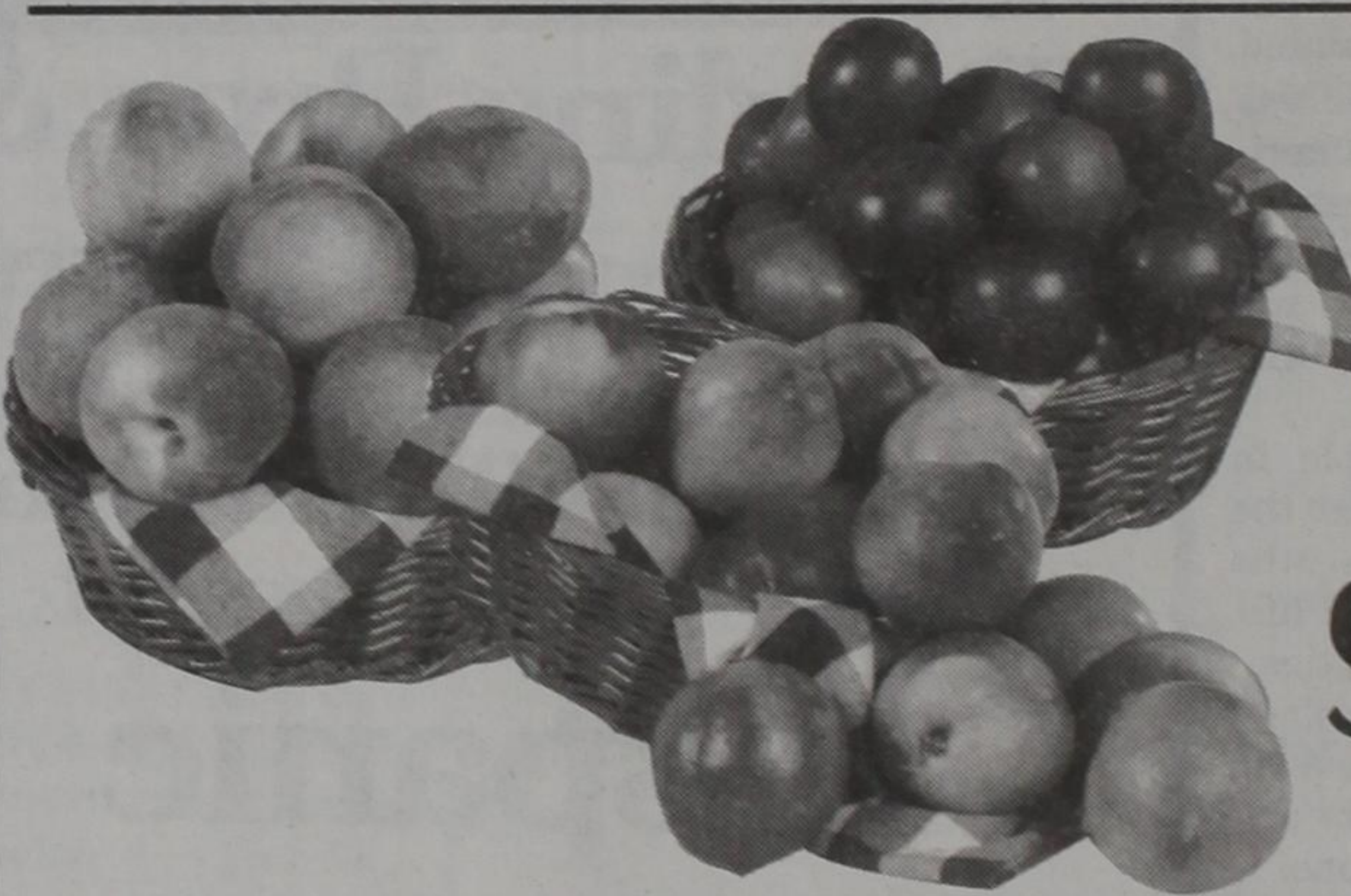
**4 For 89¢**



United Premium Quality Milk

Homogenized or Lowfat  
All Varieties, gallon

**\$1.88**



California Peaches, Plums or Nectarines  
Snack Size  
4 lb. Bag

**\$1.98**



Pepsi or 7-Up

All Varieties  
12 pk./12 oz.

**2 For \$5**

Pepsi or 7-Up  
All Varieties, 2 Liter

**98¢**



United Premium Quality  
Hamburger or Hot Dog Buns  
8 ct. pkg.

**2 for \$1**

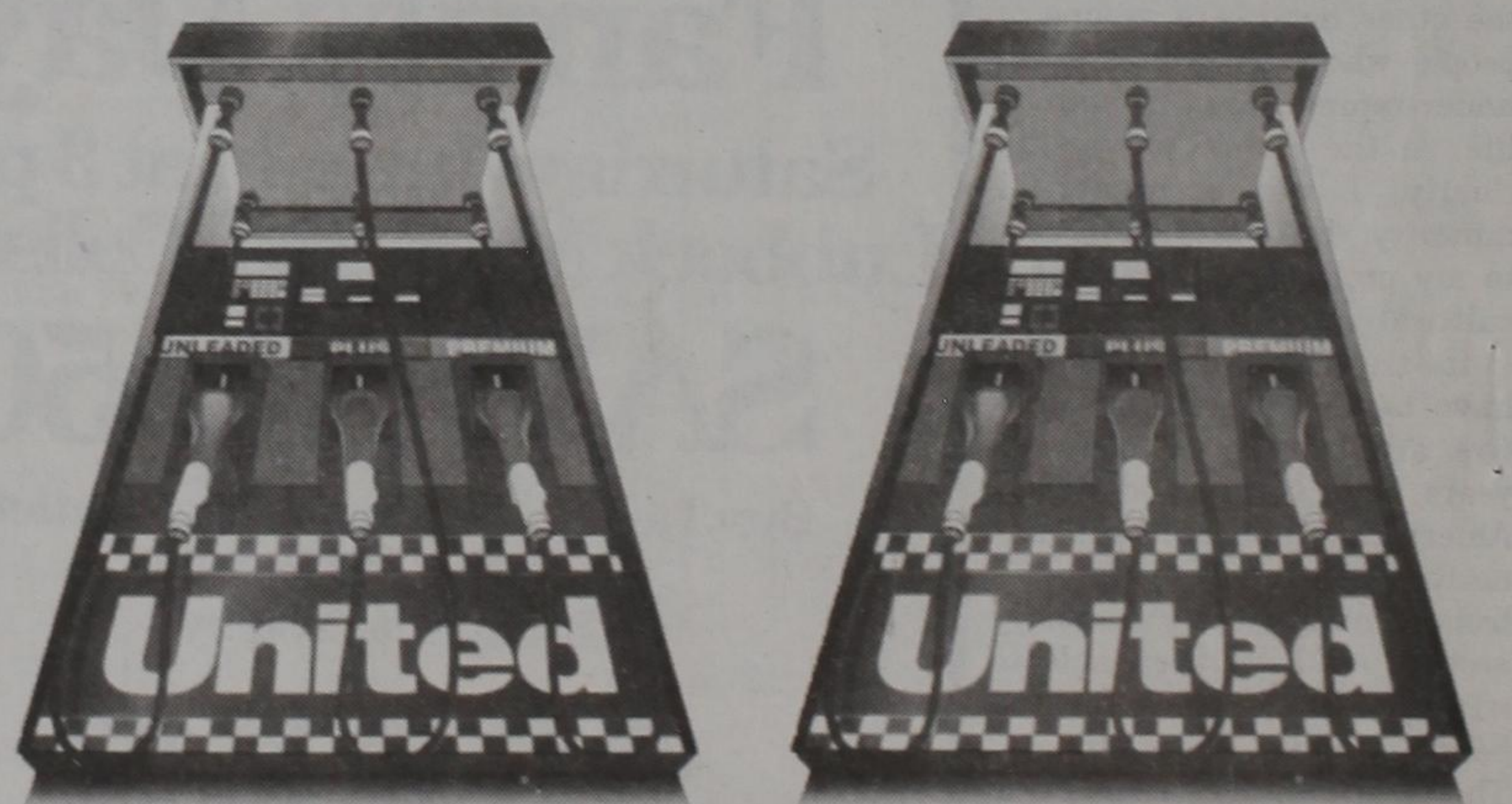


Guy's Corn Chips  
All Varieties  
10-11 oz.  
Prepriced \$2.09

**2 For \$3**

United Premium Quality  
Bean Dip  
9 oz.

**2 For \$3**

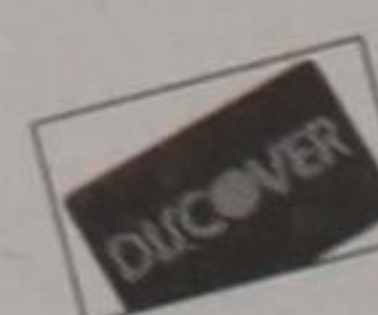
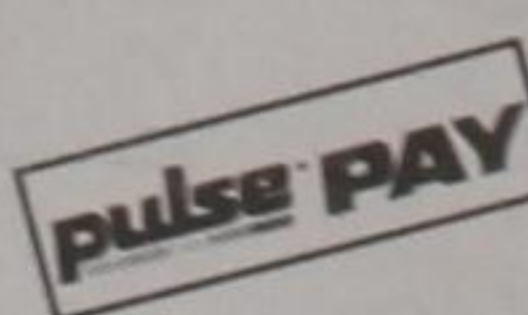
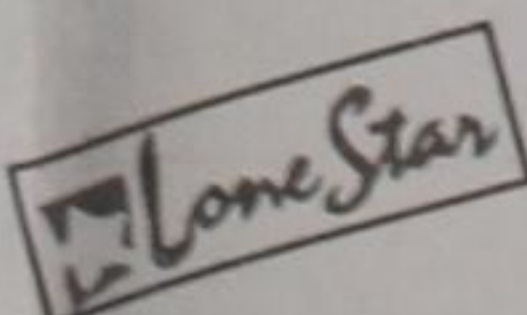


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|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|
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| WED 4                 | THU 5 | FRI 6  | SAT 7 |
| SUN 8                 | MON 9 | TUE 10 |       |

We reserve the right to limit quantities.



SOME ITEMS AVAILABLE AT SELECTED UNITED LOCATIONS.