

# Habr  "ruido" despu s de las elecciones

El cinismo entre los mexicanos acerca de su sistema poltico es tal, que cualquier denuncia de fraude gana cr dito y "sin duda habr  mucho ruido" despu s de las elecciones presidenciales de agosto, afirm  un experto estadounidense en asuntos latinoamericanos.

El profesor John Bailey, director del Departamento de Asuntos Latinoamericanos en la Universidad de George-

town, dijo que "M xico realmente ha ido a fondo en el recorte del gasto gubernamental, haciendo en esta materia mucho m s que lo hecho por Estados Unidos".

El gasto gubernamental mexicano, seg n dijo el acad mico, en un almuerzo del club Nacional de Mujeres Dem cratas en Washington, ha bajado de 40 por ciento del producto nacional bruto en 1980 a 25 por ciento actualmente.

"Los trabajadores mexicanos han perdido la mitad de su ingreso real desde 1982, y est n pagando un precio alto por la

La econom a mexicana debe absorber cada a o 800,000 nuevos trabajadores, y para que pueda hacerlo deber a crecer a m s de 6 por ciento anual "algo que no se ha visto en toda mi vida", y por ello la inversi n estadounidense cumple un papel cr tico para mantener el crecimiento.

"Se supone que el comercio libre va a traer un sistema poltico libre, tambi n", dijo. "Pero, esto todav a est  por verse".

"Hist ricamente, M xico ha estado exento de las normas sobre democracia y derechos humanos que Estados Unidos exige en el resto de Am rica Latina", dijo Bailey.

"Durante d cadas, las elecciones en M xico han sido un plebiscito sobre el r gimen, y el Partido Revolucionario Institucional ha ganado las elecciones presidenciales con hasta 70 por ciento de los votos", dijo. "Desde comienzos de los a os ochenta, sin embargo, el sistema se ha tornado m s competitivo".

El PRI, que ha gobernado desde 1929, "es una coalici n que ha puesto primero la reforma econ mica, y luego, quiz , la libertad poltica", dijo el acad mico. "Pero, tambi n, el PRI se ha visto en la situaci n

Continua Pagina 2



# Niegan que Castro est  enfermo

La Habana, - El peri dico oficial del Partido Comunista de Cuba, Granma, ha publicado un art culo que rese a las actividades del presidente Fidel Castro, despu s de que fuentes oficiales desmintieran rumores de que el gobernante se encontraba enfermo y hospitalizado.

Granma inform  que Castro sostuvo una reuni n con el director general del Consejo Nacional para la ciencia y la Tecnolog a de M xico, Fausto Alzati Araiza, para suscribir un acuerdo de cooperaci n cient fica.



Fidel Castro

Alzati declar  en M xico que la entrevista se realiz  en el Palacio de la Revoluci n el pasado 19 de abril, el mismo d a que comenzaron a circular versiones de que Castro hab a sufrido un ataque cardiaco o un derrame cerebral, y de que se encontraba internado en un hospital de La Habana.

Otro rumor indico que el presidente cubano, de 67 a os de edad, hab a sido blanco de un atentado.

El 20 de abril un funcionario del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores desminti  "categ ricamente" todos los rumores, y agreg  que Castro goza de buena salud.

Granma dijo que durante el encuentro con Alzati "se llev  a cabo un intercambio de opiniones sobre el curso de las relaciones con M xico en actividades vinculadas a las investigaciones de desarrollo econ mico y cient fico".

En la reuni n tambi n participaron el secretario del Consejo de Ministros, Carlos Lage, y el presidente del Comit  Estatal de Colaboraci n Econ mica, Ernesto Melendez.

En la ciudad de M xico, Alzati declar  telef nicamente que tras sostener conversaciones con Lage en el Palacio de la Revoluci n fue invitado al despacho de Castro. Alzati relat  que durante una conversaci n de una hora y media Castro demostr  que mantiene "un perfecto dominio de sus facultades".

Established 1977

El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz

Benito Ju rez

## EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

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## Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

Lubbock had an election last Saturday. Most of us didn't even bother to go to the polls. Only about 1500 people decided that it was worth the effort of getting out our voter cards, getting in our car and driving or walking a few blocks to try and get good representation on our City Council and School Board.

There are about 15,000 registered voters in District 1. There are probably an additional 10,000 that are not even registered. This means that about 10% of the people in our community are making the decisions of who represents us for the other 90%. In our run-off election it will probably be some 500 people that will decide who will be our next Councilperson. The other 30,000 people in District 1 will have to live with their decision.

I heard that about 10,000 persons went to see Mass at a Concert held May 1st. That figure would have probably been 20,000 if it hadn't been cold. Maybe we should ask Joe Lopez or Jimmy Gonzalez to run for office.

**Pico de Gallo**  
Las proximas elecciones son importantes.  No ser a en el mejor interes de usted y su familia que se seleccionara una persona quien deberas va pelear y representar nuestras intereses en el Concilio?

Todav a hay tiempo para hablar con los candidatos para darnos cuenta a quien vamos a apoyar. Los candidatos son: **VICTOR HERNANDEZ** Llamen: 765-5481 o 747-7187 **RICHE LOPEZ** Llamen: 744-4416 o 763-8866 ** Todo depende en USTED!**

##  QUE PASA?

### Neighborhood Primary Care Center to Open Sunday

Chatman Community Health Center, a service of University Medical Center, will open Sunday (May 15) with a ribbon cutting and celebration from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sen. John T. Montford will speak at the ceremony.

Patients may be seen starting on Monday (May 16).

At the open house, visitors will receive free health screenings and tours of the facility. Agape church children's Choir will provide entertainment, and Wheatley Elementary students will serve refreshments.

The clinic, located at 2301 Cedar, will serve both adults and children. services will include treatment of minor illnesses and injuries, physical examinations, flu shots, x-rays, prescriptions for medication, school immunizations, pregnancy testing and screenings for high blood pressure, glucose, diabetes and cholesterol levels.

Anyone living in the area is welcome to use the clinic, which will be open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Appointments are recommended, but patients may be seen on a walk-in basis.

Dwight Hood, M.D., and Linda Childers, L.V.N., will work full time at the health center. A financial counselor will be available to screen patients needing financial assistance for eligibility for programs such as Medicaid and Medicare.

The Chatman Memorial Center board raised \$225,000 toward renovating Chatman Hospital built for black and hispanic patients in 1945 for use as a community health center.

University Medical Center and the city of Lubbock agreed to contribute up to \$250,000 each for renovations if the board met its fund raising goal by June 1, 1993. The goal was met.

The city's contribution is in the form of federal community development block grant funds.

UMC will pay for the ongoing operations of the center.

### Head Start Centers Taking Applications

Child Services, Inc. Head Start Full-Day Centers in Lubbock will be taking applications for four year old children beginning now for the 1994-95 program year.

To be eligible the child's family must meet the Head Start Income Guidelines, both parents must be working or in a job training program and the child must be four years old on or before September 1, 1994.

The Head Start program is designed to aid preschool children from low income families develop their educational, physical and social potential for entrance into the public schools. Child Services, Inc. head Start also provide nutritional meals served under the Child and Adult Care Food Program at no charge.

The names and locations of child Services, Inc. head Start Centers are: Green Fair Center: 29032-a Weber Drive, 747-7550; Northeast Center, 420 N. MLK Blvd.

(Rear), 763-7458; Zenith Center, 1907 E. Cornell, 763-1570; Broadway Center, 2323 Broadway, 747-2024; Neuman Center, 5842 22nd, 791-2027; Evans Center 1200 E. Geneva, 828-5131, Slaton.

You may apply at the center location of your choice during center hours 7:30 a.m. until 4:15 p.m. Applications will be taken beginning now through May 24th. For further information contact Sandra Tomas at 763-5261.

### St. Patrick's Jamaica

St. Patrick's Catholic Church will celebrate it's annual Jamaica on Sunday May 15 from 10 am until 6 pm at the Church grounds located at 1603 Cerry Ave. Admission is free and there will be every kind of Mexican Food at a reasonable price. Games such as bingo lucky colors, and other games will be available for Children and adults of all ages. Music will be provided by Pete Morales and several other local bands. There will also be a lp singing contest where first, second and third place cash prizes will be awarded to the winner. The public is invited to come and join the fun and celebrate the coming of spring. all proceeds will go toward the Church Building fund.

### Immunization Clinic to Take Place at Parkway Center

Shots Across Texas, Lubbock Style, will hold its monthly neighborhood immunization clinic May 14 from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at Parkway Community Health Center, Parkway Drive and Martin Luther King Boulevard.

The immunizations will cost \$5 per child. Parents are encourageed to bring their children's immunization records to the clinic.

Vaccine-preventable diseases include diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, haemophilus influenzae type B, hepatitis B, measles, mumps and rubella. some of the vaccines are combined into single shots.

Shots Across Texas was launched as a response by Texas Department of Health to poor immunization rates among Texas children, particularly those from birth to age 2.

### Sensational Sunday at Putt Putt Golf & Games

The Make-a-Wish Foundation fo Lubbock will have a fundraising to generate funds to grant wishes to children with life-threatening illnesses in Lubbock County and its surrounding twenty counties. The event will take place on Sunday May 15 from 11 am until midnight at the Putt Putt Golf & Games located at 5110 29th Drive. Price per person is \$15 and includes 2 hours of golf, 30 video tokens, 1 go cart ride, 1 bumper boat ride and 20 pitches at the bating cages.

### Swimming Pools to Open

The City of Lubbock Sports and Leisure Services Department will be opening Maxey Swimming Pool on Saturday and Sunday May 14th, 15th, 21st and 22nd. Maxey pool is located at 30th and Oxford. Hours of operation will be from 1 pm to 7 pm. Admission costs are \$1 for youth (17 and under) \$1.50 for adults. For more information call 767-2670 or 767-2685.

## News Briefs

### More Minorities Named to Fed. Bench Under Clinton

The Washington Post reports President Clinton has nominated more minorities and women to the federal bench than any other president. Nearly 40% of the administration's first 84 nominees have been minorities: Twenty-three have been African Americans, and 10 were Latino or members of other minority groups. Twenty-nine have been women.

The American Bar Association has ranked 62% of Clinton's nominees "well-qualified," compared to 52% of former president George Bush's choices, 53% of Ronald Reagan's and 57% of Jimmy Carter's.

### Senate Opposes Racial Justice Act

AP reports that the Senate passed a nonbinding resolution asking the House and Senate crime bill conferees to "totally reject the so-called Racial Justice Act provision contained in the crime bill passed by the House."

Senator Alfonse D'Amato, R-NY, warned that the provision, which would let death penalty defendants introduce racial statistics on capital punishment, would bring down the crime bill if left in. He said the provision would make a person's guilt or innocence "irrelevant" and he said it is "absolutely, absolutely intended to do away with the death penalty."

But Rep. John Conyers, D-MI, author of the provision, urged the conferees to retain it. "On the issue of life and death, there must be no question of discrimination by our judicial system," he said.

### Battered Women Denied Insurance

The New York Times reports that insurance companies often deny insurance to battered women, claiming it is for the victims' own protection. "There is some fear that if the beneficiary is the batterer, we would be providing a financial incentive, if it's life insurance, for the proceeds to be paid for him to kill her," said K.C. Eynath, a spokeswoman for State Farm Insurance. "We don't want to do that."

But several domestic-violence groups see the practice as discrimination and plan to seek legislation against it. Rep. Charles Schumer, D-NY, who has worked against domestic violence said he would ask insurance companies to end the practice and if they did not, he would introduce a bill requiring them to do so. "When you say it's OK to deprive insurance because a woman is battered, you're saying the violence isn't as serious as the other crimes," he said. His aides said a survey of 16 insurance companies found that half "admitted to discrimination against victims of domestic violence."

### Expanded Head Start Approved by Senate

AP reports that the Senate voted 98-1 to expand the Head Start pre-school program so children below age 3 and pregnant women could use its services. Sen. Jesse Helms, R-NC, voted against the legislation. Sen. Richard Shelby, D-AL, did not vote. The House planned to approve the legislation and send it to President Clinton as early as Thursday.

The measure also contains provisions setting aside money to hire more qualified staff. And it would allow Head Start centers to operate all day, year-round. "This action provides new flexibility to local programs to meet the needs of today's families, many of whom are working full-time jobs or going to school to find better jobs," said Sen. Edward Kennedy. *Continued Page 6*



# NIXON Y MANDELA



Por José Armas  
No lamento la muerte de Richard Milhous Nixon -- lo cual no equivale a decir que él no haya sido importante en mi vida. El asesinato del Presidente Kennedy fué proclamado como el acontecimiento que señaló la pérdida de la inocencia para nuestro país. Para mí, fué la presidencia de Nixon, el cuáquero que se declaró a sí mismo nuestro campeón de la Ley y el Orden, a quien "le importaban apasionadamente la libertad y la democracia".

Nixon no era un bribón benigno. Bajo su dirigencia de Ley y Orden, 30 de sus hombres principales -- incluyendo al principal funcionario de la ley y el orden en el país -- fueron a prisión por sus delitos en Watergate; su vicepresidente, Spiro Agnew, renunció por las acusaciones de soborno y otros delitos.

Nixon salió de su cargo, según dijo él, porque no quería ocasionar un dolor innecesario a su país. Sus delitos se extendieron más allá de Watergate. El dejó un legado de corrupción, mentiras, abuso ilegal del poder, vigilancia ilegal, interdicción de comunicaciones, entradas por la fuerza, dinero pagado para callar y registros falsificados. Tengámoslo claro: Nixon fué sacado de su cargo por ser un delincuente traidor.

Nixon era un racista que lanzaba públicamente insultos a los judíos, los italianos, las mujeres y los homosexuales. El usó a la CIA, la FBI y el IRS

para perseguir a cientos de personas que no le gustaban. Utilizó a las dependencias del gobierno para hostigar, desacreditar y destruir a los movimientos de los derechos humanos de los chicanos, indígenas y afroamericanos, así como de aquéllos que trataban de poner fin a la demencia de la guerra en Viet-Nam. Este "amante apasionado de la democracia" derrocó al gobierno chileno democráticamente electo del marxista Salvador Allende y después lo asesinó a sangre fría.

El utilizó a la constitución y las leyes de nuestro país para limpiarse a sí mismo. Puede que nunca sepamos todo el alcance de sus delitos, ya que ha sido rehabilitado por la historia revisionista y ahora se le llama y elogia como a un estadista, un gran hombre y un héroe. Y pensar que nuestro gobierno dejó de funcionar para honrar a este hombre lamentable. El hombre que insistió en que "no era un pillo", en realidad lo era. Se robó el sueño ideal de los Estados Unidos de América. Pero ya que no es agradable hablar mal de los muertos, confesará que yo no le odiaba. ¿Cómo podría yo odiar a un hombre que me instruyó? Pero no enseñen a sus hijos a ser como Nixon cuando crezcan.

Es una blasfemia agrupar a Nixon en la compañía de Nelson Mandela, pero sus nociones del patriotismo y la democracia son una paradoja digna de mención. En este mes, Mandela votó por primera vez en sus 75 años de edad; él depositó un voto histórico que ha creado la democracia en Sur-Africa. Catalogado como delincuente y traidor, el revolucionario Mandela pasó 27 años en prisión por luchar contra el gobierno blanco racista que gobernó a su país durante 342 años y derramó la san-

gre de decenas de miles de hombres, mujeres y niños negros. A pesar de haber pasado la mayor parte de su vida en la prisión, Mandela nunca transigió con su exigencia de que se aboliera el "apartheid" y de que su gente tuviera libertad y democracia.

Hasta ahora los blancos, que forman el 13 por ciento de la población de Sur-Africa, controlaban las vidas de los negros, mestizos y asiáticos, que son la mayoría. A pesar de la considerable riqueza económica y mineral de aquel país, el ingreso anual de los negros promedia \$3,240, mientras que el de los blancos promedia \$36,000. Al 75 por ciento de los negros se les niega la enseñanza; dos terceras partes de todos los negros son analfabetos; los empleos, la atención a la salud y los derechos humanos básicos han sido esencialmente un privilegio sólo para los blancos.

Sin importar esto, las voces de millones de pobladores negros han sido escuchadas en las marcas de sus boletas electorales. Mandela, el traidor y proscrito, es ahora su presidente.

No se equivoquen: Ellos están bien al tanto del gran costo de su primera democracia. Su transición ha sido sangrienta y el futuro es incierto. Mandela y su gente han visto las lágrimas, el sacrificio, el sufrimiento y la sangre correr como ríos enfurecidos. Pero ahora su sueño está surgiendo y ahora este estadista se enfrenta al reto enorme de construir una nueva Sur-Africa. No hay todavía un fin para el libro de historietas, pero éste es un relato de un héroe verdadero.

Order" champion and who "cared passionately about freedom and democracy."

Nixon was no benign rascal. Under his Law and Order leadership, 30 of his men -- including the nation's top law enforcement official -- went to prison for their crimes relating to the Watergate burglary. His vice president, Spiro Agnew, resigned over charges of bribery and other felonies.

Nixon left office because, he said, he didn't want to cause his country unnecessary pain. His crimes extended beyond Watergate. He left a legacy of corruption, lies, criminal abuse of power, illegal surveillance, bugging, break-ins, hush money payments, falsified records. Let's be clear, Nixon was driven from office for being a traitorous criminal.

Nixon was a racist, on record hurling slurs at Jews, Italians, as well as women and gays. He used the CIA, the FBI and the IRS to persecute hundreds of people he didn't like. He used government agencies to harass, discredit and destroy the human rights movements of Chicanos, Indians, African Americans and those trying to stop the insane Vietnam War. This "passionate lover of democracy" overthrew the democratically elected Chilean government of Marxist Salvador Allende and then coldly assassinated him.

He made a mockery of our Constitution and our laws. We may never know the full extent of this criminal's reach, as he has been rehabilitated by revisionist history and is now being mourned and praised as a statesman, a great man and a hero. To think, our government closed down to honor this disgraceful man.

The man who insisted "I am not a crook" really was. He stole the ideal dream of the United States of America. But since it's not nice to speak ill of the dead, I'll confess that I didn't hate him. How could I hate a man who educated me so? But don't teach your children to grow up to be a Nixon.

It's blasphemous to lump Nixon in the same company as Nelson Mandela, but their notions of patriotism and democracy are a noteworthy paradox. Branded an outlaw and a traitor, the revolutionary Mandela spent 27 years in prison for fighting the racist white government that ruled his country for 342 years and spilled the blood of tens of thousands of black men, women and children. Despite

spending most of his life in prison, Mandela never compromised his demand that apartheid be abolished and that his people have freedom and democracy. This month Mandela voted for the first time in his 75 years.

Until now, whites, who make up 13 percent of South Africa's population, controlled the lives of the black, mixed and Asian majority. Despite the country's considerable economic and mineral wealth, the annual income of blacks averages \$3,240, while the income of whites averages \$36,000. Blacks are denied education; two-thirds of them are illiterate. Good jobs, health care and human rights have been essentially a privilege for whites only.

No matter, the opinions of millions of the black populace have now been expressed with X's on their ballots. Mandela, the traitor and outlaw, is now their president.

Make no mistake, they are well aware of the great cost of reaching democracy. The transition has been bloody, and the future is uncertain. Mandela and his people have seen the tears, sacrifice and suffering flow like raging rivers. But now their dream is emerging, and now this statesman faces the enormous challenge of building a New South Africa. It's no storybook ending yet, but his is a story of a real hero.

(José Armas writes a weekly column on Hispanic issues for the Albuquerque Journal.) (c) 1994, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## Mexico de la primera

extraña de tener que cambiar muchas de las cosas que fueron consagradas por el PRI, como la reforma agraria."

El gobierno del presidente Carlos Salinas de Gortari "ha hecho progresos tremendos en la reforma de al ley electoral. Los cambios han de ser suficientemente tentadores como para que la oposición siga participando, pero a mismo tiempo el juego debe quedar en manos del gobierno".

Según Bailey, el gobierno de Salinas "está pagando por los pecados de los gobiernos anteriores: hay tanto cinismo en México acerca del sistema político, que cualquier denuncia de fraude gana credibilidad".

Bailey dijo que al día siguiente de la elección presidencial "habrá mucho ruido" y denuncias de fraude.

## El Editor

# Crazy Horse

By Stephen C. McIntyre

Folks complain constantly about the Government and then very few show up to vote. A failure to vote is a vote for the status quo that everyone across the political spectrum whines about in the press. In South Africa, El Salvador,... folks line up for hours for the chance to vote. Sometimes while standing in line they are attacked with guns and bombs. They flee and return later to vote. They return in massive numbers to vote.

The American College of Surgeons (295,000), National Medical Association (17,000 African-American physicians), American Medcoa; Women's Association (13,000), and Physicians for a National Health Program (PNHP) are groups of health care providers who have endorsed single payer health care reform.

Physicians for a National Health Program (PNHP), research summary on single-payer system, 246 pp., (312) 554-0383.

- 5/7 1970 U.S. Court of Appeals affirms the right of law enforcement agents to seize evidence not mentioned in a search warrant.
- 5/8 1970 N.Y. construction workers beat protestors as police look on. The workers then march to City Hall to raise the flag that had been at half-mast in memory of the students killed at Kent State on May 4th.
- 5/9 1968 U.S. Army Military Intelligence teams infiltrate the Poor People's March.
- 1969 The FBI illegally taps NSC staffer Morton Halperin at White House request.
- 1970 100,000 demonstrate against Viet Nam War, Wash. D.C.
- 5/10 1969 Haig requests more FBI wire-taps of White House staff and asks that no written records be kept.
- 5/11 1970 FBI memo orders program of infiltration, misinformation, and disruption against the Black Panther Party.
- 1973 Pentagon Papers case dismissed
- 1981 Bob Marley dies.
- 1982 Pres. Reagan says that he can't make Martin Luther King's birthday a national holiday because it would begin a trend toward to many holidays.
- 5/12 1846 U.S. declared war on Mexico.
- 1936 Black rebellion in Harlem.
- 1961 FBI memo reports a conversation between Birmingham, Ala., Police Commissioner Conner and Alabama Klan Grand Dragon Robert Shelton in which Conner tells Shelton that the police will not interfere with the Klan's plans to assault Freedom Riders.
- 1970 Haig, on Kissinger's orders, requests two more FBI wire-taps.
- 5/14 1836 Treaty of Velasco granted Texas independence.
- 1961 Led by FBI provocateurs, racists incinerate a bus and beat Freedom Riders in Bermingham, Ala.

Watch "I'll Fly Away" at 7:00 on Monday nights on PBS, Channel 5.

Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning 2nd Annual National Conference, Washington D.c., May 16-18, (202)543-1147.

If it is possible to create a new South Africa maybe there is hope for lubbock, It is a toss-up as to whether the powers-that-be will allow democracy to flourish or will continue to try to control the people.

(N)ot unlike the blacks in the deep South, the Mexican American in Lubbock County was received by most of the dominant Anglo population not as a fellow human being, but - in the words of one historian as:

'a species of farm implement that comes mysteriously and spontaneously into being coincident with the maturing of the cotton, that requires no upkeep of special consideration during the period of its usefulness, needs no protection from the elements, and when the crop has been harvested, vanishes into the limbo of forgotten things - until the next harvest season rolls around'

Blacks and browns rsiding in Lubbock County have long suffered from, and continue to suffer from, the effects of racial discrimination."

Graves v. Barnes, 378. Supp. 640-54 (W.D. Texas 1974), vacated and remanded, White vs. Register, 422 U.S. 935 (1975) (vacated and remanded in light of legislative reapportionment)

Stephen C. McIntyre is a Lubbock lawyer.

-30-

# FCNL LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

CRIME BILL. Both the House and Senate have now passed extremely punitive and unnecessarily expensive omnibus crime bills, which will go to conference within the next few weeks. Both bills include dozens of new federal death sentences and many other features which FCNL opposes.

One of the few positive aspects is the Racial Justice Act, which appears only in the House bill. This provision would allow death row prisoners to challenge their sentences by showing a pattern of racial bias in the death sentences handed down in their jurisdictions. Approved by a narrow margin in the House, the Racial Justice Act now faces a threat from Senator Alfonse D'Amato NY, who has introduced an amendment to an unrelated Senate bill which would bar the Racial Justice Act from conference. The vote on this amendment could take place at any time next week.

ACTION: Call your senator immediately. Ask him or her to vote no on the D'Amato amendment barring the Racial Justice Act from conference. Express your support for the Racial Justice Act as a long overdue recognition of basic civil rights in the criminal justice process.

This concludes our message. For more information, please write to the Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002

## Nixon and Mandela

By José Armas

I did not mourn the passing of Richard Milhous Nixon -- which is not to say that he was not important in my life. The assassination of President

Kennedy was proclaimed to be the event that marked the loss of innocence for our country. For me, it was the presidency of Nixon, the Quaker who declared himself our "Law and

### NO JUSTICE, NO PEACE

By Eliseo Solis

Two issues presently unfolding in Lubbock speak directly to the subject of JUSTICE or more appropriately, the lack of justice. One involves a civil trial brought against Lubbock County by Gerald Hennessey and directed primarily against former Justice of the Peace, L.J. Blalack. The other situation has to do with Senator John Montford stalling the appointment of Ramon Gallegos to the District Court position left vacant by the death of the former district judge.

Judge Blalack is a mean spirited individual who also allowed his racist tendencies to affect his judicial decisions. I have to say that during the initial period of my two terms of office, Blalack would act with utmost courtesy on a face to face basis, although word eventually got back about his remarks in reference to that "Meskin". In reviewing cases disposed of in his court, a pattern surfaced that detailed a system of administering justice with a double standard along the lines of the practices exercised by Travis Ware in the District Attorney's office. Basically what happens is the following: A person without connections or the right color skin would receive much harsher sentences than someone that had connections or failed the skin color test. The prime example is the conspiracy conducted by Ware and Blalack in dealing with former Assistant District Attorney, John Young. The audacity of that drunk lady attacking Youngs car that way. Another example is the case of the son of Bill Eggert, Break King specialist and Ware crony. He got caught driving drunk down a one way, having trouble standing without support and charged with DWI. Upon finding out who he was, the charge was downgraded to disorderly conduct. On the other hand and as Justice of the Peace Jim Hansen can attest to, Blalack's courtroom included antics of intimidating, verbally abusing and then arresting people who would dare defend themselves. Mr. Hennessey was one of those courageous individuals that decided carry the issue to court where it stands now. In essence, we're not talking about using county letterheads, we're talking about damaging or ruining people's lives. Ware got off easy by simply losing the election.

As to the issues of the big Daddy of Lubbock Politics, Senator John Montford, Why is he stopping the appointment of Ramon Gallegos to the District Court presently vacant. Since he says that he is "above that, frankly", then what is the reason. Maybe Gallegos is too short or could it possibly be that he is Mexican. I know that many folks in the Chicano community are fervently enchanted with the Senator, but this issue should especially cause his Chicano supporters to inquire and demand that Montford recind his objections to Gallegos. Montford's obsession with godfathering local politics and my less than enthusiastic of him, pushed he and Travis Ware to prop up Gilbert Flores into taking the commissioners post he now holds. How? by arranging for Flores to not be challenged by the District Attorney's office, the Secretary of State or State Attorney General's, in reference to his residence and other things. These people are convinced that laws pertain only to others. They spell "justice ... Just Us!... The latter might sound like "sour grapes" to some; I don't care because we all know, don't we commissioner?

It has never been a matter of how important it is to be called Honorable. It has always has been a matter of speaking to the inequities that exist in the system designed to serve the public. We do not ask for handouts or favors; we simply demand equal treatment. We also did not struggle all these years to simply have white faces replaced with brown or black faces in public office. In the upcoming runoff for City Council, District 1, lets ask Messers Lopez and Hernandez if they think that matters in the city are run on an even keel. If they say "yes", then ask them to prove it with facts and figures. Example: Chicanos remain underrepresented on Boards and Commissions in the city at 14%. Two boards have no minorities,... Why?



# The Smithsonian Institution, It's Not Quite an 'American Institution'

By Jonathan J. Higuera

Last year, 26 million U.S. residents and others shared the Smithsonian Institution's vision of the United States and the world around us. They crowded into its museums and galleries in the nation's capital and lined up in cities across the country to view traveling exhibits and shows that help define our past, present and future.

For the most part, these visitors came away with no hint that Indo-Hispanics were contributors to this nation -- historically, culturally, politically, or by just about any other measure.

This omission has long aggravated U.S. Hispanic academics and creative artists, particularly in the Southwest. They have blamed its elitist, East Coast mind-set.

Back in January 1987, Smithsonian Secretary Robert McC. Adams confessed publicly that the institution had done an inadequate job. He promised some changes. But even during the 1992 Quincentenary commemoration of Columbus's arrival in the so-called New World, his institution did little to correct its course. A year ago, under continued pressure to act, Adams authorized the appointment of a task force of prominent Hispanics to review the institution's performance and recommend actions it should take.

The 15-member group released detailed findings on May 10. The first two words in the title of its report -- "Willful Neglect" -- summarize its findings. The authors expanded: "It is difficult to understand how such a consistent pattern of Latino exclusion from the work of the Smithsonian could have occurred by chance."

The task force, chaired by National Council of La Raza president Raúl Yzaguirre, went on to document a "vicious cycle" of exclusion in governance, staffing, programming, exhibits and collections.

It reported that only 2.7 percent of the 6,558-member work force in its 16 museums and central administration are Latino. This contrasted with 35 percent for African Americans, 59 percent whites and 4 percent others. Only one Hispanic held a senior level position. Blacks held nine; whites 59.

Just four Latinos were found among the 200 individuals serving on Smithsonian boards and commissions. Seven of those bodies -- including the 32-member board of the Museum of Natural History -- reported having none. The lack of Hispanic staff members reflected the Smithsonian's lack of attention to Hispanic themes, it pointed out.

With only two curators out of 145, Latinos have had little opportunity to help shape cultural programs, it found. Other ethnic groups, in particular

African Americans, have made great strides in being represented.

The Smithsonian, whose multimillion-dollar budget is 70 percent supported by U.S. taxpayers, celebrates its 150th anniversary next year. It was born in 1765, setting as its mission "the increase and diffusion of knowledge." That's a few centuries after Hispanics became the first non-native group to arrive and interact with the native population of what is now the United States.

The task force noted that the Smithsonian lost a golden opportunity to create a permanent Latino presence by failing to follow through on activities related to the quincentennial.

It urged the hiring a critical mass of Latinos quickly and recommended appointing a special assistant responsible for Latino initiatives. It called for an institution-wide survey of Latino collections, exhibitions, programming and research and the creation of a Hispanic American History Division at the National Museum of American History. Eventually, a museum dedicated to Latino culture should be erected, it said.

"I feel very strongly we deserve our own museum," task force member Félix Gutiérrez, executive director of the Freedom Forum's Pacific Coast Center, stressed. "That's the model they've been following with other groups."

In addition, the task force proposed changing the way the Smithsonian's Board of Regents are selected. To date, no Hispanic has ever been appointed to that body, although the first -- Manuel Ibáñez -- is expected to be named soon.

"The Board of Regents has no established process to assure a broad, open or informed selection effort," the report said.

Smithsonian Undersecretary Constance Newman said in an interview, "I'd like to get beyond the rhetoric and see how we can go about implementing some of these very serious recommendations."

Luis Cancel, president of the American Council for the Arts, concurred, "The litmus test for the Smithsonian's credibility will be whether they act on these recommendations."

(Jonathan J. Higuera, of Washington, D.C., is editor of the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

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## TESTING OF GULF VETS

NEW YORK, May 11 (Reuter) - The Defence Department will soon carry out the most extensive medical examinations so far on hundreds of Gulf War veterans suffering from unexplained illnesses, The New York Times reported in Thursday editions.

Assistant Secretary of Defence for Health Affairs Dr Stephen Joseph told the newspaper during an interview Wednesday that doctors at U.S. military medical centres around the world would give afflicted veterans 20 to 30 medical tests to try to diagnose their ailments.

The tests, which could start in the next few weeks, were intended to give veterans a more detailed medical assessment and the Defence Department a broader body of medical histories, Joseph was quoted as saying.

"We've set ourselves a time line of 120 days to get a significant number of exams finished, and then we ought to have a better idea of where we are," Joseph told the paper in a telephone interview.

Since the war ended in February 1991, the Veterans Affairs Department has received complaints from more than 20,000 veterans of symptoms including fatigue, rashes and muscle and joint pains.

The Pentagon's new tests are intended to be the most comprehensive so far, the newspaper said. Medical experts hope the results will offer some clues to the causes of the illnesses.

## La Institución Smithsonian, No Exactamente Estadounidense

Por Jonathan J. Higuera

El año pasado, 26 millones de residentes de los Estados Unidos y otras personas compartieron la visión de la Institución Smithsonian sobre los Estados Unidos y el mundo que nos rodea. Se apiñaron en sus museos y galerías en la capital de la nación y se alinearon en ciudades de todo el país para ver las exhibiciones ambulantes y los programas que ayudan a definir nuestro pasado, presente y futuro.

En su mayor parte, estos visitantes no se marcharon con indicación alguna de que los indo-hispanos hayan contribuido en algo a esta nación -- histórica, cultural, políticamente o en cualquier otra medida.

Esta omisión ha disgustado durante mucho tiempo a los académicos hispanos y a los artistas creadores de los Estados Unidos, especialmente en el Suroeste. Ellos han culpado a la actitud elitista de la mentalidad de la Costa Oriental.

En enero de 1987, el secretario de la Institución Smithsonian, Robert McC. Adams, confesó públicamente que la misma había efectuado un trabajo insuficiente. El prometió algunos cambios. Pero aún durante la quingentésima conmemoración de la llegada de Colón al llamado Nuevo Mundo, su institución hizo poco a fin de rectificar su curso.

Hace un año, bajo presión continua para que actuara,

Adams autorizó la designación de una fuerza de trabajo, formada por hispanos prominentes, para revisar el funcionamiento de la institución y recomendar las acciones que debería realizar. El grupo de 15 miembros publicó sus hallazgos detallados el 10 de Mayo. Las dos primeras palabras del título de su informe -- "Descuido Intencional" -- resumen lo que hallaron. Los autores explicaron: "Es difícil comprender de qué modo una pauta constante de exclusión de los latinos del trabajo de la Institución Smithsonian podría haber ocurrido por casualidad".

La fuerza de trabajo, encabezada por el presidente del Consejo Nacional de La Raza, Raúl Yzaguirre, continuó hasta documentar un "círculo vicioso" de exclusión en la administración, el personal, la programación, las exhibiciones y las colecciones.

La misma informó que sólo el 2.7% de la fuerza de trabajo, formada por 6,558 personas en sus 16 museos y la administración central son latinos. Esto contrastaba con el 35% para los afroamericanos, el 59% para los blancos y el 4% de otros grupos. Sólo un hispano desempeñaba una plaza de categoría superior. Los negros tenían nueve y los blancos 59.

Sólo se halló a cuatro latinos entre las 200 personas que prestaban servicios en las juntas y comisiones del Smithsonia-

no. Siete de esos cuerpos -- incluyendo a la junta de 32 miembros del Museo de Historia Natural -- informaron que no tenían a ningún hispano.

La falta de miembros hispanos en el personal reflejaba la carencia de atención de la Institución Smithsonian hacia los temas hispanos, señaló la fuerza de trabajo.

También halló que, con sólo dos conservadores de entre un total de 145, los latinos han tenido poca oportunidad de ayudar a la formación de programas culturales; otros grupos étnicos, especialmente los afroamericanos, han hecho grandes esfuerzos para estar representados.

La Institución Smithsonian, cuyo presupuesto de muchos millones de dólares recibe un apoyo del 70% por parte de los contribuyentes de los Estados Unidos, celebrará su centésimo-quinquagésimo aniversario el año próximo. Nació en 1765, fijando como su misión la del "aumento y la difusión del conocimiento".

Eso fué unos cuantos siglos después que los hispanos llegaron a ser el primer grupo no autóctono que llegara e interactuara con la población aborigen de lo que ahora son los Estados Unidos.

La fuerza de trabajo precisó que la Institución Smithsonian perdió una oportunidad dorada de crear una presencia latina permanente al de-

jar de continuar las actividades relacionadas con el quingentésimo aniversario de la llegada de Colón.

También instó a contratar rápidamente una masa crítica de latinos y recomendó contratar a un asistente especial responsable de las iniciativas latinas.

Pidió igualmente que se hiciera un estudio a través de toda la institución de las colecciones, exhibiciones, programaciones e investigaciones latinas, así como la creación de una División de Historia Hispano-Americana en el Museo Nacional de Historia de los Estados Unidos. Con el tiempo, debería erigirse un museo dedicado a la cultura latina, dijo la fuerza de trabajo hispana.

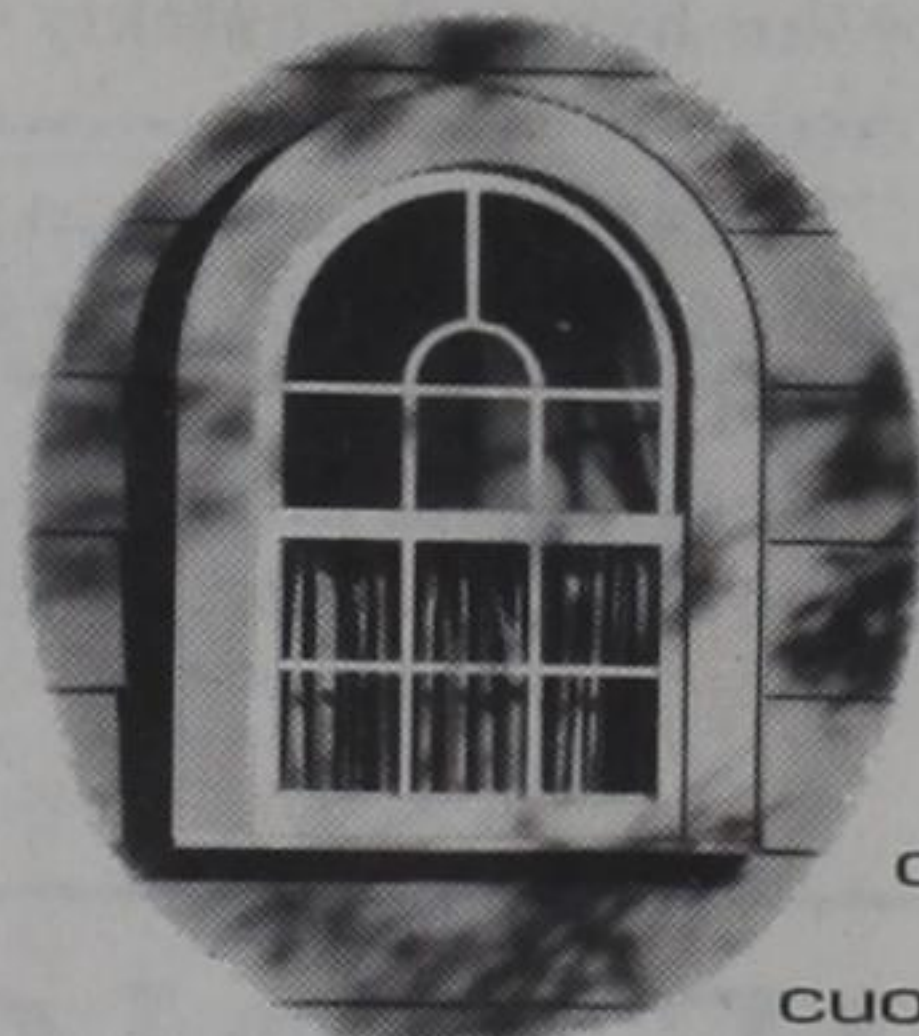
Además, la fuerza de trabajo propuso cambiar el modo de seleccionar a los miembros de la Junta de Regentes de la Institución Smithsonian. Hasta la fecha, ningún hispano ha sido designado alguna vez para ser miembro de ese cuerpo, aunque se espera que el primero -- Manuel Ibáñez --

El informe decía que "la Junta de Regentes no tiene un trámite establecido que asegure una gestión de selección amplia, abierta o informada".

La Sub-Secretaria de la Institución Smithsonian, Constance Newman, comentó a Hispanic Link: "Me gustaría ir más allá de la retórica y ver de que modo podemos empezar a poner en práctica algunas de estas recomendaciones muy graves".

Luis Cancel, presidente del Consejo Estadounidense para las Artes, concordó diciendo: "La prueba del ácido para la verosimilitud de la Institución Smithsonian será si actúa sobre estas recomendaciones".

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# Deportes/Sports

## Moorer Llega Ser Primer Zurdo que Gana Campeonato de Peso Completo

### Vuelve el Cordobés a las arenas: "Moriré como torero"

Madrid - Después de decada y media de haberse retirado, uno de los más grandes toreros españoles, Manuel Benitez, "El Cordobés", anuncio su regreso al ruedo, a los 57 años.

"Moriré como torero", dijo Benitez en conferencia de prensa, negando que fuera demasiado viejo o que estuviera fuera de forma para iniciar una nueva etapa de su carrera.

"Si no estuviera preparado, no regresaría", dijo el matador, que en su etapa de gloria se caracterizó por su desenfado, su mechón rebelde sobre la frente y un puro apagado apretado entre sus dientes.

"De no estimar que las cosas andaran bien, no estaria aqui", dijo Benitez, cuya popularidad llego a niveles de estrella en la década de los 1960 y que logró fama por sus conquistas tanto dentro como fuera del ruedo.

"El Cordobés" vestira de nuevo los atuendos satinados el 21 de mayo.

Su primera corrida tendrá lugar en la ciudad oriental española de Tarragna. Otras tres presentaciones quedarán finiquitadas durante el resto de la temporada de toros, informó su representante José Félix González.

Las corridas son auspiciadas por una empresa privada de television, que espera vender los derechos en el extranjero.

Benitez, que en la actualidad está casado, ha recibido acusaciones de ser padre de dos hijos naturales. uno de esos niños se convirtió en torero y usa el mismo nombre que "El Cordobés".

Benitez expresó que no se opone a compartir una corrida con el joven "El Cordobés", ya que lo considera "un buen torero". El muchacho ha copiado incluso uno de los movimientos más conocidos del celebre torero, efectuado con su capa y que se popularizó como "salto de rana".

El legendario Manuel Benitez anunció su retiro oficial en 1979 después que vio morir a un torero aficionado en Albacete, España.

Pero, ahora anuncia su regreso. Es el hombre que dijo "O te regalaré una casa o te vestiré de luto", en un libro que fue un éxito de librería, con ese título, pupa era una frase que siempre le repetía a su madre en su etapa de ninnez y juventud.

Cumplió la primera promesa con creces, y posiblemente lo hará con la segunda.

### California's Immigration Suit Smells Like a Sham

By Raymond Rodríguez

The first inclination of most Californians was to applaud Gov. Pete Wilson when he sued the federal government for \$2 billion to compensate the state for costs he claimed it incurred because of illegal immigrants living within its borders.

Suing someone is, of course, a typical California reaction. We're the "let's sue 'em" capital of the world.

A lawsuit accomplishes two important things:

It keeps an adversary off balance because he or she is occupied in formulating a response.

More importantly, it creates the impression that you are taking decisive action.

In fact, Wilson is doing nothing at all. In politics, a suit is what you instigate when you haven't the foggiest idea how to remedy the situation confronting you. If it happens to be an election year and you are facing an uphill reelection battle, as Wilson is, the suit garners you free prime media time that you could never afford to buy. And it takes people's minds off more critical issues and makes them think you are in control.

But in announcing the action, Wilson conveniently forgot to tell his constituents one simple fact: the federal government cannot be sued for damages unless it agrees to the suit.

Timing any serious response to illegal immigration is important. Wilson's most generous supporters are in agribusiness. He wouldn't want them to lose their field workers until the crops have been harvested. Contrived outrage cannot be allowed to interfere with good business practices.

Growers depend on cheap Mexican labor to do the dirty, back-breaking farm work. That is why Wilson, as a member of Congress, supported special concessions in the 1986 Amnesty Act to undocumented workers who had shown a willingness to slave in the fields.

It is embarrassing to our crusading, immigrant-bashing governor to be reminded that he helped create

the very problem he now rails against. Who says you can't have your cake and eat it too? That admonition applies only to common people, not to politicians. Wilson adroitly created the dragon and then set out to slay it. In Pete Wilson's mind, that equates with leadership.

If grandstanding, flag-waving and self-serving pronouncements could carry the day, California would be free of all illegal immigrants, crime, welfare recipients, homeless people, poor test scores and a sluggish economy.

Yet in every instance, the reverse seems to be true. Things seem to be getting worse rather than better. But disaster can be turned into triumph. All one needs is a convenient, powerless scapegoat.

The presence of illegal immigrants fills the bill perfectly. They can be blamed for the increase in crime, mounting educational problems, soaring welfare costs, housing problems and having a negative impact on the state's economy (after the crops have been harvested, of course).

But best of all, the undocumented are not in a position to fight back. Even their friends and supporters are made to appear as unpatriotic dolts when they call for humane and fair treatment.

It cannot be denied that local and state governments incur costs when they provide goods and services to undocumented persons. Most people agree something must be done to curb illegal immigration. However, if all illegal immigrants were repatriated overnight, California would still face a budget deficit and all the other major problems that plague us.

Resolving the illegal immigrant issue calls for statesmanship and tact in dealing with the federal government and our neighbor to the south. Wilson needs their cooperation in arriving at a solution. Confrontation is futile. Political posturing and recrimination isn't the remedy. Inflammatory rhetoric only compounds the problem.

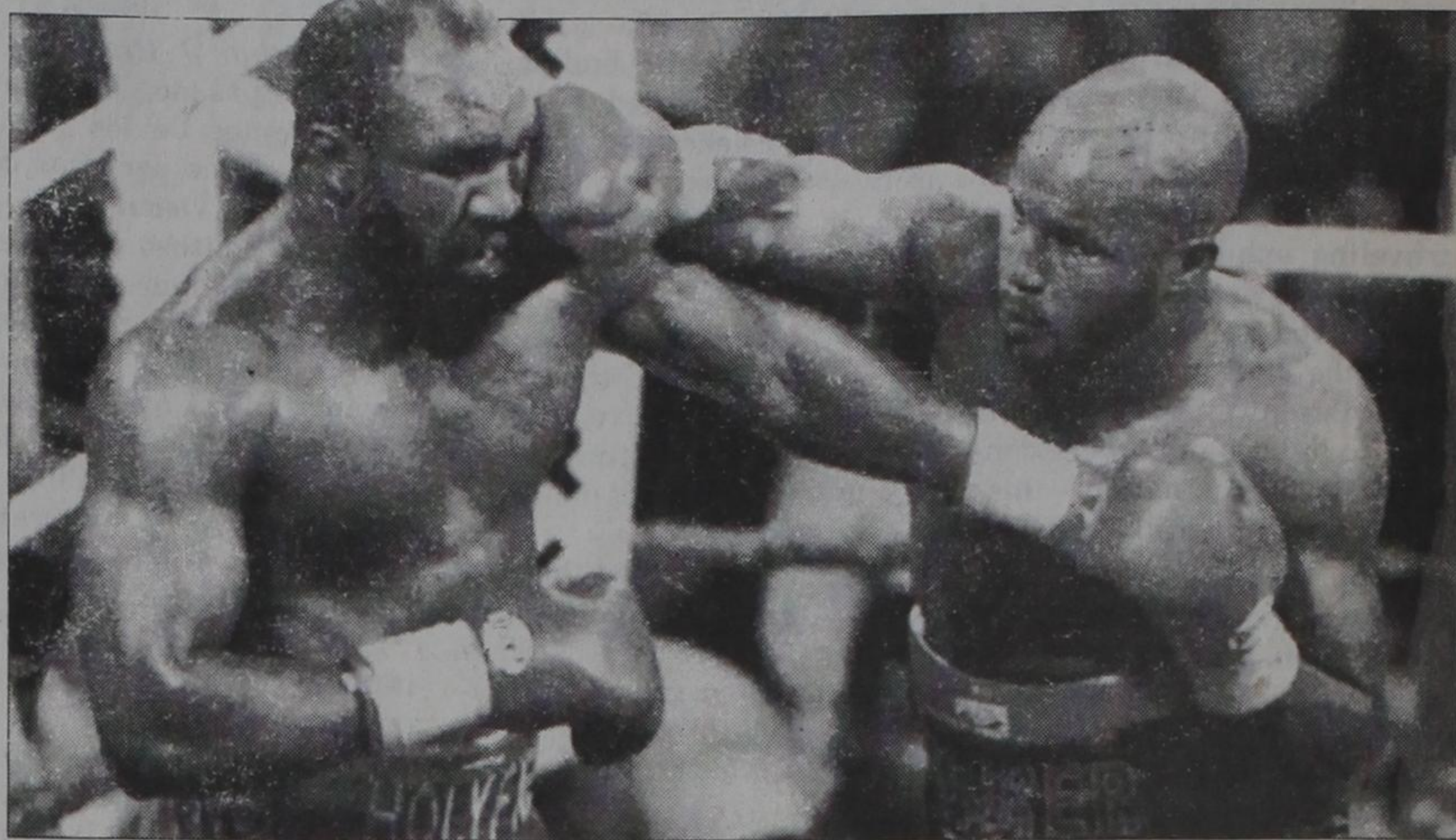
Perhaps Wilson should follow the example of Gov. Ann Richards of Texas, who is not suing the federal government. Instead, she is handling the issue in a quiet and skillful manner, not contrived to attract headlines.

Con la derrota de Evander Holyfield hace varias semanas por Michael Moorer, Moorer llegó ser el único zurdo que ha ganado un campeonato mundial de los completos. El fue el tercer zurdo que ha peleado por dicho campeonato. Los dos primeros, Karl Mildenberger y Richard Dunn, cayeron ante el mismo campeón: Muhammad Ali.

"El hecho que fue zurdo no me permitió eludirlo lo suficiente", comentó Holyfield, quien se negó a criticar la decisión de los jueces, y argumentó que el corte sufrido en su ojo no fue decisivo en el resultado del combate.

La victoria de Moorer culminó un intenso programa de preparación de siete semanas y media bajo las órdenes del entrenador Tedy Atkas y dejó una sombra de dudas sobre el futuro de Holyfield, de 31 años de edad.

Moorer, de 26 años de edad, elevó su invicta campaña a 35 victorias, mientras que Holyfield vio descender su record a 30-2.



El ex-campeón Evander Holyfield (I) recibe un gancho de Michael Moorer en la cuarta vuelta de la pelea en Caesars Palace en Las Vegas. Moorer le quitó el título pesado a Holyfield en una decisión controversial.

### DURAN AND PAZIENZA IN COMEBACK SPECIAL

By Larry Fine

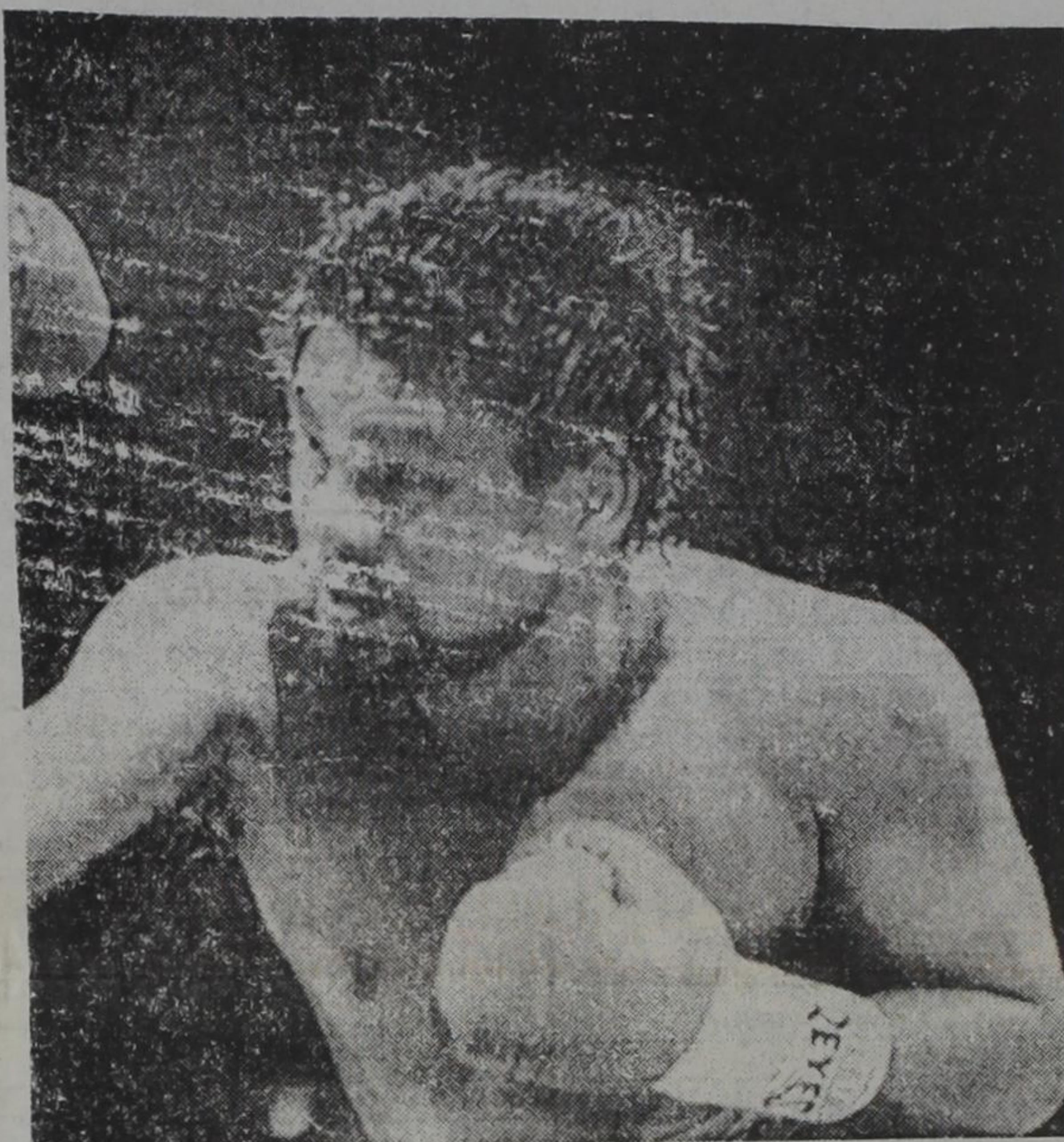
NEW YORK (Reuter) - The inevitable grudge-match, comeback collision between former world champions Roberto Duran and Vinny Pazienza will take place next month in Las Vegas.

Duran, a world champion in four different weight classes and currently running for senator in Panama, will fight two-time world title holder Pazienza June 25 in a 12-round super middleweight bout, promoters said Thursday.

Beyond the usual pre-fight posturing, a genuine dislike was detectable between Duran, who wants one more title shot at age 43, and Pazienza, who aims to complete an unlikely return to glory after surviving a near-fatal car accident in 1991.

"I'm going to put him back into the hospital," Duran said after listening to some of Pazienza's boasting. "I'm going to break your neck again."

"See the way his nose looks?"



I'm going to bend it the other way."

Pazienza, sidelined for a year after the accident that broke his neck, quickly countered.

"Duran's a quitter, a dog," Pazienza said referring to the famed 1979 "No Mas" fight against Sugar Ray Leonard when Duran gave up in the

seventh round. "Once a quitter, always a quitter."

"You say I'm a dog, I'm gonna bite your ass," snorted Duran, who wore a leather

fighter Pat Lawlor in March 1991.

"He only fights one way. He runs like a coward. I'm going to destroy him," said Duran, back in the boxing swing as he awaits results of the balloting back in Panama.

Duran said a political career would not conflict with his boxing.

"One thing doesn't have to do with another," said Duran, whose boxing record is 93-9-0.

Pazienza at first praised Duran, winner of lightweight, welterweight, super welterweight and middleweight titles, as a ring legend before warming to the promotional task.

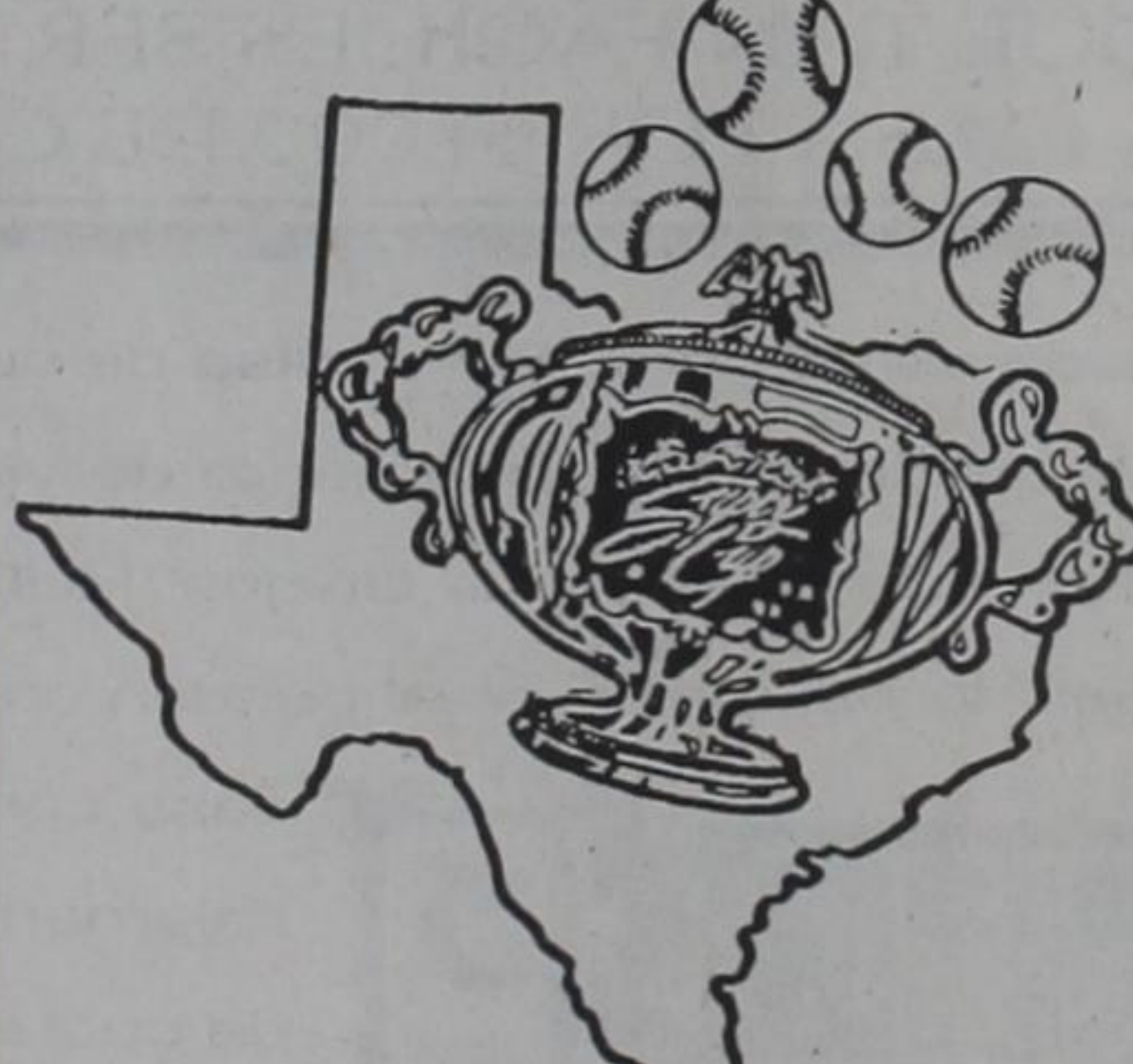
"You can see he's not a normal guy, I mean at his age doing what he's doing. But I will not lose. This will be his last hurrah," said Pazienza, who held the International Boxing Federation lightweight title and the World Boxing Association junior middleweight crown.

"I'm going to put him out of his misery. This will be it. I'm going to do it to him or I'll get knocked out. And I don't get knocked out."

Pazienza, 37-5-0, said he was not keen at first about fighting Duran, who had originally riled him by claiming some credit for Greg Haugen's 1988 IBF title victory over Pazienza based on some boxing tips he passed on to Haugen.

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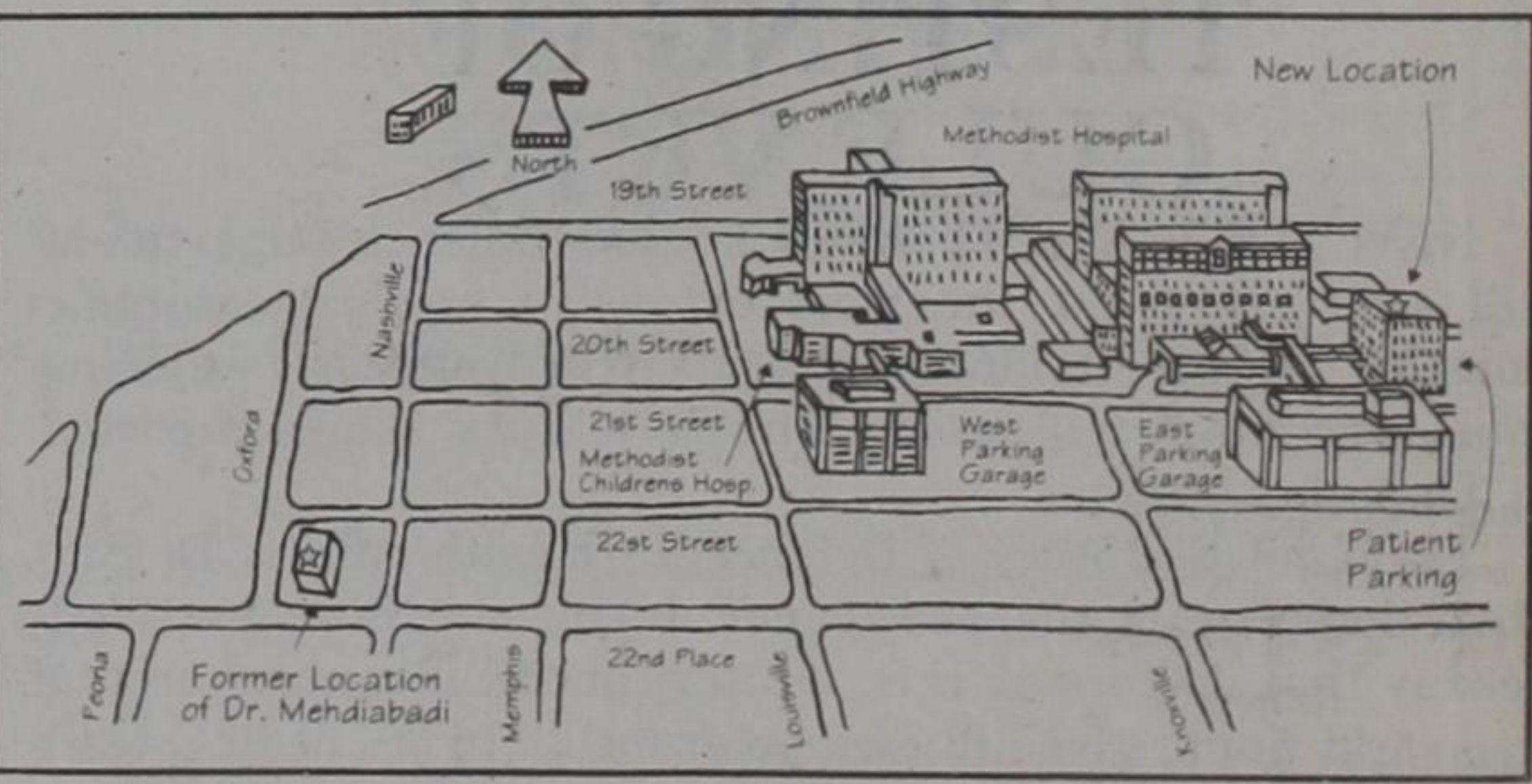
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## Enfermedades infecciosas infantiles: varicela ó chickenpox

Por Ana Mercedes Diaz de Herrera, M.D., M.P.H.



La Varicela, conocida aquí como "Chickenpox" es una enfermedad infecciosa de la infancia, altamente contagiosa y es causada por el virus de varicellae zoster, el mismo que causa el herpes zoster o "shingles".

La varicela se caracteriza por fiebre y erupción de la piel que pasa por diferentes etapas (manchas rojas, pápulas (lesión elevada en la piel), vesículas (vejiga pequeña llena de líquido, pústulas (lesiones llenas de pus) y por último costras, que usualmente en algunas personas no dejan cicatriz.

Se dice que es una enfermedad de la infancia porque suele atacar entre los 5 y 10 años de edad. Cerca del 90% de los niños han sufrido la enfermedad antes de los diez años, pero también se presenta en los adultos en una forma más severa. La enfermedad se presenta al final del invierno y comienzo de la primavera. Se transmite de persona a persona a través de la saliva al hablar o toser, o por contacto directo con las lesiones de la piel o por medio del aire cuando se convive en el mismo ambiente con la persona que tiene la enfermedad.

El período de incubación es de 16 a 21 días, ese es el tiempo comprendido desde el momento que el niño o la persona entra en contacto con el virus (alguien que sufría la enfermedad), hasta la aparición de los primeros síntomas. Se dice que la varicela es una enfermedad contagiosa porque se puede transmitir de una persona a otra, especialmente dos días antes de haber salido la erupción de la piel, hasta 7 días después de la aparición de las costras, cuando estas aun están húmedas.

### Síntomas de la varicela

Generalmente algunos niños que sufren varicela no desarrollan síntomas antes de que aparezcan las lesiones de la piel, pero otros pueden presentar fiebre moderada, malestar general, pérdida del apetito, seguido de la erupción de la piel. Las vesículas conteniendo un líquido claro, comienzan a aparecer en el pecho, la cara, la cabeza, a medida que avanza la enfermedad dichas lesiones se extienden a los brazos y piernas. Algunas vesículas se comienzan a romper, las que no se rompen se transforman en pústulas apariencia como la pus, se umbilican o invaginan (hacen como una especie de escabado en la piel). Dichas lesiones causan mucho prurito (picazón) y quizás es la causa que estas se infectan secundariamente con bacterias, debido al rascado, sino se mantiene un aseo adecuado de las manos y de las uñas. La lesiones se pueden observar en los diferentes estados de maduración, másculas, pápulas, vesículas, y pústulas, se extienden en todo el cuerpo e inclusive se pueden observar en las membranas mucosas de la garganta, boca y vagina, pero menos frecuente en los ojos.

La varicela puede transmitirse de la madre embarazada al recién nacido, como sucede en situaciones que la madre embarazada sufre la enfermedad 5 días antes de que nazca el bebé o quizás 48 horas después del parto, en el primer caso la madre le transfirió al niño algunas defensas a través de la placenta, pero no fueron suficientes para proteger al recién nacido de esa enfermedad, también debido a

que el sistema inmune o de protección, aún está inmaduro.

La varicela congénita sucede cuando la madre embarazada sufre la enfermedad en las primeras semanas del embarazo, el feto puede sufrir los efectos de la enfermedad, entre ellos tenemos bajo peso al nacer, cataratas, cicatrices en la piel, retardo mental, desarrollo incompleto de las extremidades.

### Complicaciones de la varicela

Las infecciones de la piel son una de las complicaciones más frecuentes que se ven en varicela, estas serán más severas en niños inmunodeprimidos que estén recibiendo tratamiento para el cancer, o que tengan leucemia, o quizás hayan tenido un trasplante de órgano y estén recibiendo drogas inmunosupresoras que debilitan el sistema inmune.

La pulmonía sucede con menos frecuencia en niños saludables, pero ocurre frecuentemente en adultos y personas inmunodeprimidas. Por ejemplo pacientes con SIDA y otros casos mencionados antes en una forma muy severa que a veces puede llegar a causar la muerte.

El Syndrome de Reye es otra complicación de chickenpox o varicela: Se presenta en la última fase de la varicela, con vómitos, intranquilidad, irritabilidad, disminución progresiva del nivel de conciencia, debido a la inflamación de las membranas que cubren al cerebro, además artritis, afectación de los ojos, riñón, corazón e infecciones por bacterias.

Encefalitis es otra complicación pero ocurre, con menor frecuencia, el niño presenta alteración de la conciencia, dolor de cabeza, vómitos, fiebre, convulsiones, etc.

### Cómo se diagnostica?

No es difícil identificar que un niño o adulto tiene varicela, debido a las características del rash en la piel (el tipo de lesiones en las cuatro fases), la presencia del prurito, fiebre moderada, síntomas que aparecen especialmente después del invierno o al comienzo de la primavera y el antecedente que la persona o niño había estado en contacto con alguien que tenía varicela (chickenpox).

El virus de la varicela está presente en las lesiones 3 a 4 días después que las lesiones de la piel comenzarán a aparecer.

### Responsabilidades

1. Inmediatamente notificarle a la persona que cuida al niño que éste tiene chickenpox. Recordarles a los padres o a los que lo cuidan de no darles aspirina.

2. Llevar al niño a su médico para que lo evalúe antes de que existan ninguna complicación.

3. Esta enfermedad no requiere un tratamiento específico al menos que no exista una complicación. Se recomienda bañarse diariamente para prevenir el riesgo de bacterias e infecciones de la piel. Las uñas se deben de cortar y limpiar para prevenir el daño de la piel con el rascado, al igual que las infecciones.

4. El prurito o picazón de la piel se puede disminuir con la aplicación de la loción de Calamina que le indicará su doctor, la cual contiene un antihistamínico.

5. La varicela o se transmite a través del aire. Lo más importante

será mantener al niño separado del resto de los otros niños, en un cuarto solo, aunque muchas veces esta medida no es cien por ciento efectiva. El contacto cara a cara resulta en la transmisión de la enfermedad.

6. Descarte o lave inmediatamente los pañuelos usados por el niño o cualquier otra ropa que esté contaminada con secreción de la nariz o garganta.

7. Actualmente no existe ninguna vacuna para prevenir el chickenpox. Quizás en el futuro El Departamento de Alimentos y Medicinas aceptará una vacuna que se está poniendo en práctica en Japón, para prevenir esta enfermedad.

Recuerden que la varicela es más contagiosa, dos días antes de que aparezca la erupción o rash, hasta 7 días después de haber aparecido las costras en la piel, que aún están húmedas con secreción.

Debido a que el chickenpox es causado por el mismo virus que causa el herpes zoster conocido aquí como "shingles", personas que tienen shingles pueden transmitir el virus a otra persona y este puede causar chickenpox.

"Las personas o niños que desarrollan la varicela, quedarán inmunes para siempre, o sea no desarrollarán otra vez esta enfermedad, pero si pueden desarrollar en el futuro shingles, por que el virus de la varicela queda en la sangre como en un estado dormido, y tan pronto bajen las defensas de la persona esta puede desarrollar la enfermedad conocida como herpes zoster o shingles, especie de vesículas llenas de líquido que siguen el trayecto de los nervios a lo largo de las costillas; es un proceso muy doloroso.

### El Editor Newspaper

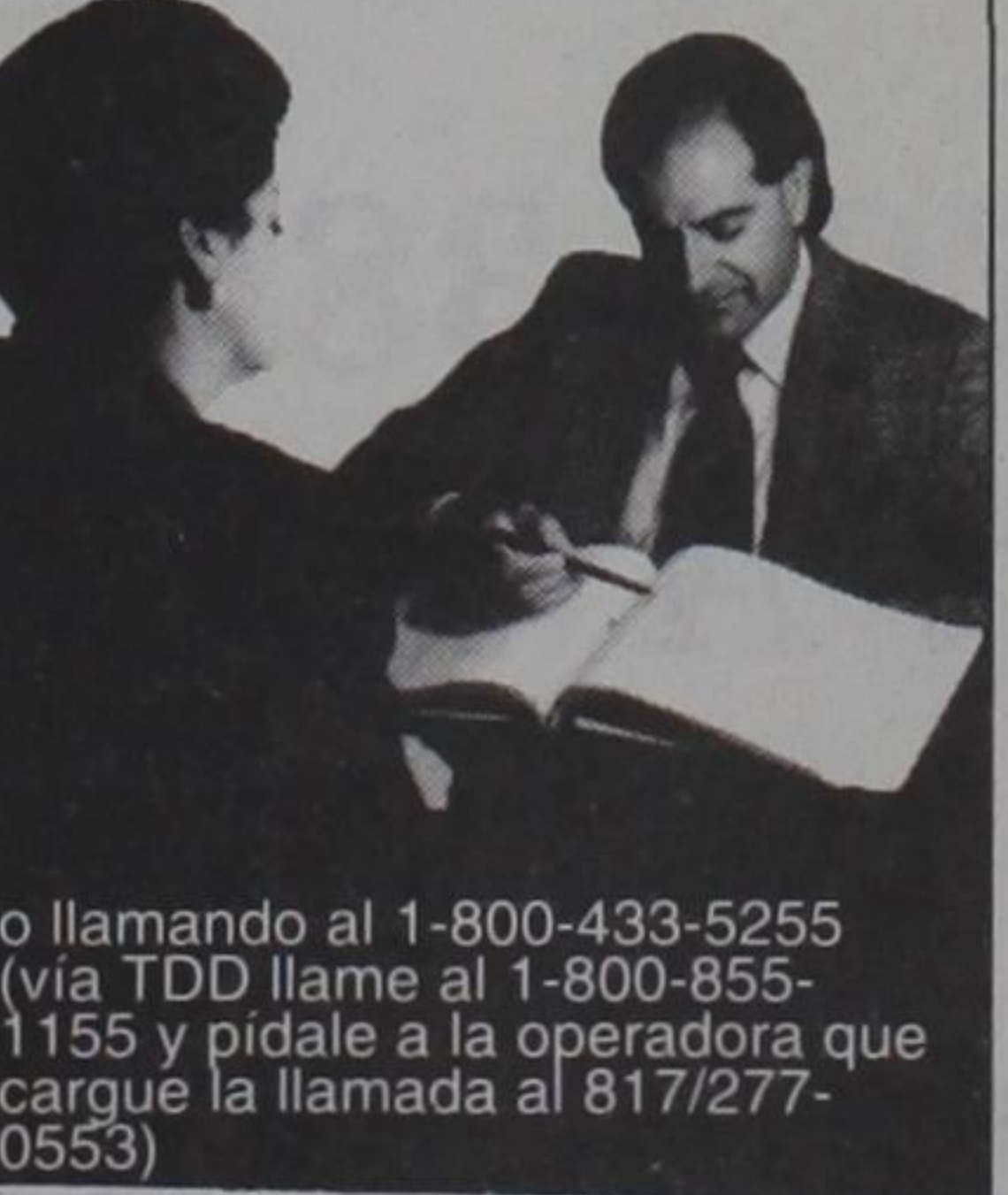
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## New telenovela breaks ground by featuring Tejano music stars

Por Chito de la Torre

Tejano music stars have been cast for roles in the ground-breaking novela, Camino de Lagrimas. The Tejanovela Entertainment production could be on the small screen as soon as next September.

Camino de Lagrimas is the brainchild of Roger Hernandez. Hernandez's experience in TV is long, having produced 300 hours of his television show, En Caliente.

Hernandez wrote the bulk of the script (Jesus Pedraza and David Pena also helped) that spans 130 half-hour episodes. It's a project that he has been working on since 1987, when Telemundo approached him about producing a Hispanic-American soap.

Hernandez admits that when he was first approached he was not ready to undertake such an enormous project, but the seed for Camino de Lagrimas had been planted.



Lisa Lopez gets ready for the taping of pilot episode of Camino de Lagrimas, a locally produced soap opera featuring Tejano music stars. Lopez plays the lead role, Celestina Cruz, a young Mexican national that enters the US without documents and finds work as a maid in the Chacón residence.

"Last Summer I received the idea, but this time I thought that to make it unique, to give it that hook, I'd get Tejano artists to play the characters," explained Hernandez. And hook you it will!

Here's the plot. Celestina Cruz (played by Lisa Lopez) comes to the United States in order to support her ailing husband back in Mexico. She finds work as a maid in the Chacon household. Celestina finds that life in the U.S. can be just as hard as it was in Mexico, but she also finds love in the arms of Jesus de los Santos (Gary Hobbs). The fact that she is married certainly places an enormous wall between the two. But de los Santos is handsome, rich and gaga over Celestina.

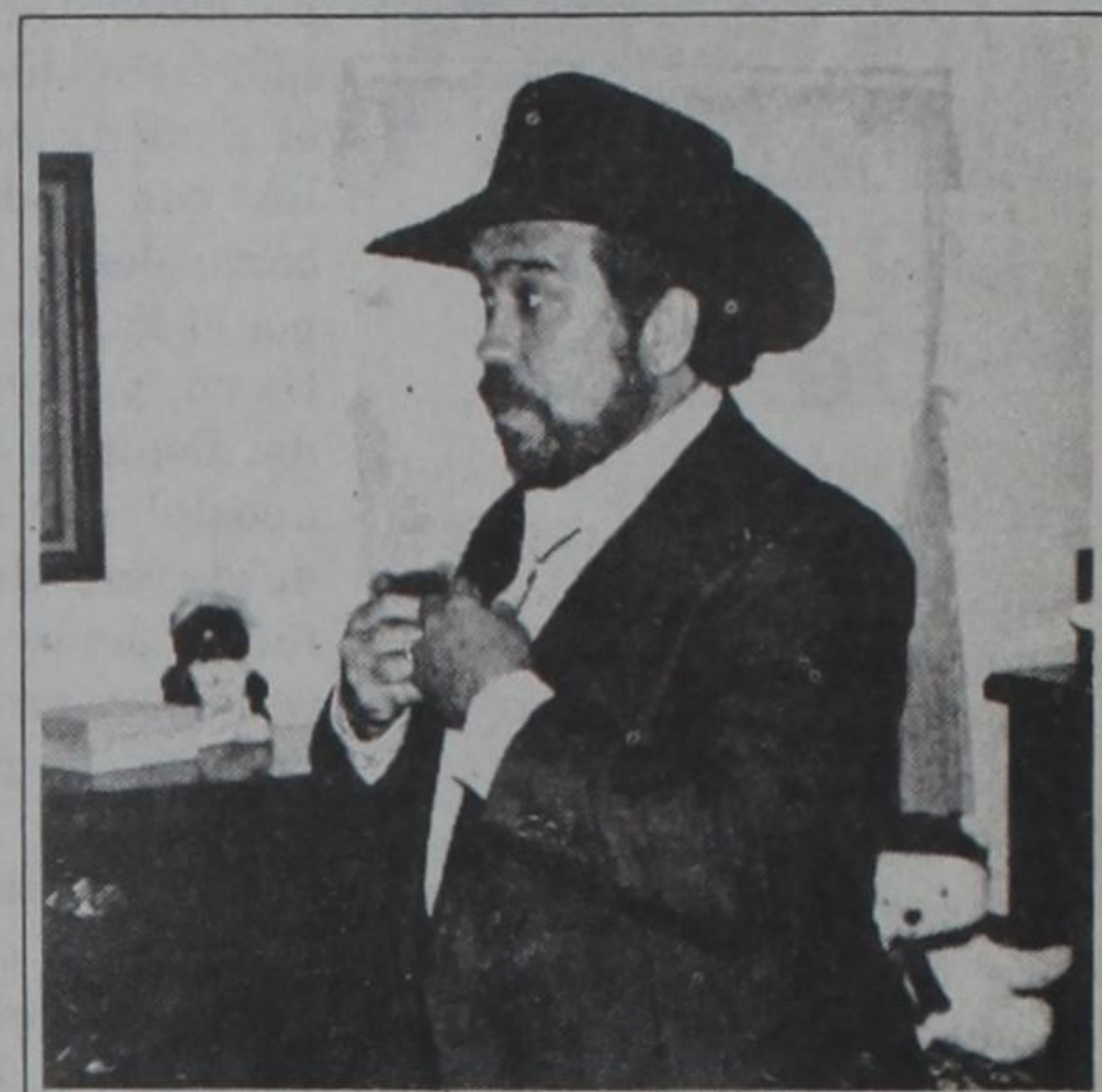
Also involved are spoiled rich kids, jealous and unfaithful spouses, cancer victims, adoption agencies in Mexico, and an evil curandera who just happens to be Celestina's estranged half-sister.

It's the kind of story that makes you ask "what happens then?"

Some of the other roles are played by Delia Gonzalez, Rosita Fernandez, Oscar G, Ana Roman, Little Joe, and Jean LeGrand.

"It's coming along great," said Sonny Ozuna, who plays the part of Manuel Chacon. "In my career it comes at a good time. It's re-energized me," explained the 33-year veteran of the onda.

Ozuna sees it



Sonny Ozuna is one of the Tejano music stars featured in the new telenovela Camino de Lagrimas. Ozuna plays Manuel Chacón, a Mexican immigrant that made it big in the United States.

as a wonderful way to open the doors for future Tejano acts. "We'll be the pioneers to cross from Tejano music to TV. Maybe from here we can go to the movies."

Camino de Lagrimas may really be that springboard. The novela's producer-director, Roger Hernandez plans to share his vision with the entire country in the very near future.

"There are two television starting seasons," says Hernandez. "Those are in the Fall and in the Spring. I hope to be on the air in September. It is going to go on the air it guarantee it."

Hernandez is in the middle of production of three pilot episodes with which he expects to snag a network or syndicator. Camino de Lagrimas is currently being produced right here in San Antonio Caliente studios, an 1,800 square foot building that Hernandez recently purchased.

Tejanovela Entertainment's next project will be a Mexican-American roots which will trace a family from the time come to the United States to escape the strife of Mexico's revolution in 1910 to the present.

## Desde Miami

Por Javier Durán

Son muchas las estrellas de Miami que se han montado al avión para viajar a Nueva York y recoger premios y honores de la Asociación de Cronistas del Espectáculo, como Cristina Saralegui que está preparando una gran sorpresa en inglés, Rebeca Rambal, la presentadora del Club Telemundo, con su compañero Pedro Luis García (y esta vez, definitivamente, no hoy romance entre la pareja; que los dejen tranquilos los malpensados; Lisette, que ha recogido un buen número de premios en los últimos meses, Rey Ruiz, viviendo un intenso amor con su nueva "cara mitad" y otros.

Retornará Lucha Villa (que está que trina con Televisa y Azcárraga, mira que ponerla a ella en una lista negra), los hermanos Fernando y Mario Almada, los "inevitables" en la programación de Univisión (pareciera que todas las películas que se han hecho en México, según esta cadena, están protagonizadas por ellos, Sergio Goyri, Jorge Luke, David Reynoso y Eduardo Yañez. Por cierto, le he de preguntar a Almada si



Lourdes Robles, una de las niñas mimadas de Puerto Rico ya convertida en mamá, se reencuentra con el columnista de La Prensa, Javier Durán.

quiere intervenir en un telefilm basado en la vida de la gran estrella de los 60 en Europa (sobre todo España y Francia) y América (sobre todo México) ría Lasso, que ya no recuerdo si va por el noveno o el décimo marido, pero que parece ser que ha conservado la voz para su resurrección.

También de Miami llegará Zully Montero, haciendo teatro después de "Marielena" y "Guadalupe"... Y de Puerto Rico: Osvaldo Ríos, que va a propulsar su carrera de cantante y a lanzar su disco muy pronto, en el primer respiro que tenga con la telenovela "Tres destinos", en la que, por cierto, las

cosas increíbles (que en otras "suceden" los últimos meses cuando las tienen que alargar), aquí están pasando desde el principio, ¡caray!

También llega de México Eduardo Palomo (amenazando con seguir cantando), podría hacer un duo con su compañera de "Corazón salvaje" Edith González, que, por cierto, viajó a Italia para promover la telenovela y promoverse a sí misma (espero que no se le ocurra también cantar en directo en la tierra de las grandes voces, podrían "deportarla"). Erik Estrada (el actor que, por su "Dos mujeres, un camino" ha recibido las peores críticas, por unanimidad, de la última década) y

que, en un caso extremo de sado-masochismo, también se ha lanzado a la canción. Y de España: Rocío Jurado, la que, sin duda alguna, bate el récord de los Premios de esta agupación.

Y la estrella grande de la noche una de las auténticas: Silvia Pinal. Su vigencia sigue siendo total. Tanto en el terreno profesional como en el privado. No para un momento, que si teatro, que si televisión, que si fotonovelas, que si. Y en lo personal, dicen que está a punto de despedirse del cuarto marido e ir para el quinto. Le preguntaré, hasta la próxima.



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## Un Rayito De Luz

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En el capítulo 3, versículo 5 del evangelio de San Juan, Jesús le dijo a Nicodemo: "En verdad te digo, el que no renace del agua y del Espíritu Santo no puede entrar en el Reino de Dios", y mas adelante en el mismo evangelio, Jesús habla de la importancia que, para nosotros, tiene el Espíritu Santo en el plan de Dios: "Si me aman y obedecen los mandamientos que les doy, yo rogare al Padre y El les dara otro Defensor que permanecerá siempre con ustedes. Este es el Espíritu de Verdad". (Juan 14, 15-17). "El Defensor, el Espíritu Santo que el Padre enviara en mi nombre, les instruira, recordandoles todas las cosas que yo las he enseñado".

Despues de la muerte y resurrección, en el dia de Su ascension al Padre, Jesús dirigió las ultimas palabras a Sus discipulos: "Esperen lo que ha prometido el Padre, de lo que ya les ha hablado: Que Juan bautizo con agua, pero ustedes sera bautizados en el sople de Espíritu Santo dentro de pocos dias...ustedes recibirán el poder del Espíritu Santo, que vendra sobre ustedes, y seran mis testigos en Jerusalem, en toda Judea y Samaria, y hasta los confines de la tierra". He-

chos 1, 4-8.

Al subir Jesús al cielo, los Apostoles regresaron a Jerusalem y esperaron las ordenes de Jesús. Diez dias despues, en la Fiesta Judia de Pentecostes, el Espíritu Santo vino sobre ellos con poder y unción. Asi como Jesús habia sido unido por el Espíritu Santo en Su bautismo, y enviado bajo el poder del Espíritu Santo, tambien los apostoles fueron enviados. Y, desde ese dia dieron testimonio de Jesús e hicieron muchas señales y prodigios en Su nombre por el poder del Espíritu Santo.

Comprendieron entonces que este regalo del Espíritu Santo no era nomas para ellos, sino para todos. Pero lo anuncio a las personas que se habian reunido a su alrededor ante el ruido de la unción de Dios sobre ellos: "Convíertanse y háganse bautizar cada uno de ustedes en el nombre de Jesucristo, para que sus pecados sean perdonados. Y Dios les dara el Espíritu Santo; porque la promesa es para ustedes y para sus hijos y para todos los extranjeros que el Señor llamo". (Hechos 2, 38-39).

La Confirmación es el don del Espíritu Santo, regalo del Padre en el nombre de Jesús. Asi como para los Apostoles, es para los que estan listos a comprometer mas sus vidas con Jesús como Señor y Salvador. Es para los que quieren traer el poder del amor de Jesús al mundo, no por sus propios medios y esfuerzos, sino a traves de la unción del Espíritu Santo. En la Confirmación se no lleva a la experiencia de Pentecostes, y damos testimonio de Jesús con nuestra vida, nuestros actos y nuestro amor hacia el proximo. "si vivimos por el Espíritu Santo, dejemos guiar por El".

## News Briefs

nedy, D-MA, chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee.

### Fair Housing Group Accuses Insurers of Bias

The New York Times reports that the National Fair Housing Alliance filed complaints with HUD against Allstate Insurance Co. and Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co. after finding strong evidence of redlining in Atlanta, Chicago, Milwaukee and Louisville, KY.

Various consumer groups and government officials said at a Senate Banking Committee hearing yesterday that insurance companies like Allstate and Nationwide discriminate against minorities by either not making insurance available or charging higher prices for lower-quality policies than are available to white homeowners.

In a study subsidized by HUD, the Housing Alliance found that minority customers were discriminated 90% of the time in Chicago, 60% of the time in Atlanta and Milwaukee, and 47% of the time in Louisville. It plans to continue the study in six other cities. HUD and the Justice Department said the new assertions were similar to previous complaints about the insurance companies. They said the Clinton administration is planning a more vigorous enforcement of laws against redlining.

### Lawsuit Over Food Stamp Regulations

AP reports that a USDA regulation that requires seniors and the disabled to document their out-of-pocket medical expenses once a month to qualify for additional food stamp benefits is forcing thousands of low-income recipients to choose between paying for groceries or medical care. Advocates for the poor say Congress ordered the problem fixed more than five years ago.

Seniors and disabled persons who claim the medical deduction are literally bringing shoe boxes full of receipts into their local welfare offices to comply with the law, says the Food Research and Action Center (HN0050). Because of the paperwork burden, some seniors may be unable to claim the deduction on a regular basis, while fluctuations in their medical expenses can make their food stamp allotment rise or fall from month to month. Some seniors have had to spend their limited incomes on medicine instead of food, or have gone without health-care to buy groceries, FRAC said.

The Food Research and Action Center and the National Senior Citizens Law Center is scheduled to file a class-action lawsuit against USDA Thursday, seeking to force the department to cut the red tape for seniors and disabled persons with significant medical expenses. Meanwhile, Phil Shanholtzer, a spokesman for USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, said the department has drafted new regulations but they are not yet ready to be released for public comment.

Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841

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