

Study Backs Remedial Courses

WASHINGTON - Getting rid of remedial courses at colleges and universities could prevent many low-income and minority students from setting foot on campus, a report by a higher education group says.

About 13 percent of all undergraduates - 1.6 million students - took at least one remedial course in the 1992-93 school year, according to the report being released Monday by the American Council on Education.

The report said these students often hail from lower-income families, were born outside the United States and do not speak English at home.

"If you eliminate these courses, you are going to cut off their access to college," said David Merkwitz, a spokesman for the Washington-based council.

Nineteen percent of all black, Hispanic and Asian American undergraduates and 15 percent of American Indian students took remedial courses in the 1992-93 school

year, the report said. That compares with 11 percent for white undergraduates, the report said.

Most institutions plan to continue offering remedial classes, the report said.

But the report said educators in some states facing budget constraints want to offer these catch-up classes only at junior colleges, cut the number of remedial course offerings or limit them to first-year students.

Some states are tightening college admission requirements to lessen the need for remedial lessons, the report said. Others want high schools to pay for the remedial work their graduates must have before they can tackle college studies.

Nearly 70 percent of first-time students at Florida community colleges needed at least one remedial reading, writing or math class in the 1993-94 school year, said Linda Bradley-Long, a spokeswoman for the Florida House of Representatives' Committee

on Higher Education. The courses cost the community colleges \$53 million a year, she said.

An idea to transfer the costs back to high schools was discussed, but discarded, last year by Florida lawmakers. They decided instead to study ways to lessen the need for remedial college courses by strengthening academic requirements in lower grades, she said.

In Texas, bills recently were introduced to restrict remedial courses to two-year colleges and limit the number of remedial hours one student can take. Neither of the bills passed.

The measures were prompted by lawmakers upset about the estimated \$60 million spent each year to offer remedial courses on more than 100 two- and four-year campuses in Texas, said Ron Swanson, who directs a test program at the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

"But I think people realized

they (the classes) were needed," Swanson said. "What are you going to do with minority students who come into the system unprepared? You can't just throw them out."

Also, some colleges and universities that enroll high numbers of minority students would suffer enrollment drops if students who need the remedial help could not attend, he said.

Trustees overseeing the California State University system last month passed a new policy to wean students off remedial courses on its 22 campuses that cost \$10 million each year, said Colleen Bentley-Adler, a spokeswoman for the schools.

The new policy, however, exempts students who speak English as a second language. Latin American students had protested that trimming the numbers of these classes would affect them more than others, she said.

News Briefs

Immigration-Control Plan Set

Attorney General Janet Reno said Thursday Congress has provided more money, the Clinton administration can fully implement a plan developed three years ago for controlling undocumented immigration, reports Associated Press.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service had laid out a comprehensive strategy "to reverse years of neglect" and control undocumented immigration, Reno said. "Now, we are putting it to work."

Congress has set aside a record \$2.6 billion for the INS this year, up nearly a quarter from last year - and nearly three-quarters from the \$1.6 billion allocated in 1993.

The \$511 million in new funds this year will go largely for new border enforcement efforts, including the addition of 1,000 Border Patrol agents on the Southwest border this year; as well as new money for detention and deportation of criminal and deportable aliens.

The agency also will use its new resources to inspect more workplaces to ensure undocumented aliens aren't being employed, improve legal immigration services and speed up legal entries and improve its border-control technologies.

Clinton Plans Conference on Violence, Drugs & Youth

The Clinton administration said today it will hold a conference March 7 on fighting drug-related violence among the young, just a day after a Republican leader accused President Clinton of helping undermine the war against drugs, reports Associated Press.

Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch said Tuesday that Clinton is partly to blame for scaling back the fight against drugs. The administration has not put enough energy into fighting illegal drug use, possibly because so many of its members grew up in the 1960s and experimented with drugs themselves, Hatch said.

The all-day conference will be held at Eleanor Roosevelt High School in nearby Greenbelt, Md., with Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and several Cabinet members participating.

Clinton to Sign Immigration Order

Looking to fulfill his promise to tighten enforcement of immigration laws, President Clinton is moving to prohibit companies from getting new federal contracts if they have hired undocumented immigrants, reports Associated Press.

The president was to sign an executive order Tuesday that would bar federal contractors who knowingly hire undocumented workers from obtaining additional government contracts for one year.

White House officials said Clinton's order was inspired by two Immigration and Naturalization Service operations in the Southeast last year. In one case, INS workers in six states removed more than 4,000 undocumented workers from jobs in construction, manufacturing, food processing, farms, restaurants and hotels.

That case was called Operation SouthPAW; PAW was an acronym for "Protect America's Workers."

In the other case, begun due to complaints from U.S. citizens, INS agents arrested 34 undocumented workers hired to help build a new federal office building in Atlanta.

An administration official said the goal was to take away the lure of high-paying jobs that draw undocumented workers across U.S. borders.

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Youth Crime Top Concern

A National League of Cities official said Thursday that youth crime was one of the top concerns city leaders listed in the group's 12th annual "The State of America's Cities" survey, reports the Chicago Tribune.

"Our neighborhoods and our cities are the building blocks of our nation and our young people are the building blocks of our future," League president Greg Lashutka. "We need safe, strong and skilled communities to sustain a strong and competitive national economy."

"And to make this happen, we need our young people to be constructive assets in our communities, not causes for dismay and alarm."

Covering a gamut of issues - from expensive cable television rates to teen pregnancy - 406 mayors, council members and other officials from cities with more than 10,000 people answered a 21-question survey.

The findings indicate that youth crime, unfunded mandates and gangs have "worsened" the most. Officials also cited ethnic/race relations as an area that needs improvement. Police/community relations, vitality of neighborhoods and overall economic conditions listed the "improved" list.

More than 90 percent of those surveyed said crime and public safety, the economy, jobs, education, health care and impacts of federal budget cuts will be important issues to voters in the 1996 presidential campaign. Regulating business would be least important, they said.

Cutting Remedial Courses Hurts Poor

A report by a higher education group says getting rid of remedial courses at colleges and universities could prevent many low-income and minority students from setting foot on campus, reports the Chicago Tribune.

About 13 percent of all undergraduates, about 1.6 million students, took at least one remedial course in the 1992-93 school year, according to the report being released Monday by the American Council on Education.

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"El Respeto Al Derecho Ajeno Es La Paz"
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EL EDITOR

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Lubbock, Texas

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

One day doesn't go by now-days without there being some good news about different organizations, Market Lubbock, METTS, Lubbock Chamber and the likes saying that they are promoting economic development which will ultimately bring more jobs and a better economy to Lubbock.

On the back pages there are tiny reports about what is happening as far as providing services for the poor.

Recently there was a story about a cut-back in funds that help the needy with utility bills during the winter. The program was cut back more than 50%. Recently we received a fax telling us about a cutback from \$233,469 to \$42,566 in the Community Services Department, the Information and Referral Program and the Neighborhood Coordinator Position. Homeless and HUD programs are being cut-back. Even help to the food bank is being considered.

The list is endless and the problems are many.

It's time for all the aforementioned organizations to start addressing some of these problems as well as their already established goals. The members of Market Lubbock and the other organization need to realize that to try and work for a better future and ignoring the present only complicates the problem.

Perhaps a lie on the duty of local minority organization to point them in the right direction.

*****Pico de Gallo*****
A friend of mine told me a story about the time he went to a local pet store to buy a talking parrot.

The parrot was guaranteed to talk and after about a week the bird still hadn't uttered a word. He went back to the store and complained. The store owner suggested that he might try and make the parrot happier by buying him some toys, like a ladder, a swing, a toy friend, mirrors, etc.

After a few more weeks, the bird still hadn't spoken a word and started to get sick and eventually died. My friend went to the store and really complained this time. The owner of the store asked "Do you mean to say that the parrot never ever spoke?"

My friend responded that the bird had said one final word before he died....."Food". Sometimes we forget about the basics!

Centro Aztlan Anuncia Festival de Folklorico y Teatro Chicano

A noticia de ultima hora Lubbock Centro Aztlan anuncio que su segunda celebracion de el Festival Viva Aztlan se llevara cabo estos proximos dias 23 y 24 de Marzo. Hasta el momento 12 grupos de Balet Folklorico han comprometido participar en dicho evento.

El Festival tambien traidra grupos de teatro quien presentaran dramas originales para el disfrute de la gente.

Dicho Festival se llevara cabo este año en el elegante Auditorio Municipal de Lubbock.

El Festival fue hecho posible por una concesion de el Consejo de la Ciudad por la recomendacion de la Alianza de Artes de Lubbock. Miembros de Lubbock Centro Aztlan estaran dando mas informacion en el futuro.



Alberto Avendaño, National Award for Outstanding Reporting

"I See The Hispanization of the United States"

By Bidal Agüero.

He came from Spain all the way to Lubbock, leaving behind a successful career as a broadcast journalist and writer. Exchanging the green, Irish-like landscapes of Galicia - Northwest of Spain - for the dust-blowing South Plains was not easy. But Alberto Avendaño did it all for love and family.

"As an orphan, I didn't have a family structure to offer my children in Spain," Avendaño says. "Now my two children and I belong to my wife's extensive family; a wonderful mixture of Cuban-American, Mexican-American and

Irish-American. I don't feel like a foreigner at all. I'm leaving inside a melting pot and it's hot in here."

When the family moved to Lubbock, Avendaño decided to go to Texas Tech for a degree in journalism. One day, he came to El Editor offering himself as an intern and we welcomed him. Last month, at the Annual Convention of the National Association of Hispanic Publications, in Washington D.C., one of Avendaño's stories for El Editor was recognized as "outstanding reporting on the Hispanic Community" by the NAHP.

"I'm thrilled," Avendaño says. "These are the largest Hispanic media awards in the United States and I got one writing for West Texas' oldest weekly bilingual newspaper."

Avendaño's story, published last June, dealt with illegal immigration and addressed the

problem starting from the title: "The Tortilla Curtain."

"That's the title of a 1989 song by a West Texan poet and singer called Andy Wilkinson," Avendaño explains. "It's included in 'Texas When Texas Was Free', a cassette that I bought a couple of years ago. I wanted to write about illegal immigration and Wilkinson wrote something on the cover of that cassette that helped me start. These are his words:

The man or woman willing to do honest work, even though it is work without prestige in the eyes of others, is the most noble of our

kind. The politicians, and those to whom they pander, have right to fear the mojado, because there is naught more terrifying than the nobility of the subjugated."

Avendaño says that the benefits of immigration surpass any liability and that Hispanics, those who are already here and those yet to come, will always contribute to create a tolerant, family-oriented and happier American society.

"I see the Hispanization of the United States," Avendaño says. "More political influence and participation, and dramatic changes in the visibility role of Hispanic-Americans. The media and corporate America are watching because they know that Hispanics are loyal, family-oriented people and good consumers. And they, I should say we, are here to stay and grow."



Festejando el Natalicio de Washington en La Frontera Mexicana

Por Victor Landa

Hace veinte años, casi exactamente, yo estaba en el puente internacional de Laredo, Texas, en medio de una densa multitud de personas, esperando por la "pasada libre" anual.

Era costumbre entonces el abrir la frontera por un día cada año durante la festividad del natalicio de George Washington, para que las personas de Nuevo Laredo, México, pudieran disfrutar del desfile y de la feria.

No había inspecciones, ni documentos que presentar, ni se hacían preguntas. Todos estaban obligados por el honor a regresar a México al terminar el día. Entre los millares reunidos en el puente, yo era probablemente la única persona que tenía un certificado de nacimiento de los Estados Unidos en el bolsillo de mi pantalón.

Mis amigos y yo habíamos decidido arrostrar la pasada libre por la misma razón que los adolescentes de todas partes lo hacen todo — para ver cómo era y ser parte de algo mucho mayor que nosotros mismos.

Cuando se abrieron las compuertas, los guardias de botas lustradas se asieron a sus

revólveres enfundados y corrieron hacia la seguridad, mientras directamente detrás de ellos una avalancha de humanidad se derramaba en las calles de Laredo.

Recuerdo haber reído con emoción, haber corrido diez pasos y haber caído de costado. Alguien, de algún modo, me recogió, y el impulso de la multitud apretada me llevó con ella.

Hace veinte años, la frontera entre México y los Estados Unidos no se veía con tanta sospecha y temor como ocurre ahora.

Hoy hablamos de militarizarla y construir muros y aumentar las patrullas. Hoy proponemos rebajar los beneficios sociales para los inmigrantes, legales o no, con la creencia de que esto los desanimará. Hemos decidido que la reforma de la inmigración comienza a lo largo del Río Grande.

En México, un miembro de alto rango del gabinete del Presidente Ernesto Zedillo apareció en televisión en este mes y pintó un cuadro muy diplomático de las causas de la emigración a los Estados Unidos.

"En México", dijo él, "tenemos un exceso de trabajadores".

El mismo problema con un punto de vista muy diferente.

Me parece, por haber sido criado en la frontera, que nunca hemos comprendido a esa línea que creamos. Nunca hemos sabido qué hacer con esa línea, cómo tratarla, qué esperar de ella.

Desde el punto de vista de la ley, es el límite de nuestra jurisdicción.

Desde un punto de vista comercial, es el borde de la frontera, el comienzo de un nuevo mercado potencial.

Para la prensa, es el foco de una fascinación interminable. Y para los extremistas, es la causa de todas las dificultades de nuestro país.

Sin embargo, nadie comprende en realidad a la frontera.

Aquellos de nosotros que crecimos allí nunca nos hemos ido en realidad. Yo acostumbraba cruzar el puente una vez al día. Para mí, era sólo un inconveniente.

Si se aprende a abrazar a la frontera, se convierte en parte de uno — su identidad, su cam-

ino, su charla, sus pensamientos.

Vista desde lejos, la línea imaginaria es mucho más prominente. Los que la atraviesan son mucho más amenazadores. La frontera es un problema que debe resolverse.

Para aquellos de nosotros que llevamos dentro la frontera, no es un problema; es un supuesto. Toda la conmoción acerca del modo de controlarla es casi cómica porque no hace ningún bien. Cualquier debate racional sobre la reforma de la inmigración tiene que empezar desde el principio de que la frontera no se puede cerrar por completo — las fronteras no son filtros; son sifones.

Hoy sería arriesgado el abrir las compuertas del puente internacional como se abría hace 20 años. Pero es aún más tonto el creer que la fuerza y la ley por ellas solas pueden sellar una frontera que atraviesa el alma de un continente.

(Victor Landa es director de información de la KVDA, televisora afiliada con Telemundo en San Antonio.)

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Sittin' Here Thinkin'

The Underlying Science

By Ira Cutler

One magazine called it the biggest week for the heavens since Genesis. In a startling discovery scientists learned that the Universe contains 50 billion galaxies, not the mere 10 billion previously estimated to exist. Our galaxy, the Milky Way, contains 50 to 100 billion stars and is of ordinary size. Even just one galaxy, it seems, is a pretty big place.

Then, as if that were not enough, scientists reported the discovery of two extremely distant planets that may contain water, are orbiting a star not unlike our sun, and therefore tease of the prospect of finding alien life. They could not see these planets, even through the Hubble telescope, but they can detect a slight wobble in the position of two surrounding stars, from which they know that something big is there. We will not be visiting these planets soon — they are 35 light years away. (Light travels at 186,000 miles per second and a light-year is how long light travels in a year.)

Then, in a totally unrelated event, some other scientists discovered a variation in the chromosomes of humans that seemed to explain why some of us are more excitable, more prone to take risks, and more apt to be thrill seekers. These folks have an unusually long version of a gene called D4DR when compared to their more reserved and reflective peers. D4DR is related in some way to the regulation of dopamine which has to do with pleasure and emotion.

And finally, scientists were reported to be studying the way in which human immune systems fight off bacteria as a way to think about designing computer systems to protect against viruses. In related research computer scientists are working to develop software that can write itself. Guided by a physicist, this work seeks to create a circumstance not unlike that which gave rise to the beginnings of intelligent life.

These stories, which are not from texts or technical documents but out of our daily newspapers and magazines, are totally incomprehensible to me at any level of detail beyond the few sentences above.

I cannot imagine what 50 billion galaxies means, much less how you would ever know that the count was right. I do not know how they can tell that a chromosome does this or that, or how a computer virus (or even a computer) works, much less look for lessons in one field to apply in the other. These things were worked on and discovered by people who must have very different minds than I have and who must live in a very different world.

Like most people who subscribe to online human service networks I made a choice as early as high school that I was going down the English, History, Political Science track and not that dark and scary Biology, Chemistry, Physics track. (Or maybe an as yet undiscovered chromosome pre-determined the choice for me.) It seemed to me that no one could learn that stuff and further more that no one could possibly be interested. To this day I cannot tell you what a logarithm is or how I might use it, what calculus means, or why, if the earth is spinning fast, we do not all fly off into space. Perhaps by making the no-science, no-advanced math choice we shut ourselves off to some genuinely cosmic things.

And yet I work on a computer, drive a car, speak on the telephone, deal frequently with human behavior both professionally and in my personal life, and am subject to the laws of biology, chemistry and physics whether I understand them, or like them, or not. In other words I am immersed, as we all are, in using science and being bound by it every day. Is it okay, I wonder, that I have no idea how the things I use actually work? Would I be capable of learning some of this, at my age, or is there -- no kidding now -- something genetic about certain minds that makes it possible for me to write this column and for somebody else to discover a star?

There is this great old Jimmy Stewart movie about the guys who crash their plane in the desert and one of them knows how to use the broken parts to make another plane. The pilot, who knows how to fly well enough, could not do it because he lacked the science. He could not calculate weight, wind, stress factors and thrust, anymore than the engineer could have flown the plane. If I was in that crash the best I could do would be to hope that they took me along out of pity.

As science gets more and more advanced and specialized the distance between what scientists and lay people know will continue to grow. Yet the world, quite literally, depends on the people with these skills to grow enough food for a growing population, to build buildings and industries, to not destroy the planet and to take us to the stars.

I do not know science but I do know and appreciate science fiction. In science fiction one of the strongest recurrent themes is "The Scientists Go Wild" in which crazy scientists ruin the world and can do so because no one else knows what they know. The other common theme is one in which no one listens to the accurate warnings of noble scientists, because no one knows what they know, and the world gets destroyed. I do not know a story line where the lack of a general understanding of science leads to anything but catastrophe.

Fiction and paranoia aside, it seems that scientists by and large are motivated by curiosity, by the challenge of the puzzle, and by the ego drive that makes them not only want to discover this or that but to be the first to discover it. They are not, I suspect, dangerous people. But in our world they are employed and funded by corporations and the government -- there are no more Pasteurs and Edisons discovering things as individuals in home labs or garages -- and the motivations of these institutions are rightly suspect.

I wish I knew more science and wish I knew of some simple, readable books I could read to give me some grounding. I wonder if there is a "Science For Dummies" series?

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

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Editor Publisher

Bidal Aguero

Celebrating Washington's Birthday On the Mexican Border

By Victor Landa

Twenty years ago, almost to the day, I stood on the international bridge in Laredo, Texas, in the middle of a thick throng of people, waiting for the annual "pasada libre" — free pass.

It was the custom then to open the border for one day each year during the George Washington birthday celebration so people from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, could enjoy the parade and the carnival.

There were no inspections, no documents to be presented, no questions asked. Everyone was honor-bound to return to Mexico at the end of the day. Among the thousands gathered on the bridge, I was probably the only person with a United States birth certificate in my back pocket.

My friends and I had decided to brave the "pasada libre" for the same reason teenagers everywhere do just about everything — to see what it was like and to be a part of something much bigger than ourselves.

When the gates were flung open, the shiny-booted guards

held onto their holstered guns and scampered to safety, while directly behind them an avalanche of humanity spilled into the streets of Laredo.

I remember laughing with excitement, running about 10 steps and falling on my side. Someone, somehow, picked me up and the momentum of the pressing crowd carried me along.

Twenty years ago the border between Mexico and the United States wasn't regarded with as much suspicion and fear as it is today.

Today we talk about militarizing and building walls and bolstering patrols. Today we propose cutting social benefits for immigrants, legal or not, in the belief that this will discourage them. We have decided that immigration reform starts along the Río Grande.

In Mexico, a high-ranking member of President Ernesto Zedillo's cabinet appeared on television this month and painted a very diplomatic picture of the causes of immigra-

tion to the United States.

"In Mexico," he said, "we have a surplus of workers." Same problem, very different point of view.

It seem to me, having been raised on the border, that we've never understood that line we created. We've never known what to do with the border, how to treat it, what to expect from it.

From the standpoint of law, the border is the limit of our jurisdiction. From a business viewpoint it is the edge of the frontier, the beginning of a new potential market.

For the press, the border is the focus of endless fascination. And for extremists, it is the cause of all our country's woes.

Yet, no one really understands the border.

Those of us who grew up there never really leave. I used to cross the bridge twice a day. For me, it was a mere inconvenience.

If you learn how to embrace the border, you can feel at home on either side. If you grew up with it, it becomes a part of you

Reflections on A Good Man

By Raúl Yzaguirre

When a person of Dr. Julián Samora's stature passes away, there is a tendency to focus on his many accomplishments as the father of Chicano Studies, his seminal works such as "La Raza: Forgotten People" and "Mojado: The Wetback Story," and the numerous honors he received, including the White House Hispanic Heritage Award.

With someone who scaled the heights that Dr. Samora did in his lifetime, that is only fitting. Yet in the many times during the past week that I have reflected on what he meant to me and to my organization, more personal images of this great man who has left us after 75 years come to mind.

Many know that he was the first Mexican-American to receive a Ph. D. in his fields of sociology and anthropology. He did not, however, have any intention of being the last. He made the development of Hispanic scholars one of the main goals of his career at Michigan State University and the University of Notre Dame.

Several times, I was honored to be asked by him to lecture at Notre Dame. It is hard to describe the energy in his classroom and the magnitude of the feelings and regard his students had for him. Part mentor, part father figure, his commitment to these students and their future was awe-inspiring.

Often he would bring around some of these students and introduce them to me. One impressive student I met in the 1970s was Jorge Bustamante. Dr. Bustamante now heads the prestigious Colegio de la Frontera Norte and has been a key advisor on U.S.-Mexican relations to the last three presidents of Mexico.

As one of the founders of the National Council of La Raza (NCLR), Dr. Samora provided wise and steady counsel and a guiding hand to the Council in its early years. I will never forget the 1974 Board of Directors meeting at which he oversaw

one of the most wrenching debates in our history, the vote on a proposal that mandated the NCLR board be comprised equally of male and female members.

I was struck by Dr. Samora's patience with the often-heated and emotional discussion and his complete commitment to making sure we did the right thing. When the proposal finally passed, Dr. Samora stated, "I want to lead the way," and resigned to make room for the women who would now be joining the board.

We lost the last person we

Migrant Farmworker Policy Under Siege

from the Farmworker Justice Fund

Rep. Elton Gallegly (R-CA), on behalf of major agribusiness groups, has released a proposed new temporary foreign agricultural worker program. Gallegly soon will ask Newt Gingrich and then the Rules Committee to allow consideration of this proposal during the upcoming floor debate on the immigration bill, H.R. 2202. Gallegly's request to Gingrich and his guestworker proposal should be opposed now.

No new agricultural guestworker program is needed, as Barbara Jordan's Commission on Immigration Reform unanimously agreed in July 1995. Agricultural employers need to modernize their labor practices to stabilize their labor force, rather than encourage new waves of exploitable foreign labor. The large majority of farmworkers hold authorized immigration status and they are suffering under an oversupply of labor, with stagnant real wages, below-poverty earnings, dangerous working conditions, high unemployment and underemployment.

wanted to lose from the board that day, but it was his principled and courageous stand that turned that mandate into reality. Because of Julián Samora, NCLR is today proud to be one of the few organizations in U.S. society to have such a policy.

Despite his great intellect, Dr. Samora never quite took himself very seriously. He had a down-to-earth informality about him. One of the last times I saw him was he received the Order of the Aztec Eagle, the highest honor Mexico bestows on a non-citizen.

Those of us who have been so honored have a tendency to take ourselves a little too seriously at the ceremony; we are overwhelmed, very nervous and we end up reading a too-long and overly rehearsed speech.

That day, he stood up, gave brief thanks and appreciation, and sat down. Even at the moment, one of the greatest moments of his life, he had the grace to accept the honor without calling undue attention to himself.

That was Julián Samora in a nutshell: a true intellectual who was also truly humble.

His physical presence will be missed. His example will live forever.

(Raúl Yzaguirre is president of the Washington, D.C.-based National Council of La Raza.) Copyright 1996. Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Los Exitos de los Marielitos Revigorizan a la Comunidad Cubana de Los Estados Unidos

Por Fernando Trulin IV

A medida que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos escribe el capítulo final de su acogida de 36 años a los exiliados cubanos, los que han registrado su progreso definen su odisea como algo que ha inspirado y revigorizado a la comunidad cubana de los Estados Unidos.

En mayo último, el gobierno de Clinton revocó su práctica de largo tiempo de permitir la entrada automática de los refugiados cubanos, y el 31 de enero cerró el campamento de refugiados cubanos y haitianos en la Base Naval Estadounidense de Guantánamo, Cuba.

El campamento había sido abierto para alojar a millares de "balseros" que huyeron de la isla después que circularon rumores de que los Estados Unidos iban a cambiar su política hacia los refugiados procedentes de la isla.

El cambio de práctica y el cierre del campamento señalau&vl fin de una época que vio a cientos de miles de cubanos huir del régimen comunista de Fidel Castro para asentarse en los Estados Unidos.

Las mayores migraciones llegaron a principios del decenio de 1960, poco después que Castro se apoderó del gobierno. Más de 270,000 atravesaron las 90 millas de mar que separan a la isla de los Cayos de la Florida, y en 1980, cuando Castro permitió que otros 125,000 salieran del Puerto del Mariel.

Los refugiados del decenio de 1960 eran, en gran parte, personas instruidas y profesionales. Los refugiados del Mariel, por otra parte, habían pasado dos decenios bajo el comunismo, la represión y los cursos de acción económicos socialistas, con pocos éxitos a los que relacionarse, si es que hubo alguno. Pero muchos prosperaron rápidamente en su nuevo entorno estadounidense.

Tony Pérez, vice-presidente de la Asociación Nacional del Exodo del Mariel, ofrece uno de los incontables relatos de éxito del puente marítimo del Mariel.

Pérez, que era estudiante de medicina en Cuba, llegó a Miami a la edad de 33 años con sólo las ropas que llevaba puestas. Veinticuatro horas después obtuvo su licencia para conducir. Una semana después de eso, obtuvo un empleo de cajero en el Hotel Fontainebleau Hilton de Miami Beach. Dentro del espacio de un año, él había obtenido su licencia de corredor de bienes raíces, y en 1986 abrió su

negocio actual, Land Group Realty, Inc., que se especializa en bienes inmuebles industriales y comerciales.

En el exodo vinieron delincuentes endurecidos y pacien-

tes mentales a quienes el gobierno de Castro dijo que los pondría en libertad si se iban de la isla. Su presencia estigmatizó al puente marítimo desde su comienzo.

Pérez explica que "Fidel Castro quería desacreditar a la comunidad cubana (establecida en los Estados Unidos), crear el pánico y situar a los Estados Unidos en una posición

incómoda".

Evelio Taillacq, escritor de la revista "Exito", explica el efecto de la brecha ideológica que separa a los que llegaron primero de los que llegaron después: "Cualesquiera divisiones en la comunidad cubana fueron primordialmente al nivel de la familia".

Y agrega: "Los aportes hechos por los 'marielitos' a la comunidad cubana en general son incommensurables, particularmente en las artes. Ellos han restablecido los vínculos culturales, al recordar a la comunidad cubana de dónde vienen. No se puede realmente definir ahora quién vino desde el Mariel y quién no".

La mayoría de los refugiados del Mariel fueron tramitados en Miami y Cayo Hueso. Sin embargo, muchos fueron enviados a bases militares en Puerto Rico, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Wisconsin y otros lugares para tramitarlos antes de ser reasentados con familiares o auspiciadores por todo el país. La mayoría fue a la Florida, Nueva Jersey y el sur de California, donde ya existían comunidades que establecidas.

Algunos delincuentes permanecen todavía en los centros de detención de Arkansas.

Los relatos de éxito de los refugiados del Mariel van desde empresarios privados y ejecutivos de negocios a figuras de alto perfil en los medios informativos y las artes.

"El primer problema que tuve fue el idioma — y que nunca tuve que trabajar realmente cuando estuve en Cuba", dice Juan Carlos Villa, dueño de una cadena de viveros de plantas en Miami y Orlando. Villa tenía 19 años cuando llegó a los Estados Unidos. Para su éxito fue crítico el sobreponerse al "estereotipo obscuro inicial" de ser "marielito", dice él.

Cuando Guillermo Levia, productor del programa nacional "Cristina" llegó a los Estados Unidos, la televisión en español estoletaba en su infancia. El fue a Puerto Rico, donde actuó en varias telenovelas tales como "Cadenas de Amor" y "Tanairi", y entonces estableció su propia empresa de producción para televisión. Después trabajó en la radio en Miami durante un año, antes de ocupar su plaza actual.

"Fue difícil al principio el adaptarse al modo de vida de aquí, pero nunca sentí el estigma que sintieron otros 'marielitos', dice él.

"Los balseros son los marielitos de hoy. Ellos han llegado muy desorientados, pero lograrán las mismas cosas que logramos nosotros", dice el artista Miguel Ordoqui.

Pérez está de acuerdo. "Somos los mismos. Los que vinieron antes del puente marítimo del Mariel y los que llegaron después que nosotros, sólo tienen versiones diferentes del mismo relato".

Marielitos Successes Excites U.S. Cuban Community

By Fernando Trulin IV

As the U.S. government writes the final chapter on its 36-year embrace of Cuban exiles, those who have charted their progress define their odyssey as one that has inspired and reinvigorated the U.S. Cuban community.

Last May, the Clinton administration reversed its longtime policy of permitting automatic entry to Cuban refugees, and on Jan. 31, it shut down the Cuban/Haitian refugee camp at the U.S. Naval Base in Guantánamo, Cuba.

The camp had been opened to house thousands of balseros — rafters — who fled the island after rumors circulated that the United States was changing its policy toward island refugees.

The policy shift and camp closing mark the end of an era that saw hundreds of thousands of Cubans flee Fidel Castro's communist regime to settle in the United States.

The largest migrations came in the early 1960s, shortly after Castro seized power. More than 270,000 crossed the 90 miles of sea that separate the island and the Florida Keys, and 1980, when an additional 125,000 were allowed by Castro to depart from Mariel Harbor.

The 1960s refugees were primarily educated professionals. The Mariel refugees, on the other hand, had spent two decades under communism, repression and socialistic economic policies, with few if any successes to relate to. But many flourished quickly on U.S. soil.

Tony Pérez, vice president of the National Exodus of Mariel Association, offers one of countless Mariel boat lift success stories. A medical student in Cuba, he arrived in Miami at 33 with literally only the clothes on his back. Twenty-four hours later, he obtained his driver's license. A week after that, he secured a job as a cashier at the Fountainbleau Hilton Hotel in Miami Beach.

Within the year, he had obtained a real estate license, and

in 1986 he opened his present business, Land Group Realty, Inc., which specializes in industrial and commercial real estate.

Included in the exodus were hard-core criminals and mental patients who were told by the Castro government that they would be set free if they left the island. Their presence stigmatized the boat lift from the start. "Fidel Castro wanted to discredit the (established U.S.) Cuban community, create a panic and place the United States in an uncomfortable position," Pérez explains.

Evelio Taillacq, a writer with Exito magazine, explains the impact of the ideological gap separating the early and late arrivals: "Any divisions in the Cuban community were mostly at the family level." He adds, "The contributions made by Marielitos to the greater Cuban community are immeasurable, particularly in the arts. They have re-established cultural ties in reminding (the Cuban community) where they come from. You really can't define who came in Mariel and who didn't nowadays."

Most Mariel refugees were processed in Miami and Key West. However, many were sent to military bases in Puerto Rico, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Wisconsin and elsewhere for processing before being resettled with relatives or sponsors throughout the country. The majority went to Florida, New Jersey and Southern California where established communities existed. Some criminal offenders still remain in detention centers in Arkansas.

Mariel success stories range from private entrepreneurs and business executives to high-profile figures in media and the arts.

"The first problem I had was the language — and that I never really had to work when I was in Cuba," says Juan Carlos Villa, owner of a nursery chain in Miami and Orlando. Villa was

19 when he arrived in the United States. Critical to his success was overcoming the "initial dark stereotype" of being a Marielito, he says. When Guillermo Levia, producer of the Univisión network's "Cristina" show, arrived in the United States, Spanish-language television was in its infancy.

He went to Puerto Rico, where he acted in several soap operas such as "Cadenas de amor" and "Tanairi" and then set up his own TV production company. He then worked in radio in Miami for a year before settling into his current position.

"It was difficult at first, adapting to the way of life here, but I never felt the stigma that other Marielitos did," he says.

"The balseros are the Marielitos of today. They have arrived very disoriented but they will achieve the same things we did," says artist Miguel Ordoqui.

Pérez agrees. "We are the same. The people who came before (the Mariel boat lift) and the people who came after us just have different versions of the same history."

Ordoqui, who has been compared to Goya and Dali and has exhibited in major shows throughout the United States, Europe and Latin America, sums up, "We (Marielitos) gave a great impetus to the exile. Now when Cuban art is discussed in international art circles, critics always talk about the success of Mariel."

(Fernando Trulin IV is a reporter with the national news weekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report in Washington, D.C.) Copyright 1996. Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

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La Verguenza de Sea Bright

Por GERALDO RIVERA

(Nota del editor: El animador de televisión GERALDO RIVERA posee y redacta una columna semanal para "The Two River Times", un periódico de Red Bank, Nueva Jersey, lugar próximo al pequeño lugar de turismo de Sea Bright. En 1977, cuatro pacientes de enfermedad mental, entre las edades de 24 y 67 años, murieron en sus camas en un incendio que destruyó una casa de tránsito de Sea Bright donde se había ubicado a los cuatro recientemente contra los deseos de los habitantes del pueblo. No se acusó a nadie del delito hasta que Rivera halló evidencia nueva en 1992 y su periódico empezó a explorar los datos nuevamente. La investigación llevó a los arrestos de un ex-jefe de bomberos y del hijastro del jefe de policía por haber presuntamente dado comienzo al incendio. A continuación va la columna reciente de Rivera en el "Two River Times" sobre sus arrestos en diciembre último.)

Varias emociones poderosas me atraviesan. Estoy lleno simultáneamente de gozo feroz y enojo terrible.

El gozo proviene de la reivindicación: El Fiscal Federal de Newark ha extraído la verdad del corazón mentiroso de Kenny Johnson. Aquella noche de hace tanto tiempo en New Street fué de asesinato. Cuatro hombres impedidos cuyo único delito era tener vidas pacíficas, productivas y normales en Sea Bright han sido vengados.

La justicia puede haberse demorado, pero por fin ha regresado para perseguir a los dos miserables que emprendieron por ellos mismos la purificación brutal de los indeseables en su comunidad.

Charles "Skip" Carlson. He esperado más de dos años para deletrear su ahora desgraciado nombre. Miembro del Departamento de Bomberos Voluntarios de Sea Bright, de 19 años de edad en el momento del incendio mortífero, este acusado de asesinato en masa prestaría después servicios como jefe de bomberos.

Cuán amargamente irónico. Cuán brutalmente hipócrita.

¿Cuántos supieron, en todos esos años silenciosos, sobre el papel que él y Johnson desempeñaron aquella noche cálida y fatal de hace 18 años,

cuando cuatro hombres inocentes fueron asesinados porque tuvieron la temeridad de querer vivir en una casa de huéspedes de Sea Bright, calle abajo desde el cuartel de bomberos?

Asumiendo que sean declarados culpables, Carlson y su cómplice que entonces tenía 14 años, pronto serán castigados por el delito que cometieron hace tanto tiempo.

Pero sus inútiles hombros no deberían cargar toda la culpa. Ellos no provocaron aquel incendio en un acceso de rencor o ira juvenil.

Aquellos hombres más jóvenes fueron impulsados al incendio intencional y al asesinato por un clima de odio e ignorancia. Los relatos de noticias contemporáneos aclaran que había una resistencia enorme a que los cuatro hombres incapacitados se mudaran al pueblo. La retórica maligna y violenta envenenaba el aire del océano que soplabla sobre Sea Bright. Un ánimo de vigilatismo se había impregnado aún en las filas del Departamento de Incendios.

En esta etapa de la investigación federal, no está claro si Johnson y Carlson recibieron órdenes específicas de otras personas mayores y presumiblemente más responsables para que cometieran su hecho despreciable, o si los jóvenes estaban sólo plegándose a la mentalidad de turba lynchadora que barrió a la comunidad costanera como aquel fuego devastador barrió el hogar frágil de los cuatro que murieron.

Un hecho impresionante está claro. Carlson y Johnson no son los únicos responsables. Directa o indirectamente, ellos fueron entrenados, alentados, ayudados o instigados, y fueron ciertamente aplaudidos por muchos que ahora no pueden alegar que eran demasiado jóvenes en aque-

la época como para haber discernido mejor.

Los federales implacables no detendrán su investigación inexorable hasta que todos los responsables del incendio de 1977 paguen por los papeles que desempeñaron. Y nosotros estaremos allí para informar sobre esta odisea, que hemos llamado la Verguenza de Sea Bright.

Como nota personal, felicitaciones sinceras a los dedicados y áridos reporteros que revelaron este relato. Mi agradecimiento profundo a mis colegas Cort Smith, Bill Henning y Eileen Moon, para nombrar a unos cuantos; ellos han hecho un trabajo excelente.

También gracias y un abrazo cordial a Mike Masterson, el viajero de Arkansas que permaneció el tiempo suficiente en Red Bank para enmarcar este relato. Para el abogado

Shaun Schlich, un choque de manos en alto y un abrazo por compartir este relato conmigo, aquella noche en que dedicaron la biblioteca de Sea Bright.

Mi gratitud eterna a DeLores, que tuvo el valor de decirnos sobre la confesión, inducida por la cerveza, de Kenny Johnson; también al hermano Craig por ponerla en la televisión nacional; a Scott por tomar las fotos y sufrir la reacción abusiva de las tabernas de Sea Bright; y a todos y cada uno de los miembros del personal del "Two River Times" que mantuvieron el rumbo. Claudia y yo les damos las gracias desde el fondo de nuestros corazones.

Propiedad literaria registrada por el "Two River Times" en 1996. Reproducido por Hispanic Link News Service con autorización. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Businesses Push for School Privatization

Despite the collapse last week in Hartford, Conn., of the nation's largest experiment in private management of public schools, there are increasing signs, from the growth of new businesses to rising stock performance, that public education is becoming an enticing market for private businesses, reports The New York Times.

A recent study estimates that for-profit companies now take in \$30 billion of the \$340 billion that the United States spends each year on preschool to high school education. That figure includes for-profit companies that run schools; offer classroom instruction or tutoring; sell textbooks, software or new technology; design curriculums; provide consulting services, or fill other niches.

Thus, while Education Alternatives Inc. was losing its high-profile contract to run the schools of Hartford, Newark's school district, now operated by the state of New Jersey, signed a \$1.25 million contract last week with Sylvan Learning Systems of Columbia, Md., to run the remedial education program at three local high schools through June 1997.

"When you look at the raw numbers, this is a very big industry with enormous potential for growth," said Michael R. Sandler, chief executive officer of Eduventures Inc. of Boston, which consults and invests in companies involved in education.

How much growth will occur will depend, experts say, largely on the push and pull of

(Continued Page 6)

Alberto Avendaño, Premio Nacional de Periodismo de la Comunidad Hispana.

"Veo La Hispanización de los Estados Unidos"

Por Bidal Agüero.

Llegó a Lubbock procedente de España, dejando atrás una exitosa carrera como periodista y escritor. No le fue fácil cambiar el paisaje verde, casi irlandés, de Galicia -noroeste de España- por los tornados de las South Plains. Pero Alberto Avendaño lo hizo todo por amor y por la familia.



"Como soy huérfano, no tenía una estructura familiar en España que ofrecerle a mis hijos," dice Avendaño. "Ahora mis dos hijos y yo pertenecemos a la extensa

familia de mi mujer; una maravillosa mezcla de cubanoamericano, méjicoamericano e irlandésamericano. No me siento extranjero. Vivo dentro de una 'melting pot' y está bien caliente."

Cuando la familia llegó a Lubbock, Avendaño decidió ir a Texas Tech y se graduó en periodismo. Un día vino a El Editor para ofrecerse como interno y le recibimos con los brazos abiertos. El mes pasado, durante la Convención Anual de la Asociación Nacional de Publicaciones Hispanas, en Washington D.C., una de las historias de Avendaño para El Editor fue reconocida como "outstanding reporting on the Hispanic Community" por la NAHP.

"Estoy encantado," dice Avendaño. "Son los premios más importantes del periodismo hispano en Estados Unidos y yo conseguí uno escribiendo para el decano de los semanarios bilingües en West Texas."

La historia de Avendaño, publicada el pasado Junio, hablaba de la inmigración ilegal y trataba el problema desde el título: "The Tortilla Curtain" (La Frontera de Tortillas).

"Ese es el título de una canción del poeta tejano Andy Wilkinson," explica Avendaño. "Está incluida en 'Texas When Texas Era Libre', un cassette que compré hace un par de años. Quería escribir sobre la inmigración ilegal y Wilkinson escribió algo en la cubierta del cassette que me ayudó a comenzar. Estas son sus palabras:

"El hombre o la mujer que quieren trabajar honestamente, aunque sea un trabajo sin prestigio a los ojos de los demás, es la más noble de las personas. Los políticos y sus votantes tienen derecho a temer al mojado, porque no hay nada más aterrador que la nobleza del subyugado."

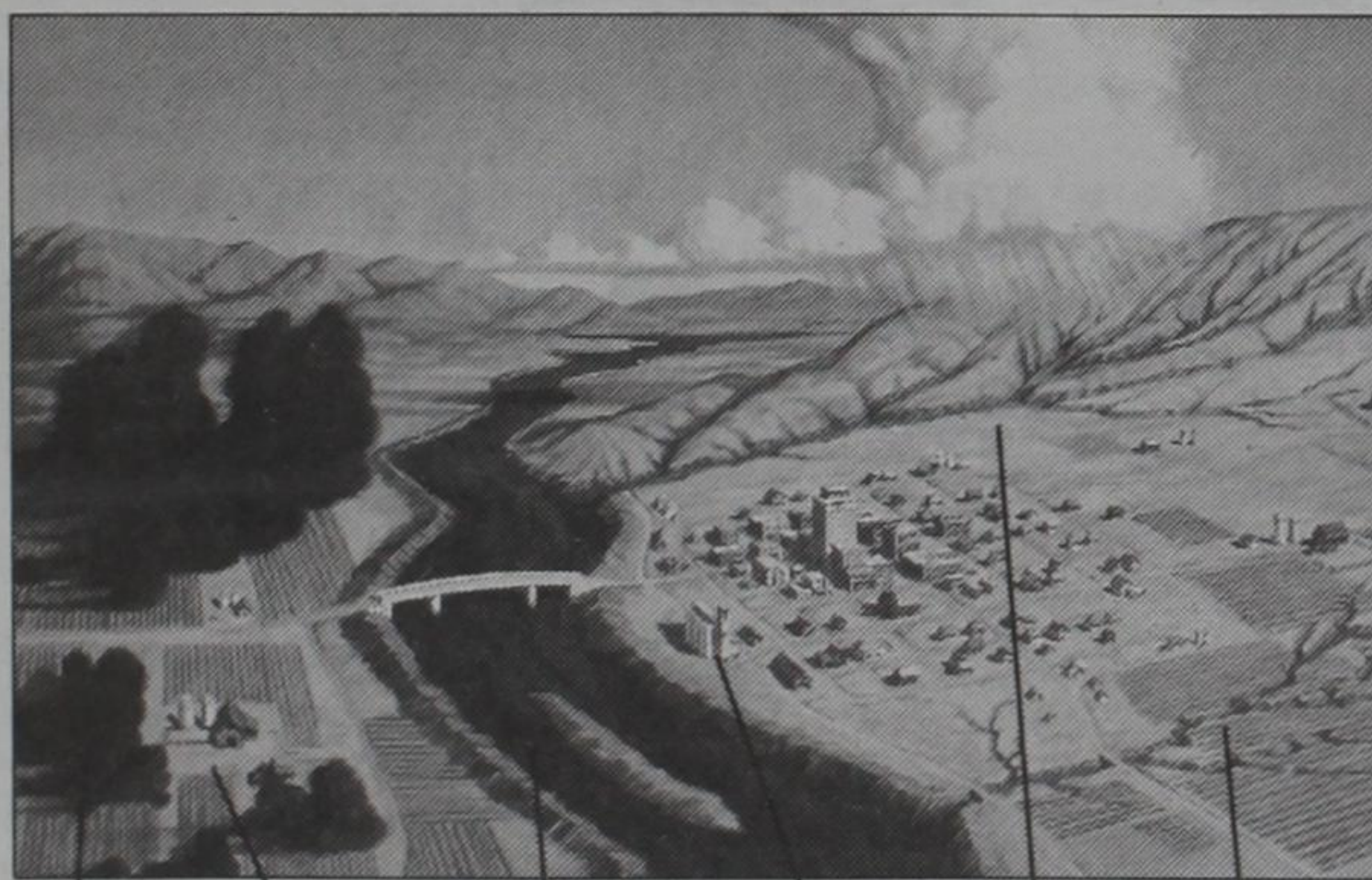
Avendaño dice que los beneficios de la inmigración son superiores a cualquier aspecto negativo y que los hispanos, aquellos que ya están aquí y los que vendrán, siempre contribuirán a crear una sociedad americana más tolerante, orientada a la familia y más feliz.

"Veo la hispanización de los Estados Unidos," dice Avendaño. "Más influencia y participación política, y cambios dramáticos en la visibilidad de los hispanos en este país. Los medios de comunicación y las corporaciones están atentos porque saben que los hispanos son una población leal, con gran sentido de la familia y buenos consumidores. Y ellos, debería decir nosotros, estamos aquí para quedarnos y crecer."

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El Editor's LATEST **Deportes - Sports** LO MAS RECIENTE

Baseball Opens Spring Training

NFL Makes Free Agent Choices

On the eve of NFL free agency, Jim Harbaugh likely won't get a chance to test his value. Eric Swann or Aeneas Williams might not, either.

With NFL teams required to announce their franchise and transition players by Thursday, several Pro Bowl performers could become focal points of expensive spending sprees by the 30 teams. Others, such as Harbaugh, probably will have to stay put - with significant raises.

If the Colts offer Harbaugh, 32, at least the average of the salaries of the five highest-paid quarterbacks in the league, he must remain with them. That one-year price currently is \$4.084 million.

If they offer the average of the 10 highest-paid at the position, then another team could make him a contract offer.

Indianapolis then could match that offer or receive two first-round draft picks as compensation for letting Harbaugh go.

But the Colts plan to offer Harbaugh the \$4.084 million, all of which counts against the salary cap. Of course, they and Harbaugh could reach agreement on a long-term contract.

"It's a huge hit against our salary cap and it is going to affect what we're able to do in other areas," director of football operations Bill Tobin said.

Another key Colt, star runner Marshall Faulk, is concerned over the direction of the team since it let coach Ted Marchibroda go after refusing to offer him a raise or a long-term contract following Indianapolis' surprising playoff run.

"Marshall wants to run the football," agent Rocky Arceneaux said. "He doesn't want to catch 10 passes a game and run the ball 10 times a game."

Arizona coach Vince Tobin doesn't want to lose either Swann, the team's star defen-



Eric Swann, Arizona
Pos.: DT
Ht/Wt: 6-5, 295
Exp: 5



Jeff George, Atlanta
Pos.: QB
Ht/Wt: 6-4, 210



Bob Whitfield, Atlanta
Pos.: OT
Ht/Wt: 6-5, 300
Exp: 4

sive tackle, or Williams, perhaps the best coverage cornerback in football.

"We've been negotiating with both of them," said Tobin, recently hired to coach the Cardinals. "We don't have an agreement with either one of them, but we're moving in that direction."

The Cardinals are considering designating either Swann or Williams a franchise player.

Free agent quarterback Jeff George said he wants to remain with the Atlanta Falcons and is willing to take less money if it would help the team keep other key free agents.

"If it takes me taking less money to re-sign Bob Whitfield, Roman Fortin or Terance Mathis, I know what it takes to keep a team," George said. "Losing guys here and there is not healthy for the team, and I want to do what is best for the Falcons."

On Wednesday, the New York Jets, desperate for offensive line help, signed veteran tackle David Williams, who was cut late last season by Houston. The Jets had the league's worst offense in 1995 and coach Rich Kotite vowed to improve every area, particularly the line.

"We said when the season ended that we had to make big improvements in our offense, and that we were going to have to make some major changes," Kotite said Wednesday. "I think that it all started 10 days ago

with the hiring of Ron Erhardt as our offensive coordinator and continues Thursday with the signing of David Williams."

Williams agreed to a five-year deal averaging \$2.45 million a year, with a \$3 million signing bonus.

Wide receiver Don Beebe and tight end Pete Metzelaars, key members of the Buffalo Bills' Super Bowl teams who played for Carolina last year, were cut by the Panthers. Carolina also released offensive lineman Derrick Graham and declined to pick up the option for reserve quarterback Jack Trudeau.

Metzelaars, 35, caught 20 passes for the Panthers, includ-

ing the first touchdown pass for the expansion team, a 7-yarder from Frank Reich against Atlanta. Beebe had 14 catches for 152 yards and a touchdown, but was hampered by injured ribs.

"Each of these players made an important contribution to our first season, particularly in the leadership they provided to our young players," Carolina coach Dom Capers. "It was important to have the right kind of veteran leadership in the first year, and these men gave us that."

Washington signed 32-year-old tackle Ed Simmons, whose durability and consistency made him the anchor of the offensive line last season, to a three-year deal worth \$6 million. Simmons missed only three downs all season on a line otherwise plagued by injuries.

"I was in some sense kind of excited about going out and seeing what other teams had to offer," Simmons said of the prospect of free agency. "At the same time, I hoped that something would happen here with the Redskins."

King Plans HIV Tests

Promoter Don King says he will require all fighters on his future boxing promotions to be tested for the AIDS virus.

"On every one of my promotions from here on in, all the fighters will have to be properly tested," King said in a statement from his office in Oakland Park, Fla.

King's comments came in the wake of heavyweight Tommy Morrison's positive test for HIV, resulting in the cancellation of his fight last weekend in Las Vegas. Nevada is the only major boxing state to require HIV testing before bouts.

"We've all been traumatized by what happened to Tommy Morrison," King said. "But this

is something everyone in our society has to face. We have to find ways to come up with a cure for this terrible disease. That may be far into the future, but we must keep striving to that goal."

King said testing on his cards will begin with his Feb. 24 promotion in Richmond, Va., where Terry Norris and Vincent Pettway will fight for bout for the WBC and IBF junior middleweight titles.

King's most prominent fighter is Mike Tyson. A spokesman for King said the former heavyweight champion was last tested for AIDS before his fight in Las Vegas this past August against Peter McNeeley.

By The Associated Press

A new team and new environment make the opening of spring training a thrill even for a veteran manager like Tony La Russa.

"I'm as excited as I've ever been at any time in my career," said La Russa, who managed three pennant-winning teams in his 17 years in the AL. "I've seen other situations where there was a lot of newness. You don't have to necessarily be real patient and say, 'Oh, it's going to be a year or two before we can jell.'"

La Russa's first workout at St. Petersburg, Fla., was scheduled for Thursday. Among the first Cardinals he welcomed Wednesday was pitcher Todd Stottlemyre, one of 17 new players on the team's roster and one of several former Athletics that La Russa has brought over.

Pitchers and catchers began reporting to camps all over Flor-

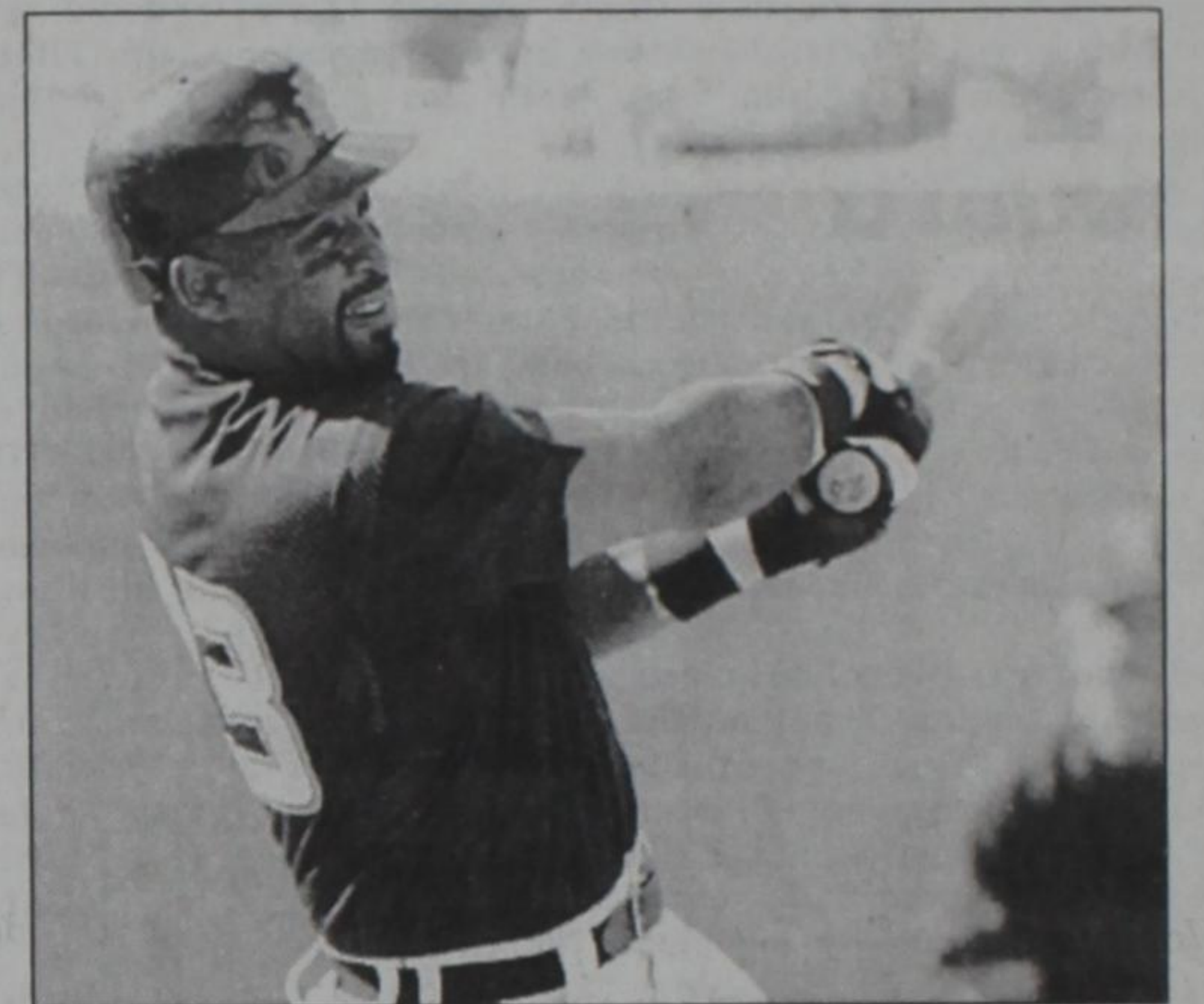
idal manager Bob Watson, "and they're not going to want to go back up north."

In Port St. Lucie, Mets manager Dallas Green is anticipating big things.

"Every spring every team thinks they can win to a degree," said Green, beginning his 41st spring training as either a player or coach. "We played well for 60 (games). The theme this year is 'Can we do it for 160?' I think we can."

A strong finish in '95 and an abundance of young talent has some tagging the Mets a playoff team. Last season, after the strike was settled, teams had just three weeks to prepare for the season and Green thought it cost the Mets in particular.

"In the winter of 1994-95, the players didn't do much and it took a toll on our club as much as anybody," Green said. "Three weeks isn't enough and the industry found that out."



By Russell Beeker, Baseball Weekly
Healthy again: After being relegated to DH duties last season, power-hitting Greg Vaughn will be back in left field.

ida on Wednesday.

Following baseball's forgettable spring of 1995 when replacement games and players threatened to further damage the sport, the sight of Cone and the New York Yankees and dozens of pitchers and catchers reporting to camps all over Florida was indeed welcome.

"This brings back memories," said Yankees right-hander David Cone, whose locker was near new Yankee Dwight Gooden. "We had lockers next to each other with the Mets for about six years. I'm excited. ... I haven't seen him pitch, but I've heard nothing but rave reviews about him."

Rave reviews were also extended to the opening of the Yankees' new ultra-modern training home in Tampa. After 34 years in Fort Lauderdale, the Yankees have moved north to the \$20 million, 10,000-seat Legends Field.

The new ballpark has identical dimensions to Yankee Stadium, as well as two adjacent practice fields. In addition, the complex houses the personal business office of owner George Steinbrenner.

"The word going around is guys are going to get used to it here," said new Yankees gen-

Mo Vaughn has been in Fort Myers for two weeks, but six weeks from Opening Day the AL MVP is still seeking a long-term contract from the Boston Red Sox.

Vaughn was quoted as saying the deal was "95 percent done," but one of his agents said no further discussions were scheduled.

Vaughn, who can't become a free agent until after the 1997 season, had said monetary aspects of a contract were settled, according to a newspaper report. He said all that remained was to agree on bonuses and whether the deal would run four or five years.

Vaughn has an arbitration hearing set for next Monday. An agreement before then would make the hearing unnecessary.

The first baseman has asked for \$6.1 million for 1996 in arbitration, while the Red Sox filed for \$4.2 million.

Pitchers and catchers continue to report the rest of the week, with many teams expecting full squads next week. The first spring games are scheduled for Feb. 28, with the University of Miami playing the Florida Marlins at Viera and Edison College playing Minnesota at Fort Myers.

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Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofia Martinez

Jesucristo, a la edad de 30 años, recibió el bautismo de San Juan Bautista en las aguas del Jordán. Luego se fue al desierto a ayunar 40 días y 40 noches y le permitió al demonio que lo tentara para enseñarnos como debemos resistir a las tentaciones.

Después de haber salido del desierto, escogió Jesucristo a Sus doce Apóstoles y comenzó a predicar Su Evangelio en la Judea. Los primeros apóstoles que

escogió Jesús fueron unos pobres pescadores que no tenían ninguna instrucción y vivían de su trabajo. Los doce apóstoles eran: Simón llamado Pedro, y Andrés su hermano; Santiago hijo del Cebedeo y Juan su hermano; Felipe y Bartolomé, Tomás y Matéo el publicano; Santiago, hijo de Alfeo, Judas Tadeo, Simón el Cananeo y Judas Iscariote que le hizo traición.

La palabra Evangelio quiere decir "buena nueva". La Buena Nueva que Jesucristo anunciaba era que El es el Hijo de Dios, el Mesías o el Salvador prometido desde el principio del mundo por el Padre. Jesucristo apoyaba su doctrina haciendo muchísimos milagros. El primer milagro fue convertir el agua en vino en las bodas de Caná, porque lo pidió la Santísima Virgen. (Juan 2, 1-12).

LA VERDAD

¿QUE COSA ES VERDAD?
Por Pastor García

¿Qué cosa es verdad? En Juan 18:38 leímos que esta fue la pregunta que le hizo Pilato a Cristo, cuando Cristo le decía que su reino (reino de Cristo) no era de este mundo. Luego Pilato respondió: "Soy yo judío, tu gente los pontífices te han entregado a mí, ¿qué has hecho?"

Y en Mateo 26:59, leímos que los Príncipes de los sacerdotes y los ancianos y todo el consejo, buscaban falso testimonio contra Jesús para entregarlo a muerte. "¿Quiénes eran estos TU GENTE? estos eran los sacerdotes y los príncipes los ancianos y todo el consejo, con su cabeza humana EL PONTIFICE. según leímos en Mateo 26:59-68. Donde terminaron con escupirle el rostro a Cristo y dándole bofetadas. INCREIBLE PERO CIERTO. Así que según la Escritura, fueron los sacerdotes los que entregaron a Cristo a muerte. (Aunque los espirituales sabemos que fueron nuestros pecador los que llevaron a Cristo al Monte Calvario)

Así que Cristo explicó claramente a Pilato que su reino no era de este mundo. Y al Pontífice que era la cabeza humana, del consejo, dijo: "Desde ahora abéis de ver al Hijo del hombre sentado a la diestra de la potencia de Dios, y que viene en las nubes del cielo." Lo que está Cristo diciendo, es que ya se había acabado este asunto del pontífice. Y que de aquí en adelante Cristo sería el único y suficiente Pontífice puesto por Dios, y con toda potestad de su poder. "En los cielos y en la tierra," según nos dice Mateo 28:18-20. Y en Efe.1: 22,y23 Pablo nos dice: "Y sometió todas las cosas bajo sus pies, (incluyendo la cabeza humana) y diólo por cabeza sobre todas las cosas a la iglesia, la cual es su cuerpo, la plenitud de aquel que hinche todas las cosas en todos."

Como la religión de Cristo no es de este mundo, sino del cielo; entonces Dios, no le dejó cabeza humana. Sino que Cristo es la cabeza de la Iglesia. Con sus señales distintivas en sus sienes, manos, costado y pies; y su resurrección. Pero si alguno piensa ser cabeza de la Iglesia, que nos enseñe estas señales. Esta es la verdad de la Biblia.

No solamente Pilato no sabía esto; todavía hay gente que no lo sabe. Según leemos en las estadísticas diarias. Las noticias de la semana pasada, en cuanto a la buena visita del Señor Juan Pablo II, a Guatemala, Nicaragua y El Salvador, acusaba a los misioneros protestantes por sembrar confusión e insertidumbre y duda; ante la religión tradicional de los Romanos Católicos. Donde el 30 por ciento de los 10.7 millones de Guatemaltecos se identifican como Protestantes. Abandonando la Iglesia Católica y su enseñanza. Y el Señor Juan Pablo II culpa a los protestantes. Bueno: alguien tiene que tener la culpa de todo esto. Pero no somos los protestantes. Sino que es la predicación de la palabra de Dios, para la salvación personal. Así que esperamos que no solamente los laicos, sino que también los sacerdotes obedezcan a la fe de Cristo, para que se cumpla en ellos lo que nos dice Hechos 6:7, "Y crecía la palabra del Señor, y el número de los discípulos se multiplicaba mucho en Jerusalén; también una gran multitud de los sacerdotes obedecían a la fe. ¡QUÉ BONITO! Así que adelante Hnos. misioneros.

From Page 2

There currently is the H-2A temporary foreign agricultural worker program, which contains some modest labor protections, though stronger regulations and more enforcement are needed.

Gallegly's proposal would eliminate most of the H-2A labor protections. Employers would no longer need a labor certification from the Department of Labor that there is a labor shortage or that the employer's job offer will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers. Even some protections that existed under the notorious "bracero" program from 1942 to 1964 would be omitted. No housing will be required. No interstate recruitment would be necessary. Enforcement would be weakened.

Gallegly's proposal would harm domestic farmworkers by flooding the labor market with temporary foreign workers whose non-immigrant status and economic problems often cause them to accept unfair and unlawful levels of wages and working conditions. This proposal must be opposed.

From:
Farmworker Justice Fund, Inc., Bruce Goldstein, Attorney
1111 19th Street, N.W. Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20036

Farmworker From Page 2

two opposing forces. The first consists of new demands for leaner, more innovative education approaches, like charter schools, which can be operated by private businesses. The second is the open resistance by many unions to ventures with private companies, and skepticism by some educators.

Still, a recent study for the National School Boards Association found that more than 60 percent of school boards were considering or had considered hiring a private company to run a district or part of one. The vast majority were interested only in private contracts for support services like food, transportation and maintenance.

According to the same study, only a third of the districts who hired private companies for cost savings said they had actually saved money.

There are other signs of business interest in schools. McLaughlin's Education Industry Report has begun rating the performance of 25 publicly traded education companies in what it calls its Education Industry Index.

It says the stock price of the 25 companies rose last year by 65.47 percent, compared with 39.9 percent for the Russell 2000 index of small companies. And Lehman Brothers is sponsoring a conference in February for education companies and institutional investors to look at the investment opportunities being presented by changes in education.

Sabe Usted Que...

Por. Dr. Nestor Pacheco.

Hay Nuevos Tratamientos Para Los Dolores del Talón.

Al dar el primer paso del día, una gran parte de la población en algún momento de su vida ha sentido un fuerte dolor en la planta del pie, el cual se puede manifestar como una punzada que le impide a la persona caminar o poner el peso en la planta del pie.

Este dolor tiene su origen alrededor del talón. El cual toma una gran parte del peso del cuerpo, puesto que ahí ocurre el primer contacto del pie con la tierra. El impacto es tan intenso que el cuerpo ha formado un cojín de tres o cuatro centímetros de grasa y tejido. A medida que la edad avanza este cojín natural se va gastando, haciendo del hueso del talón, el calcaneal, muy prominente causando molestia y dolor.

La otra estructura que implica dolor en el talón es el tejido de la planta de los pies el cual corre desde la base de los dedos u origen, donde es ancho y está formado por multitudes de fibras, cuyas fibras se van uniendo formando un triángulo que tiene un pico la cual se inserta en la planta de hueso calcaneal. Es en la inserción donde se siente el dolor debido a la inflamación la cual causa la compresión de los nervios en el área del tejido de la planta del pie.

El dolor puede ser tan severo que causa a la persona caminar cojo y traumatizar los otros ligamentos que están en el tobillo y el pie.

Tratamientos:

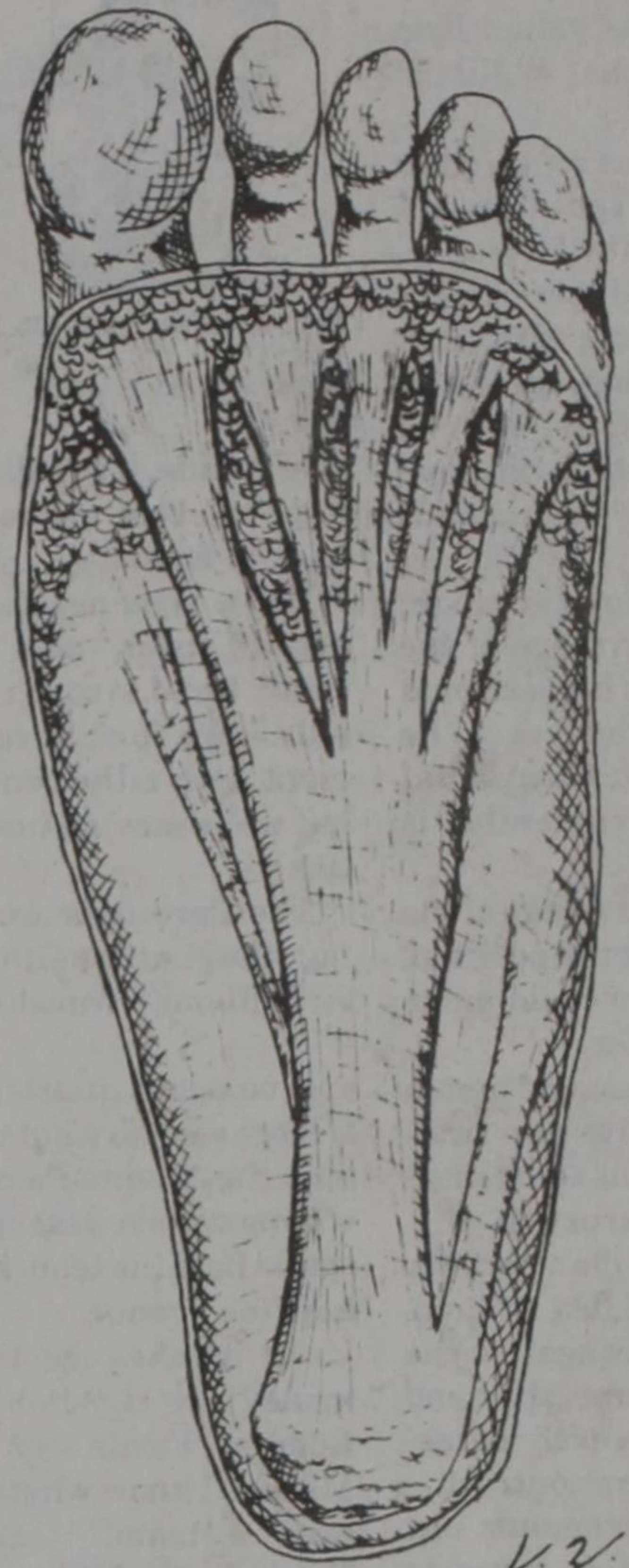
La mayoría de los paciente tienen historia de un incremento en su actividad o de un cambio de zapatos. La primera forma de tratamiento debe estar guiada a la inflamación. Algunos tratamientos son simples, por ejemplo; un zapato de cojín suave y grueso acompañado de ejercicios de relajamiento y estiramiento del tejido de la planta del pie.

Hay pacientes que sienten un alivio temporal tomando píldoras contra la inflamación pero pasado el efecto de las píldoras el dolor vuelve.

Las inyecciones de esteroides también tienen un efecto desinflamatorio, pero en una gran parte de los pacientes este efecto es temporario, necesitando más inyecciones de esteroides las cuales son dolorosas.

Las plantillas o soportes del arco de los pies se pueden encontrar en distintas formas. La plantilla que dá un mejor soporte es el que está formado en una muestra de yeso, el cual sirve para producir una plantilla fina y fuerte.

En una gran parte de los pacientes estos tratamientos son temporarios, pero más adelante necesitarán la cirugía. En los últimos años han habido avances enormes en la tecnología para la cirugía del talón. Lo que antes tomaba muchos meses para el recuperamiento del hueso con una cicatriz de siete o diez centímetros hoy se puede hacer con un endoscopio que toma solamente dos suturas pequeñas y con la ventaja de poder regresar al trabajo en sólo días después de la cirugía endoscópica.



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