

# Asesinan El Nuevo Candidato del PRI en Mexico

Luis Donaldo Colosio, el nombrado candidato del PRI por el actual presidente de Mexico Carlos Salinas de Gortari fue asesinado el dia de ayer por un joven de 23 años mientras terminaba un discurso ante miles de personas en la ciudad de Tijuana.

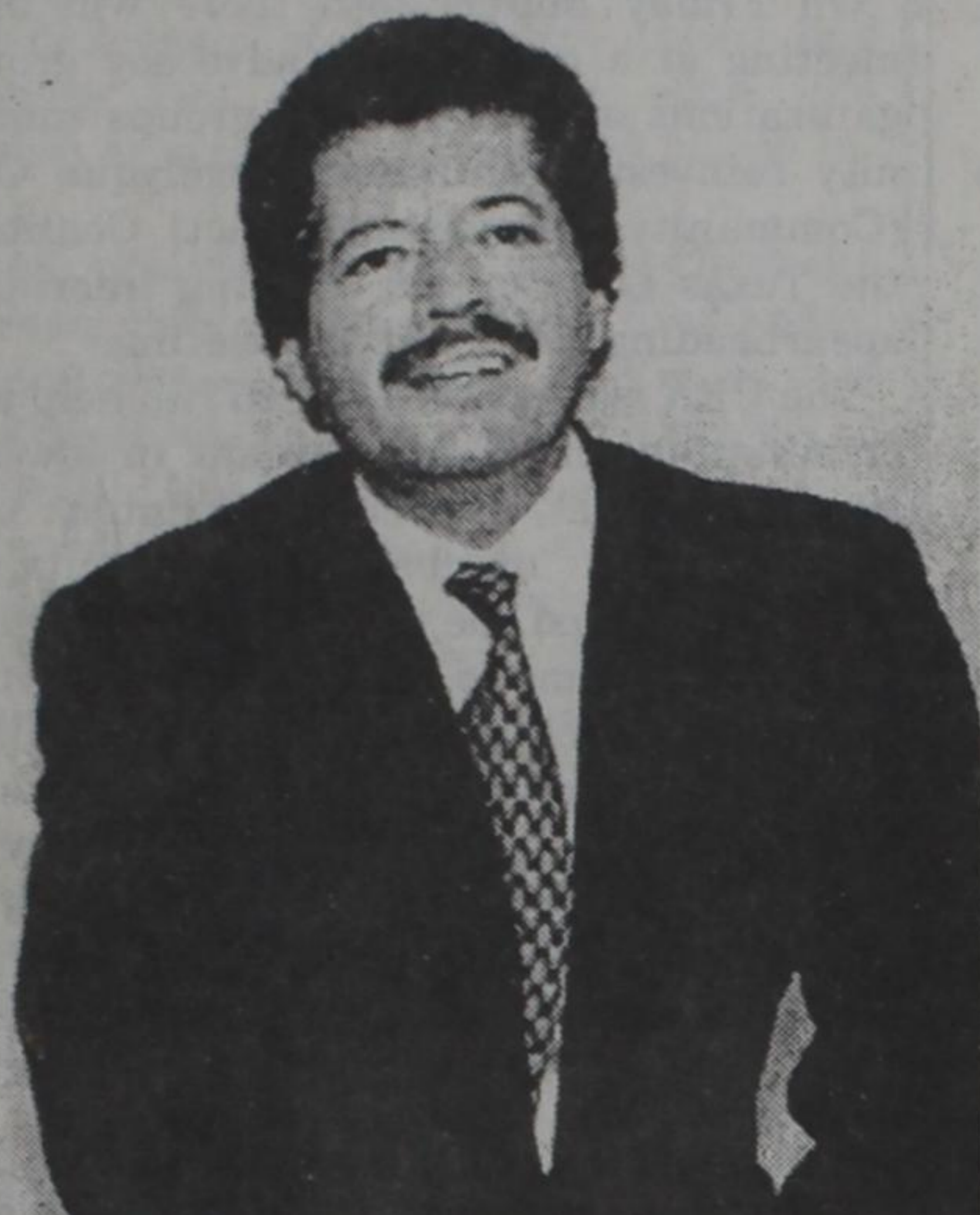
Colosio fue nombrado por el actual Presidente Salinas de Gortari para ser el candidato del PRI y era el favorito para ganar en las elecciones de Agosto.

Colosio, de 44 años, se presentaba en un de las comunidades mas pobres de Tijuana prometiendo mejores servicios publicos cuando fue herido por dos balazos, uno al cuerpo y el otro al craneo.

El ataque atrulló a México que todavia temblaba bajo la recien rebellion

en Chaipas y un movimiento para componer el sistema de elecciones en todo Mexico.

Ademas de Chaipas, otros incidentes en varios partes de la nacion an ocurrido incluyendo la sequestra de uno los mas prominente banqueros Alfredo Harp Helu, y el ataque a Colosio el miercoles amenasan la estabilidad de la nacion que por largo tiempo habia evitado la inquietud de muchas naciones de Latina America.



Luis Donaldo Colosio, the leading candidate in this year's Mexican presidential campaign was assassinated this past Wednesday as he campaigned in the City of Tijuana. Colosio, named by President Salinas de Gortari was expected to win the election on August 21 in Mexico although controversy had existed.

La nominacion de Colosio era la fiesta de Mexico donde el PRI no ha perdido una eleccion desde el 1929 cuando se estableio dicho partido.

La ultima eleccion presidencial en el 1988 tuvo controversia con algunos diciendo que Salinas de Gortari gano con fraude.

Este año se pronosticaba que habia la rebellion en Chiapas pedia cambios en la manera que se conductaban las elecciones.

Camacho Solis, nombrado por Salinas para

direrir los esfuerzo para la paz en Chaipas dijo que el ataque amenasaba el proceso de paz en Chaipas y era mas que un simple ataque encontra Colosio.

Este es un atempto encontra la paz y la democracia en esta nación," dijo Camacho en una conferencia de prensa en San Cristobal de las Casas, Chaipas.

La rebellion en Chaipas surgio demandas por el lider guerrillero Subcomandante Marcos quien demando que Salinas resignara o que la leyes se cambiaran para garantizar una eleccion imparcial el dia 21 de Agosto.

La imagen de Marcos domino las paginas de frente en muchos periodicos mientras la campania de Colosio se designaba a la paginas de atras con menos importancia. Lo que nunca se habia visto en Mexico.

Las situaciones mejoraron desde el miercoles pasado cuando el congreso de Mexico aprovo reformas necesarios para cumplir con las demandas de los rebeldes.

Camacho Solis, el principal contrincante encontra Colosio dijo que no traria de conseguir la nominación del PRI.

El nominado de Partido Institucional Revolucionario dijo que habia para su campania por un breve tiempo.

Al tiempo de prensa de este periodico no habia noticia sobre como y cuando se nominaria otro candidato para el partido del PRI.

## News Briefs Advocates for Poor Defend LIHEAP

The New York Times reports that advocates for the poor are urging congressmen to reject a proposal by the Clinton administration to cut the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program to \$730 million from \$1.437 billion in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

"This is a very, very fundamental safety net program," said Jim Benfield of the Campaign to Keep America Warm, a Washington-based group that is working to restore the cuts. Helen Gonzales, a staff attorney for the National Consumer Law Center in Washington said that two-thirds of the people who use it earn less than \$8,000 a year. Cuts in the program could force some families to make the choice between heating their homes and feeding their children.

But the assistant secretary for children and families in the Department of HHS, Mary Jo Bane, said the program "must be viewed as one part of a comprehensive approach to meet the needs of low-income households." She said, "We want to target LIHEAP resources to those households with the highest energy burdens. We want to increase states' flexibility to target resources to those in need and increase states' flexibility to design strategies which, where possible, will reduce households' dependence on subsidized energy assistance."

Hearings on the cuts are currently under way in Senate and House subcommittees. Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, D-CT, who heads the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee's subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism, said he believed funds could be restored, though he did not say where the money would be found. "The president would like to be able to support LIHEAP," Dodd said. "I don't think he'll be disappointed if full funding comes through."

## \$88M Urban Investment Program

AP reports that the federal government and 10 private foundations and corporations have launched an \$88 million joint investment program Monday aimed at revitalizing urban, low-income neighborhoods in 23 cities. The funds will be used to provide low-interest loans and grants to non-profit, locally based community development corporations.

While \$20 million will come from HUD, the remainder will be provided by J.P. Morgan investment bank, The Prudential Insurance Co., Metropolitan Life Foundation (MetLife) and seven philanthropic foundations - the Rockefeller Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Pew Charitable Trusts, Surdna Foundation, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, and the McKnight Foundation.

Cisneros called the investment program an "unprecedented melding of public and private resources in an historic partnership that will empower communities to rebuild themselves."

## Clinton Offers Medical Schools Compromise

The New York Times reports that President Clinton agreed to provide more money for medical schools and teaching hospitals in response to complaints that their financial futures would become worse under the proposed health care reform plan. Clinton also promised a slower pace of change. He met with representatives from academic health centers on Monday in Boston.

Medical school officials have long claimed that they are already losing patients to other institutions that can offer lower prices and are not encumbered by the extra costs of teaching and research. More federal money would allow them to cut their rates and compete for business, they said.

There has been no set dollar commitment yet. But Dr. Philip R. Lee, assistant secretary for health in the Dept. of HHS said he expected the administration to support more than the \$9.8 billion a year Clinton first offered for academic institutions.

## Clinton to Target Teenage Pregnancy

The New York Times reports that President Clinton's aides have drafted a plan that urges him to lead "nothing less than a national mobilization" against teenage pregnancy and to promote values such as sexual abstinence and the importance of work, family and personal responsibility.


The plan describes the problem of teen-age pregnancy as "a bedrock issue of character and personal responsibility," and says the growing number of births among unwed mothers is the driving force behind many of the nation's problems, including poverty, crime, drugs and educational failure. The plan says that almost 80% of the unmarried women who had a child before finishing high school are living in poverty. By contrast, the poverty rate is only 8% for those who finish high school, marry and have a baby after the age of 20.

The plan also calls for Clinton to conduct several "dramatic presidential events," while creating a new, non-governmental agency to raise and dispense grants, and sending one million mentors to work in the nation's 1,000 poorest schools. In promoting personal responsibility, it also emphasizes the need for "enhanced opportunity." And while it talks about helping adolescents to "say no to demands for premature sexuality," it also envisions "family planning" services.

The paper was developed by a 32-member group drafting the president's welfare plan, and was debated in a closed meeting on Saturday. People who attended said there was general agreement on the overall theme but uncertainty over the amount of money and the actual policies needed. One aide at the meeting argued that without a significant financial commitment the plan would fail, while another noted that there are political risks in a public discussion of sexuality and birth control.

The plan drew a mixed reaction Monday from Douglas Besharov, a social policy analyst at the conservative American Enterprise Institute. "This is a terrific message and you applaud Democrats for saying it," Besharov said. "It stresses that the way to not get poor is to finish school; get a job, any job, and don't have a baby until you get married. This used to be considered a conservative view." But he questioned some of the provisions. Besharov said mentor-

Established 1977  
El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz  
Lic. Benito Juarez



# EL EDITOR

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Lubbock, TX

## 5 File for City Council District 1

A surprising 5 candidates entered the City Council District 1 race to oppose incumbent Victor Hernandez. District is comprised of all of north Lubbock and has a majority Hispanic population.

Hernandez is an attorney and was elected to the City Council post in a special election to replace Maggie Trejo who resigned to become an assistant to Congressman Bill Sarpaluis. Hernandez wife, Aurora is the current democrat nominee for Justice of the Peace in Precinct 6 which encompasses District 1.

Opposing Hernandez will be Jimmy Gomez, Larry Norman Rogers, Tommie Ronnie Lee Wills and Richard Lopez.

Gomez is employed by Mutual of Omaha as a salesman for group life insurance and is married to Nancy Gomez and has two children. He has stated that he will campaign on issues that directly affect the community. "What we need is employment, we need better public facilities and infrastructure and we must stop crime," said Gomez.

Larry Norman Roger is an apartment manager of Crystal Oaks Apartments and Tommie Ronnie Lee Wills is a realtor with Westmark Realtors. Niether has held any political office before.

Richard Lopez was a last minute entry to the race and is director of Guadalupe Economic Service Corp. which serves the West Texas area. Lopez said that he decided to enter the race because many many community persons were encouraging him to enter the race. "Although I did not have definite plans to run, when my community is so insistent, I had to comply," said Lopez.

Mayor David Langston drew 5 opponents for his position. Carol Ann Hicks, director of Bridges Learning Center and employed by JobSource+, Ronald Glen Ransom who ran for Mayor in 1992, and Cecil Harvey Puryear owner of Puryear Moving Company. He also ran for Mayor in 1990.

There was no incumbent for the District 3 position that was held by Bud Aderton. Candidates are William Luther Utley, self employed doing sales and installation of home insulation, I.G. Buddy Mayfield president of Mayfield Van Lines and Ware house, Windy M. Sitton, business woman and owner of Sitton Renovation and Remodeling Company and allen Jay Temple partner in Temple Realty.

Neither present Councilman Randy Neugebauer or Municipal Court Judge William Ken Johnson drew opposition.

## Shooting Brings Mexico Crisis

MEXICO CITY (AP) - The shooting of Mexico's ruling party candidate for president Wednesday plunged the normally stable country into its third crisis since a New Year's rebellion by southern Indians.

Different incidents in different parts of the country have stunned Mexico this year; the uprising in southernmost Chiapas state, the kidnapping of perhaps the country's most prominent banker, Alfredo Harp Helu, and Wednesday night's attack on presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio.

The acts threaten the stability in a nation long isolated from the turmoil of its Latin American neighbors and which on Jan. 1 had implemented a North American Free Trade Agreement with the United States and Canada

with high hopes for future prosperity.

The 44-year-old Colosio was favored to win the presidency Aug. 21 to succeed President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

Colosio's nomination last November by Salinas was a fiesta in this country, where the PRI hasn't lost a presidential election since its 1929 founding.

Salinas cannot seek a second term under law.

The 1988 election was controversial, with some claiming Salinas actually gained office through fraud.

This year was shaping up to be just as difficult, with a guerrilla uprising simmering on in Chiapas, where 145 lives were lost in fighting last January.

Camacho Solis, named by Salinas to direct peace efforts in Chiapas, said late Wednesday

that the attack threatened the peace process in still-tense Chiapas and was more than an attack on Colosio.

"This is an attempt against peace and democracy in this country. It is a great offense against the nation," concluded Camacho in a terse news conference in San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas.

The Chiapas insurgency was highlighted by demands from rebel leader Subcomandante Marcos, who had demanded that Salinas resign or that laws be changed to allow a truly fair election Aug. 21.

Marcos' image dominated front news pages while Colosio's campaign was relegated to back pages during the fighting - inattention to a ruling party candidate unheard in Mexico.

But things were getting bet-

ter. On Wednesday congress approved reforms intended to satisfy rebel demands including allowing independent election monitors, outside scrutiny of voter roles and a special prosecutor to investigate fraud charges.

A day earlier Camacho Solis, who had been Colosio's chief rival for the presidential nomination, said he would not launch a maverick campaign to challenge Colosio and possibly split the PRI.

Camacho said he was "putting the higher causes of the nation above my aspirations."

The attack on Colosio offers no reassurances for investors who have heavily subsidized the "Mexican economic miracle" launched by Salinas in 1988.



# El Indio



## JUSTICE need not be an impossible dream.

*Ed. Note: This column is the first in a series by this author, Roger Quannah Settler, a Nez Percé/Yakama Indian who resides in Lubbock, Texas and Lyle, Washington.*

*This newspaper realizes that our American Indian brothers and sisters are a vital part of our history and tradition, and therefore our people should be informed of current events involving Native Americans.*

On the windswept banks of the great Columbia River, a phenomenon is taking place which rivals the historic protest at Wounded Knee in South Dakota. Since September 27, 1993, a spiritual gathering of American Indians has been taking place at Lyle, Washington, a small community which is said to be 60% Native American.

On Lyle Point, called *Nanainmi Waki Uullkt*, "the place where the wind always blows" by local Indians, sits a number of white canvas teepees, three traditional Indian fishing scaffolds, the sacred fire of cedar and sage which has been tended continuously since the gathering began, and a recently constructed "shorthouse", a version of the more traditional longhouse which serves as a spiritual, cultural and community center for the people.

The gathering began when Douglas and Margaret Palmer, whose families had fished at the site for generations, discovered the destruction of one of the fishing scaffolds. Margaret, a strikingly attractive and soft-spoken Yakama Indian, makes the point that "I've been fishing there through my ancestors for centuries...I am not a politician. I'm just the person who handles the food. Her husband, Douglas, a former prisoner of conscience, is an enrolled Warm Springs Indian. "But both refer to themselves first and foremost," writes Mary F. Pols of the *Seattle Times*, "as River People, the indigenous people of the Columbia River."

But the quiet, self-effacing couple have been thrust in to the center of a major controversy because the land in question is a registered fishing site of the Palmer family, by tradition and by tribal law.

The Lyle Spiritual Gathering began when Henry Spencer, a developer and accomplished windsurfer from Falmouth, Massachusetts, bought a tract of land in 1991 from Burlington Northern Railroad on the north side of the Columbia River, called "Chiawana" by the River People.

Spencer proposed a subdivision called Klickitat Landing for the site, with lots ranging in price from \$80,000 to \$240,000, and in size from 1.60 to 2.40 acres. The restrictions on the development state that all the homes must be of certain specified proportions and quality.

The fight was joined when Chief Johnny Jackson of the Cascade Klickitat Tribe, one of many groups of River People, answered Spencer's group with "Those have been our



Protesters have set up teepees at Lyle Point, which Native Americans say is a traditional fishing ground.

fishing grounds forever! And I'm not backing down on this!"

Under the Yakama Treaty of 1855, specific fishing rights are reserved to the River People, essentially four tribes: The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, the Confederated Bands of the Warm Springs Reservation, and the Umatilla Tribe of Oregon.

The fishing scaffolds are not primarily commercial in function, but rather serve the "ceremonial and subsistence" needs of the River Peoples, supplying the salmon and steelhead trout which is the centerpiece of traditional Indian religious feasts, weddings and funerals.

The gathering has grown from a handful of people to more than a hundred permanent residents of Lyle Point. "We'll be here until Mr. Spencer starts thinking of other ways to get his money out of the land," said Rosanne Ratkiewich, one of many non-Indian supporters of the cause, and a resident of Lyle Point since the gathering began.

Mandela is free, Russia has changed, but in the land of the free Leonard Peltier still languishes in prison, an innocent man, and Indian fishing rights are being violated. How long must this injustice continue?

[Due to the depth of this subject, further column space shall be devoted to these issues.]

Until next week, VIVA LOS INDIOS! VIVA CHIAPAS! VIVA LYLE!

by Roger Quannah Settler, Ah Lo Quat

# LAS BOLETAS BILINGUES -- DEMOCRACIA A PRECIO RAZONABLE

Por Joe Rodríguez

Mi abuela, Carmen Mejía Rodríguez, nacida en los Estados Unidos en el decenio de 1880, no votó sino hasta muy tarde en su vida. Por todo el Suroeste, ella y millares de ciudadanos méxico-americanos de habla hispana no pudieron pasar los exámenes de alfabetización en inglés, ni pagar los impuestos electorales ni superar los obstáculos para la inscripción de electores destinados a mantenerlos pisoteados. Una tiranía de la mayoría le robó a una minoría el más primordial de sus derechos como ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos: El voto.

Esta historia de discriminación es la razón de que tengamos y necesitemos aún de las boletas bilingües.

Por primera vez, todos los electores inscritos en el Condado de Santa Clara, en California, recibirán materiales electorales bilingües en este año. La idea, que el Departamento de Justicia de los Estados Unidos está observando de cerca, es la de cerciorarse de que toda persona que los necesite los obtenga. Pero siempre que se impriman y envíen por correo 769,000 panfletos en inglés y español y 16,350 en inglés y vietnamés, se va a molestar a los opositores de los derechos electorales bilingües, de la enseñanza bilingüe y hasta de los anuncios comerciales bilingües del Su-

perbowl.

De modo que aquí vamos de nuevo.

Pocos ciudadanos estadounidenses conocen el origen del razonamiento para las boletas bilingües. Estas, como la enseñanza bilingüe, se destinaban a invertir los decenios de desigualdad, al otorgar acceso equitativo a aquéllo que les fué negado. Este derecho se aplica solamente a los grupos que han sufrido discriminación en los colegios electorales: Los latinos, asiáticos y nativos norteamericanos.

Ah, dice la patrulla del "inglés solamente," pero ya no hay más discriminación en la votación.

Como reportero en Connecticut hace sólo unos pocos años, ví demasiados fraudes electorales que se cometieron en contra de los negros y los puertorriqueños como para creer tales tonterías. Pero pretendamos, de todos modos. Si éste es el caso, el propósito de enviar boletas electorales sólo en inglés a las minorías idiomáticas no sería discriminatorio, pero el efecto lo sería.

He aquí el por qué:

En California, todos los electores reciben folletos electorales con las declaraciones y los argumentos de los candidatos a favor y en contra de las iniciativas. Son muy aburridos y algunas veces incomprensibles -- hasta en inglés. Al traducirseles al español, vietnamés o chino,

son igualmente difíciles de digerir. Pero por lo menos los electores tienen una oportunidad igual de comprender los asuntos y de hacer selecciones independientes e informadas. No tendrán que descansar sobre los parientes, los jefes de los partidos, los dirigentes comunitarios o los anuncios políticos por televisión. A eso se le llama autodeterminación.

Pero, dice la patrulla del "inglés solamente," las boletas bilingües cuestan demasiado.

Si se mira a las elecciones primarias del Condado de Santa Clara, señaladas para Junio próximo, las boletas bilingües cuestan solamente 31 centavos adicionales por cada elector inscripto. Eso es un paquete de goma de mascar para unas elecciones. Fin de la discusión.

Pero, dice por último la patrulla del "inglés solamente," las boletas bilingües no reafirman nuestro "vínculo común de estadounidenses."

Aquí llegamos al programa de trabajo oculto de los opositores de todo lo bilingüe.

El inglés ha sido rara vez el pegamento social en la historia de los Estados Unidos. Mírese a la Guerra Civil, la amenaza más divisiva a la unidad nacional de nuestra historia. Fué librada entre anglo-parlantes de uniformes azules y anglo-parlantes de uniformes grises, con respecto a la humanidad de los negros que hablaban inglés. La capacidad de los japoneses-americanos para hablar inglés perfectamente no los salvó de los campamentos de concentración durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

Si continuamos pensando en eso, ¿no hablan los católicos y los protestantes de Irlanda del Norte igualmente bien el In-

glés de la Reina?

Con un vínculo común tal como el inglés, ¿quién necesita tener enemigos?

La idea de que las boletas electorales en inglés solamente evitarían las luchas idiomáticas en el futuro no es nada menos que especulación neurótica.

La igualdad política y no una cultura uniforme es lo que salva a los estadounidenses de las divisiones reales, como la de matarse unos a otros. El esperar que el inglés, y las boletas electorales en inglés solamente, forgen una unidad nacional y una sola identidad, discrimina en contra de las minorías estadounidenses.

Las boletas bilingües invitan a los ciudadanos estadounidenses desconectados a unirse a nuestra igualdad política. Y a 31 centavos por elector, esa igualdad es una ganga.

(Joe Rodríguez es redactor editorial del "San José Mercury News")

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# Crazy Horse

By Stephen C. McIntyre

Folks interested in showing their support for President Clinton's health care plan can contact Linda DeLeon for information.

There will be a conference of all the migrant farmworker legal aid programs in the country in Ft. Worth from Wednesday March 23rd through Saturday March 26th. Maria Mercado will be giving the keynote address on Wednesday night.

The Farm Worker Division of Texas Rural Legal Aid is seeking to hire a paralegal for the Plainview office. It is not an easy job. It requires travel and many hours during the summer when the migrants return to this area.

On Friday March 25th there will be an organizational meeting of a coalition of advocacy groups, civil rights organizations and community groups concerned with community reinvestment issues. Angelyque Cambell is the CRA (Community Reinvestment Act) Coalition Coordinator for the Texas Low Income Housing Information Service and is spearheading the coalition meeting.

The CRA was adopted in 1977 to help identify and stop discrimination and disinvestment in low-income and minority communities. Under the Clinton Administration there have been a number of law suits and investigations launched around the country to enforce the law. For the first time there seems to be some interest in dealing with one of the last untouched areas of discrimination: credit and bank loans. The simple right to go into a bank and be treated fairly when trying to borrow money to buy a house, start your own business, or provide for your child's education.

Folks interested in participating in the meeting or obtain more information can contact Cambell at (512) 477-8910

Don't forget to vote in the runoff.

3/20 1970 After being stopped for speeding, Raymond Jones is teargassed, maced, beaten - breaking his neck - and killed by asphyxiation, while in the care of the Chicago police.

3/22 1975 Brown's Ferry nuclear plant partial meltdown, Alabama

3/23 1971 Strategic Air Command head, General Holloway, proposes a government-controlled news program to eliminate "slanting."

3/24 1942 The first order is given for the detention and relocation of people of Japanese descent.

1973 The Potterdam, Penn., *Mercury* editorializes that "school boards have been using the 'executive session' ploy more and more... Board members decide at these sessions what course of action to follow, and then simply approve the action at a regular meeting."

3/25 1894 "Cos's Army" - Thousands of unemployed march on Wash. D.C. to demand jobs.

3/25 1965 Civil rights worker Viola Liuzzo is murdered by gunfire from a car in which FBI informer Gary Rowe is riding.

1973 Justice Dept. closes Wounded Knee to press.

3/27 1866 President Andrew Johnson vetoes civil rights bill, which later becomes the Fourteenth Amendment.

1973 President Nixon vetoes a vocational rehabilitation program for the handicapped.

3/28 1979 Three Mile Island Crisis begins.

Go see "Schindler's List" at the theatre at the Mall.

According to an article sent to me by my mother the interest we paid on the national debt last year accounted for 40% of all the income taxes paid. Or put another way, the federal government spent as much on interest on our \$4 trillion debt as it did on education, housing assistance, veteran's programs, law enforcement, space and science, national parks, transportation and medical research. Thank you Ronald Reagan. George Bush was right in 1980 when he said your "voodoo economics" would not work.

It is going to take leaders, not politicians, to change this country. Folks who are not afraid to tell the truth, keep telling the truth to the point of losing their reelection, keep telling the truth, and then hopeful run again at some later date still telling the truth.

There are some hard decisions coming. Twelve years of the Reaganistas in power has almost destroyed this country. Despite the current prosperity the future is not all that secure.

Does Coach Marsha Sharp make as much money as Coach James Dickey?

Report child abuse to 1-800-252-5400. The Texas Department of Human Services will investigate.

Eliseo Solis has been in El Salvador for several months helping folks get ready for their upcoming elections in late March. He should be home soon and should be congratulated for what he has tried to do for democracy in that country.

(Editor's note - Eliseo will be writing a series of articles starting next week about his work and involvement in El Salvador)

"Some men see things as they are and say why. I dream of things that never were and say why not."

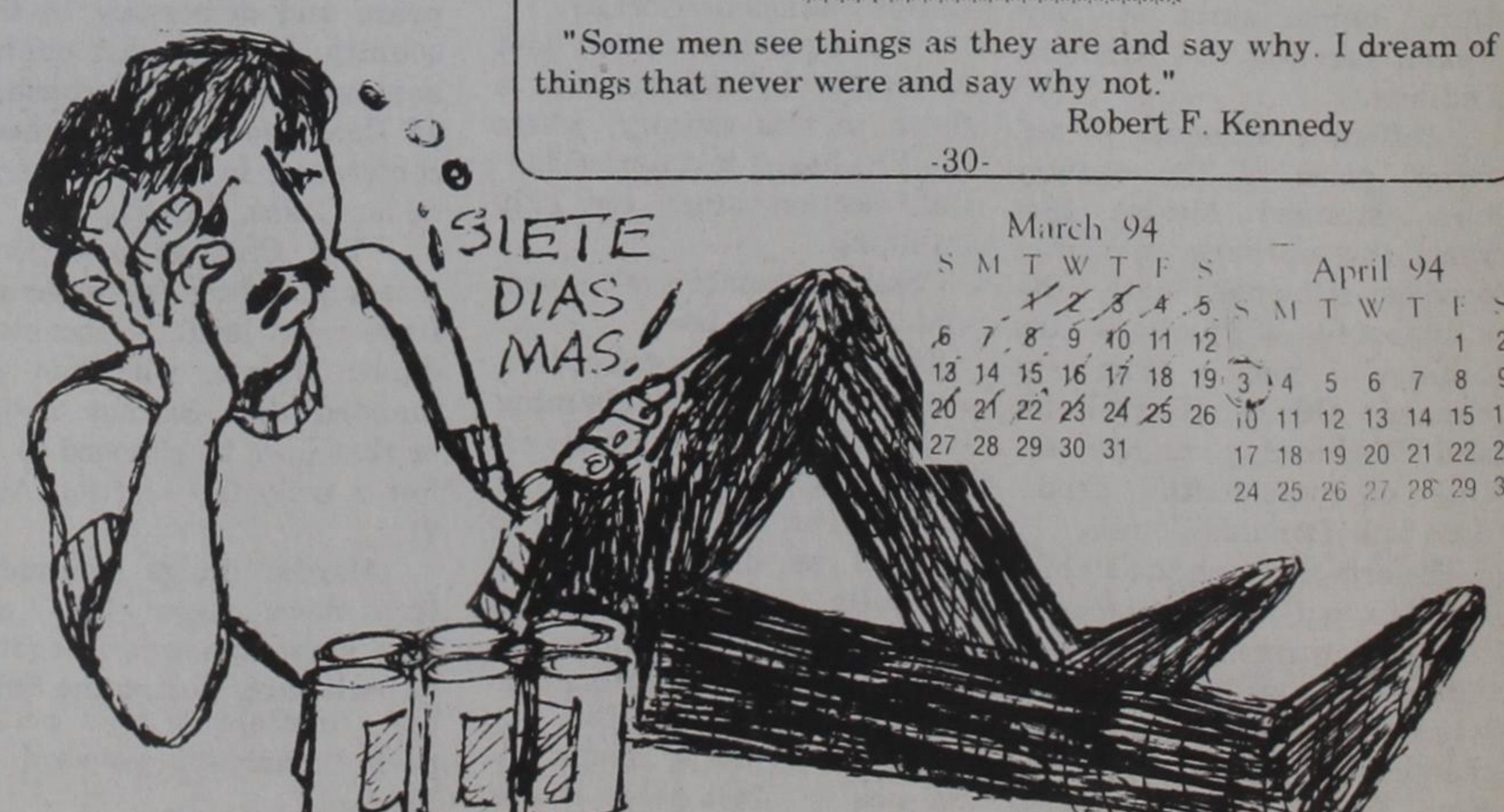
Robert F. Kennedy

March 94

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## News Briefs

ing programs remain unproven. He argued that distributing birth control through school-based clinics could backfire and encourage early sexuality. "The solutions are at best naive, and at worst dissembling," he said. Besharov said that the test of the administration's commitment would reside partly in the amount of funding it is willing to provide.

### Cooper Collects Thousands at Fund Raiser

The Los Angeles Times reports that Rep. Jim Cooper, D-TN, a leading opponent of President Clinton's health care plan, collected thousands of dollars at a \$250-a-plate fund-raiser in Hartford, CT attended by insurance industry executives.

Cooper, who is running for Senate in Tennessee, is author of a proposal that would not require employers to provide health coverage and or limit insurance premiums. A protest rally outside the Cooper luncheon drew more than 100 persons, most of them leaders of local labor unions and grass-roots organizations that are supporting either the Clinton health care plan or proposals for national health insurance.

Timothy J. Moynihan, president of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce and co-sponsor of the Cooper fund-raiser, along with Washington lobbyist Peter Kelly, said more than 50 people attended. Cooper has already received \$365,309 in contributions from health and insurance industry executives during 1993, according to an analysis of federal campaign records by Citizen Action, an organization that favors national health insurance. Although Cooper does not accept political action committee contributions, the Citizen Action group says he does take donations from individual executives of corporations. The Citizen Action analysis shows that during 1993 he received \$23,500 from Healthtrust, \$18,976 from HCA-Columbia, \$13,500 from Pacificare, \$12,500 from ImageAmerica, \$11,000 from Communicare and \$10,000 from Healthcorp.

### Financing Welfare Reform with Gambling Tax

AP reports that the Clinton administration is considering a new tax on gambling establishments to pay for its \$15 billion welfare reform plan. A senior administration official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Monday that the new tax would exempt state lotteries but would include gaming enterprises run by Native American tribes.

The official also said the welfare reform task force has yet to determine the size of such a tax, and that no decisions are final. The Wall Street Journal, however, reported Monday that the task force was considering a 4% tax on net gambling revenues. The Journal said such a levy is expected to raise \$4 billion over five years.

Robert Greenstein, director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities said a tax on gambling revenues is reasonable and could mitigate deep cuts in social programs, which have the potential of increasing child poverty. President Clinton is scheduled to meet Tuesday with members of the task force and the Cabinet to discuss the welfare reform draft plan.

### Senate Backs Community Development Fund

AP reports that a bill that earmarks \$382 million over four years for a new federal fund to support specialized community development institutions was approved by the Senate Thursday.

Institutions, ranging from banks to non-profit corporations, would apply for grants of up to \$5 million over three years and would be required to match the money. They in turn would lend to projects aimed at revitalizing poor communities, creating jobs, boosting small entrepreneurial ventures and increasing the availability of goods and services in poor neighborhoods.

#### Other provisions of the Senate legislation:

Directs the Federal Reserve Board to develop rules discouraging the practice of "reverse redlining," in which unscrupulous lenders sign homeowners up for high-rate second mortgages, knowing the homeowners probably will be unable to repay; And makes changes in pension and securities laws to encourage small-business lending by encouraging the development of a private market for securities backed by pools of small-business loans.

A different version of the community lending bill passed the House in Nov, authorizing \$384 million in spending. Two-thirds of that budget would go to the community development lending institutions, while the other third would be used to finance deposit insurance discounts for standard banks and savings institutions that increase lending in poor areas. A conference between the Senate and the House is expected soon to mediate differences between the two chambers' bills.

The New York Times reports that officials drafting the administration's welfare reform proposal are being hit with a behind the scenes campaign by close friends and associates in the antipoverty world.

Marian Wright Edelman, head of the Children's Defense Fund and one of Hillary Rodham Clinton's closest friends, has sent a memorandum to the Cabinet, warning that one of the welfare options being considered would "violate every standard of decency and fairness." Robert Greenstein of the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, has made telephone calls and sent memos to Budget Director Leon Panetta. One memo warned that the welfare plan could leave "children pushed deeper into poverty." Greenstein has also joined former Democratic Representative Thomas Downey, who is a friend of Vice President Al Gore, in several meetings, including one last week where they warned Presidential counselor George Stephanopoulos, that the welfare proposal could harm poor children.

Though the campaign is forceful, it is occurring mostly out of public view. But the quiet campaign has actually displeased some members of Congress and the administration who want advocacy groups to be more vocal in opposing the welfare plan. The criticism illustrates the difficulties President Clinton faces. If the plan he proposes grants too many exemptions, conservatives are likely to accuse him of backtracking. But if it proves especially tough, the President risks alienating the Democratic Party's core constituents.

# BUSCANDO UN SANTO.... Y UNA RESPUESTA

Por Pedro Arroyo

Hace varios años, le mencioné a una maestra amiga mía que yo estaba pasando un mal rato para presentarme a un examen de matemáticas. Ella me dijo que le rezaría a San Judas por mí, y que mis dificultades con las matemáticas se acabarían.

San Judas es el santo patrón de los que se hunden en una desesperanza profunda. Para que el milagro mío se realizara, me dijo mi amiga, tendría que poner la estatilla de San Judas cabeza abajo y rezarle varias veces.

Así lo hice, pero no pasé el examen.

Mi fe en los santos no ha sido la misma desde entonces, pero para otros éste no es siempre el caso. En la cultura mexicana, se venera con seriedad a los santos.

Una amiga cercana de mi madre le confió recientemente que ella estaba pasando malos ratos con su hijo menor. El chico había sacado el auto de la familia sin permiso y lo estrelló mientras conducía en estado de embriaguez.

La amiga de mi madre dijo que ella creía que su hijo estaba involucrado en una pandilla y consumiendo narcóticos. El sólo tiene 16 años de edad, pero ha dejado de ir a la escuela. Al ver a esta mujer tan deprimida, mi madre le preguntó de qué modo podría ayudarla. La mujer le pidió la imagen de cerámica de San Martín Caballero.

Ella explicó que "San Martín Caballero es el santo patrón de los pobres y los ne-

cesitados. El rezarle a él traerá buena suerte y orientación a mi hijo y a mi familia."

Algunos días después, yo estaba llevando a mi madre hacia nuestra ciudad natal de Mexicali, en Baja California, México. Estábamos haciendo el viaje de cuatro horas desde Los Angeles para encontrar a San Martín Caballero.

Nuestra búsqueda nos llevó a través de varias vecindades en la ciudad fronteriza grande y polvorienta. Primero examinamos las tiendas pequeñas establecidas directamente a lo largo de la frontera entre los Estados Unidos y México. Mientras curiosos examinamos la mercancía en una de ellas, un anciano preguntó: "¿Cómo les puedo ayudar?"

Le dijimos de nuestra búsqueda de San Martín Caballero.

"Tengo dos, uno que vale \$49.99 y otro que vale \$100," dijo él. "Estos hacen milagros," prometió él. "Están hechos del mejor material," agregó.

Mi madre y yo nos miramos mutuamente con incredulidad. Yo le pregunté a ella: "¿Cómo es posible que el Santo Patrón de los Pobres y los Necesitados cueste tanto? ¿Quién puede costear sus milagros?"

Ella no respondió. Nos fuimos de allí.

Nuestra escala siguiente fue en una botánica. En las botánicas mexicanas se puede encontrar hierbas medicinales, lociones para alejar a los malos espíritus, jabones que le pueden traer la buena

suerte, e imágenes de santos.

También se acostumbra encontrar curanderas, que pueden hacer una "limpieza espiritual" y dar orientación. Estas tiendas son ejemplos perfectos de la mezcla del catolicismo y las costumbres indígenas que sobreviven en México.

Al entrar en la tienda, una anciana sonrió y preguntó qué deseábamos. Yo le dije que estábamos buscando una imagen de San Martín Caballero.

Ella sacó varias de atrás del mostrador. "Este cuesta \$120 y el otro \$80," nos dijo ella.

"Cuestan mucho, señora," le contesté. Demasiado.

Regresamos a Los Angeles desilusionados, sin un santo.

Una semana después, o algo así, mientras andaba de compras una noche en busca de tortillas en el Este de Los Angeles, encontré a un niño que vendía retratos y figuritas de santos en la esquina de una calle. Al costado de su mesa de exhibición, advertí a mi santo perdido. Por fin había encontrado a San Martín Caballero. Y lo mejor de todo era que el precio era solamente de \$3.

La figurita no era tan bonita como las otras. Era un santo humilde y sencillo para una persona necesitada. La compré sin perder tiempo.

Al día siguiente, mi madre y yo visitamos a su amiga y le dimos la imagen del santo. Ella se sintió feliz y aliviada. Me dió un abrazo apretado y nos dió las gracias a los dos. "Gracias a Dios," dijo ella.

Nuestra búsqueda había ter-

minado. La promesa de mi madre se había cumplido.

Esa noche reflexioné sobre la devoción y la fe de la mujer. Para mí, la figurita parecía insignificante; tan sencilla -- difícilmente algo en qué creer. Pero para esta mujer, significaba un puente de comunicación entre ella y su hijo problemático.

San Martín Caballero le había dado consuelo y una respuesta cuando nadie más podía hacerlo.

(Pedro Arroyo, de Este de Los Angeles, es alumno de último año en la Universidad Politécnica de California, en San Luis Obispo, cuya asignatura principal es la ciencia política y la enseñanza.)

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# Deportes/Sports/Deportes/Sports

## Cuban Defector Begins Climb Toward Major Leagues

By John Phillips

PORT ST LUCIE, Fla. - Rey Ordonez didn't elude Cuban officials and jump that fence in Buffalo last summer, leaving his wife and son behind, just because he knew he would be a prized baseball player in the United States.

It was, of course, important to have the chance to test his ability to chase down major league ground balls in the hole at shortstop and to see if he could hit big league pitching.

But it was essential, he said in a recent interview with Reuters, to be able to speak freely and to not be constantly shadowed by Cuban government officials, wanting to make sure its best athletes stayed on the island.

Ordonez was with the superb Cuban national baseball team -- a long-time Cuban national treasure -- last summer in Buffalo for the World University Games, when he defected.

"I had been planning it for two or three months," said Ordonez, after a recent session in the indoor batting cage at the New York Mets' minor league complex here.

Ordonez, signed by the Mets in a special draft this year, said he had arranged, through recommendations from family friends, for a Miami, Florida, man active in helping Cubans defect to be waiting for him on the other side of the fence.

"It was an off day and all the other athletes were at lunch," Ordonez, 22, said through an interpreter. "I didn't eat and when no one was too close to me, I jumped the fence."

"It was like that one," he said, pointing to one of the

chain-link fences that enclose the baseball diamonds.

The man was waiting for Ordonez in a red Cadillac near a cemetery.

"I didn't leave because of baseball. I wanted my freedom, just like anybody else," said the slender, soft-spoken Ordonez, sitting on a bench and holding a bat, perspiration dripping from his face.

In Cuba the past couple of years, he said, "Little by little things got worse. It became stricter and stricter."

Ordonez said that the Cuban government, in an increasingly desperate effort to get dollars, was emphasizing tourism and making sure visitors had plenty of food and other goods "but not the Cubans. All those things built up."

His biggest surprise after defecting was "the freedom overall. Here, you can talk about the President. You can say you don't like him and there's no problem. I was kind of shocked. I never saw anything like that."

When spring training ends in a couple of weeks, Ordonez, already acclaimed by the Mets as a major league player defensively but needing to work on his hitting, will be assigned to the St Lucie Mets in the Class A Florida State League, three steps below the big leagues.

The 5-foot-10-inch Ordonez, who seems to weigh less than his listed 170 pounds, played part of last season with the St Paul Saints of the independent Northern League where he hit .283 in 60 at bats and fielded 1,000.

In his first workout for the Saints, a team official said, Ordonez gobbled up 75 ground

balls before missing one. At least one major league scout has said Ordonez is better than any shortstop in the American League.

The Mets, understandably, are high on the young shortstop.

"It's up to him how fast he moves," said Mets' general manager Joe McIlvaine. "His bat will have to catch up to his defense."

The big difference between Cuban baseball and the brand played here is "there are more speed throwers here," he said, but quickly dismissed the idea he would have any problem adjusting.

"I just have to work hard," said the soft-spoken, slender Ordonez, adding that there are "plenty of Cuban baseball players who could play in the United States' big leagues if they had a chance."

Ordonez did not want to talk about his wife and infant son, Reynaldo, Jr, whom he left behind in Havana, or speculate on when he might see them again. His father, five brothers and a sister also remain in Cuba.

He said when he first defected that he "can do more for (his family) by being here and making a better living."

While Ordonez agrees that he may need to work on his hitting, he certainly doesn't

need to build up his confidence.

How long does he think it will be before he plays in the Major Leagues?

"One year," he said, as if it were a well-known fact.

7,502 was the largest this year, and the average home attendance has been 6,924 with most games sold out in advance.

But the fans on Tuesday went home disappointed despite the White Sox' 6-5 victory over the New York Yankees.

After calling for Jordan to play from the first inning on, the fans were tantalized but not satisfied when he was stranded in the on-deck circle waiting to pinch-hit as the third out was made in the eighth inning.

Jordan, fabulously wealthy from his basketball earnings and commercial endorsements, says the personal challenge was what drove him to the playing fields after he shockingly retired following his third successive NBA title last year.

"I don't have to play baseball. I have a choice, but I want to play this out. At least then I can know I tried and can say I tried," Jordan said.

"I'm not afraid to fail, if I do fail. I don't regret this one bit or anything that has happened here."



On a recent trip to Austin, the North Lubbock Boxing Club once again enjoyed great success with five wins and two losses. This club has been successful in gaining support from the business and civic community.

On March 26, 1994 they will host their first annual boxing tournament on the corner of 4th street and MLK Blvd (Old Furr's Supermarket building) at 7 p.m. Teams from all over this region, south Texas and New Mexico are expected to attend. For more information call Rufus Carrillo at 763-1513 or John Salinas at 762-2983.

## Colosio Came From Humble Start

MEXICO CITY (AP) - Luis Donaldo Colosio, the leading candidate in this year's Mexican presidential campaign, is shy and tense until he mounts a platform and starts to speak to supporters - usually poor people.

Then the words start to flow easily, he relaxes, and he relates to his listeners.

It was on such a campaign rally at a poor neighborhood in Tijuana, across the border from San Diego, that the 44-year-old Colosio was promising better community services Wednesday evening when he was shot twice and critically wounded.

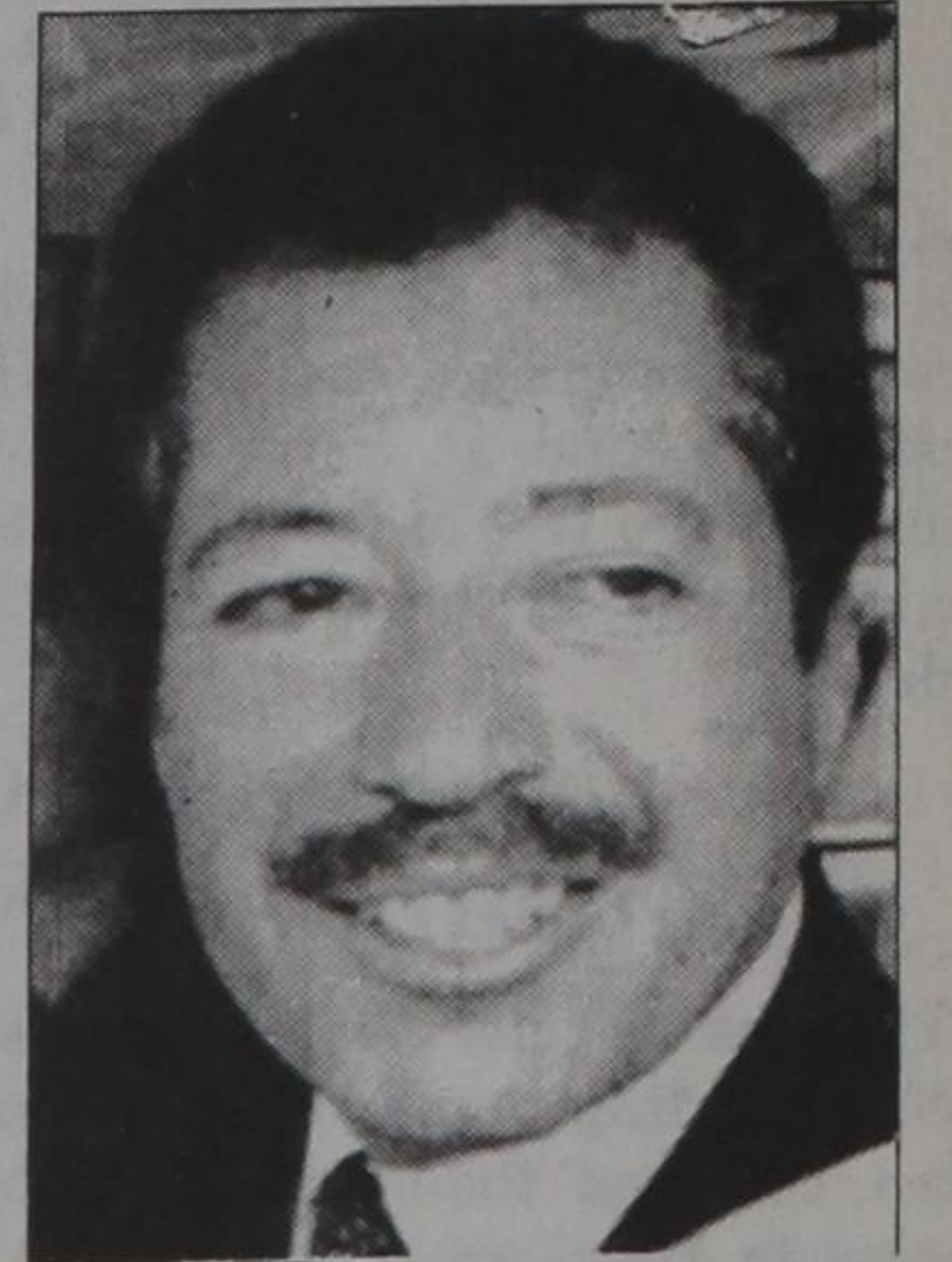
The attack stunned Mexico, already rattled by a New Year's Indian uprising in southern Chiapas state and a growing movement to clean up the country's election system.

Since departing President Carlos Salinas de Gortari named him the party's candidate Nov. 28, Colosio himself has insisted he was all for a clean election.

But skepticism was widespread.

Colosio managed Salinas' 1988 campaign, guiding him to a narrow victory in an election foes decried as tainted.

People from all levels demand there be no repeat in the Aug. 21 balloting of the shen-



ningans that permitted Colosio's Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, to keep power through the 65 years since it was founded.

Colosio's main rival, Cuauhtemoc Cardenas of the left-leaning Democratic Revolutionary Party, announced on hearing news of the shooting that he was halting campaigning until further notice.

Colosio's other, undeclared rival, Manuel Camacho Solis, called the shooting "a great offense against us all." Camacho, passed over by Salinas for the nomination, had made no bones about his disappointment.

Salinas named Camacho foreign minister, then government peace envoy to the rebels. Speculation persisted, however, that the former Mexico City mayor planned to displace Colosio until Camacho himself quashed the rumors this week.

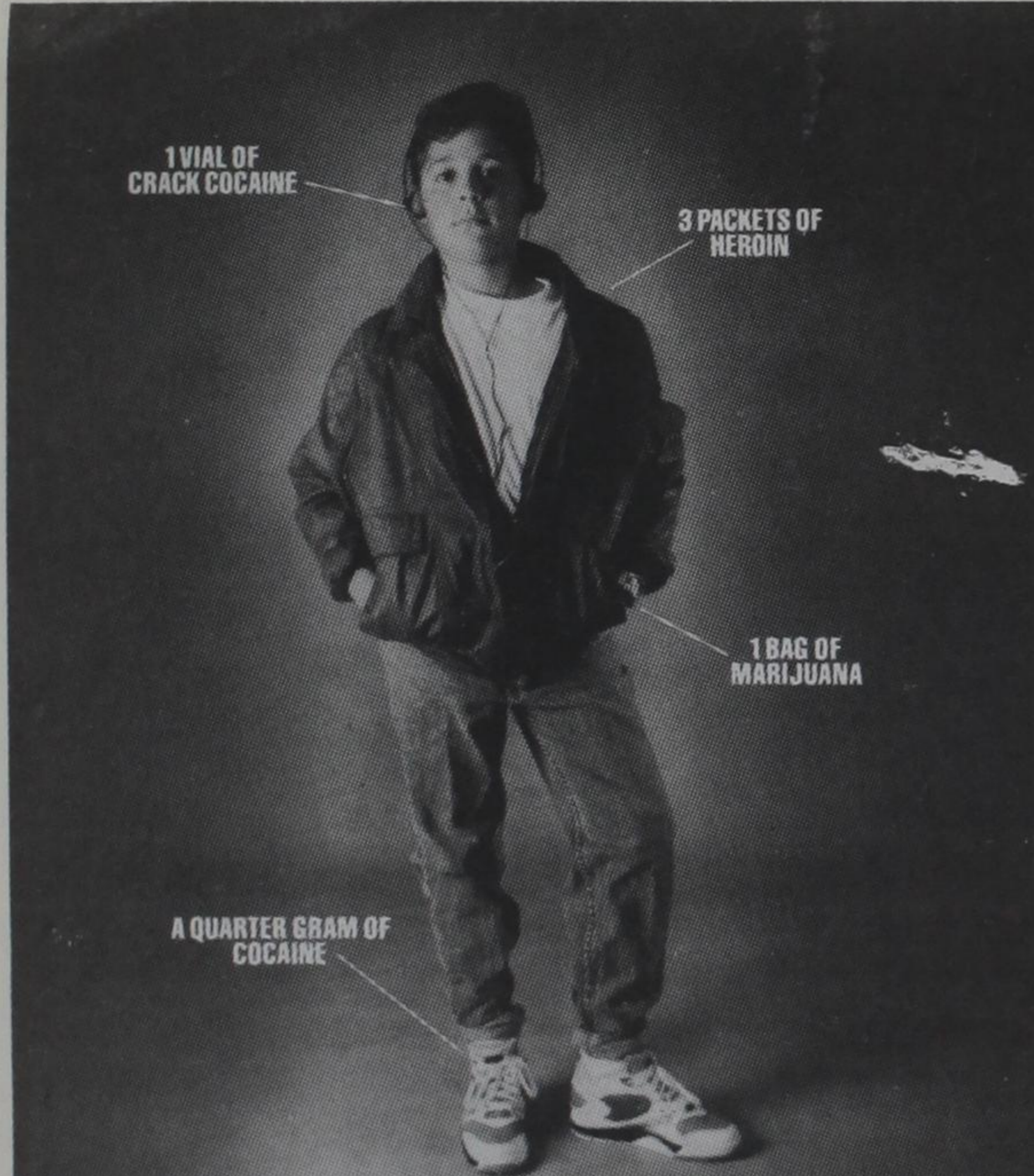
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# Ban Censorship, Not Literature

By MARGARITA ENGLE

A bookstore in my community recently displayed volumes that are banned by various school districts and libraries all over the United States. Observing the astonishing array of harmless classics, I felt a chill of apprehension.

Encouraging children to avoid becoming racist, sexist, cultist and violent is different than protecting them from an awareness of those dangers. Banning books such as "Animal Farm" and "Fahrenheit 451" sounds ludicrous, but school districts do it every day. These books are not only appropriate reading for teen-agers, they are warnings against tyranny.

Are we so arrogant that we feel immunized against all threats to freedom? Is dictatorship in the United States impossible? Limiting freedom of expression is usually the first step toward it, followed by suppression of dissident journalism and other information sources.

My concern comes not just

because I'm a writer, but because as a Cuban American, I am particularly wary of any form of censorship. In Cuba, mail is still censored and phone calls are monitored. Nearly all foreign periodicals are prohibited; all news media are strictly controlled by the State.

On the street, at work and even within homes, comments overheard during private conversations are often reported to the secret police, who then arrest and "re-educate" the offenders. Even relatives of dissidents risk punishment.

George Orwell's "Animal Farm" is one of numerous literary works banned in Cuba. Ironically, as the result of a U.S.-based Freedom House effort to smuggle miniature translations onto the island, Cuban teen-agers now have access to a freedom-loving fable banned by many school districts in the United States.

According to Article 19 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "Everyone has the

right to freedom of opinion and expression ... and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

Who will smuggle ideas into the United States if we give up our right to read, consider and accept or reject them?

Censorship is hitting us from all sides. Many Christians want to ban Halloween stories, while atheists want to prohibit tales of faith. Books that allude to God stand little chance of being read in our public schools, even though Native American and African creation stories are promoted as "folklore." I refuse to believe that official atheism was the goal of our Founding Fathers when they separated Church and State.

Fear is the only basis for censorship. I wonder often if any of my island relatives will be persecuted if fictional characters in my books are viewed as factual? If cousins are caught writing to me, will they be punished? In this way, censorship controls not only one country, but two.

As my children grow up, I hope they will be free to read omnivorously, everything from Shakespeare, despite his characters' anti-Semitism, to Hemingway, despite his characters' racism, sexism and hunting of endangered wildlife.

Born in the United States, I've had the opportunity to read, digest and disbelieve Marx, Machiavelli and Malcolm X as well as Ché Guevara and Fidel Castro. I've also had the chance to read, treasure and claim as my own the Bible, the Bill of Rights and Martin Luther King, along with José Martí and C.S. Lewis.

My Cuba-born cousins have not enjoyed that same liberty. Their reading materials have been selected for them. They would be shocked to know that all over the United States, millions of well-intentioned church groups and PTA moms are racing around trying to protect North American youth from the same freedom of expression young people in Cuba yearn for so deeply.

I'm a born-again Christian, but I believe that if we, as a nation, eliminate novels portraying a character who curses, hates or kills, we will find ourselves deluded instead of protected.

Cuba should serve as a warning to any who view censorship as a path toward escaping evil. Censorship generally promotes that which it sets out to destroy.

If none of this is enough to convince the PTA moms that censorship is more dangerous than most of its targets, consider George Bernard Shaw's uncensored observation that "Assassination is the extreme form of censorship."

If that's not enough, ask Salman Rushdie, or his translators, or his publisher.

(Margarita Engle, of Fallbrook, Calif., is the author of the novel "Singing to Cuba," published last year by Arte Público Press.)  
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# PROHIBAN LA CENSURA NO LA LITERATURA

Por Margarita Engle

Una librería de mi comunidad exhibió recientemente volúmenes que están prohibidos por varios distritos escolares y bibliotecas de todos los Estados Unidos. Al observar el despliegue asombroso de clásicos inofensivos, sentí un escalofrío de aprensión.

El alentar a los niños a evitar convertirse en racistas, sexistas, cultistas y violentos es distinto que el protegerlos de estar al tanto de esos peligros. El prohibir libros tales como "Animal Farm" y "Fahrenheit 451" suena absurdo, pero los distritos escolares lo hacen a diario. Estos libros son no solamente lectura apropiada para los adolescentes, sino que son advertencias contra la tiranía.

¿Somos tan arrogantes que nos sentimos inmunizados contra todas las amenazas a la libertad? ¿Es imposible la dictadura en los Estados Unidos? El limitar a la libertad de expresión es de costumbre el primer paso hacia ella, seguida por la supresión del periodismo inconforme y de otras fuentes de información.

Mi preocupación nace no sólo de que yo sea escritora, sino de que, en mi calidad de cubano-americana, me siento precavida especialmente hacia cualquier forma de censura. En Cuba, el correo está censurado todavía y las llamadas telefónicas son interceptadas. Casi todas las publicaciones extranjeras están prohibidas; todos los medios de información están controlados estrictamente por el estado.

En la calle, en el trabajo y hasta dentro de los hogares, los comentarios que se escuchan durante las conversaciones privadas son informados con frecuencia a la policía secreta, que entonces arresta y "vuelve a educar" a los infractores. Hasta los familiares de los inconformes se arriesgan a ser castigados.

La obra "Animal Farm" (La Granja de los Animales) de George Orwell es una de las numerosas obras literarias que están prohibidas en Cuba. Irónicamente, como resultado de una gestión de Freedom House, basada en los Estados Unidos, para entrar de contrabando traducciones en miniatura en la isla, los adolescentes cubanos tienen acceso ahora a una fábula de amor a la libertad que está prohibida por muchos distritos escolares en los Estados Unidos.

Según el Artículo 19 de la

Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos de las Naciones Unidas, "todo el mundo tiene el derecho a las libertades de opinión y de expresión ... y a procurar, recibir e impartir información e ideas a través de cualesquiera medios y sin que importen las fronteras."

¿Quién pasará ideas de contrabando a los Estados Unidos si renunciamos a nuestro derecho a leerlas, estudiarlas y aceptarlas o rechazarlas?

La censura nos está golpeando por todos lados. Muchos cristianos quieren prohibir los relatos de Halloween, mientras que los ateos quieren prohibir los relatos de fe. Los libros que aluden a Dios tienen pocas probabilidades de ser leídos en nuestras escuelas públicas, aunque los relatos de los nativos norteamericanos y de los africanos sobre la creación son promovidos como "folklore." Me niego a creer que el ateísmo oficial haya sido el objetivo de nuestros Padres Fundadores cuando separaron a la Iglesia del Estado.

El temor es la única base de la censura. A menudo me pregunto si cualesquiera de mis familiares en la isla serán perseguidos si los personajes imaginarios de mis libros son estimados como reales. Si atrapan a mis primos escribiéndome, ¿serán castigados? De este modo, la censura controla no sólo a un país, sino a dos.

A medida que mis hijos crezcan, espero que sean libres para leer omnivoramente todo, desde Shakespeare, a pesar del anti-semitismo de sus personajes, hasta Hemingway, a pesar del racismo, el sexismo y la cacería de animales silvestres de sus personajes.

Por haber nacido en los Estados Unidos, he tenido la oportunidad de leer, digerir y no crear a Marx, Machiavelli y Malcolm X, así como a Che Guevara y Fidel Castro. También he tenido la oportunidad de leer, atesorar y rec-

llamar como propios a la Biblia, la Carta de los Derechos y los escritos de Martin Luther King, junto con los de José Martí y C. S. Lewis.

Mis primos nacidos en Cuba no han disfrutado de la misma libertad. Sus materiales de lectura han sido seleccionados para ellos. A ellos les estremecería el saber que en todos los Estados Unidos, millones de grupos religiosos bien intencionados y de madres que son miembros de las Asociaciones de Padres y Maestros andan correteando para tratar de proteger a la juventud norteamericana de la misma libertad de expresión que los jóvenes de Cuba ansian tan profundamente.

Soy cristiana nacida de nuevo, pero creo que si nosotros, como nación, eliminamos las novelas que presenten a un personaje que maldiga, odie o mate, nos encontraremos a nosotros mismos alucinados en vez de protegidos.

Cuba debería servir como advertencia para cualquiera que vea a la censura como un sendero para escaparse del mal. La censura fomenta, por lo general, aquello que se propone destruir.

Si nada de esto es lo suficiente como para convencer a las mamás de las Asociaciones de Padres y Maestros de que la censura es más peligrosa que cualquiera de sus blancos, consideren la observación no censurada de Bernard Shaw: "El asesinato es la forma extrema de la censura." Si eso no es suficiente, pregúntele a Salman Rushdie, o a sus traductores, o a su editor.

(Margarita Engle, de Fallbrook, California, es la autora de la novela titulada "Cantándole a Cuba," publicada el año pasado por "Arte Público Press.")

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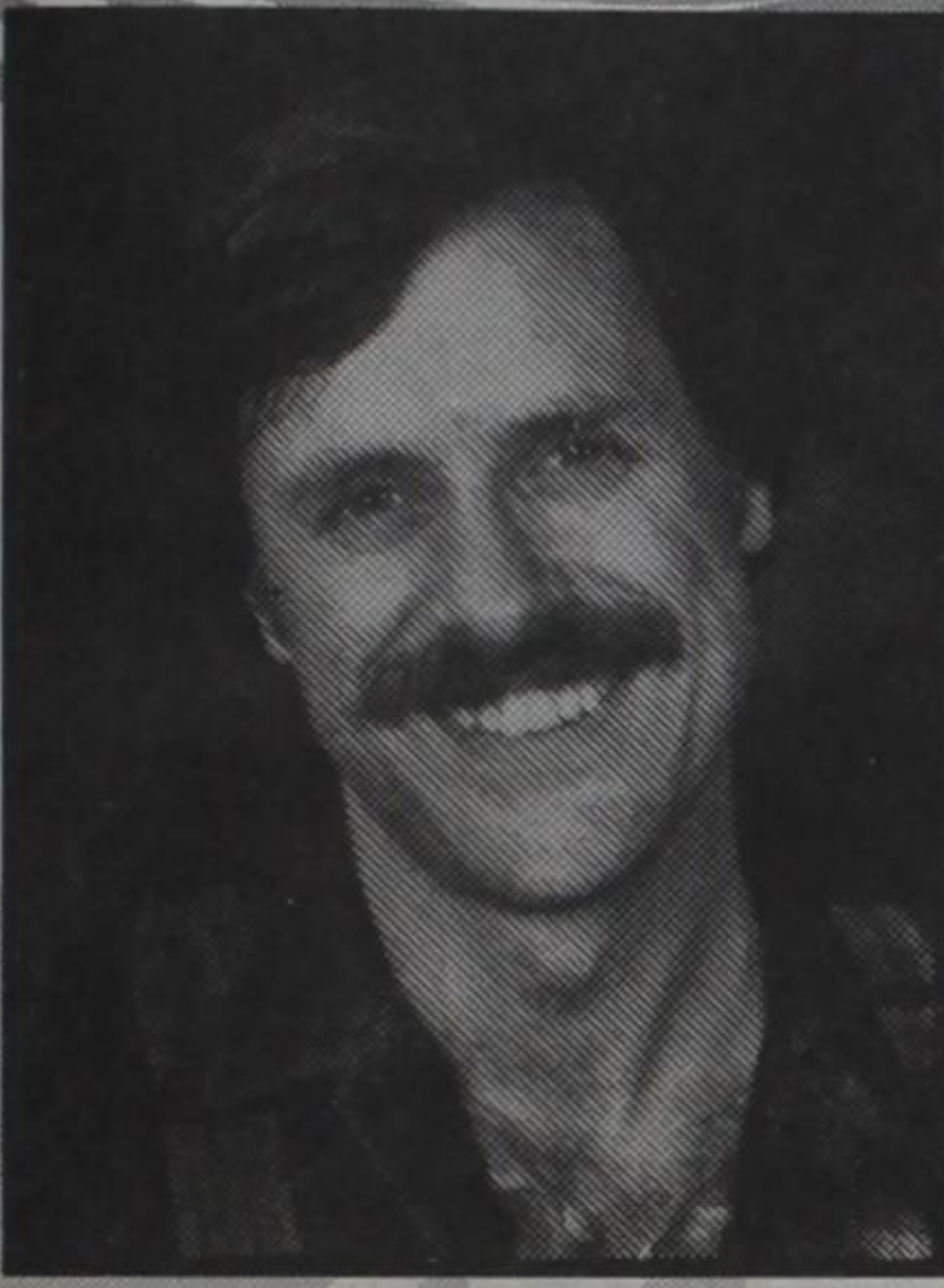
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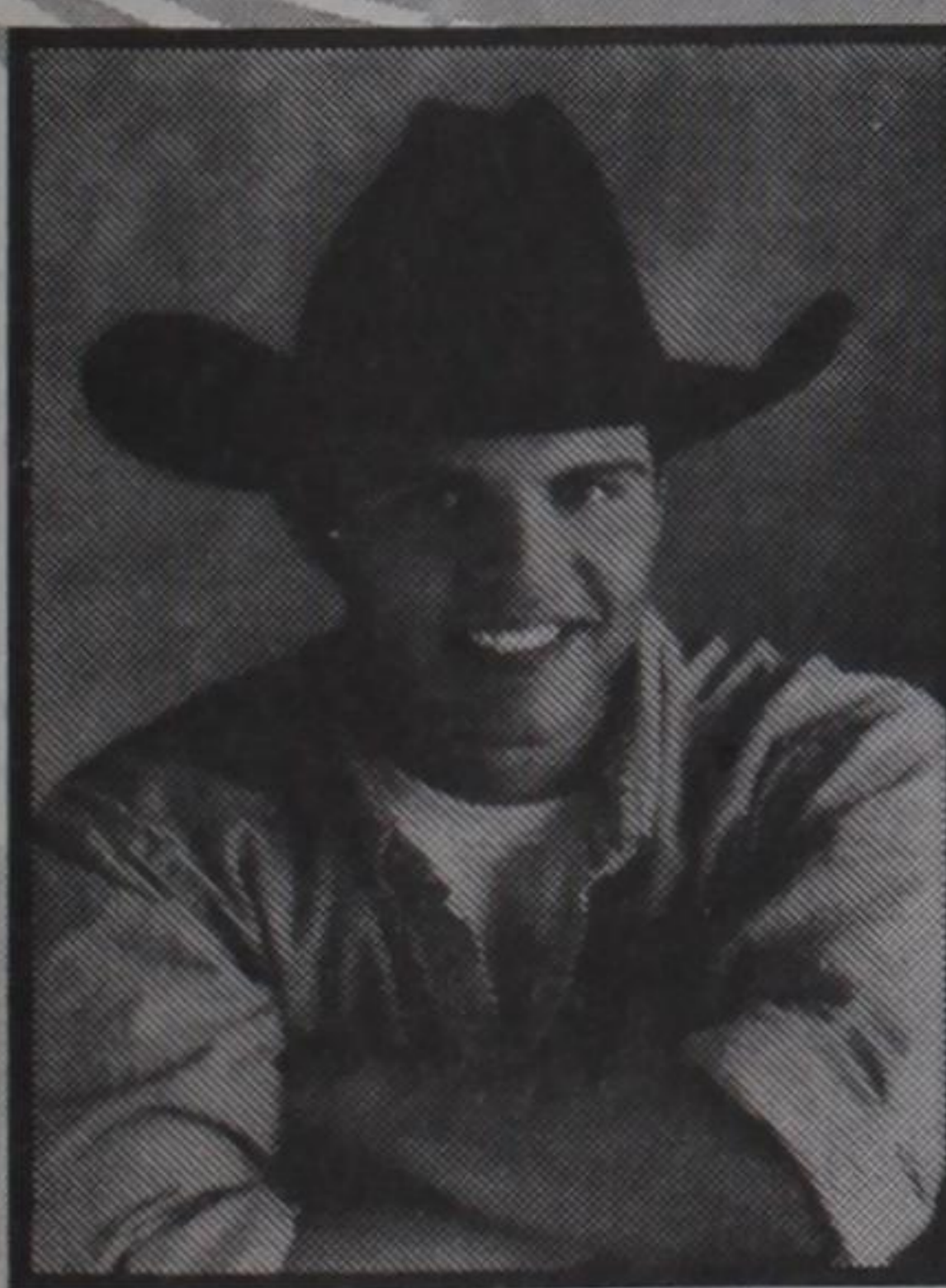
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**HANDLE THE EXCITEMENT!**  
LUBBOCK ARTS FESTIVAL 1994  
16TH ANNUAL LUBBOCK ARTS FESTIVAL MARCH 25-27  
LUBBOCK MEMORIAL CIVIC CENTER  
A PROJECT OF THE LUBBOCK ARTS ALLIANCE

**CATCH A RISING STAR**



**RICK TREVINO**  
SATURDAY, MARCH 26TH, 8 P.M.  
CIVIC CENTER THEATRE

Don't miss your chance to catch one of country music's hottest acts, Rick Trevino. One of Columbia Records newest artists, Rick Trevino has a cross cultural style that is winning audiences all over the country. So come watch Rick Trevino live and see if you can "Handle the Excitement."

Tickets are available through Select-A-Seat for \$8 and \$12.

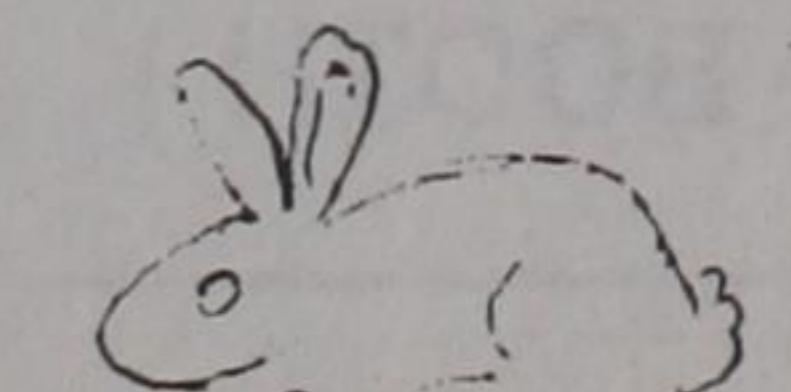
**CX** Cox Cable Lubbock Inc.

**CMT** COUNTRY MUSIC TELEVISION

**KLLC**

**HANDLE THE EXCITEMENT!**  
LUBBOCK ARTS FESTIVAL 1994  
16TH ANNUAL LUBBOCK ARTS FESTIVAL MARCH 25-27  
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**EASTER EGG HUNT BUFFALO LAKE 2 P.M. Saturday April 2 Everyone Invited**



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Rotate & Computer Balance <b>BALANCE ALL 4 WHEELS \$18.95</b>	Front Disc Brake Special <b>\$48.95</b> Semi-Metallic, Light Truck, and Vans Slightly Higher
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**25 lb. Freezer Pack**  
2 lbs. Round Steak  
4 lbs. Beef Roast  
9 lbs. Ground Beef  
3 lbs. Franks  
7 lbs. Fryers  
**\$34.95**

**PRIME CUT MEAT MARKET**  
Open Monday - Thru - Saturday 9 a.m. - 7 p.m.

**50 lb. Freezer Pack**  
10 lbs. Chuck Steak  
10 lbs. Chuck Roast  
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10 lbs. Pork Chops  
10 lbs. Fryers  
**\$79.95**

We invite everyone to experience the Finest Service & Quality in Lubbock and West Texas!

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## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sra. Sofia Martinez

Aceptar a Jesucristo, es entregarnos llenos de gozo a hacer Su voluntad, ofreciendole a Dios todos nuestros sufrimientos y nuestras humillaciones con aspiritu de satisfaccion, don de hasta los momentos dificiles de la vida deben de ser vistos como una bendición.

Esa entrega a Dios debe de ser la forma en que nos aceptemos nosotros mismos en nuestra vida diaria. Por ahora, una vidas son mas desorganizadas que otras; pero Dios puede ponerles bondad donde haya maldad, y poner gozo donde hay tristeza. Por eso es muy importante confiar en El.

Aunque yo no sea todo lo que quisiera ser, se que tengo que aceptar mi vida porque Dios me la dio para que Lew ame y Le sirva. Pues, El es mi Padre y yo soy Su hijo, y el quiere hacerme feliz. Su voluntad es que, todos, hagamos el esfuer-

zo para ser santos y que goce-mos ofreciendole toda nuetra vida.

Al aceptarnos a nosotros mismos, tal cual somos, tratemos de tomar una actitud positiva, hacia nosotros mismos. Nos falta mucho para ser santos...pero, somos unas personas buenas, que trtamos de ser mejores. Abrazamos nuestra vida como un "regalo maravilloso de Dios".

Todo es muy dificil cuando somos jovenes, pero no sabemos que va a pasar cuando seamos viejos...Rezaremos. Debemos de rezar mucho, y la gracia y el animo estaran con nosotros, para seguir con mucha alegria y mucho gozo, cuando estemos viejos y enfermos.

Pensando en el futuro, no es mala idea. Cuando quieramos hacer algunos cambio nuevos, empecemos por tratar de aceptarnos y de amarnops un poquito mas a nosotros mismos tratando bien nuestro cuerpo, haciendo ejercicio, alimentandolo correctamente, no abusando de el. todo esto depende de nosotros mismos, y de nuestro amor propio, y es parte importante de nuestro esfuerzo.

Sobre todo deja de llarmarte por nombres poco agradables. Mientras mas te estimes a ti mismo menos te desprecias. Dios se alegra de ti cuando tratas de ver el lado hermo-

so de la vida. Cuando la haces, te haces un servicio a ti mismo y le das gloria a Dios Padre. Ademas, debes de decirle "NO" al pecado. Porque mereces ser feliz y el pecado solamente trae tristeza. No te des por vencido. Hazle la lucha nuevamente. Y tu recompensa sera una conciencia limpia. (Mat. 6,10). (col. 4, 11). Mat. 12, 27) (Mat. 7, 21-23)

**garage sale  
to save our  
wildlife  
54th & Elgin  
9 am to 5 pm**

**'WE SUCCEED BY HELPING  
OTHERS SUCCEED'**

### SOUTH PLAINS COLLEGE

#### FACULTY POSITION

South Plains College is a public two-year institution supported by the State of Texas and local funds. It is located in Hockley County, Levelland, Texas, 30 miles west of Lubbock, Texas. South Plains College is a comprehensive community college with extensive offerings in academic and technical programs. Enrollment is in excess of 6,000 students.

Anticipated tenure track, full-time teaching position open for Fall 1994 is listed below. Master's degree with 18 graduate hours in teaching field required. Recent successful college teaching experience and second teaching field desired.

#### SPEECH

South Plains College offers competitive salaries commensurate with educational background, liberal fringe benefits, including group health insurance plan, Social Security, life and long-term disability coverage, sick leave, approximately 22 paid holidays (including Thanksgiving, Christmas and Spring Break), dental package and retirement plans (State or optional).

APPLICATION: Call Dr. Otto B. Schacht, Dean of Arts and Sciences, (806) 894-9611, ext. 338 or write address below for applications. Only completed applications with resume, including three names and phone numbers of references, and unofficial copies of transcripts will be considered and must be received by April 15, 1994. South Plains College reserves the right to extend search or not offer position(s) advertised. Applications from candidates not selected for interviews will remain on file for six months.

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KLLL IS ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS FOR RECEPTIONIST. TYPING, WP 6.0, WINDOWS, AND LOTUS EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY WITH RESUME, MONDAY - FRIDAY, 1314 50TH STREE, 8:30 A.M. - 5:30 P.M. NO PHONE CALLS. EOE.

RN's NEEDED. All shifts; competitive salary, benefits, etc. Send resume to:

Personnell Department  
Hereford Regional Medical Ctr.  
P.O. Box 1858  
Hereford, TX 79045 or  
Call: (806) 364-2141 Ext. 125  
EOE/AA

## El Editor Newspapers Serving The Hispanic Market

### Notice to Contractors of a Proposed

**Texas Highway Maintenance Work**  
Sealed proposals for Contract No.: 064XXM4109  
Sealed proposals for JANITORIAL MAINTENANCE REST AREA on US 385 highways in ANDREWS County will be received at the Texas Department of Transportation until 1:30 P.M., April 12, 1994 and then Publicly read.

All prospective bidders are encouraged to attend the Pre-Bidders' Conference which will be held at the Texas Department of Transportation's District Office at:

3901 East Highway 80  
Odessa, Texas 79761  
10:00 A.M.; Tuesday, April 5, 1994

Bidding proposals, plans and specifications will be available at the office at:

3901 East Highway 80  
Odessa, Texas 79761  
Telephone (915) 332-0501

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## SUMMER JOBS AVAILABLE

If you are in in-school youth, age 14-21  
JobSource+ would like to talk to you!  
**Summer Youth Employment & Training Program**  
you must meet some income guidelines; and, if you do, you could be on your way to a money-making summer!

Applications for summer enrollments must be completed by **April 29th**. Contact JobSource+ office at 765-5038 or come by 1218 14th Street for more information.

JobSource+ is an equal opportunity employ/ program.  
RelayTexas (806) 735-2988  
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities



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## NORTH LUBBOCK BOXING CLUB

DISCIPLINE AND DEDICATION RESULTS IN EXCELLENCE

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## NORTH LUBBOCK BOXING CLUB PRESENTS

### 1st ANNUAL INVITATIONAL BOXING TOURNAMENT

SATURDAY  
MARCH 26, 1994  
7:00 P.M.

1701 MARTIN LUTHER KING BLVD. & PARKWAY DRIVE  
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\$ 2.00 GENERAL ADMISSION  
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