

Hispanic Leaders Meet With Langston

Very few concrete results or commitments resulted from a recent meeting with Hispanic leaders and the new mayor of Lubbock, David Langston according to Victor Hernandez, immediate past president of the Mexican American Democrats.

"The persons attending seemed to be to general, asking questions about services, economic development and education," stated Hernandez.

"No one really went in with a definite plan and the Mayor didn't really offer any real solutions."

The meeting which was facilitated by COMA, the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce on the re-

quest of the Mayor include leaders of different organization including COMA, LULAC, American G.I. Forum, Mexican American Democrat, the Hispanic Association of Women and others.

Chevo Morales, representing LULAC said that he felt the meeting was just a starting point to create dialogue between the Mayor and the organizations.

"We really didn't go into the meeting to get commitments although many of us thought that minorities were not getting our equal share of the pie," said Morales.

Both Morales and Hernandez

said that one specific issue pointed out was the lack of Hispanics and Black on boards and commissions.

"The Mayor did ask us to submit a list of persons that we would like to see on these boards," said Hernandez.

Morales said that another specific point emphasized by COMA representative Adam Lara was the lack of economic development on the north and east side of Lubbock.

"The Mayor principally said that there existed a need for more incentives for businesses

to establish their businesses in north and east Lubbock and that he would work to establish

those incentives," said Morales.

The meeting is one of several meetings that new Mayor Langston has been conducting throughout the City with different groups.

The Mayor is expected to meet with the Black community in the near future.

"I just hope that it doesn't stop here," said Hernandez. "We need more input as to how the City runs. I just hope that next time we will have some specific proposals to present to the new Mayor."

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EL EDITOR

News Briefs

Candidates' Views on Urban America

AP provides the following responses from major presidential candidates to the question: "What steps, if any, should the government take to help revitalize America's cities? Is there a need for a massive infusion of new federal money?" Ross Perot is not a declared candidate.

DEMOCRATS

- **Jerry Brown:** "The usual tepid response of photo opportunity and budget crumbs won't work anymore. ... The United States Conference of Mayors has set out a seven-point plan to aid our cities. It must be adopted now."

- **Bill Clinton:** "The role of the federal government in the expansion of opportunity is to create conditions conducive to the economic recovery of our cities, through a national economic strategy, targeted incentives and grants designed to revitalize the urban economy and measures that empower city residents to take advantage of newly created opportunity through expanded education and job training."

REPUBLICANS

- **George Bush:** Bush and Democratic leaders of Congress have pledged to work together on an urban package including enterprise zones, extended jobless aid, housing and other help for urban America. The Bush administration has steadily reduced direct federal aid to cities to \$13.1 billion in fiscal year 1993, down 65% since 1981.

- **Patrick Buchanan:** A spokesman said that Buchanan does not believe that massive new federal programs will revitalize our cities. "Social programs and enterprise zones may be excellent ideas, but they are not relevant to the crisis at hand. They are not going to stop a mob on a rampage, and they're not going to convert evil men into good men. They do not reach the human heart."

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EL EDITOR

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Lubbock, Texas

La Mafia Wins National Award

by Ramiro Burr

Las Vegas.--Houston's Oscar, Leonard y La Mafia were among the top winners at the 1992 Latin Music Awards held here Thursday night at Caesar's Palace.

Ana Gabriel of Mexico was the biggest winner of the evening, earning Female Artist and Song of the Year (*Cosas del Amor*) honors in the pop/ballad category and also Female Artist and Album of the Year (*Mi Mexico*) in the regional/Mexican category.

La Mafia won for Group of the Year, Song of the Year for *Como Me Ducele Amor*, both under the Mexican-American category. It was the first Latin music award won by a Tejano group in the four year history of the awards.

Lead singer Oscar Gonzales was visibly moved when he led the group on stage to accept the awards:

"We want to thank everyone, including all our fans, for sup-



porting us," he said.

Pandora won the award for Group of the Year and Album of the Year (*Con Amor Eterno*), while Juan Luis Guerra won the same awards in the tropical/salsa category. New Artist of the Year honors went to Magneto in pop, Victor Victor in tropical/salsa and Grupo Mojado in regional/Mexicana.

Winners in two new categories were El General for Best Rap Artist and Daniela Romo for Best Musical Video (*Todo, Todo, Todo*).

La Mafia performed at the awards ceremony, along with Tex-Mex singer Selena and Latin Artists Willie Chirino, Luis Enrique, Magneto Pandora, Eddie Santiago, Daniela Romo, Locomia and Victor

Victor.

Patterned after the Grammy Latin categories, the awards are the most prestigious in the industry, honoring the best in the categories of pop/ballad, tropical/salsa and Mexican/regional genres.

Univision/Billboard officials also honored Gloria Estefan of the Miami Sound Machine with a lifetime achievement award. This was the fourth year the awards were presented by the music industry trade magazine Billboard and the Spanish language Univision network.

The ceremony was preceded by a two-day Latin music conference that included seminars and panel discussions on radio, retail, record piracy and video. More than 300 industry representatives attended.

La Mafia will perform its New York City debut with *Los Tigres* Friday at Roseland Ballroom. The band also is headlining the May 24 Memorial Day music festival at Fort Bend County Fairgrounds. The Memorial Day lineup also includes Ramon Ayala.

Balanced-Budget Bill Divides Dems

AP reports that conservative Democrats in the House are again threatening to side with the Republicans on the proposed balanced-budget amendment. Many of the same Democrats helped former President Reagan push through much of his economic programs.

Formerly dubbed the "Boll Weevils" after the cotton pest because most were from the South, the group of conservative Democrats now calls itself the Conservative Democratic Forum. It sabotaged Democratic leaders' attempt to divert funds from defense into social programs and appears prepared to scuttle Democratic opposition to the balanced-budget amendment. They say they favor the amendment as a way to counter the effect of the bounced-checks scandal.

The group has aligned themselves with the Republicans on many other tax and spending proposals as well, embarrassing the Democratic leadership. For example, the proposal to cut taxes on the lower and middle classes while raising them on the wealthy died with the forum's help.

"It's not our fault if they're embarrassed," the leader of the group, Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-TX). "We're working within the party to help create a winning game plan."

Their influence is diminished from the early 1980s, when Republicans had a majority in the Senate and could control the House by uniting with the Boll Weevils. Today, Democrats have the Senate and a much wider House majority than they did a decade ago. But the conservatives still join with other disaffected Democrats, who vary by issue, to defeat some initiatives.

Jackson Urges Urban Marshall Plan

AP reports that Rev. Jesse Jackson said yesterday that only a domestic Marshall Plan can rescue America's inner cities, but neither the White House or Congress has enough vision to carry it off.

"We didn't see the Marshall Plan as a write-off. We saw it as a chance to promote self-determination and a future market for our own growth," Jackson said during a visit to Los Angeles. He said an urban plan similar to the postwar recovery plan for Europe "must be developed because it's morally right, necessary and economically feasible."

Jackson proposed that the U.S. take 10% of the \$1 trillion in public pension plans and create American Development Banks that would invest in affordable housing, businesses, job training, child care, schools and scholarships over a 20-year period.

Pointing out what he sees as a shortage of vision on the part of the White House and both major political parties, Jackson said their vision "must correspond with the magnitude of the task. Washington, the president, the Congress have been in a coma. And people in comas don't see very far."

Meanwhile, the Senate today appears poised to approve \$1.5 billion in job training and other programs to add to the \$882 million in emergency urban aid appropriated for Los Angeles by the House. The White House lambasted the proposal as "political one-upmanship."

The Senate Appropriations Committee voted 16-1 to approve the aid expansion yesterday, but it will only be triggered if President Bush declares a budget emergency. Additional funds would be used to send 200,000 preschoolers to summer Head Start programs, provide summer jobs to 500,000 teenagers and send 550,000 school children of all ages to summer programs.

Save Our Cities March Demands Aid

The San Jose Mercury News reports that thousands of church, labor union and community group members marched in Washington, DC, Saturday to demand billions for urban areas. Participants, including big-city mayors and other prominent Democrats, blasted the Bush administration for ignoring the plight of cities until the disturbances in Los Angeles left them no choice.

Official estimates of the number attending the "Save Our Cities, Save Our Children" march varied from 10,000 to 35,000 to 150,000. It was organized by the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Some quotes from the rally speakers:

"Why must our elected officials keep turning their heads and sending our money all over the world rather than to our cities?" asked Rep. Maxine Waters, who represents South Central L.A. "I want some foreign aid for Washington, DC. I want some foreign aid for Watts. I want some foreign aid in Chicago."

"Republicans, you stop coming to our church when you need us for your votes," said NAACP Executive Director Benjamin Hooks. He said politicians sing "We Shall Overcome" and then forget about us when the election is over."

"You can bring this nation together right now to save our cities or stand and watch this nation explode from Los Angeles to New York," said New York Gov. Mario Cuomo.

USA Today reports that the mayors' group wants Congress and Bush to approve a \$34.8 billion aid package for cities. Included would be \$15 billion in unrestricted aid the most troubled cities. In addition, they want more funds for law enforcement, housing, education, social services, community development, job training, education and health care.

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

It was somewhat surprising and somewhat disturbing when this past week I read quotes by our new Mayor David Langston commenting on the upcoming budget for the City of Lubbock.

Mayor Langston says in a recent article in the A-J that the "budget battle forces you to think creatively".

In talking about the budget and his approach to keeping costs down the Mayor says that he "hopes a new public private partnership will help cut into the budget crunch."

The most disturbing thought to us that is expressed by the new Mayor is when he states that "the city should not serve as a funding source for some problems, such as teen pregnancy education." He suggests that "instead, the city should work as a facilitator between agencies and groups, such as local churches, and help them educate teenagers."

The statement disturbs me because I cannot see problems as teen pregnancy being tackled without the resources of public entities such as the City or the Schools.

How can we expect churches, many of whom -- especially in our community -- have limited resources to address a problem adequately much less find solutions.

This is true in addressing many other problems such as economic development, health, crime and others.

The City must play and active roles in addressing all of these problems. To say that it is not the City role to do such would be equivalent to ignoring the problem altogether.

¿Que Pasa?

Ballet Lubbock Summer Workshop

Ballet Lubbock Summer Workshop '92 will be held for three consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, June 8 and running through Friday, June 26. Classes will be held Monday through Friday, from 10:00 a.m. until 5:30 p.m. In addition to an intensive series of ballet classes taught by Ballet Lubbock Artistic Director, Victor Moreno, each of the three weeks will feature a series of classes taught by an outstanding instructor in the fields of Ballet, Modern Dance, and Jazz. Madame Nathalie Krassovska, Prima Bejlerina, will conduct Master Classes in Ballet the week of June 8, Diana Moore, Associate Professor of Dance at Texas Tech, will conduct classes in Modern Dance the week of June 15, and Jazz classes will be taught by internationally renowned dance teacher, Buster Cooper, the week of June 22. Students may enroll for 1, 2, or all 3 weeks. Special classes in Dance Make-up, Acting for the Dancer and French Braiding, will also be offered. Local housing will be available for out-of-town students. For further information, or to receive a registration form, please call the Ballet Lubbock Office, 741-1899.

In addition to the Summer Workshop, Story Dance Theatre, taught by Ballet Lubbock instructor, Suzanne Aker, will be held from June 8 through June 26. Geared toward students ages 7-12, this class is part technique and part rehearsal and performance. This summer, students will be rehearsing PETER AND THE WOLF, to be performed at various locations in the Lubbock area. For information, call 741-1899.

The Summer Workshop is funded in part through a grant from the Lubbock City Council, as recommended by the Lubbock Cultural Affairs Council.

National Search Underway for Persons with Disabilities Serving their Communities

(Chicago, May 7.) Persons with disabilities who are actively involved in their communities as elected or appointed officials or as community volunteers are invited to participate in a special national project designed to help people with and without disabilities become involved in a "back to community" movement.

Potential participants are invited to send a brief biographical statement with current contact information to Sandra Gordon, senior vice president, corporate communications, National Easter Seal Society, 70 East Lake Street, Chicago, IL, 60601.

Services From the Red Cross

Lubbock, Texas... June 1, 1992. Disasters do not keep business hours and no one is immune from the onslaught of destructive weather accidents, or

fire. Every American is a potential disaster victim.

Red Cross emergency assistance may include shelter, first aid, food, clothing, rent, essential household needs, minimum home repairs, health needs, and replacement of occupational supplies and equipment. The Red Cross works with government and private organizations and it refers disaster victims to such resource, but it may also provide additional recovery aid when such resources are inadequate or not available.

The Red Cross has its own designated shortwave emergency radio frequency with about 600 chapter participating. Many also use the resources of the American Radio Relay League, REACT, and other voluntary groups when normal communications are disrupted or need to be augmented.

The South Plains Regional Chapter offers various opportunities for disaster training at no cost. For further information contact, Sue Jones, Emergency Services Director (806) 765-8534.

The Salvation Army Board Meeting Hosts Mrs. Perot

The Salvation Army is proud to announce that Mrs. Margot Perot will be the guest speaker in the Annual Board Meeting. This meeting will be held at the Civic Center May 28, 1992 from noon-1:15 p.m. Tickets will be \$15.00 each. The tickets can be purchased at The Salvation Army office at 1111 16th St. or reservations can be made by calling 765-9434 (ask for Tammy Davis or Capt. Cundiff).

Battle of the Bands at Buffalo Lake

Everyone is invited to the Battle of the Bands to be held Sunday May 24 from 12 p.m.-9 p.m. at Buffalo Springs Lake, \$5.00 per person.

1st place prize-\$500 donated by Tarpley Music, in store. Six (6) hours of studio time at Don Caldwell Studio, a value of \$400. A \$50 gift certificate at Ralph's Records & Tapes.

2nd place prize-\$300 donated by Tarpley Music, in store. And \$25 gift certificate at Ralph's Records & Tapes.

ALSO: Friday, May 29th all 3 winners play at the Depot Warehouse. Meet the Public Jam.

If you have an amateur or professional band and would like to enter, call 828-6238.

SPONSORED BY: The Slaton Chamber of Commerce, KCBD-Channel 11, FMX Radio, Tarpley Music, Don Caldwell Studio, Ralph's Records & Tapes, and The Depot Warehouse.

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No Father In The House

by Raoul Lowrey Contreras

For this fiscal year, the federal government will spend \$800 billion on welfare. It goes to the nation's poor, a more or less permanent class of people numbering 26 million or so. Most of what's left after social workers are paid will go to female heads of households, i.e., women with children and no father in the house. This Aid To Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) accounts for most of the welfare system. It has been around since 1935.

Absent scientific study, does anyone question that most of those rampaging looters we watched in Los Angeles, particularly the women, are probably collecting monthly checks from Uncle Sam?

Again, without scientific study, can anyone doubt that most of the men who looted and burned down thousands of Los Angeles buildings because they are disaffected by existing as wretched poor in the richest nation in the world. True? No, emphatically, no!

Of the 8.6 million people in Los Angeles County, 1.3 million are officially defined as poor. I did not see 1.3 million people on the streets of Los Angeles burning and looting. At best, 20,000 to 30,000 were involved.

Thus, if all the poor weren't burning and looting, who was? There is a school of thought that suggests these people, criminals all, are the amoral products of the welfare system created to make sure children had food and shelter.

These men and women have turned welfare into a science. Fifteen-year-old and 16-year-old girls get pregnant, birth babies and have Medicaid pay their medical expenses. With brand new babies in their arms, they report to their neighborhood social services office to apply for welfare. When asked if they know who the father is, they usually say no. If they say yes, they don't know where to find him.

You see, if the father is locatable, he is responsible for his child. If he lives with the mother and works, even part-time, no welfare. In his absence, the father is irrelevant and not needed, because in his absence, Uncle Sam will provide the kid's food, clothes and shelter for 18 years.

The direct result, then, of AFDC is the breakup of the welfare family and, in particular, the breakup of the black family. Over 50 percent of black children are born to single mothers and are raised in all-female environments.

It should be noted that the American black family emerged from the Great Depression intact. Nevertheless, with welfare rules prohibiting a father from living with his family and regulations that force young girls to lie to official America -- white America -- to collect subsistence money, the nuclear black family has all but disappeared from Societas Americanus.

Sixty percent of black families are headed by women, thanks to AFDC regulations. The leading cause of death among young black males is homicide at the hands of other young black males. One in four young black men is in prison or under court supervision. More young black men are in prison than are in college. Almost half of all American prison inmates are black.

The young black male is approaching social extinction and, at the least, becoming irrelevant through no fault of his own. He and the black family have been wiped out by kindhearted, paternalistic social workers.

The irrelevant, however, become relevant by seeking instant gratification, the true opiate of the disaffected.

The cycle, thus, completes itself. Studies among prison inmates show that instant gratification is the primary motivation for crime. Moreover, those who only want instant gratification care not for rules or for laws. They want what they want, and they want it now.

Six hundred dollars a night selling crack cocaine beats \$5 an hour flipping burgers, they proclaim proudly.

Nevertheless, we mustn't look at those rioters, looters and arsonists as blacks, Latinos, Asians or whites, though those arrested in Los Angeles came from all four groups -- no, we must see them as criminals seeking instant gratification and delighting in taking something for nothing.

They smiled as they stole and walked by police, their arms laden with loot. They laughed as they beat innocent bystanders senseless. They wagged fingers at the rest of us and screamed, "It's your fault!"

Wrong. Welfare is the culprit. It has destroyed millions of families and continues to do so. Without viable families, no one, white black or otherwise, has anything.

Poor people aren't necessarily criminals. Nor are all blacks necessarily criminals. But for welfare, many women must lie, and men must disappear. It's no wonder, then, that their something-for-nothing children seek instant gratification.

They have nothing else. They proved it in Los Angeles.

el editor newspapers

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Un Reloj Impaciente Toma El Tiempo de Nuestra Reacción Sobre Los Angeles

Por Richard Martínez

Estamos montados sobre el precipicio de una segunda gran revolución en materia de derechos civiles.

La cuestión es: ¿Serán suficientes el veredicto curioso de un jurado de California y la agonía que encendió para alimentar al fuego de un camión que debe producirse pacíficamente en las urnas electorales?

Esta preocupación era lo que movía profundamente a las personas en la Plaza Martín Luther King Jr., de Atlanta, en el Centro para el Estudio del Cambio Social No Violento, cuando estuve allí de visita en este mes.

Cuando llegué al centro, acababa de empezar una asamblea y el asunto era el otro King -- Rodney. Todos nosotros habíamos visto la muerte y la destrucción de Los Angeles en la televisión después del veredicto que absolvió a los cuatro oficiales de la policía que lo golpearon.

Estábamos de pie ante la tumba del Revendo King. La ira corrió a través de la multitud como una marea a través de un mar en calma. Las personas oraban y después cantaban. Pero la ira salía otra vez a la superficie. "Sin justicia no hay paz", cantaban. Un hombre gritó: "La revolución no será televisada".

Al principio, el programa fue demorado cuando la multitud gritó a una mujer blanca que bajara una banderita de los Estados Unidos que ella sostenía por encima de su cabeza. La misma simbolizaba a un sistema que los había abandonado.

Cuando la mujer, con una Biblia en la otra mano, rehusó la solicitud cortés del acomodador, un negro joven agarró la bandera y la tiro al suelo, mientras la multitud vitoreaba.

Pocos miembros de la multitud vacilaron para manifestar su indignación por los agentes de policía involucrados en la golpiza brutal de Rodney King.

El orador principal en la plaza era el Rev. Joseph Lowery, presidente de la Conferencia de Dirigencia Cristiana del Sur.

"Creemos que este veredicto debería ser una llamada a despartar", dijo Lowery. Aquí estamos, 27 años después de los motines de Watts, él dijo a la multitud de 300 personas, primordialmente negras, y "ya no podemos esperar que nadie más gane nuestra emancipación".

El imploró de la multitud que evitara los actos violentos que habrían plagado a Los Angeles después del veredicto, y que procurara el cambio al unir una fuerza sureña poderosa de electores "para sacar a George Bush de su plaza".

Lowery y otros oradores culpaban de una sub-clase empobrecida al gobierno republicano del decenio último. Fue el veredicto en el caso de Rodney King, dijeron los oradores, lo que disparó a esta sub-clase a manifestar su enojo a través de la violencia y la muerte.

"Debemos volver a encender el movimiento", dijo Lowery. "¿Cuánto más toleraremos la injusticia y esperaremos que alguna otra persona nos liberte?"

¿Por cuánto tiempo más nos sentaremos en nuestras mecedoras de apatía?"

La gente volvió a cantar: "Delengan la matanza"...

Un hombre que estaba cerca de mí agregó como contrapunto las palabras hechas famosas por Malcolm X -- "...por cualquier medio que sea necesario".

Dentro de las dos horas siguientes a la reunión pacífica, el estado de ánimo se volvió feo. Aparentemente, algunos miembros de la multitud cada vez mayor en la parte central de la ciudad pasaron por alto las apelaciones de Lowery y atacaron a otras personas y a la propiedad. Hubo 41 lesionados y algún vandalismo y saqueo por parte de grupos de hombres negros primordialmente jóvenes.

Después de la asamblea, fui a la Iglesia Bautista Ebenezer al lado de la plaza y me senté por un rato. Poco ha cambiado desde que el propio King pronunció oraciones desde su púlpito.

Me pregunté si era posible que este veredicto, que involucraba a un hombre nombrado Rodney King, era suficiente para encender una segunda revolución de los derechos civiles como la que impulsó otro hombre apellidado King hace tres décadas.

Mientras miraba al púlpito, se me ocurrió que un hombre como yo -- un mexicano-americano hijo de un conserje de escuela -- se ha beneficiado tanto como cualquiera por el trabajo del Reverendo King y de los que han venido después que él. Fue el movimiento de los derechos civiles del decenio de 1960 el que abrió el camino a los pocos de nosotros, personas de color, que hemos ascendido.

El adelanto ha sido lento en mi ocupación, la del periodismo, sin diferencia con otros negocios de este país.

Desde luego, la diferencia entre muchas de las personas que estaban fuera de la Iglesia Bautista Ebenezer y yo es que yo tengo el lujo de un sueldo y una bonificación, un hogar, un automóvil y una cuenta bancaria.

Estoy en verdad en una posición más cómoda para esperar por ese cambio de que hablaba el Reverendo Lowery -- tanto como pueda demorar a través de la urna electoral. A diferencia de mí, algunas personas que estaban en la parte central de Atlanta aquel día -- y muchas que se hallaban a la distancia de un continente, en Los Angeles -- no tenían ni la billetera, ni el estómago ni el tiempo para esperar por el cambio.

(Richard Martínez es el editor administrativo del "Bakersfield Californian".) Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1991. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

CRAZY HORSE

BY STEPHEN C. MCINTYRE

It is my understanding there is a policy on the Lubbock City Council when appointing folks to boards and that any member of the council can veto the recommendation of another. It was supposedly established to obtain consensus members of boards.

It seems to me that each member of the council ought to be able to place who ever they like on board without a veto by another member. We need vitality, imagination, hard work, and a little arguing and intellectual challenge down at city hall. We need dynamic and innovative thinkers, doers, and leaders to help solve the problems of the city.

One individual can not take over a city board. The board will vote, negotiate, argue and eventually reach a consensus on various serious issues. Consensus/compromise is needed to arrive at a solution that everyone can live with on the board. Consensus, however, should not be the standard for initially appointing folks to a city board. To appoint "get along" folks from the outset, folks who offend no one, usually will guarantee the same old thing will continue with the same old people.

"Arkansas Politics and Government, Do the People Rule" by Diane D. Blair, University of Nebraska Press, 901 N. 17, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0520; (800) 755-1105, \$15.95 paper back, \$35.00 cloth. It traces Arkansas government from the beginning up through Bill Clinton.

"Two Nations, Black and White, Separate, Hostile, Unequal" by Andrew Hacker, Scribner's \$24.95., 257 pp. This book was reviewed in the 3/23/92 Newsweek. The review discussed the fact that white college students would not want to trade places with a black person in this country unless they received a million a year.

The book is full of statistics and facts that make it clear what every African-American already knows and what the Reaganistas deny. For example, in the 1980's income for black men rose from \$715 per \$1000 for whites to \$716k. So much for the feared affirmative action policies.

At some point the constant request by White America to Black America to be patient or work harder is going to get lost in the drone of ambulance sirens and gunshots.

According to 4/15/92 issue of The Washington Spectator between 1981 and 1991, 11 of 24,000 Haitian (black) refugees were admitted into the U. S. During the same period, 75,000 of 75,000 Cubans were admitted.

5/19 1925 -- Malcolm X born.

"Youth should be radical. Youth should demand change in the world. Youth should not accept the old order if the world is to move on. But the old orders should not be moved easily -- certainly not at the mere whim and behest of youth. There must be a clash and if youth hasn't enough force and fervor to produce the clash the world grows stale and stagnant and sour in decay. If our colleges and universities do to bread men who riot, who rebel, who attack life with all the youthful vim and vigor, then there is something wrong with our colleges. The more riots that come on college campuses, the better world for tomorrow."

William Allen White, "Student Riots," editorial, The Emporia (Kansas) Gazette, April 8, 1932.

In Covering Youth Gangs Press Must Exercise Better Judgement

By Michael Hernández

"KSAT-TV San Antonio, increased its 10 p.m. ratings sharply by abandoning blood-and-guts coverage."--television news, radio news (1980)

"Whenever you identify gang colors or names, it makes it (gang problems) get worse."--Ray Frausto, San Antonio Police Department officer, Bureau of School Services.

What is the issue that we see in San Antonio every day, several times a day, on the television and in the newspapers?

Adam Garza, one of the gang members implicated in the "Birthday Party" shooting of a 14-year-old girl, treats jail like a revolving door by getting out on bond five times.

A young man is shot at a local theater as his fiancée watches.

Juvenile crime, especially gang violence, seems to spiral out of control.

As this segment of the crime world grows, media coverage of it grows as well. In 1990, the San Antonio Light had 20 stories about gangs by March.

Not unlike elsewhere in this country, progress has been slow in my business, the newspaper business.

Yet the difference between me and many of the folks outside Ebenezer Baptist Church is that I have the luxury of a salary and bonus, a home, a car, a bank account. I am certainly in a more comfortable position to wait for that change the Rev. Lowery talked about--as slow as it may come via the ballot box. Unlike me, some folks in downtown Atlanta that day--and many across the continent in Los Angeles--have neither the wallet, the stomach, nor the time to wait for change.

(Richard Martínez is managing editor of the Bakersfield Californian.)

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Send Letters to
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Impatient Clock is Timing Response to L.A. Riots

By Richard Martínez

We are perched on the precipice of a second great revolution in civil rights.

The question is: Will a California jury's curious verdict and the agony it ignited be enough to fuel the fire of change that must come peacefully at the ballot box? That concern was deeply troubling folks in the plaza of Atlanta's Martin Luther King Jr. Center for the Study of Nonviolent Social Change when I visited there this month.

As I arrived, a rally was just starting and the subject was the other King--Rodney. All of us had seen the death and destruction in Los Angeles on TV after the verdict absolving the four Los Angeles police officers who pubbed him.

We were standing at the foot of the Rev. King's tomb. Anger rolled through the crowd like a riptide through a calm sea. Folks prayed, then sang. But anger would surface again.

"No justice, no peace," they chanted. A man yelled, "The

revolution won't be televised."

Early on, the program was interrupted when the crowd yelled at a white woman to put down a small U.S. flag she held above her head. It symbolized a system that had let them down.

When the woman, Bible in the other hand, refused the usher's polite request, a young black man grabbed the flag and threw it to the ground, and the crowd cheered.

Few were hesitant to express their disgust for the police officers involved in the brutal beating of Rodney King.

The main speaker in the plaza was the Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"We think this verdict ought to be a wake-up call," Lowery said. Here we are, 27 years after the Watts riots, he told the largely black crowd of 300, and "no longer can we expect anyone else to win our emancipation."

He imploró his audience to

avoid the violent acts that plagued Los Angeles after the jury's verdict and to seek change by uniting a powerful Southern force of voters "to oust George Bush out of office."

Lowery and other speakers laid blame for an impoverished underclass on the doorstep of the Republican administrations of the last decade. It was the Rodney King verdict, the speakers said, that set off this underclass to express their anger through violence and death.

"We must reignite the movement," Lowery urged. "How long will we tolerate the injustice and wait for someone else to deliver us? How long will we sit back in our rocking chairs of apathy?"

People chanted some more: "Stop the killing."

One man near me added as counterpoint the words made famous by Malcolm X: "...by any means necessary."

Within two hours after the peaceful gathering, the mood

turned ugly. Apparently some in the growing crowd downtown ignored Lowery's pleas and attacked people and property. There were 41 injuries and some vandalism and looting by bands of largely young black men.

After the rally I went into the Ebenezer Baptist Church next door and sat for a while. Little has changed since Martin Luther King Jr. himself delivered oratorics from its pulpit.

I wondered whether it was possible that the verdict involving a man called Rodney King was enough to fuel a second civil rights revolution like the one championed three decades earlier by another man called King. As I stared at the pulpit, it occurred to me that a man like me--a Mexican-American son of a school custodian--has benefited as much as anyone from the work of the Rev. King and those who have come after him. It was the civil rights movement of the '60s that paved the way for the few of us people of color who have



No employer can avenge himself against you if you ask for your rights -- Our rights have to be respected!

Valley Migrant Farm Workers Win \$70,000 in Ruling Over Employer

In a ruling received today by attorneys in the case, U. S. District Judge ruled that Richard Ruiz and Ruiz Produce Co. of Edinburg must pay damages to 136 Rio Grande Valley migrant farm workers. The Company had recruited the workers in the Valley in 1983 to work in its West Texas vegetable operations located in Hale center.

In the ruling, Judge George P. Kazen found that Ruiz broke its work agreement with the workers and gave them false and misleading information about the amount of work available for them. While the workers were promised "good hours" and "plenty of work," they actually averaged fewer than 10 hours per week. Kazen wrote, "Workers who move their families hundreds of miles in anticipation of working an extended period of

time should be afforded a substantial opportunity for productive work when they have been promised that opportunity. The evidence indicates that the small amount of work available was to a large extent the result of mismanagement and lack of genuine concern for the workers' interests."

Texas Rural Legal Aid attorney William Beardall, who represented the workers, called this a classic case of over-recruitment. "All too often, growers recruit far more migrant workers than they really need," Beardall said, "to make sure they get their crops picked as quickly and cheaply as possible. But the workers end up suffering the consequences, because there is too little work to go around." Judge Kazen cited this problem in his ruling when he found that Ruiz's

"attitude apparently was that he did not care how many workers were recruited so long as all ready crops were harvested."

Kazen's ruling also cited Ruiz for violations of housing regulations and for failing to pay in to the Government the Social Security taxes which had been deducted from the workers' wages

The Judge has not yet attempted to calculate a final damage award, because the case was tried on the basis of testimony by representative plaintiffs. However, he did award \$570 in damages to each of the plaintiffs who testified and their family members. The attorneys have been instructed to calculate the total damage award for all 136 plaintiffs. Beardall stated that under the Court's ruling the total damages will exceed \$70,000.

Sorteo Del "Premio Gordo" Pronto Invade A Dallas Luego Al Resto Del Estado Como Avesas Africanas

(Austin)-"Un contador independiente asegurará que los juegos de la Lotería de Texas sean imparciales y que los premios de más de \$1.1 millones garanticen gran emoción durante el primer Sorteo del "Premio Gordo", que se llevará a cabo el 18 de junio, en la ciudad de Dallas," dijo la Directora de la Lotería, Nora Linares.

"Siete concursantes afortunados tomarán parte en el sorteo, donde uno ganará \$1 millón," dijo Linares. "Será el primero de 12 sorteos en que crearemos un nuevo millonario Texano cada jueves del 18 de junio hasta el 3 de septiembre."

"La pista del Americas Ice Garden en el Plaza de las Americas será el local para el sorteo más grande en la historia de Texas."

"Con estos 12 'premios gordos', la Lotería de Texas tomará su lugar como la primera en todo el país que pague premios tan grandes en el juego inicial. Y esos premios se pagaran en efectivo, no en plazos de 20 años como se hace en otros estados."

Los siete concursantes darán sus primeros pasos hacia el gran sorteo cuando compren uno de los 500,000 boletos especiales que saldrán a la venta el día viernes, 29 de mayo, a las seis de la mañana.



"Prince of Salsa" To Reign on "Premio Lo Nuestro"

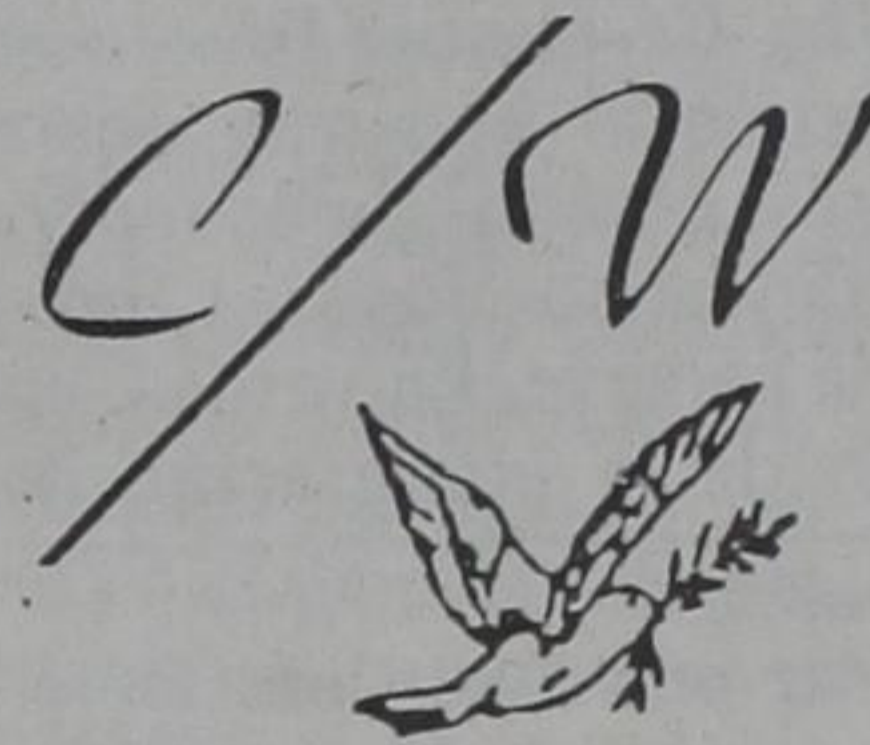
Miami -- Pictured here at "L.A. Fiesta Broadway" are Univision President Joaquín Blaya, and Luis Enrique, known to Hispanic audiences as "El Principe de la Salsa," at the largest Cinco de Mayo celebration in the country, "Fiesta Broadway"

While together in Los Angeles, Blaya invited Luis Enrique to perform at the fourth annual "Premio Lo Nuestro a La Música Latina," the Latina equivalent of the Grammy awards, to be held at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas on May 21. The ceremony will be broadcast live on Univision at 8 p.m. ET.

Miami -- Joaquín Blaya, presidente de Univisión, y el popular cantante Luis Enrique, conocido entre la audiencia hispana como "El Principe de la Salsa" aparecen en la foto durante una de las celebraciones de "L.A. Fiesta Broadway", la mayor fiesta conmemorativa del 5 de mayo e importante fecha para el hermano país mexicano.

Durante las animadas festividades, el Sr. Blaya invitó a Luis Enrique a participar en la cuarta ceremonia anual del "Premio Lo Nuestro a la Música Latina", que se efectuara en el Caesars Palace de Las Vegas el próximo 14 de mayo. La espectacular ceremonia será transmitida en vivo por Univisión a las 8 pm hora del este (consulte horarios locales).

EL EDITOR



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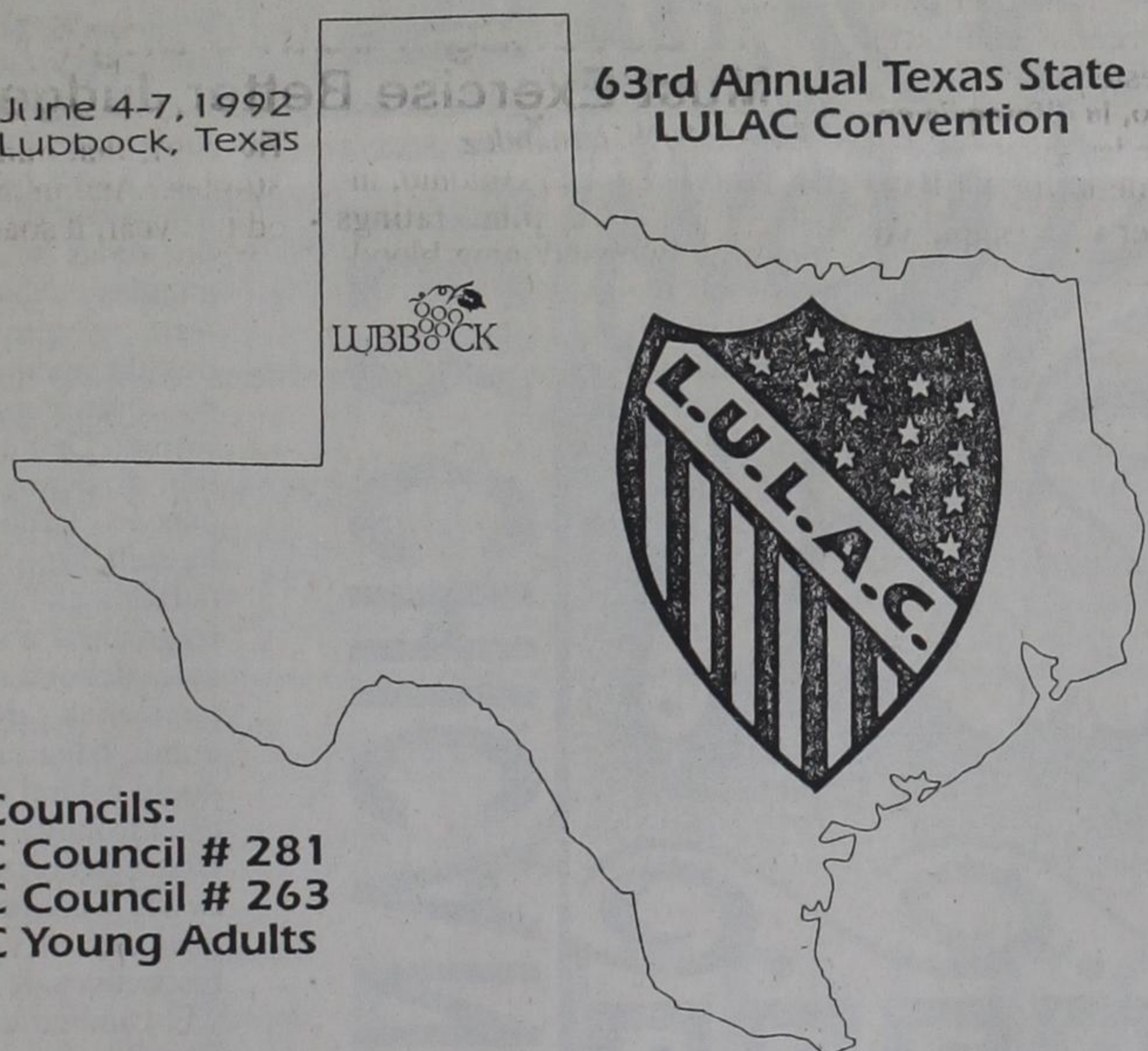
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Caulking the Holes on Our Borders Would Help U.S. Hispanics

By Raymond Rodriguez

CLOSE THE BORDER!

Does anyone even dare to suggest such a thing? Few thoughts or ideas are as vile or as repulsive to Latinos, especially those of Mexican extraction. To advocate closing the border is akin to disavowing one's family. Anyone who would suggest such a move is no "hijo del país," not a loyal son. How in good conscience and by all that is holy can anyone do such a thing and still look in the mirror without feeling utter revulsion?

CLOSE THE BORDER, indeed. What next, genocide?

Actually, closing the U.S. borders is not as far-fetched a scheme as it may first appear to be. Closing our borders is not to be confused with sealing them by erecting moats or walls, as some zealous individuals insist should be done. In fact, the issue of controlling illegal immigration should be an integral part of the proposed free-trade agreement among the United States, Mexico and Canada.

Regulating immigration is as important as enacting agreements to control trade and pollution of the environment—and for many of the same reasons. The violation of a nation's territorial integrity, its safety and well-being cannot be tolerated. The human tide flowing across our northern and southern borders makes a mockery of our international boundaries.

Although only a combined effort will eliminate the problem, there are several things the United States can do to control the situation.

Based on study and personal observations, including some drawn from spending a night recently with the U.S. Border Patrol at work in California, I offer these thoughts: We must press Mexico to locate its new industrial plants away from our southern border. While building factories along the frontier is convenient for U.S. business firms, it compounds the immigration problem. The plants act as irresistible magnets, drawing people to the border areas in search of steady work and better wages. Once there, crossing over into the United States is simply a continuation of the journey. As long as the plants are there, the people will come.

Then it is up to the understaffed U.S. Border Patrol to deal with the problem. To be effective, it would have to double its personnel and change its tactics. Now it allows hundreds of persons to mass and wait for the cover of night on the U.S. side of the border. No attempt is made to deter them from entering in the late afternoon or early evening. By nightfall, the numbers that have gathered are so vast, it is impossible to cope with them.

Secondly, it allows undocumented persons to penetrate

well into U.S. territory before attempting to intercept them or turn them back. The rationale is that it is easier to cut them off or capture them after the terrain channels them into the barrancas, dry gullies. Unfortunately, mother nature is neutral. She simultaneously betrays the unwary and provides shelter to the canny. The "coyotes" know all the hidden nooks and crannies. Even on the most fortuitous night, 50 percent or more of those entering illegally escape capture.

Third, the effectiveness of

checkpoints established on major highways miles from the border and manned sporadically has long been the subject of controversy. Once again it is a question of too little, too late. The mission of the Border Patrol needs to be clearly defined. Instead of fragmenting its limited forces, it should concentrate its interception efforts where they will do the most good. The natural point of deterrence is at the border itself. The help and cooperation of both nations in policing their sides of the border must be aggressively pursued.

Altering the role and operation of the Border Patrol will significantly reduce the number of people gaining surreptitious entry. The United States will then be able to police its borders and regulate immigration. That is not possible at the present time under a piecemeal, uncoordinated system. Both our southern and northern borders are sieves through which people pass literally at will.

While Latinos, and particularly Mexicans, are reluctant to support closing the border,

their opposition is based primarily on emotional factors. They need to consider the long-range benefits that will accrue. Fewer undocumented immigrants means more jobs and better pay. The socioeconomic status of those already here will improve decidedly.

And best of all, once their own situation stabilizes, those who arrived legally will be able to help family and relatives enter the country the same way. Thus rather than a curse, closing the border could be a blessing.

While Latinos, and particularly Mexicans, are reluctant to support closing the border,

While Latinos, and particularly Mexicans, are reluctant to support closing the border,

Tapar los Agujeros de la Frontera Nos Ayudaria

Por Raymond Rodriguez

¡Cierren La Frontera!

Pocos pensamientos o ideas son tan viles o repugnantes para los latinos, especialmente los de extracción mexicana. El abogar porque cierren la frontera es equivalente a desautorizar a la familia de uno. Cualquiera que sugiriera a tal medida no es hijo del país.

¡Cierren La Frontera, en verdad! ¿Qué es lo próximo, el genocidio?

De hecho, el cerrar las fronteras de los Estados Unidos no es un plan tan extravagante como puede lucir a primera vista. El cerrar nuestras fronteras no ha de confundirse con el sellarlas al construir fosos o muros, como algunos individuos fanaticos insisten que debería hacerse. En verdad, el asunto de la inmigración ilegal

debería ser parte integrante de la propuesta para un tratado de libre comercio entre los Estados Unidos, México y el Canadá.

El reglamentar a la controlar al comercio y a la contaminación del ambiente, y por muchas de las mismas razones. La infracción del ambiente, y por muchas de las mismas razones. La infracción de la integridad territorial de cualquier nación, de su seguridad y de su bienestar no pueden tolerarse.

Aunque sólo una gestión combinada eliminará al problema, hay varias cosas que los Estados Unidos pueden hacer para controlar a la situación.

Basándome en el estudio y las observaciones personales, incluyendo a algunas elaboradas tras haber pasado hace poco un noche con la Patrulla

Fronteriza de los Estados Unidos en su trabajo en California, ofresco estos pensamientos:

Debemos apremiar a México para que sitúe a las nuevas plantas industriales lejos de nuestra frontera sur. Aunque el contruir fábricas a lo largo de la frontera sea conveniente para las firmas comerciales de los Estados Unidos, eso complica al problema de la inmigración. Las plantas funcionan como imanes irresistibles que atraen personas a las zonas fronterizas en busca de trabajo estable y mejor sjonales. Una vez allí, el atravesar hacia los Estados Unidos es sencillamente una continuación del viaje. Mientras las plantas esten allí, la gente vendrá.

Entonces recae sobre la Patrulla Fronteriza de los Estados Unidos, que no tiene personal

suficiente, el tratar de hacer frente al problema. Para que fuera eficaz, tendría que duplicar su personal y cambiar sus tácticas. Ahora permite el que cientos de personas se congreguen y esperen que caiga la noche sobre el lado estadounidense de la frontera. No se hace tentativa alguna para disuadirlos de que entren a fines de la tarde o principios de la noche. Al caer la noche, la cantidad que se ha reunido es tan considerable que es imposible hacerles frente.

El segundo lugar, permite que las personas indocumentadas penetren bien profundamente en el territorio de los Estados Unidos antes de tratar de interceptarlas o hacerlas regresar. El raciocinio es que es más fácil el aislarlas o capturarlas después que el terreno las canaliza hacia las barrancas. Desgraciadamente, la madre naturaleza es neutral. Traiciona simultáneamente a los incautos y proporciona alberque a los astutos. Los "coyotes" conocen todos los recovecos y escondrijos ocultos. Por lo tanto, aún en la noche más fortuina, el cincuenta por ciento o más de los que entran ilegalmente escapan de ser capturados.

En tercer lugar, la eficacia de los puntos de control establecidos en las carreteras principales a millas de distancia de la frontera, y que funcionan esporádicamente, ha sido objeto de controversia durante largo tiempo. De nuevo, es una cuestión de demasiado poco y demasiado tarde. La misión de la Patrulla Fronteriza necesita ser definida claramente. En vez de fragmentar a sus escasas fuerzas, debería concentrar sus gestiones de intercepción donde haga el mayor bien. El punto natural de la disuasión es en la frontera misma. Debe tratarse agresivamente de lograr la ayuda y cooperación de ambas naciones al vigilar sus lados respectivos de la frontera.

El cambiar el papel y el funcionamiento de la Patrulla Fronteriza disminuirá considerablemente la cantidad de personas que entra subrepticamente a los Estados Unidos. Estos podrán entonces vigilar sus fronteras y reglamentar a la inmigración. Eso no es posible actualmente bajo un sistema de pedacitos y falto de coordinación. El fracaso del sistema actual se abce evidente con claridad. Nuestras dos fronteras, del norte y del sur, son coladores a través de los cuales la gente pasa literalmente a voluntad.

Aunque los latinos, y especialmente los mexicanos, son renuentes a apoyar el cierre de la frontera, su oposición se basa primordialmente en factores emocionales. Ellos necesitan considerar los beneficios a largo plazo que se acumularán. Menos inmigrantes indocumentados significan más empleos y mejor paga. La situación socioeconómica de los que ya están aquí mejorará decididamente.

Y lo que es mejor que todo, una vez que su situación se estabilice, aquéllos que llegaron legalmente podrán ayudar a sus familias y parientes a entrar al país de igual modo. De modo que, antes que ser una maldición, el cerrar la frontera podría ser una bendición.

(Raymond Rodriguez, de Long Beach, California, es catedrático universitario jubilado y contribuyente periodico a Hispanic Link.) Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1992. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate.)

Por Leticia Espinosa

"Conquista" una palabra clave en la historia del chicano. Dos conquistas, la primera fue la de los españoles en el siglo XVI, la segunda por los "gringos" en el XIX; de esta manera la historia e identidad del chicano tiene su origen.

Ambas conquistas fueron tan brutales y violentas que dejaron rastros inolvidables en la memoria de los conquistados.

Cuando los españoles llegaron a México en el siglo XVI, dos mundos, dos culturas, dos fuerzas: indígenas y españoles se mezclaron violentamente.

A partir de aquí la mujer mexicana juega un papel muy importante y es la base para el surgimiento de nuestro momento histórico. El conquistador, hombre poderoso raptó y abusó de las indias; los niños nacidos de esta unión no fueron indígenas ni españoles, con ellos surge una nueva especie, la cual tiene características de los dos grupos, este fenómeno del "Nuevo Mundo" fue llamado "Mestizaje".

"Desde el principio ellos tuvieron dos nombres, los españoles les llamaban mestizos y ellos se autodenominaban

la Raza", asegura Andrés Guerrero en su artículo: "La raza, producto de dos culturas" y continúa diciendo que

"chicano es nuestro nombre después de la segunda conquista (en el siglo XIX por los gringos) ellos nos llaman así despectivamente".

No se puede dejar de mencionar que en la historia del chicano el Tratado de Guadalupe-Hidalgo firmado por México y Estados Unidos al finalizar la guerra entre estos dos países en 1848 (cuando E.U. obtuvo la mitad del territorio mexicano) es sumamente importante; pues de acuerdo a este tratado los mexicanos podían quedarse a vivir en este

territorio gozando de todas las garantías que otorga la ley a ellos y a sus tierras, o ir a su país nativo.

Sin embargo la política, la fuerza militar e incluso la Iglesia contribuyeron a que los mexicanos se mantuvieran en este país, pues les presentaron un atractivo panorama...Pero, Estados Unidos no respetó el tratado, muchos chicanos sufrieron brutalmente bajo el yugo del gringo después de 1848.

Ninguna de las garantías de protección fueron respetadas, fue una etapa de fraude, engaño, chantajes e imposición de tributos arbitrarios con el único fin de despojarlos de sus pertenencias. Así pues, vivían en cautiverio en su propia tierra y después de la burla del tratado tuvieron que defenderse solos de la ocupación armada si es que querían

sobrevivir. Por otro lado, más tarde, la Revolución Mexicana es un acontecimiento que trae consigo consecuencias significativas en la estructura social del mexicano.

Ante todo, fue un hecho en el que el hombre tuvo un papel privilegiado, las mujeres fueron violadas y raptadas en la lucha armada, excluidas de la redistribución posrevolucionaria del poder y la propiedad, fueron marginadas del trabajo industrial en las ciudades, excluidas del sistema político del PRI, prohibidas de votar en las elecciones nacionales hasta 1958; su expresión más significativa y organizada como mujeres que se dio en esa época fue un movimiento de oposición a la política anticlerical del gobierno. A pesar de todo esto, al fin del mismo siglo XX, las mujeres mexicanas se hicieron visibles como fuerza en el desarrollo de México: se incorpora a la fuerza de trabajo, contribuye a los ingresos de la familia rural, encabeza más y más sus mismas familias, son responsables en la reducción de la tasa natal y están emergiendo como líderes en los movimientos sociales y políticos del país azteca.

En Estados Unidos la presencia de la mujer mexicana-chicana en los procesos de inmigración, en la política creciente de los latinos, en la educación superior y en el campo profesional es cada día más notable.

Recientemente la Universidad de Illinois en Chicago llevó cabo un ciclo de conferencias acerca de la mujer "chicana" de la cual se concluyó que: la mujer chicana nacida o no en los Estados Unidos es aquella que se ha desarrollado aquí, sus raíces son mexicanas y se interesa en las cuestiones políticas inmersas en este país con relación a su comunidad, es totalmente diferente a "hispana".

En una conversación con esta casa editorial, Louise A. Kerr, Vicecanciller Asociada encargada de Asuntos Académicos de dicha institución, y primera Doctora chicana en Historia en este país, afirma que: "Chicano es una palabra que encierra: unión, juntos hacemos algo por el pueblo, tratando de darle poder político, económico o social". Agrega que "la chicana y el chicano tienen ideología común, solamente que la mujer en este caso trata de intervenir más en estas cuestiones y trabajar al mismo nivel del hombre pero todo con un mismo fin: el bien para su comunidad".

Al referirse al movimiento feminista chicano Louise hace una diferencia entre éste y el movimiento "Anglo", señala que la chicana busca el bien común para la familia, el hombre y la mujer deben ir a la par, sin embargo la mujer americana lucha por ser solamente ella la que esté arriba, degradando al resto de su comunidad, es muy individualista. La chicana está convencida que al avanzar ella lo hace también su gente.

Específicamente, al hablar de Chicago la doctora señala que en el sur de la ciudad (como en Republic Steel) la Chicana juega un papel muy importante en la fuerza laboral y han obtenido destacados puestos. Sin embargo, en general aún es muy



LA MUJER CHICANA

pequeño el campo de acción, porque también es pequeño el número de las mujeres en cuestión, pero todo es relativo.

Para cambiar este panorama y hacer sobresalir cada vez más a la mujer chicana aquí en Chicago la profesora Kerr menciona que para ella es muy importante alentar y motivar a las nuevas generaciones y su objetivo principal es ayudar a las jóvenes chicanas a que se gradúen de la escuela tanto del "College" como de la Universidad, porque este es el "camino para crecer".

Ante esta situación la mujer chicana sufre un problema que proviene de la familia, "porque por diferentes razones se da prioridad a los hombres, muchas veces las mujeres empiezan la carrera y los padres dan preferencia a que el hijo varón sea el que continúe los estudios y no la mujer, pero con el espíritu de lucha que trae dentro se logra pasar esta barrera", agrega.

Por otro lado, afirma que la mujer mexicana y la chicana tienen en común muchas cosas pero también grandes diferencias: por una parte la mujer mexicana es más sumisa, más dependiente del hombre; la chicana no, ella tiene una visión más amplia para el futuro, es más política, menos arraigada a sus raíces de origen y exige su lugar al lado del hombre.

Existe una gran polémica alrededor de la identidad de la chicana... Tocando este punto nos habla Catalina Vallejo, maestra de lectura, escritora y literatura para alumnos latinos de la Universidad de Illinois, ella como chicana piensa que

el chicano en general no se siente orgulloso de su origen porque desde pequeños se les ha inculcado que este país (E.U.) es lo mejor, "sin embargo -continúa- es una lástima porque siento que nos han robado el interés que debemos tener a un idioma y una cultura tan bella como es la que nos legaron nuestros antepasados".

Asimismo señala que "es difícil tener un lugar definido, una legítima identificación, porque traen dentro dos culturas sumamente diferentes, dos idiomas, dos visiones, ambas positivas, pero que crean un conflicto en el interior de estas mujeres... Pero ante este panorama podemos confirmar que la chicana en medio de este mundo es a la vez un puente entre las dos razas, porque conoce ambas".

Finalmente Catalina afirma que "es satisfactorio tener la oportunidad de ayudar y formar parte de organizaciones chicanas, "pues ayudamos a la comunidad en general en escuelas para los niños, servicios médicos, cuestiones de amnistía, inglés, áreas de trabajo, etc. Nuestro medio es bueno, todo consiste en saber tomar el camino adecuado, saber mediar las cosas y tomar positivamente lo que te ofrecen las dos culturas y sobre todo proyectarlo y aprovecharlo juntos, con nuestra comunidad".

De esta manera y a grandes rasgos tenemos una idea de la trascendencia y el desarrollo del chicano y específicamente del papel de la mujer chicana aquí en los Estados Unidos.

LA MUJER CHICANA



COMENZO VOTACION PARA EL "JUEGO DE ESTRELLAS"

NUEVA YORK. (AFP) - Treinta y ocho latinoamericanos figuran en la lista de los jugadores del béisbol de las Ligas Mayores que decidirá, por mediación del voto de los fanáticos, la alineación de apertura para la edición anual 63 del clásico "Juego de Estrellas".

El tradicional choque del béisbol entre las selecciones de ambas ligas se disputará el 14 de julio, en el Jack Murphy Stadium, sede del equipo de los Padres de San Diego (California).

El proceso de la votación, que desde 1970 permite a los fanáticos formar la alineación inicial del partido, exceptuando los lanzadores, comenzó el lunes, con el anuncio oficial dado a conocer por el Comisionado Fay Vincent, en rueda de prensa.

El torpedero venezolano Oswaldo Guillén, su compatriota Andrés Galarraga, y el dominicano Julio Franco, campeón bate de la Liga Americana en 1991, se encuentran lesionados, pero ésto no les ha impedido figurar en la encuesta popular.

En la Liga Americana y salvo los 42 jugadores que aparecen en competencia del outfield, las posiciones de la primera, segunda y tercera bases, torpedero y receptor, cuentan con 14 candidatos, cada una.

El cubano Rafael Palmeiro, de los Rancheros de Texas, en busca de su primera actuación en Juego de Estrellas, aparece entre los pretendientes a la inicial. Los boricuas Roberto Alomar (Toronto), Carlos Baerga (Cleveland), Leonardo Gómez (Baltimore) y Edgar Martínez (Seattle), en pelea por las posiciones de segunda y tercera bases.

Por el puesto en el jardín corto, el venezolano Omar Vizquel (Seattle), el dominicano Manuel Lora Lee (Toronto) y el boricua Luis Rivera (Boston), y por la receptoría los boricuas Santos Alomar (Cleveland) e Iván Rodríguez (Texas) y el dominicano Antonio Peña (Boston).

En busca de patricular el outfield, el dominicano Jorge Antonio Bell de los Medias Blancas de Chicago, el cubano José Canseco (Oakland), el dominicano Francisco Junior Félix (California), el boricua Juan Gonzalez (Texas), el panameño Roberto Kelly (Yankees), el boricua Pedro Muñoz (Minnesota), el dominicano Luis Polonia

(California), el boricua-cubano Danilo Tartabull (Yankees) y el boricua Rubén Sierra (Texas).

En la Nacional, Galarraga (San Luis), es el único jugador latinoamericano nominado para la votación por la plaza de primera base, con ausencia por la de tercera base.

En el jardín corto (short), cinco dominicanos aparecen en competición: Rafael Belliard (Atlanta), Andújar Cedeño (Houston), Antonio Fernández (San Diego), José Offerman (Dodgers) y José Uribe (San Francisco).

Por la receptoría, el representante criollo es el boricua Benito Santiago de los Padres de San Diego, con seis aspirantes en el outfield, el boricua-neoyorkino Roberto "Bobby" Bonilla (Mets de Nueva York), Iván Calderón (Montreal), Orlando Merced (Pittsburgh) y los dominicanos Pedro Guerrero (San Luis), Félix José (San Luis) y Samuel Sosa, Cachorros de Chicago.

La encuesta, con más de 65 millones de papeletas que estarán disponibles para los fanáticos en los estadios de Estados Unidos y Canadá, continuará hasta el 5 de julio. Para el Juego de Estrellas del año pasado fueron computados más de siete millones de votos.

DEPORTES

Bolcín Informativo De Los Rangers Universidad De Harvard Honra A Rangers

El pasado 24 de abril, con motivo de la visita a Boston de los Rangers, la Escuela de Gobierno John F. Kennedy de la Universidad de Harvard, honró a los jugadores de habla hispana de dicha novena. El acto fue motivado por el interés de los Rangers hacia la América Latina, por el 500 Centenario del Descubrimiento de América por Cristóbal Colón, pero sobre todo por la inspiración que los jugadores brindan con relación a millones de fanáticos en el internacional mundo del béisbol.

Hicieron presencia en el acto John Cangelosi (nacido en Nueva York y de madre puertorriqueña), Orlando Gómez (Puerto Rico), Juan González (Puerto Rico), José Guzmán (Puerto Rico), Rafael Palmeiro

(Cuba), Iván Rodríguez (Puerto Rico), Rubén Sierra (Puerto Rico), Dickie Thon (Puerto Rico), y Luis R. Mayoral (Puerto Rico), nuevo asistente al director de relaciones públicas de equipo.

Entre otras cosas, en su mensaje, Mayoral expresó, "estos hombres (refiriéndose a los jugadores) son grandes atletas, grandes embajadores de buena voluntad y contribuyen a la humanidad haciendo a otros seres humanos comprender, particularmente, su potencial para el crecimiento personal y espiritual. Con orgullo decimos que la historia del pelotero latinoamericano con relación a las Grandes Ligas es una rica en logros."

Julio Franco (República Dominicana) no pudo asistir al acto debido a una dolencia en su rodilla derecha, pero al igual que sus compañeros fue premiado con un certificado y un emblema de la Universidad de

Harvard, Palmeiro Se Encuentra Con Su Hermano

Tras 21 años de separación, el primera base cubano de los Rangers, Rafael Palmeiro, volvió a reunirse con su hermano mayor, José. Este reside en Cuba y le fue otorgado un permiso especial para visitar a sus familiares en los Estados Unidos.

En el Aeropuerto La Guardia de Nueva York, el pasado 27 de abril, Rafael y José se volvieron a encontrar. Fue algo muy emotivo.

El encuentro fue propiciado por la programación oficial de televisión de las Grandes Ligas, "This Week In Baseball". Entre otras cosas, dijo José, "En Cuba el béisbol de Grandes Ligas tiene sus seguidores y hermano, Rafael, al igual que José Canseco (Oakland) son figuras favoritas."

Sierra: Atleta Del Año En Puerto Rico

Rubén Sierra, estelar jardinero de los Rangers, ha sido seleccionado "Atleta de Año 1991" en su tierra natal, Puerto Rico. Así lo dió a conocer en San Juan, El Ledo, Norberto Viera, quien preside el comité seleccionador de la Cámara Junior de Comercio Internacional--Capítulo de Puerto Rico.

Sierra recibe el honor por su interés en la juventud y por haber bateado al son de .307 con 110 carreras anotadas, 116 impulsadas y 25 jonrones en la temporada pasada. El acto en honor Sierra se llevará a efecto en San Juan el 16 de mayo, pero posteriormente recibirá el premio en una actividad en el Estadio Arlington.



Aguer's Young Guns recently travelled to San Marcos to participate in the annual 5 de Mayo Softball Tournament. The Yong Guns came out 5th in the Open Tournament. Thanks to Miller Beer, Lubbock Beverage for their help in sponsorship

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¿Sabia Usted?

Que durante la temporada 1973, lanzando para los Serafines de California, el estelar lanzador derecho de los Rangers en el presente, Nolan Ryan, lanzó sus primeros 2 partidos "sin hits y sin carreras". Para es entonces, el how en día receptor de los Rangers, Iván Rodríguez, tenía menos de 2 años de edad.

3 Jonrones En Un Partido
En la historia de los Rangers solamente 3 jugadores han logrado disparar 3 jonrones en un partido. Son ellos:

Willie Horton 15 de mayo de 1977

Al Oliver 23 de mayo de 1979

Al Oliver 17 de agosto de 1980

Larry Parrish 29 de abril de 1985

El primer jugador latinoamericano en lograr 3 jonrones en un partido de Grandes Ligas lo fue el mexicano, Beto Avila (Cleveland) el 20 de junio de 1951.



Tom Curley, presidente y editor de USA TODAY, entrega a Ken Griffey, Jr., jardinero de los Marineros de Seattle, el premio al ganador de la votación para el JE en 1991 en la LA. Ryne Sandberg, segunda base de los Cachorros de Chicago, se llevó los honores en la LN.

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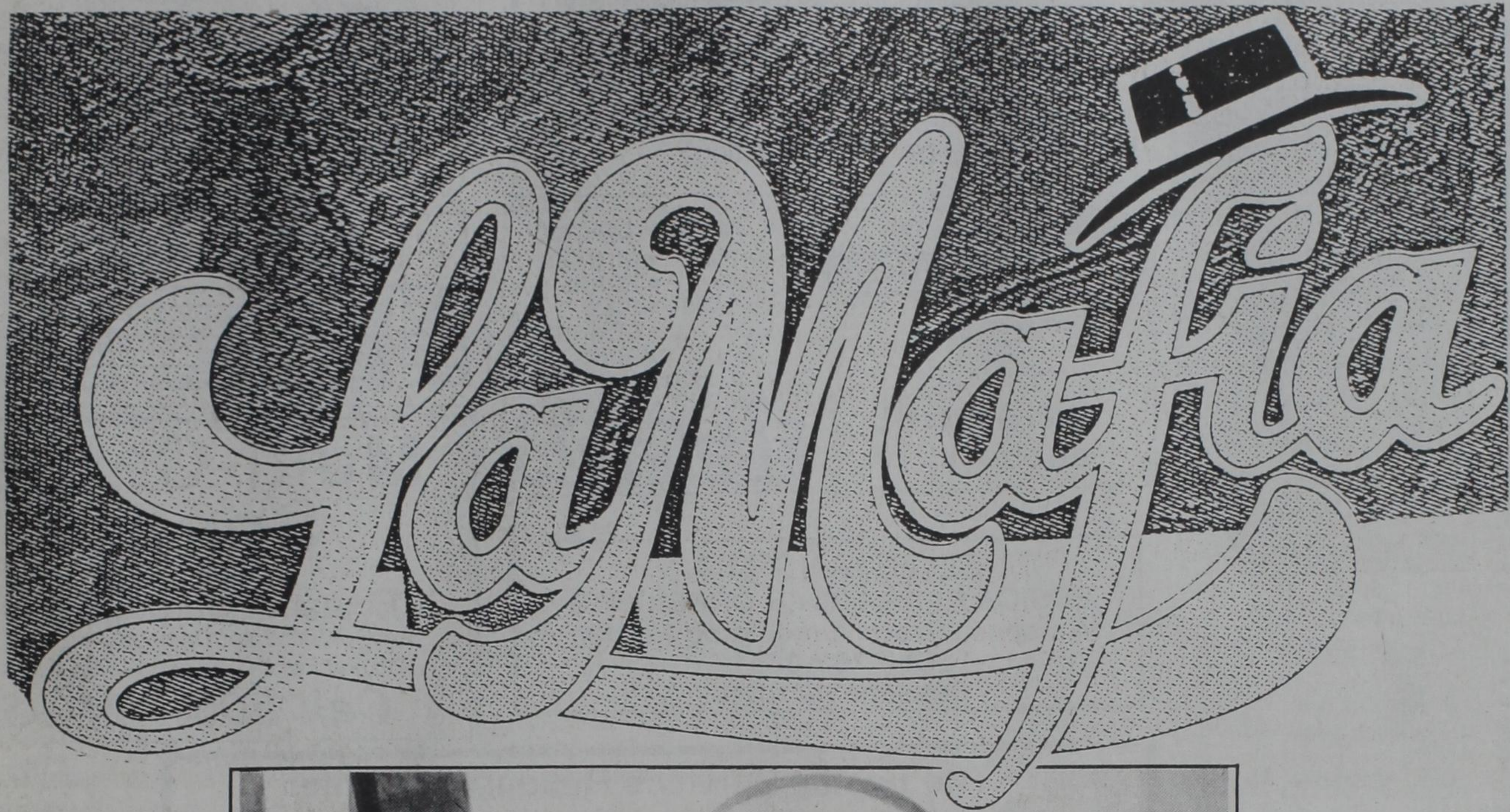
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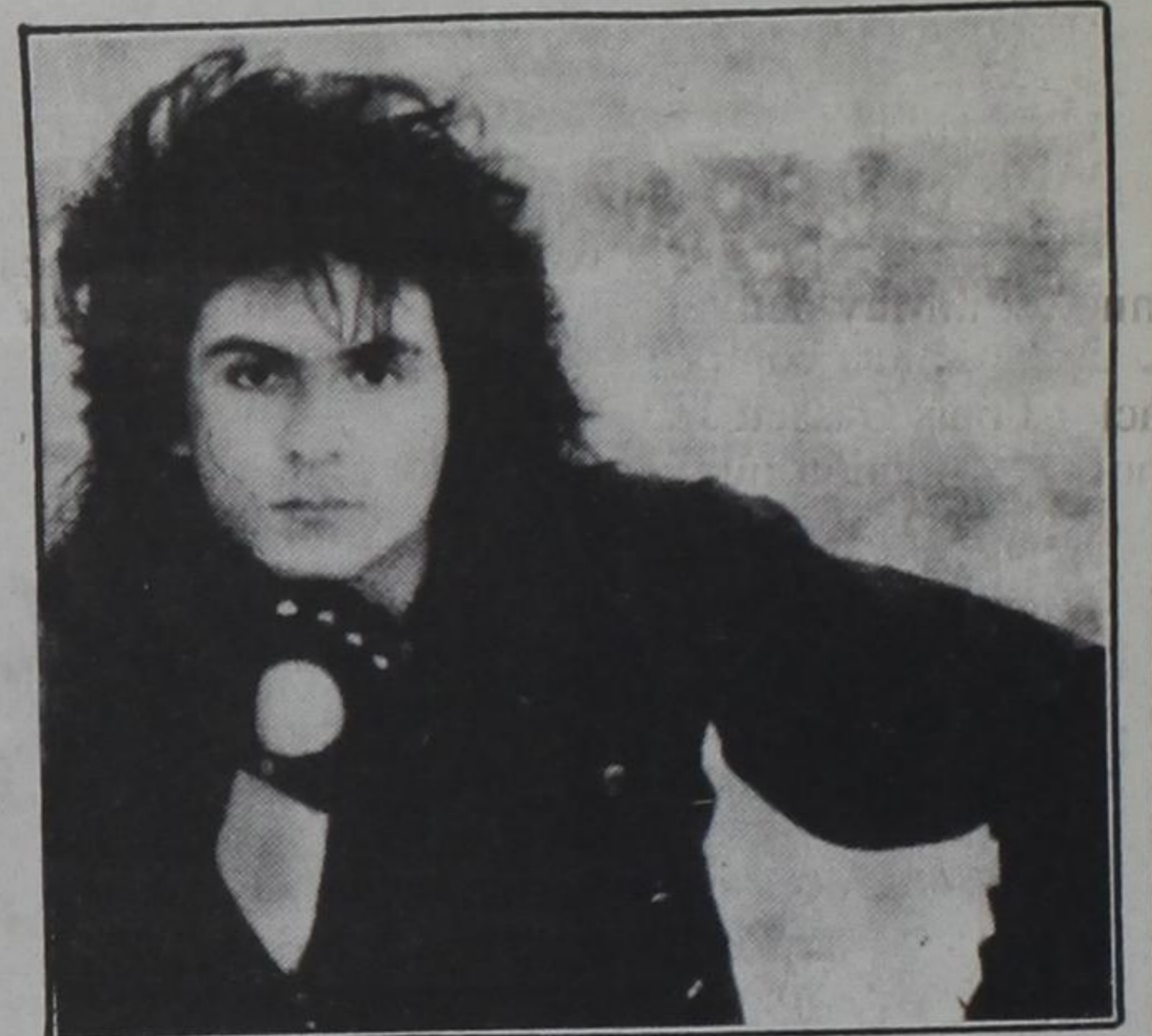
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Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofia Martinez

Adorar a Dios es darle, a El nuestro mas grande respeto y nuestra mas grande reverencia. Nuestra adoracion se la debemos dar unicamente a Dios, Nuestro Creador, y a ninguna otra creatura la debemos de adorar, porque cometeriamos una falta muy grave que se llama "idolatria", semejante a la que un profeta les echo en cara a los Israelitas, diciendoles: que habian cambiado la gloria de Dios en la semejanza de un becerro que come zacate; porque ellos hicieron un becerro de oro, y le adoraron como si fuera el Verdadero Dios.

Los humanos fuimos creados a imagen y semejanza de Dios, y traemos gravada en nuestra alma la idea de Dios, que nos creo, y esa idea nomas la puede borrar la oscuridad de los pecados que cometamos. Y en esa oscuridad, se va perdiendo de vista la idea de Dios, Nuestro Creador, hasta que llega a ocultarse casi completamente; pero, nosotros tratamos de buscar siempre a Dios que, con mucho derecho, nos reclama nuestra alma. Pero, mucha gente, le saca la vuelta y prefieren escoger sus "dioses" entre las creaturas. Cada quien escoge a su antojo el dios que quiere adorar: Unos adoran lo que les cae mas bien y lo que les conviene mas. Y finalmente, otros adoran sus pasiones: Al dios Baco en la borrachera, o a Cupido, y a Diana y a Venus en la inmoralidad sexual. Y asi, en todas las pasiones, adoran sus respectivos dioses o idolos, como si fuera el Verda-

dero Dios Infinito y Todo poderoso.

Casi todo el mundo, se ha puesto a desobedecer a Nuestro Padre Dios, y ahora estamos como estaba la gente antes del diluvio.

Hace casi dosmil anos que vino a este mundo el Hijo de Dios y se dejo mirar, vestido de nuestra carne mortal. El, vino a alumbrar a los que estan sentados en las sombras de la ignorancia con Su Celestial Doctrina. Y esa idolatria, que ha reinado a causa de la ignorancia en todo el mundo, tiene que desaparecer con la luz del Evangelio de Nuestro Senor Jesucristo; si conocemos Su Doctrina, y nos ponemos a vivir como nos ensena, y ayudamos a nuestros hermanos para que tambien ellos le conozcan y le amen y le sirvan. (Marcos 16,15). Dios quiere que hagamos este mundo mas hermoso, y hagamos a la gente feliz. Esto seria "amor." Y "Donde hay amor, alli esta Dios".

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