

Reknown Judges For Viva Aztlan

The nationally reknown persons who are experts in Mexican Folkloric Dance have been invited to be the official judges for this year's "Viva Aztlan Festival" that will take place on March 27 and 28th here in Lubbock.

In the past the identities of the Judges was kept secret in order to prevent dance groups from developing their presentation to cater to the Judge's specialty.

"Our Judges are so diverse this year, that that is really impossible to do," said Bidal Agüero, director of Centro Aztlan. "We are really please to have this kind of talent and expertise in our judges so that they can present some really good workshops for all the dancers."

The Judges are S. Huemantzin C. Lopez, Jesus Chacón, and Jose Tena.

Lopez is presently the artistic director for Mexican Dance for Danza Hispana San Antonio. Lopez has had his training as a fellow in Mexico City, is a graduate of the Academy of Mexican Dance, National Institute of Fine Arts, the National System for the Teaching of Dance and the School of Science and Humanities at the National University of Mexico. He has earned several honors including being a Texas Delegate to the



National Association of Masters of Mexican Folkloric Dance, receiving a scholarship from the Czechoslovakian Government and is a distinguished member of the XIX National Congress of Folklore in Navojoa, Senora, Mexico.

Chacón, who returns to the Festival from being judge in 1994, is presently director of the Roy Lozano Ballet Folklorico de Texas (RLBFT) in Austin. He is from Jiménez, Chihuahua, México and started his professional career at the Regiomontana Ballet Folklorico in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. After moving to Texas, he joined the RLBFT and became the dance instructor in 1988. While dancing under Roy Lozano's instruction, Chacón started his professional training with other prominent Mexican Folklorico dance instructors such as Jaime Guerrero, S.



Huetmanzin López, Pedro Serna, and José Vences among others. he has been a guest instructor with the Austin Dance Academy and Austing Contemporary Ballet and has conducted Mexican folk dance workshops around the state.

Jose Tena, born in Chihuahua, Mex. has dedicated his life to the preservation of Mexican Folk dance through, teaching and performing not only in his native Chihuahua but also in the USA for the past twenty years Mr. Tena has taught and many conferences and workshops in New Mexico, Massachusetts, Washington, California, Hawaii, Missouri, Colorado, Arizona, Texas and other states.

Mr. Tena graduate from The Escuela Superior de Danza from Chihuahua where he studied his dance career under the direction of Professor Jesus Dominguez.

During that time he traveled through Mexico and studied with some of the best folklore masters such as Jaime Buentello from Nayarit, J. Daniel Andrade from Nuevo Leon and others instructors from The Academia de la Danza in Mexico City.

In 1983 he had the opportunity to receive instruction from one of the greatest choreographers in Mexico, Maestro Rafael Zamarripa and has been able to work with him ever since on various Conferences in The USA and in Mexico.

Mr. Tena has been the Artistic Director & Choreographer for The Ballet Folklorico de la Tierra del Encanto wish He established 20 years ago. Currently the group has over one hundred students between ages of six and forty five years old.

He is teaching at New Mexico State University in the Dance Department, is the assistance director and dance workshop coordinator for The Mariachi Conference de Las Cruces, and Assistant Production and Instructor for The Mariachi Conference Tucson Arizona. He is also a Board of Directors member at large for ANGF Asociacion nacional de Grupos Folkloricos, Artist in residence for The New Mexico Arts Division, Exhibit curator, and Special Events Coordinator for The Branigan Cultural Center City of Las Cruces.

News Briefs

1 in 4 Young Children in Poverty

The New York Times reports a study released last week by the National Center for Children in Poverty, HN0521@handsnet.org, finds children younger than age 6 remain the poorest age group in the nation. While the number of U.S. children living in poverty declined from the peak of 6.4 million in 1993, almost one in every four, or 5.5 million children, lived in poverty in 1996.

The study is based on the Census Bureau's most recent Current Population Survey. In 1996, the official poverty line was \$16,036 a year for a family of four, \$12,516 for a family of three.

More than 6 million people, mostly children, left the welfare rolls since 1993, a trend accelerating since the federal welfare reform law of 1996. The study highlights how many jobs pay too little to lift a family out of welfare. The percentage of families in poverty with at least one working parent is climbing: from 54% in 1993 to 63% in 1996.

The study also found that the poverty rate for young children rose faster among Hispanics than among black or white children. And children living with single mothers were about five times as likely to be poor than those living with married parents.

Clinton's New Health Proposals

Associated Press reports President Clinton today proposed legislation to allow people aged 55 through 64 who lack insurance to buy early Medicare coverage. And he took steps to strengthen the 1996 law that guarantees coverage for people who change jobs.

A new General Accounting Office study found insurance companies are charging 140% to 600% of standard premiums for people who try to use the Kassebaum-Kennedy law to convert their group policies to individual coverage. And some insurers avoided selling coverage to people with medical problems, problems the law was meant to solve.

Clinton said insurers in every state will be warned that "impeding anyone's access to health care" is against the law.

The plan to extend Medicare eligibility would provide coverage for from 300,000 to 400,000 people. The proposal has met resistance from Republicans in Congress who are concerned that it could push the Medicare Trust Fund toward insolvency. Supporters of the plan contend its financing is completely separate from the trust fund.

Under the legislation, those age 62, 63 or 64 would be allowed to buy into Medicare by paying a premium. People over 55 who are displaced from their jobs would qualify for similar buy-in option, and retirees age 55 and older would be able to buy into their former employers' health plan.

According to a new state-by-state analysis by the Domestic Policy Council and the National Economic Council, 3 million people aged 55 through 64 are uninsured. Those who buy individual coverage pay as much as \$1,000 a month in premiums.

Federal Affirmative Action Funds Dwindle

The New York Times reports the Clinton administration has made the deepest cuts in affirmative action funding since the measures were instituted under President Nixon, even while defending federal affirmative action in the courts and Congress.

A 1995 Supreme Court decision (Adarand Constructors vs. Peña) limited the scope of government programs that grant preferences based on race or sex. Following a Justice Dept. review, the administration has eliminated or altered 17 federal affirmative action programs.

The Defense Dept. ended its "Rule of Two" program that set aside about \$1 billion worth of contracts for minority- or women-owned businesses. After the Energy Dept. changed requirements for its national laboratories, the amount of contracts with small, minority-owned companies dropped to \$66.1 million in fiscal 1997, from \$215.8 million two years earlier. The Federal Highway Administration, NASA and the EPA also have scaled back programs designed to help minorities and women, or are planning to do so.

Programs aimed at increasing the number of minority teachers, scientists, Foreign Service Officers and managers of public radio and television stations are being cut as well.

Yet even as federal agencies have slashed affirmative action funding, the administration is resisting Congressional efforts to eliminate race and sex considerations in awarding grants, contracts, scholarships and jobs. This month the administration defeated a Senate attempt to eliminate a goal of providing 10% of federal highway and mass transit contracts to companies owned by women and minorities. And the Justice Dept. continues to fight legal challenges to some federal affirmative action programs.

Minority Workers Sue Boeing

The Associated Press reports forty-one minority workers sued The Boeing Co. on Tuesday, charging racial discrimination in the workplace.

The The King County Superior Court lawsuit seeks millions of dollars in damages for alleged practices such as failure to promote, a hostile work environment, discriminatory hiring practices and sexual harassment.

Senate GOP Budget Cuts Clinton Initiatives

The Associated Press reports Senate Republicans today unveiled a \$1.73 trillion budget for 1999 that eliminates many of Clinton's proposals to boost spending for education, child care and other initiatives.

The plan, which Chairman Pete Domenici, R-N.M., presented to his Senate Budget Committee, claims \$147 billion in surplus over the next five years, \$47 billion more than the CBO says would be produced by the spending plan Clinton presented Congress last month. Domenici would use the surpluses to reduce the \$5.4 trillion national debt and strengthen Social Security by buttressing the economy.

The President's budget envisioned collecting \$65 billion through 2003 from the cigarette industry, perhaps by raising the cigarette tax. Clinton wants to use money the government collects from any tobacco settlement legislation to hire new teachers, improve child care and other initiatives. Domenici instead would use the cigarette money to help keep Medicare solvent.

Domenici said his blueprint maps \$30 billion in tax cuts over the next five years for married couples, corporate research, people who use child care and others.

Senate Democrats plan to introduce their own budget that closely follows Clinton's package.

"El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz."

"Respect for the Rights of Others is Peace"
Lic. Benito Juarez

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Un Heroe Para Nuestra Epoca

Por Dick Meister

Hace 30 años en este mes que César Chávez, el dirigente de los trabajadores agrícolas, puso fin a uno de los actos más extremos -- y eficaces -- de sacrificio en la historia del sindicalismo estadounidense.

Durante 25 días, él había ayunado, sobreviviendo mediante sorbos de agua ocasionales. El ayuno fué crítico a fin de ganar apoyo para el boicot contra las uvas en escala nacional que obligó a los cultivadores a conceder a los trabajadores de los viñedos de California los primeros contratos colectivos de trabajo ganados en cualquier tiempo por cualesquiera trabajadores agrícolas -- los cuales eran indispensables si habrían de escapar por fin de la pobreza abyecta.

El efectuar este boicot fué extremadamente difícil para los trabajadores agrícolas. Con poco dinero y poca experiencia, ellos viajaron a ciudades desconocidas, lejos de sus comunidades rurales, para procurarse apoyo. El acto de Chávez los inspiró, así como lo hizo con sus posibles partidarios, e hizo también que sus propios sacrificios considerables parecieran mucho menos onerosos.

Chávez tenía otro propósito urgente. El dedicó el ayuno a reafirmar los principios de no violencia que habían orientado a su sindicato, que después se convertiría en el Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos, o UFW, desde su fundación cuatro años antes.

Chávez estaba preocupado de que las desilusiones de los recogedores de uvas, que habían estado en huelga durante tres años, los hicieran recurrir a la violencia.

"Algunos de los nuestros nos acusaron de cobardía", dijo él. "Ellos me dijeron: "Si salimos y matamos a un par de cultivadores y hacemos volar algunas plantas de almaceneje en frío y algunos trenes, los cultivadores entrarán en razón. Esta es la historia del sindicalismo; así es como se hacen las cosasD".

Temiendo que "alguien lastimaría a alguien" si continuaba el piqueteo en los viñedos afectados por la huelga, y por estar bien al tanto de que la victoria se lograría mediante las actividades pacíficas de boicots urbanos, antes que por el piqueteo, Chávez retiró los piquetes. Después se retiró a un almacén pequeño de paredes blancas en las oficinas principales de su sindicato en Delano, California, para ayunar, orar y leer la



Biblia y los escritos de Gandhi.

"Ningún movimiento sindical", declaró Chávez, "vale la pena de que muera un trabajador agrícola, o su hijo, o un cultivador o su hijo ... La justicia social para la dignidad del hombre no se puede ganar al precio de la vida humana".

Se levantaron tiendas fuera del almacén para albergar a los miembros del sindicato y a los partidarios que vinieron en peregrinación desde todo el estado. Ellos celebraron Misas diarias, vigiliats de oración e hicieron fila durante horas para hablar con Chávez, que yacía en un catre.

Chávez rompió el ayuno ante 4,000 partidarios en una Misa ecuménica en el parque municipal de Delano. El Senador Robert Kennedy estaba a su lado mientras él se derrumbó en una silla y mordisqueó débilmente un pedacito de pan que le dió un sacerdote. Kennedy tomó un pedazo de la misma hogaza de pan hecho en casa, y después elogió a Chávez como "una de las figuras heroicas de nuestra época".

Chávez recordó a sus seguidores, en un mensaje leído por un ayudante, que "tenemos a nuestros cuerpos y espíritus, y a la justicia de nuestra causa, como nuestras armas".

En el espacio de dos años, esas armas llevaron la victoria a los trabajadores de los viñedos. Fué una demostración extraordinaria de la efi-

cacia del activismo no violento. Lo que lograron los trabajadores de los viñedos, y cómo lo lograron, no se olvidará nunca -- ni por los millones de activistas sociales de todo el mundo que fueron inspirados y fortalecidos por la lucha de los trabajadores, ni por los propios trabajadores.

La victoria y la lección vital que la misma enseñó, no habrían sido posibles a no ser por Chávez y su gran sacrificio. La odisea lo envió a un hospital durante tres semanas, y durante gran parte de los ocho meses siguientes, él dirigió al sindicato desde una cama de hospital en su casa. Los efectos del ayuno, combinados con los de otros ayunos en años posteriores, contribuyeron a su muerte prematura a la edad de 66 años en 1993.

La lucha que dirigió Chávez nunca ha cesado. Porque, a pesar de los sacrificios y las victorias del pasado, los trabajadores agrícolas continúan estando entre los más oprimidos de los trabajadores.

Actualmente, el UFW está luchando para obtener derechos de sindicalización para los 20,000 hombres, mujeres y niños que recogen la cosecha de fresas de California, altamente gananciosa.

El obtener contratos de los cultivadores de fresas bien podría ser un acontecimiento extraordinario, comparable a la obtención de contratos de los cultivadores de uvas hace tres decenios. No podría haber una conmemoración más adecuada para César Chávez.

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

Well unlike on the School board, Lubbock voters will have an opportunity to chose their representatives on the City Council as several persons filed for the Mayor's position and slots for the Lubbock City Council.



As most people know, Mayor Windy will be opposed by Mikel Ward and Gilbert Montes II. The race promises to be interesting in that Ward will try to repeat her and her forces victory in the 3/8 election and we will see if the powers that be have the strength to beat them this time.

The race which will get the most interest will be the City Council Pct. 1 election in which incumbent Victor Hernandez against Frank Gutierrez.

Victor sent us a note saying that he is running to continue the initiative he has commenced "from the rebuilding of North university to the rebuilding of our neighborhoods through the use of City and CDBG funds.

Frank stresses that he is committed to bringing a broader representation to the City Council and voicing the concerns of the precinct.

"I feel that we need to encourage our community to vote. We can't accomplish this by just one person running," he said.

It's looks like the race will stir up people in that Frank is already criticizing Victor for his passionate leadership style.

Victor responds by saying "My style is based upon a desire to be an advocate for the district and the people I represent and for this City as a whole."

'English For The Children' Is A Tragic Misnomer

By Raymond Rodriguez
English for the Children.

The phrase has a clean, simple ring to it.

No wonder the pollsters find so many Californians planning to vote for it come June. How can anyone oppose teaching English to children? What parent wouldn't want his or her child to master the English language and become proficient in its use?

It's especially true of immigrant families. They see English as the key to success and well-being for their sons and daughters. The tragedy is that the catchy name of California's Proposition 227 will not, if passed as expected by California voters, fulfill the promise in its name.

Bankrolled by Ron Unz, a millionaire with political ambitions, it will do the tragic opposite. In every school district throughout the state, it will practically outlaw, after one year of instruction, the use of bilingual education as a way to reach and teach children English.

Mr. Unz built his proposition craftily.

First off, he pronounced bilingual education a complete and total failure in the state in spite of the fact that there is ev-

idence of its enduring success in many school districts.

What Unz hasn't told California voters is that while the state has nearly 1.5 million students who need special help in learning English, there are only 15,000 teachers who are certified to offer this vital instruction.

That breaks down to 100 students per teacher. Based on that ratio, any instructional program, be it science, history, math or bilingual education, would be a failure.

Next, rather than address the question of what methods most effectively teach English under the multiplicity of circumstances that exist in California's diverse communities, or what districts are failing to provide qualified teachers and adequate programs, Unz has chosen to sweep everything under the rug.

Unfortunately, that is the kind of simplistic solution to a complex issue that too often has political appeal. Instead of committing to train more bilingual teachers and to share appropriate success strategies where they are found, let's solve the "problem" by legislating it out of existence.

To my knowledge, no verifi-

able studies exist that track the long-term success or failure of limited-English-speaking students. Yet, voters are being asked to make a determination based on emotion and unsubstantiated allegations. Who among us would agree to have ourselves judged on that? Would Mr. Unz? Would you?

Frankly, I question the reliability of much information presented by both sides in what has become a political battle. I would like to see an independent, detailed study regarding bilingual education. Rather than wasting his money on a self-serving political initiative, perhaps Mr. Unz could devote a few of his millions to fund such a research project.

Belatedly, after years of refusing to take any action on bilingual education, Democrats in Sacramento finally agreed to support a bill that would give school districts an option about how to proceed in teaching students who are not proficient in English. The bill would hold the districts accountable and if students failed to show satisfactory progress, they would have to develop alternative instructional procedures. Accountability has been lacking in the past. The problem is that it may be too little, too late.

Last year, the Democrats blocked a similar bill from being enacted, even though it

had bipartisan backing. This time, reading the political winds, Republicans are refusing to get behind the measure. Opponents claim the bill is nothing more than a last-minute attempt to stifle the initiative process. Once again, it seems both sides are more interested in promoting their particular agenda than in doing what is best for the children.

Bilingual education serves as an umbrella for many teaching programs and techniques. They are based on the unique, ever-changing situations individual districts encounter. Unz wants to replace them all with a historically discredited one-size-fits-all, sink-or-swim scheme.

I started elementary school speaking Spanish as my primary language. We Mexican kids were herded into a segregated classroom, called the Americanization Room, and indoctrinated in the English language. Of all the kids I knew who were subjected to this pressure-cooker technique, I was the only one who ever obtained a college education. I cannot shake the nagging feeling that it was too high a price to pay for a total immersion program.

(Raymond Rodriguez, a retired university professor, writes a weekly column on Hispanic issues for the Press-Telegram in Long Beach, Calif.)
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'Ingles Para Los Ninos' Es Un Nombre Equivocado Tragico

Por Raymond Rodriguez
Inglés para los Niños.

La frase tiene un sonido limpio y sencillo para ella.

No es de extrañar que los encuestadores hallen a tantos californianos proponiéndose votar por ella cuando llegue junio. ¿Cómo puede alguien oponerse a que se enseñe el inglés a los niños? ¿Qué padre o madre no querría que su hijo o hija dominara el idioma inglés y llegara a llegar diestro(a) en el uso del mismo?

Esto resulta especialmente cierto acerca de las familias inmigrantes. Ellas ven al inglés como la clave del éxito y del bienestar para sus hijos e hijas.

La tragedia es que el nombre pegajoso de la Proposición 227 de California no cumplirá la promesa de su nombre, si como se espera resulta aprobada por los electores de California.

Financiada por Ron Unz, millonario con ambiciones políticas, hará exactamente lo opuesto trágico. En todos los distritos escolares por todo el estado, prácticamente hará que sea ilegal, después de un año de instrucción, el uso de la enseñanza bilingüe como medio de llegar a los niños y enseñarles el inglés.

El Sr. Unz elaboró su proposición con habilidad.

Para empezar, declaró que la enseñanza bilingüe es un fracaso completo y total en el estado, a pesar del hecho de que hay evidencia de su éxito duradero en muchos distritos escolares.

Lo que Unz no ha dicho a los electores de California es que, mientras que el estado tiene casi 1,500,000 estudiantes que necesitan ayuda especial para aprender inglés, hay sólo 15,000 maestros que están certificados para ofrecer esta enseñanza vital.

Eso se descompone en 100 estudiantes por maestro. Basándose en esa proporción, cualquier programa de enseñanza, sea de ciencias, historia, matemáticas o enseñanza bilingüe, sería un fracaso.

A continuación, antes que enfocarse sobre la cuestión de qué métodos enseñen inglés más eficazmente bajo la multiplicidad de circunstancias que existen en las comun-

idades diversas de California, o qué distritos están dejando de proporcionar maestros capacitados y programas adecuados, Unz ha escogido el barrerlo todo bajo la alfombra.

Desgraciadamente, ésa es la clase de solución simplista para un asunto complicado que con demasiada frecuencia tiene atractivo político. En vez de comprometerse a capacitar a más maestros bilingües y a compartir las estrategias de éxito adecuadas donde se les encuentre, resolvamos el "problema" sacándolo de la existencia mediante legislación.

Según mi conocimiento, no existen estudios verificables que rastreen el éxito o el fracaso a largo plazo de los estudiantes con dominio limitado del inglés. Empero, está pidiéndose a los electores que hagan una determinación basada sobre la emoción y los alegatos no substanciados.

¿Quién de entre nosotros estaría de acuerdo en que se nos juzgara sobre esa base? ¿Estaría el Sr. Unz de acuerdo? ¿Lo estarían ustedes?

Francamente, pongo en tela de juicio la confiabilidad de gran parte de la información presentada por ambos lados, en lo que ha llegado a ser una batalla política. Me gustaría ver un estudio independiente y detallado con respecto a la enseñanza bilingüe. Antes que despilfarrar su dinero en una iniciativa política de servicio propio, quizás si el Sr. Unz podría dedicar algunos de sus millones para financiar un proyecto de investigación de esa clase.

Tardíamente, después de años de negarse a tomar cualquier acción sobre la enseñanza bilingüe, los demócratas de Sacramento acordaron por fin apoyar a un proyecto de ley que daría a los distritos escolares una alternativa sobre el modo de proceder al enseñar a los estudiantes que no tienen destreza en el inglés. El proyecto haría responsables a los distritos, y si los estudiantes dejaran de mostrar un adelanto satisfactorio, tendrían que desarrollar procedimientos alternos de enseñanza. La responsabilidad ha estado faltante con

Sittin' Here Thinkin' What Causes What

By Ira Cutler

The other night the story on television was that women who gained 25 or more pounds after their 18th birthday were more likely to get breast cancer than women who did not. The reporter remarked that it was another good reason to watch your weight, the assumption being that the weight gained played a role in causing the cancer.

In another report, researchers found that the age of the mother at birth affects how well her children will fare in later life. Researchers studied a large number of inner city adults and compared outcomes for those whose mothers were under 20 with those whose mothers were over 25. The assumption drawn, perhaps not by the folks who did the study but surely by many readers, is that if somehow we can get young women to delay childbirth, their children will ultimately be better off.

In still another study - there are, you know, endless numbers of studies in America - adolescents who were delinquent were found to more frequently have been abused as children than the population as a whole. Child abuse causes, or at least contributes, it is implied, to delinquency.

With so many studies, leading to so much new knowledge, you might imagine that pretty soon we would know what we need to know about how things work and be able to craft policies and interventions that would go a long way to straightening it all out. But you should not assume that evidence that two things frequently exist together - overweight and breast cancer, early birth and poor outcomes, abuse and delinquency - is evidence that one causes the other or that fixing one would fix the other.

The complexity of what causes what, and what you would have to change in order to change something else, is a critical, ongoing, perplexing matter that is frequently misunderstood and sometimes mis-used to hype an idea and an approach far beyond what is actually known. Few of us have any real training in the scientific method, or in logic for that matter, and we are apt to be confused about what a study really has proven. And, because the sheer number of research studies is so vast and the reporting on them is so perfunctory, we frequently find ourselves baffled when today's reported study seems to contradict the one we dimly remember from last week.

A lot of the problem stems from reporters and others playing fast and loose with the difference between coincidence and causality. It is one thing to say that two things are frequently associated - delinquency and child abuse, in the above example - and quite another to make the case that if, somehow, we were able to stop or reduce child abuse, then delinquency rates would fall as a result. That claim suggests a cause and effect relationship between the two things which is, in my mind, certainly possible but hardly proven or even provable. Other explanations are every bit as plausible: such as that both child abuse and delinquency stem from some third factor, for example alcoholic or drug abusing parents, and that that factor is the one to which attention should be brought.

In the other examples, cited above, it may well be that increased weight adds to the risk of breast cancer or the finding might also suggest that people who are not careful and conscious about their health are likely to both gain weight and get cancer. Or that some common food or genetic pre-disposition is at work to produce both add weight and cancer. The danger of misunderstanding, of course, is that it leads you to the idea that reducing calories will both lower your weight and your cancer risk and they simply do not know that to be true.

As for age of mothers, I think it would be interesting to find out what else was different about the sets of mothers, in addition to their ages. Was the older group getting more education so that their children grew up in households where learning was valued and the family income was higher? Were the older mothers just plain smarter as a group? Did they more frequently have stable relationships with their children's fathers? In other words, I can think of ten other reasons, in addition to or even instead of the age of the mother, that would explain the findings equally well.

There can be a funny side to this, of course, and an ironic side as well. I love the joke about how studies have revealed the shocking news that the vast majority of heroin addicts were given milk by their parents. And the irony, particularly in the field of health and nutrition, is that there is now so much information about "what's good for you" and so much that is contradictory, that lots of people are tuning it out altogether. After endless magazine and television stories, people are now convinced that everything on earth is bad for you, or maybe good for you, depending on who is talking.

Some of this is about the nature of the business. Most researchers, certainly the most professional, are very careful to state their findings in ways that do not claim to have proven more than the evidence really shows. Most qualify their findings and point out that we still do not know all that we need to know about the subject. But researchers are human and they want their work to be a success. No one likes to finish a long and expensive study with the finding that "we really did not learn very much." In fact, the best possible outcome is that "we are on to something really important here" and that just one more follow-up grant will put us over the top to knowing something really, really important.

Anyway, few of us ever read the researcher's actual report. We read a newspaper article about it, or a 30 second television spot, or hear it quoted in somebody else's speech and soon the research, which may not have over-claimed at all, is being used to justify policy and lots of people's new funding proposal.

And that is the danger. Research suggests a relationship between factors, a bandwagon develops, funding priorities shift and pretty soon we are all going down a path that while popular and perhaps even right, has no or little grounding in hard, proven, facts.

My own admittedly unscientific view is that we already more than we should need to know about what causes what in terms of human outcomes to spur us to act. We know that persistent poverty, and the hopelessness it nearly always breeds, is highly associated with every single bad outcome in our society - crime, poor education, poor health, low income - you name it. Perhaps we keep studying, keep finding out more and more truth, because we do not really want to act on the truth we already know.

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'.

US Pledges to Cut Hunger in Half by 2015

Nutrition Week reports the U.S. has pledged to adopt the United Nations World Food Summit goal of reducing hunger by half by 2015.

The government-released discussion paper on domestic food security promotes funding food assistance programs to respond to changing economic conditions, and to meet the needs of vulnerable population groups.

The paper also suggests reviewing food assistance programs to identify ways to overcome barriers to food access, such as gleaning and recovery programs. It recommends increasing food recovery by 33% by the year 2000.

For a copy of the discussion paper, contact USDA Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, 1120 20th St. NW, suite 201, Washington DC 20036. Or see: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/icd/summit/discussi.html>.

Desde Texas

Abriendo Caminos

Por Josi Luis B. Garza

Recientemente asistimos a la convención de la Asociación Nacional de Publicaciones Hispánicas, que se llevó a cabo en la ciudad de Austin, la

capital de nuestro estado. Durante varios días se realizaron asambleas, seminarios e intercambios de ideas que tienen como objetivo común el fortalecer las publicaciones hispanas en su conjunto.

Texas, uno de los estados de la Unión Americana con mayor concentración de hispanos en los Estados Unidos no permanece a la zaga de ese objetivo y, consecuentemente, medios impresos hispanos de nuestro estado decidieron publicar conjuntamente una serie de artículos editoriales donde se fijan algunas posiciones con respecto a nuestra razón de existir y la importancia que para la hispanidad tiene en este país la permanencia y fortalecimiento de las publicaciones en español.

Sin afán de incurrir en abrumadoras cifras estadísticas, que, por otra parte, en sus aspectos más sobresalientes son ya ampliamente conocidas, podemos afirmar que las perspectivas de crecimiento de los hispanos los perfilan como el grupo minoritario con mayor población de los Estados Unidos. Esto ocurrirá, según cálculos de los expertos, alrededor del año 2,005.

Una buena parte de esa minoría vive en Texas.

Para poder vivir en Texas produce y consume millones de dólares en productos y servicios que benefician directa e indirectamente a muchas compañías, que, probablemente sin la presencia hispana ya hubiesen desaparecido, o bien sus ingresos fuesen mucho menores a los logrados en los últimos años.

Cuántas compañías son conscientes del gran mercado hispano de Texas y, de las que lo saben, cuántas se han dado cuenta que muchos de esos hispanos no leen en inglés o, bien, que siendo bilingües, son avidos lectores en español, idioma que constituye el vehículo de comunicación de nuestras publicaciones.

Lo hemos dicho en muchas ocasiones, porque no se pretende negar la realidad. El inglés es el idioma dominante en lo general en este país, pero un grupo de su población, en constante crecimiento y gran capacidad de consumo, prefiere dialogar en español. Y esa población es a la que están dirigidos nuestros mensajes, con la que mantenemos constante comunicación, con la que convivimos diariamente, con la que comentamos y vivimos sus problemas y, finalmente, a la que debemos nuestra existencia como medios.

Que se entienda, los periódicos en español existen para satisfacer una necesidad de comunicación entre un importante, aunque no todos se den cuenta, sector de la Unión Americana.

Sin embargo, la experiencia adquirida tras años de manejar publicaciones en español nos enseña que muchas empresas en este país y, en particular en Texas, no se han dado cuenta de los valiosos instrumentos con que cuentan para hacer llegar sus mensajes publicitarios a la comunidad hispana.

Podría pensarse que por discriminación, mala fe, falta de recursos o de conocimiento es que no se utilizan adecuadamente los medios hispanos para promociones publicitarias, pero definitivamente no creemos que radique ahí el problema, sino en algo que es imperdonable para una empresa debidamente organizada: Ineficiencia.

Ineficiencia de quienes tiene en sus manos la opción de encontrar los canales adecuados, en el lenguaje apropiado para llegar hasta los consumidores; ineficiencia de quienes siguen viviendo y pensando como en una sociedad que se ha transformado radicalmente desde hace varias décadas; ineficiencia de quienes no vislumbran que la vida social se da dentro de una gran diversidad, para la cual debemos estar preparados.

Los más básicos conceptos de la comunicación, y específicamente de las técnicas publicitarias, nos enseñan que los mensajes serán más efectivos entre mayor afinidad exista entre emisores y receptores, utilizando los conductos adecuados.

Por otra parte, no deben de entenderse los anteriores conceptos como la idea de que simplemente queremos ser beneficiados con anuncios por los que deberá de pagarse cierto precio, lo cual, además, es lo justo, sino que estamos convencidos de que debemos de dar un resultado a nuestros clientes a través del consumo de los productos anunciados, siempre y cuando, desde luego, éstos tengan calidad y precio que los haga verdaderamente competitivos.

Luego entonces, entendemos nuestra relación como publicaciones hispanas con las compañías como un camino de dos vías, donde nosotros demostramos el valor de nuestras empresas editoriales, que son fuente de trabajo, y las compañías que compran nuestros espacios promueven la adquisición de sus productos.

Finalmente, en el proceso de la promoción publicitaria en medios impresos hispanos quienes más ganan son los consumidores, que son orientados sobre productos que aparecen precisamente en las paginas que les gusta leer en el idioma de su preferencia. En este caso el español, que seguirá siendo utilizado oral y escrito por millones de personas en los Estados Unidos.

El lema bajo el cual se realiza la pasada convención de la NAHP en Austin fue "Abriendo caminos". Texas cumple con la parte que le corresponde en ese propósito. Estamos caminando.

A Hero For Our Time

By Dick Meister

It was 30 years ago this month that farmworker leader Cesar Chavez ended one of the most extreme -- and effective -- acts of sacrifice in U.S. labor history.

For 25 days he had fasted, surviving on nothing but occasional sips of water. The fast was crucial in winning support for the nationwide grape boycott that forced growers to grant California's vineyard workers the first union contracts ever won by any farmworkers -- contracts that were essential if they were to finally escape abject poverty.

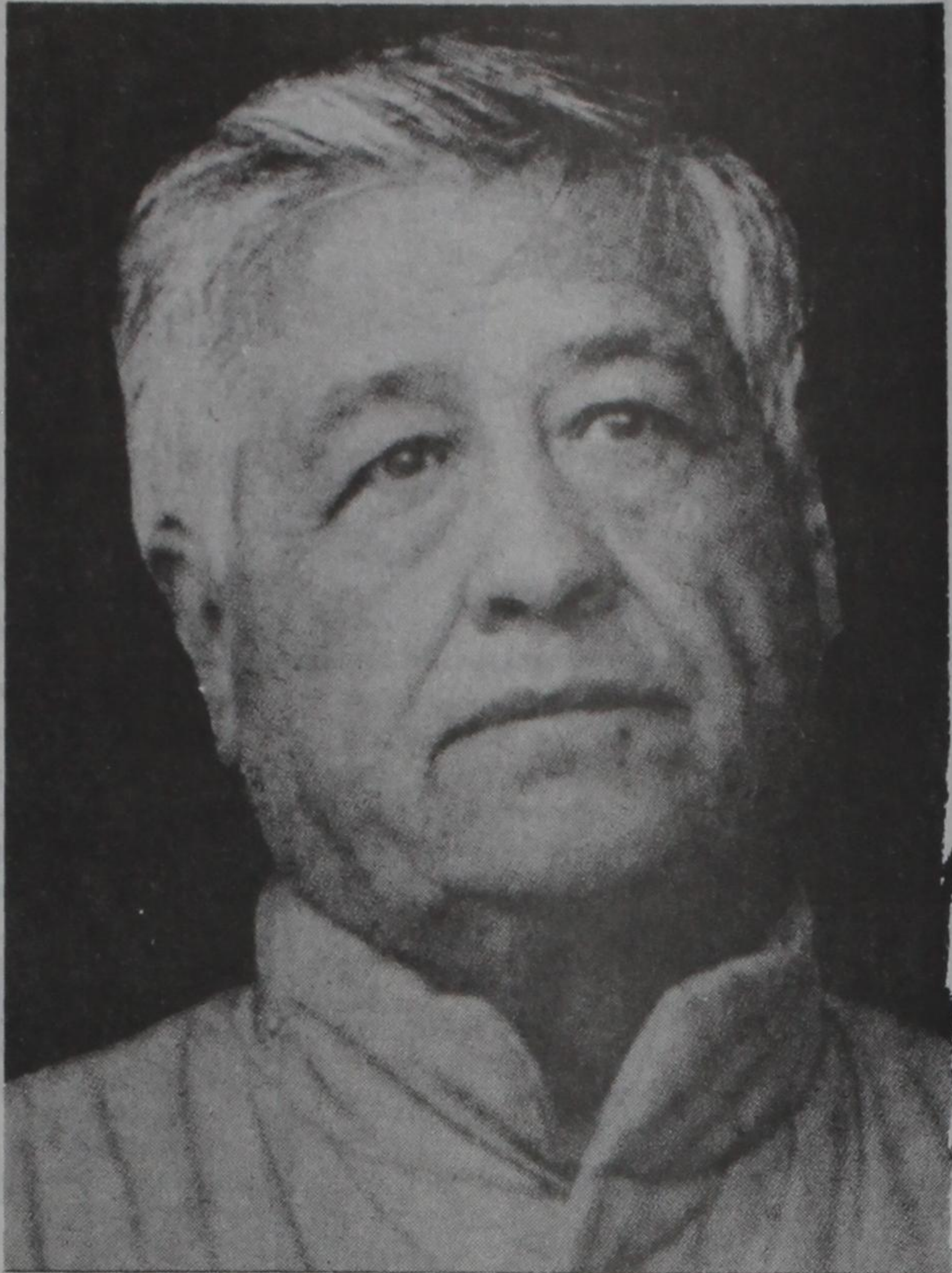
Waging the boycott was extremely difficult for the farmworkers. With little money and experience, they traveled to unfamiliar cities far from their rural communities to seek support. Chavez's act inspired them as well as their potential supporters and made their own considerable sacrifices seem much less onerous.

Chavez had another urgent purpose. He dedicated the fast to reaffirming the principles of nonviolence that had guided his union, later to become the United Farm Workers or UFW, from its founding four years earlier.

Chavez was concerned that the frustrations of the grape pickers, who had been on strike for three years, were turning them toward violence.

"Some of our people accused us of cowardice," he said. "They told me; 'If you go out and kill a couple of growers and blow up some cold storage plants and trains, the growers will come to terms. This is the history of labor; this is how things are done.'"

Fearing that "someone would hurt someone" if picketing continued at the struck vineyards, and well aware that victory would come from peaceful urban boycott activities rather than picketing, Chavez called off the pickets.



Then he retired to a small, white-walled storeroom at his union's headquarters in Delano, Calif., to fast, pray and read the Bible and the writings of Gandhi.

"No union movement," Chavez declared, "is worth the death of one farmworker or his child or one grower or his child.... Social justice for the dignity of man cannot be won at the price of human life."

Tents were erected outside the storeroom to shelter union members and supporters who came in pilgrimage from all over the state. They celebrated daily masses, held prayer vigils and stood in line for hours to talk with Chavez as he lay on a cot.

Chavez broke the fast before 4,000 supporters at an ecumenical mass in Delano's city park. Sen. Robert Kenne-

dy was at his side as he slumped in a chair and nibbled feebly at a tiny bit of bread handed him by a priest. Kennedy took a portion from the same home-baked loaf, then hailed Chavez as "one of the heroic figures of our time."

Chavez reminded his followers, in a message read by an aide, that "we have our bodies and spirits and the justice of our cause as our weapons."

Within two years, those weapons brought victory to the vineyard workers. It was an extraordinary demonstration of the effectiveness of nonviolent activism. What the vineyard workers accomplished, and how they accomplished it, would never be forgotten -- not by the millions of social activists worldwide who were

inspired and energized by the workers' struggle, nor by the workers themselves.

The victory and the vital lesson it taught would not have been possible except for Chavez and his great sacrifice. The ordeal sent him to a hospital for three weeks, and for much of the next eight months he directed the union from a hospital bed at home. The effects of the fast, combined with those of other fasts in later years, contributed to his untimely death at age 66 in 1993.

The struggle Chavez led has never ceased. For despite the sacrifices and victories of the past, farmworkers remain among the most oppressed of workers.

Currently, the UFW is battling to win union rights for the 20,000 men, women and children who harvest California's highly profitable strawberry crop. Winning contracts from the strawberry growers could very well be a breakthrough comparable to the winning of contracts from grape growers three decades ago. There could be no more fitting a memorial for Cesar Chavez.

(Dick Meister, a freelance columnist in San Francisco, is co-author of "A Long Time Coming: The Struggle to Unionize America's Farm Workers" (Macmillan).

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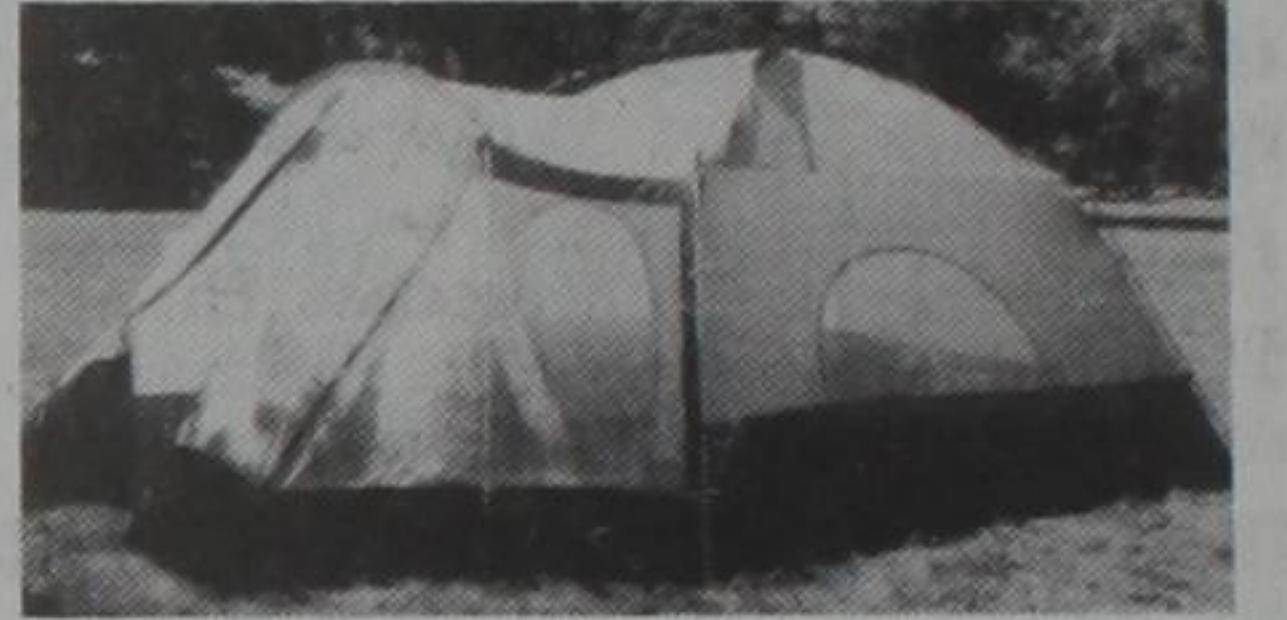


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Experts Say Drug Treatment Most Effective

Drug treatment can cut crime by 80%, according to Brown University addiction director Norman Hoffman. And every dollar invested in drug treatment can save \$7 in societal and medical costs, says former Assistant Health Secretary Philip Lee. A new study by bipartisan health experts concludes medical treatment is as effective for drug addiction as it is in treating other chronic diseases, Associated Press reports.

The federal government spends only about 20% of the nation's \$17 billion drug-control budget to treat addicts. The Physician Leadership on National Drug Policy, prominent physicians and public health leaders that commissioned research from half a dozen universities, says that proportion should increase. There is a severe shortage of drug-treatment programs; only 15% of people who need treatment get it.

But while treatment is much cheaper than jailing addicts, a separate survey indicates that the public still favors jail over treatment.

The scientists concluded that:

Jailing a drug addict costs \$25,900 per year. A year of traditional outpatient drug treatment costs \$1,800, intensive outpatient care costs \$2,500, methadone treatment for heroin users costs \$3,900 and residential drug-treatment programs range from \$4,400 to \$6,800 a year.

Brown researcher Craig Love studied female substance abusers who were in

jail, and found that 25% who underwent treatment were later re-arrested, vs. 62% released without substance abuse treatment. A California study of 1,600 drug abusers found their involvement in drug sales, drug-related prostitution and theft decreased threefold after treatment.

Long-term drug treatment is as effective as long-term treatment for chronic diseases, said Dr. Thomas McLellan of the University of Pennsylvania. One-year relapse rates for the diseases and for addicts all are about 50%, he said. Compliance with therapy is similar, too: Less than half of diabetics comply with their therapy, less than 30% of asthma and hypertension patients and less than 40% of alcohol or drug abusers.

Drug treatment also helps society's health, McLellan said. Heroin users, for example, are at huge risk of catching and spreading the AIDS virus or hepatitis. A seven-year study of heroin addicts found 51% who never entered drug treatment caught HIV during that period, vs. 21% of treated addicts.

The findings vary widely from public perception. Analysis of national surveys being published Wednesday in the Journal of the American Medical Association finds public support for increased spending on drug treatment has dropped from 65% in 1990 to 53% in 1996; 84% of Americans say the solution is tougher criminal penalties.

Los cargos de Jesucristo no fueron, como son muchas veces los de los hombre, titulos honoríficos y nada más, vacíos de sustancia y de toda otra útil y provecho: - sino, por el contrario, tan llenos, tan vitales, tan abundantes en obra práctica y de gran importancia, que de ellos depende y ha dependido siempre la salvación de la humanidad, la reparación de la naturaleza human, la salud y la vida del mundo, y la sabiduría celestial, difundida por toda la tierra. La obra de la redención del mundo no pudo haber sido desempeñada por nadie más qu epor Jesucristo, Dios y hombre verdadero. Todo fue a costa de sus trabajos y padecimientos, y de portentos y maravillas que no se pueden explicar con palabras.

Tambien fue a costa de su predicación pública y de su enseñanza privada, donde nos descubrió los misterios y verdades que forman la religión revelada. Todo causó una satisfacción pública y de su enseñannza privada, donde nos descubrió los misterios y verdades que forman la religión revelada. Todo causó una satisfacción infinita a la majestad de Dios, ofendida por nuestros pecados: una reparación verdadera de la humanidad caída por la culpa. Todo produjo la luz de verdadera sabiduría que resplandece en la Iglesia Católica y que destruye la oscuridad del error y de la idolatría. Eso fue el oficio del Salvador y Maestro, que de-



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sempenó Jesucristo; esas fueron sus obras, esos fueron sus resultados; pero, desgraciadamente, el mundo las desprecia, y las ha despreciado todo el tiempo. (Juan 1,11)



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Baseball Highlights

Dodgers 5, Cardinals 0

At Jupiter, Fla., Eric Karros had a two-run homer against rookie phenom Rick Ankiel, who balked in a third run in his first spring start for St. Louis.

Leadoff hitter Eric Young walked on a full count, Todd Hollandsworth bunted for a hit and Young went to third on a fly out. Ankiel balked on a throw to first to allow a run, and Karros followed with his third home run of the spring.

Mike Piazza had an RBI double and Paul Konerko had a run-scoring single in the eighth for the Dodgers, who beat the Cardinals for the first time in four games this spring.

Yankees 6, Red Sox 4

At Fort Myers, Fla., Darryl Strawberry hit a two-run double and Shane Spencer homered as the Yankees scored five runs off Pedro Martinez on Monday to beat Boston.

Andy Pettitte allowed four runs on five hits and four walks in five innings. Martinez struck out seven and walked one, but he allowed six hits in four innings for his worst outing of the spring.

Strawberry was 2-for-2 with Padres 7, Rockies 0

At Peoria, Ariz., Tony Gwynn hit a solo homer, and Steve Finley and Greg Myers drove in two runs each as San Diego hammered Colorado pitcher Darryl Kile.

Kile, who entered the game with a 10.38 ERA in four spring training starts, allowed 10 hits and four runs in five innings.

Padres starting pitcher Sterling Hitchcock pitched 5 2-3



scoreless innings, allowing five hits in his longest outing of the spring.

Padres outfielder Greg Vaughn strained his right hamstring, but the injury wasn't believed to be serious.

Angels 4, Mariners 3

At Tempe, Ariz., Dave Hollins hit a two-run homer in the seventh inning to lift Anaheim.

Hollins, who also had an RBI single off Randy Johnson in the fifth, hit his first homer of the spring off Greg McCarthy to give the Angels a 4-2 lead.

Johnson was sharp in his fourth outing of the spring, allowing six hits and one unearned run in five innings of work. He walked two and struck out two.

William VanLandingham allowed four hits and one run in four innings of work while walking three and striking out one.

Orioles 10, Marlins 4

At Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Scott Erickson pitched five shutout innings and Baltimore scored nine runs off World Series MVP Livan Hernandez.

Cal Ripken had two doubles and four RBIs for the Orioles, who led 9-0 after four innings.

Erickson allowed an infield hit and one walk. The righthander also pitched five scoreless innings in his previous start against Boston.

Hernandez (0-3), the Marlins' opening day starter, gave up seven hits and four walks in 3 1-3 innings. He has a 9.49 ERA this spring.

Florida's Gary Sheffield, making his spring training debut after being sidelined with a sore back, went 0-for-3 with a strikeout.

Cincinnati 5, Detroit 1

At Sarasota, Fla., Dave Burba allowed one run over six innings and drove in a run for his first win this spring as the Cincinnati beat Detroit.

Burba allowed six hits as the Reds won for just the second time in seven games.

Cincinnati broke open a scoreless tie in the fourth with three runs off Justin Thompson (0-1). Reggie Sanders' single drove in two and Burba added an RBI single.

White Sox 7, Diamondbacks 4

At Tucson, Ariz., Robin Ventura's two-run double in the sixth inning led the White Sox.



three RBIs, and Ivan Cruz drove in two runs for the Yankees. Mo Vaughn and John Valen-

tin each had two hits for Boston.

Royals 6, Mets 1

At Haines City, Fla., Jeff King hit a two-run home run and Dean Palmer had two RBIs as Kansas City snapped a four-game losing skid.

Righthander Kevin Appier (2-0) gave up three hits and one run in four innings. He had one strikeout and two walks. Loser Bobby Jones (0-2) had his worst outing of the spring, allowing nine hits and six runs in five innings. In 17 innings, Jones has allowed 17 hits, seven earned runs and four walks.

Rangers 11, Twins 3

At Fort Myers, Fla., Juan Gonzalez had three hits, including his first home run of the spring, as a Texas hammered Minnesota.

Gonzalez singled, doubled and hit a three-run homer for the Rangers, who had 15 hits, six for extra bases, against five Minnesota pitchers.

John Burkett started for Texas and went nearly six scoreless innings, giving up four hits and two walks to pick up his third win of the spring without a loss.

Fernando Tatis hit a three-run homer, his fourth of the spring for Texas.

Tigers (ss) 6, Indians 4

At Lakeland, Fla., Damion Easley's two-run homer keyed a four-run seventh inning as a split squad of Detroit Tigers defeated the Cleveland Indians.

All four runs came off Ron Villone (0-2) after Charles Nagy became the first Indians pitcher to go six innings this spring. Nagy held the Tigers to two runs on seven hits with two walks.

Shawn Dunston, Manny Ramirez and Jim Thome had RBIs as Cleveland scored three runs in the third off Detroit starter Brian Moehler.

Non-roster rookie Chris Wakefield hit a two-run double to tie it 4-4, then scored the go-ahead run on Easley's second homer of the spring.

Giants 8, Cubs 5

At Scottsdale, Ariz., J.T. Snow and Charlie Hayes each had a pair of RBI singles and the San Francisco Giants got five strong innings from starter Shawn Estes to beat the Chicago Cubs.

Snow and Rey Sanchez each had three hits. Barry Bonds, Jeff Kent and Darryl Hamilton each had two hits and an RBI for San Francisco.

The Cubs managed just three hits and a run in five innings off Estes. The lefthander walked four and struck out four and now has a spring ERA of 1.06.

Albert Belle hit his fourth homer of the spring, a solo shot in the second Joel Adamson.

Boxing:

Two Title Fight Draws Fit For Don King

By Dan Trotta
MEXICO CITY, - Don King may not have to worry about that \$100,000 Rolex watch stolen shortly after his arrival in Mexico.

The two championship bouts he promoted here ended in draws, setting up two highly probable and potentially lucrative rematches.

"It's incredible, two wars and two draws," King said after staging the World Boxing Council (WBC) championship bouts before 50,000 fans in Mexico City's main bullring. "We're going to have to do this again."

In the main event of two former champs from Mexico, Julio Cesar Chavez and Miguel Angel Gonzalez fought to a 12-round draw in their bid to take over the vacant WBC super lightweight (140-pound, 63.5-kg) title.

Chavez (100-2-2) and Gonzalez (42-1-1) both were hoping to take the crown and get a rematch with American Oscar de la Hoya, the only fighter to have defeated both of them.

In the undercard, two undefeated champions seeking to unify the WBC and World Boxing Association (WBA) strawweight (105-pound, 47.6-kg) crowns also finished in a draw.

WBC champ Ricardo "El Finito" Lopez (46-0-1) of Mexico and WBA champ Rosendo Alvarez (24-0-1) tied as the fight was stopped after the seventh round due to an accidental head butt by Alvarez that cut Lopez over the right eye.

The referee took a point away from Alvarez, stopped the fight and referred to the scorecards, which had it a draw.

After both fights, catcalls and debris rained down from angry fans. Boxers and their managers claimed they were robbed.

But King was smiling and laughing. Apparently the watch stolen at gunpoint four days earlier was only a distant memory.

"In both fights it was very difficult to tell who was the winner, so we'll have to do it again to find out who is," King told reporters.

King was right on that point. Both fights were very close to call.

Chavez, 35 and with his best fights behind him, as the sentimental favorite in Mexico as the former six-time world champ was seeking a seventh crown and another shot at De la Hoya, who humbled Chavez in 1996, stopping him in the fourth.

But Gonzalez left Chavez's



face bloody and puffy, taking most of the early rounds. Chavez still had enough to ckthe fight with his trademark aggressive style, dishing out a flurry of hooks while withstanding whatever Gonzalez could deliver.

American Judge Terry Smith scored it 115-114 for Chavez.

Britain Larry O'Connell had it 116-114 for Gonzalez. American Chuck Hasset had it a 115-115 draw. The overall result was a draw.

If the main event featured a big name in Chavez, the strawweight unification fight between unbeatens had more pure boxing drama.

"El Finito" Lopez held the longest title defense in professional boxing -- 20 fights over seven years -- against Alvarez, an up-and-comer from Nicaragua who was that country's best fighter since Alexis Arguello.

Alvarez's Lopez to the canvas early in the second round, the first knockdown in Lopez's illustrious career -- but Lopez appeared to dominate most of the other rounds.

After the head butt left a two-ik(5-cm) gash over Lopez's right eye, and Alvarez had a point taken away, it went to the judges.

American Tom Kaczmarek had it 67-64 for Lopez, Puerto Rican Samuel Conde had it 68-63 for Alvarez, and American Dalby Shirley had it a 66-66 draw. Another overall draw.

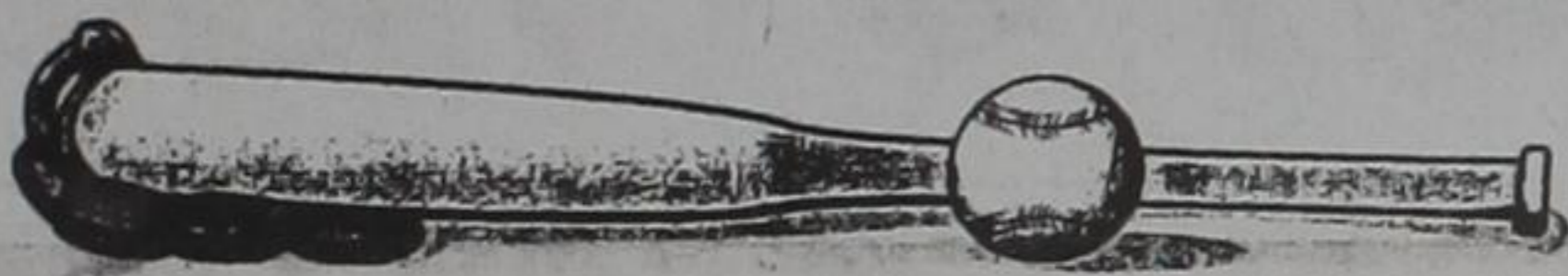
Chavez said he wanted a rematch outside of Mexico, where the haydays are bigger. That would allow King to revert to his original plan of adding two women's fights to the undercard.

Those fights were canceled by a 1940s-era Mexican law banning female boxing. Two highly popular female champions, American Christy Martin and Mexican Laura Serrano, were each to fight in separate bouts.

Next time around, they might just add to King's take in a potential pay-per-view television package.

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Edición creativa para comerciales de televisión en película de 35mm. Favor de enviar un video de 3/4 con ejemplos de comerciales editados (demo reel) y una descripción del equipo que usan para "off-line editing". Precios deberán ser competitivos.

PRODUCCION DE MUSICA (MUSIC PRODUCTION)

Compositores y arreglistas con experiencia en producción de música para televisión y radio. Favor de enviar un video y/o cassette con ejemplos (demo reel) que refleje sus habilidades y previa experiencia, y una descripción del equipo con el que cuenta en su estudio. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

Por favor responda por escrito a: Minority Development Team, Texas Lottery - GBP P.O. Box 16630, Austin, TX 78761-6630.

TEXAS LOTTERY

From Page One

Lecturas de Paterlini

anterioridad.

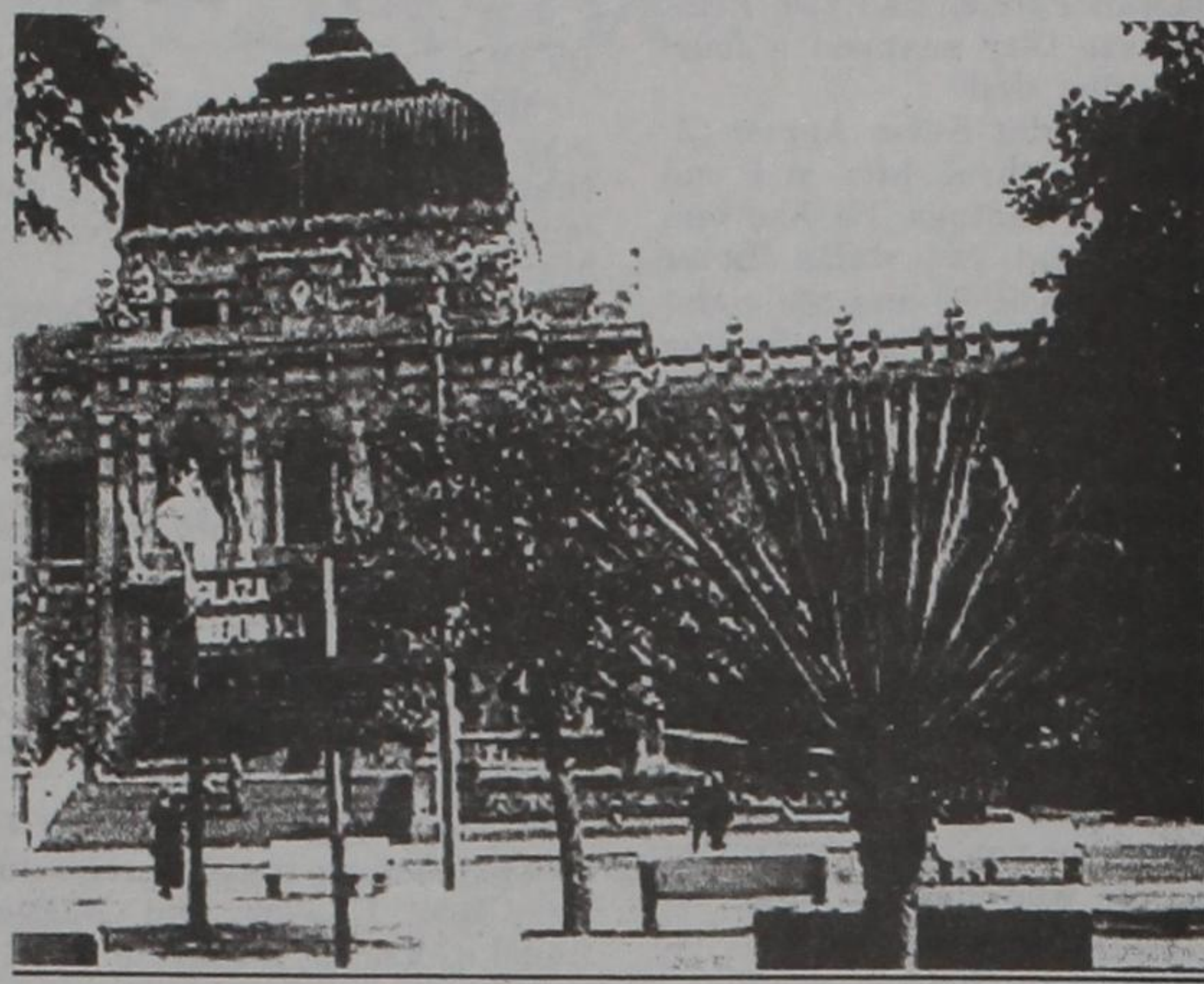
El problema es que eso puede ser demasiado poco, demasiado tarde.

El año pasado, los demócratas obstruyeron un proyecto de ley semejante para que no fuera promulgado, aún cuando tenía respaldo bipartidista. En esta oportunidad, leyendo los vientos políticos, los republicanos están negándose a respaldar la medida. Los opositores alegan que el proyecto de ley no es más que una tentativa de última hora para asfixiar al trámite de la iniciativa. Nuevamente, parece que ambas partes se hallan más interesadas por fomentar sus programas de trabajo particulares que por hacer lo que sea mejor para los niños.

La enseñanza bilingüe sirve como una sombrilla para muchos programas y muchas técnicas de enseñanza. Estas se basan sobre las situaciones singulares y siempre cambiantes a que se enfrentan los distritos escolares individuales. Unz quiere reemplazarlas a todas con un plan históricamente desacreditado de que una talla sirve para todos, como para hundirse o nadar.

Yo empecé en la escuela primaria hablando español como mi idioma principal. A nosotros, los chicos mexicanos, se nos llevaba como rebaño a un aula de clase segregada, llamada el "Salón de la Americanización", y se nos adoctrinaba en el idioma inglés. De todos los chicos que conocí, a quienes se sujetó a esta técnica de "olla de presión", yo fui el único que llegó alguna vez a obtener una enseñanza superior. No puedo sacudirme el sentimiento agobiador de que fue un precio demasiado alto que pagar por un programa de inmersión total.

(Raymond Rodríguez, catedrático universitario jubilado, redacta una columna semanal sobre asuntos hispanos para el "Long Beach Press-Telegram", de Long Beach, California.)
Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1998.



Arquitecta Olga Paterlini de Koch de la Universidad Nacional de Tucuman, Argentina, va a presentar una conferencia sobre "Preservacion y Planificacion Urbana en Argentina", Miercoles, 25 de Mayo, en El Salon de Conferencia (Human Sciences Lecture Hall 169) de la Texas Tech University, a las 7:00 pm. La Arquitecta va a presentar una conferencia con transparencias (slides) sobre distintos aspectos de la vida de las ciudades de San Miguel de Tucuman, Cordoba y Cachi en la Provincia de Salta. El publico esta invitado. Su conferencia va a ser presentado en Ingles con unas porciones dirigidos en Español. La conferencia esta patrocinado por la Facultad de Arquitectura de la Texas Tech University con la colaboracion del Programa de Latin American Studies y el Departamento de Ciencia Politica de la Texas Tech University.

La Arquitecta nacio en San Miguel de Tucuman en 1946. Egreso como Bachiller Cientifico de la Escuela y Liceo Vocacional Sanniento de Tucuman y Baccalaureat de la Catalina High School de Tucson, Arizona. En 1971, se graduo de Arquitecta en la Facultad de Arquitecturay Urbanismo de la Universidad Nacional de Tucuman.

Ahora, ejerce la docencia universitaria en Historia de la Arquitectura y del Urbanismo desde 1968 hasta el presente. Ha sido becaria del Consejo Na-

cional de Investigaciones, Cientificas y Tecnicas (CONICET) y en la actualidad se encuentra en el Programa de Incentivos del Ministerio de Educacion de la Nacion. Es Director de various bracos indicades del CONICET. Es Co-director del Programa de Investigacion "Desarrollo historico y preservacion de los centros urbanos y de la arquitectura del Naroeste de Argentina.

Ha publicado varios trabajos en su pais y en el extranjero y he adictado numerosas conferencias, asi como presentado sus irvestigaciones en congresos nacional e internacionales.

Entre los anos 1991-1997, como Directora del Desarrollo Urbano de la Municipalidad dirigió un equipo que realizo un estudio sobre San Miguel de Tucuman, una ciudad de mas de 500,000 habitantes que resulto en un Plan Integral para la Preservacion y Recuperacion del Centro Historico de la Ciudad, adoptado por el Consejo Deliberante en Febrero de 1998. La Casa Historica es el punto mas importante del Centro Historico por ser el lugar donde un Congreso de Representantes de todas las Provincias declaro la Independencia contra

Espana en 1816. En 1995, el Consejo Delibetsmte de la Municipalidad adopto un Nuevo Codigo de Planeamiento Urbano para San Miguel de Tucuman. En Febrero del ano pasado el Consejo Deliberante.

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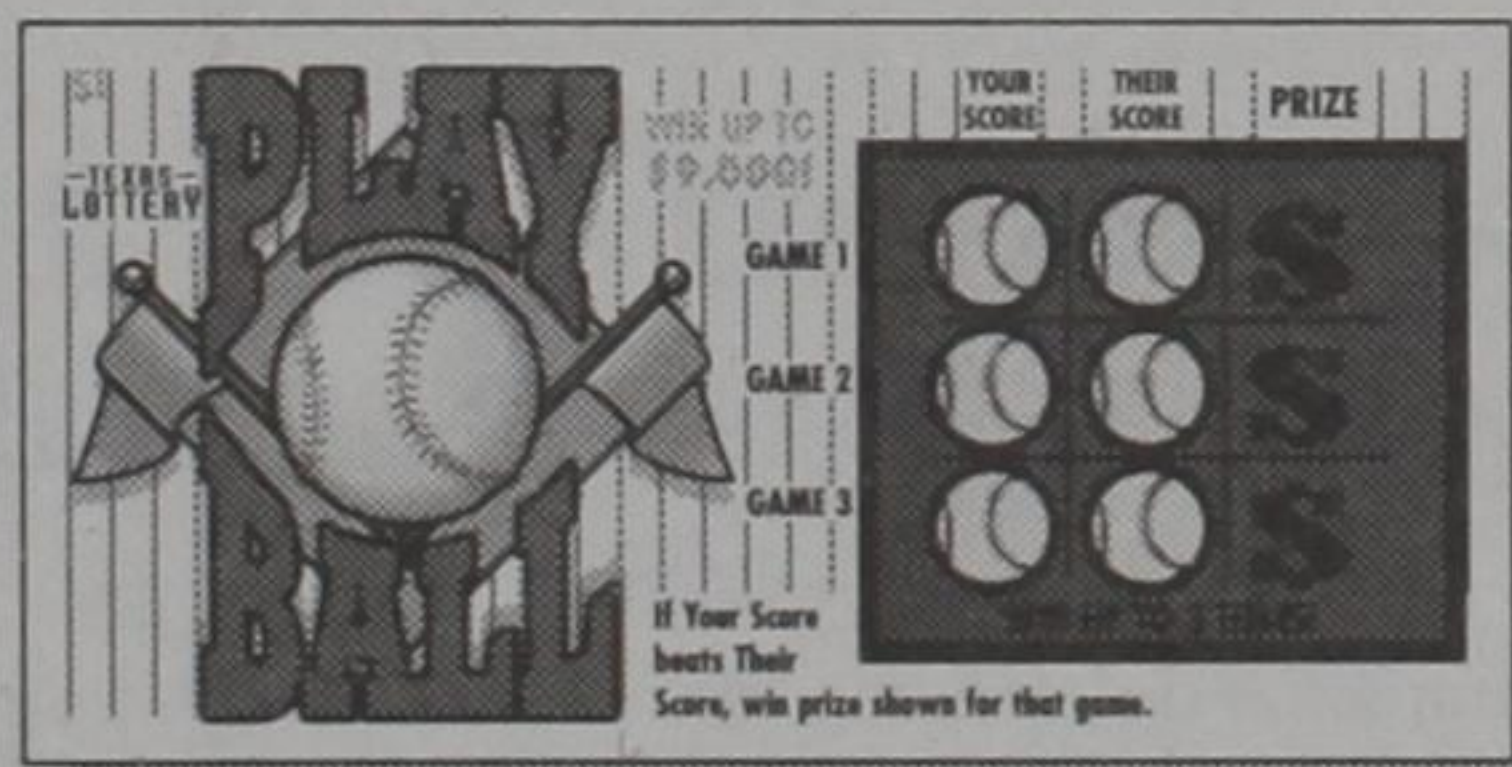
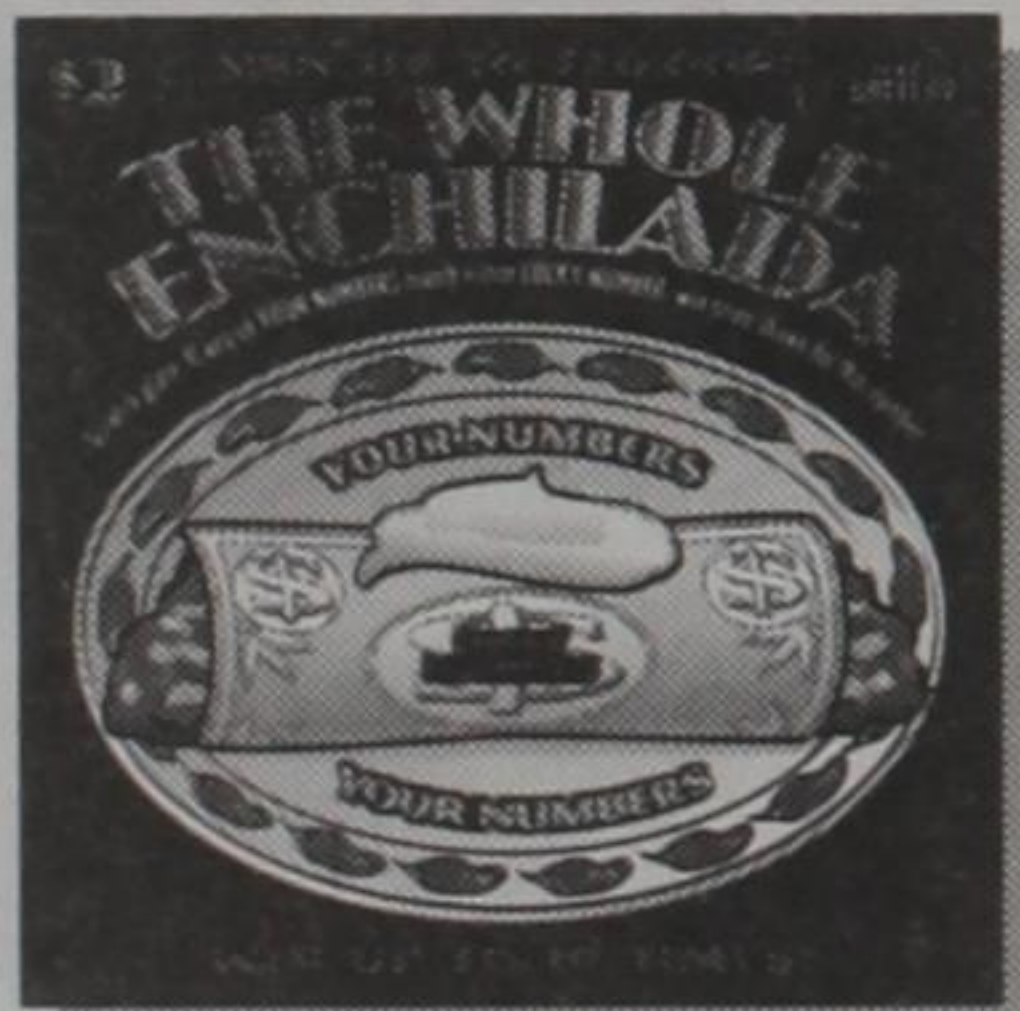
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Tres de los juegos instantáneos de la Lotería de Texas terminarán el 2 de abril de 1998: The Whole Enchilada, Play Ball y Weekly Bonus. Podrás seguir comprando los boletos restantes y reclamando tus premios hasta el 29 de septiembre de 1998. Gana hasta \$20,000 con The Whole Enchilada, hasta \$9,000 con Play Ball, y hasta \$500 semanales por los próximos 20 años con

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1-800-37-LOTTO (1-800-375-6886).

Probabilidad de ganar en The Whole Enchilada, 1 en 4.62. Probabilidad de ganar en Play Ball, 1 en 4.92. Probabilidad de ganar en Weekly Bonus, 1 en 4.73.

¡Debes tener 18 años para poder jugar! ©1998 Texas Lottery

The Hispanic Association of Women

will be hosting their 15th Annual Awards & Scholarship anquet on April 25th at the Four Points Motel, 505 Ave. Q., from 6:30 P.M. to 8:30 P.M. Individual Tickets Are \$16 or Tables can be purchased by contracting mary Pineda @ 793-3321 or Margie Olivarez @ 791-3040

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