

GOP Optimistic That Bush Will Draw Hispanic Vote to Party

By Patricia Guadalupe

Republicans remain upbeat about being able to appeal to Hispanic voters in next year's elections. This, despite a recent bipartisan poll that found Latino voters, by a 2-1 margin, would support a Democratic presidential or congressional candidate if the elections were held this fall, instead of next.

"There are still many months to go," Republican Party strategist Michael Deaver speaks with confidence. "I'm optimistic that we will be able to show that we have more in common with the Latino community than many realize."

Last November, the percentage of Hispanics who voted for Democratic congressional candidates actually decreased from 1996 — 74 percent to 65 percent, while increasing for Republicans — 24 percent to 31 percent.

As part of GOP attempts to appeal to Hispanics, Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) has formed 'Pete's PAC,' a political action committee designed to help recruit attractive Hispanic candidates and assist in funding their campaigns.

Domenici, who formed the PAC after three Hispanic Republican candidates lost close races for state office in New Mexico last year, will be holding several fund-raisers over the next few months in key electoral states where Hispanic Republicans are seeking local office, and where analysts consider the Hispanic vote to be particularly crucial.

Those states are Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, New Mexico and Texas. Hispanic business leaders will be targeted as

primary campaign donors.

The goal, PAC officials say, is to raise \$250,000 by the end of this year and a total of \$500,000 before next year's elections.

"We are in the process of reaching out to the Hispanic vote," Rep. Bill McCollum (R-Fla.) says. "We know we have many things in common with them, like a strong work ethic. We believe we can work together in sharing our common goals."

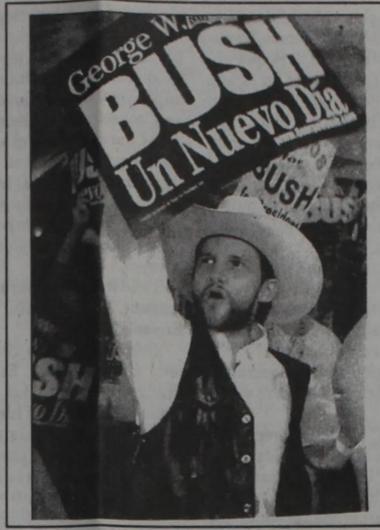
Republicans explain that part of the push is to expand beyond Texas the appeal that GOP front-runner Texas Gov. George W. Bush has among his state's Hispanic population.

Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R-Fla.) adds that Bush "has the sensibility and the ability to compromise needed to win the Hispanic vote (nationally). Hispanics vote for a candidate, not for a party, and the community will see that Bush offers the attention they need."

The Senate Republican Conference Task Force on Hispanic Affairs, comprised of 27 senators, held a day-long meeting Sept. 23 in Washington, D.C., with Hispanic leaders and business entrepreneurs from across the country. They discussed legislation pertaining to education, economic development and several other issues.

Anna Escobedo Cabral, outgoing executive director of the task force, called it "an attempt to dialogue with the Hispanic community ... an effort for Hispanics to have their voices heard and be included."

On the other side of the political aisle, meanwhile, Democrats say they are "very mindful" of the importance of the Hispanic



vote next fall.

"When one compares the issues, we believe the Democratic Party is the party for Hispanics, but we are not taking any vote for granted," says departing Democratic National Committee chair Gov. Roy Romer. "We are going to be conducting an aggressive outreach campaign, including traveling around the country to talk to people in town hall meetings, earmarking more funds for ads in Spanish and conducting large voter registration campaigns."

News Briefs

Bush Pushes for Kinder, Gentler, GOP on Social Issues

Washington, - Republican presidential hopeful and Texas Gov. George Bush is trying to shed his party's reputation for opposing government-funded social programs, instead opting to speak in terms of an "optimistic conservatism." "Too often, on social issues, my party has painted an image of America slouching toward Gomorrah," Bush said Tuesday in a speech to a largely Republican audience in New York. "Too often, my party has focused on the national economy, to the exclusion of all else, speaking a sterile language of rates and numbers, of CBO this and GNP that," Bush said. "Too often, my party has confused the need for limited government with a disdain for government itself," the GOP front-runner added. The Republican Congress recently shot down education legislation proposed by Democratic President Bill Clinton. On issues such as education, crime and welfare, Bush said that they could be handled with an "optimistic, governing conservatism."

Democrats Call on Senate to Confirm Hispanic Judge

By Santiago Tavana

Washington, - Hispanic congressmen and defenders of civil rights demanded on Tuesday that Republican leaders in the Senate confirm Judge Richard A. Paez to the Federal Appeals Court, to which he was nominated four years ago by President Bill Clinton. "It makes no sense that a qualified person like Judge Paez has waited four years for the Senate to take a confirmation vote, while other favored nominees have the vote carried out in just a matter of months," said Lucille Roybal-Allard (Dem.-CA), president of the Hispanic Caucus in the House. In July, the Senate Judiciary Committee proposed his confirmation and since that time members of the House Hispanic Caucus have expressed their support and have written a letter to Senate Majority Leader, Trent Lott (Rep.-MS), urging that a vote be taken. Roybal-Allard regretted that just one day after the Supreme Court began its new term, "we are not here to celebrate justice, but rather to express our indignation at the farce which the judicial confirmations have become." House Democrats complain that while other nominees are awaiting the Senate confirmation vote, Judge Paez has been left by the wayside. House Democrats cited examples of "Anglo" judges, friends of influential Senators, who have managed to reach a Senate vote. They are: W. Allen Pepper, of Mississippi, nominated in March and confirmed in June and Ted Stewart, of Utah, who was nominated on July 27 and awaits Senate confirmation on the vote scheduled for Tuesday. Judge Paez, a district judge in Los Angeles, is the first Mexican-American in that position and is well-known for his commitment to law and his distinguished career of public service as a state and federal judge. According to the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF), there are only 38 Hispanic judges among the total of 843 existing federal judges, which is less than 4.5 percent. Democratic Senator Diane Feinstein of California chose instead to highlight recent confirmations of Jim Lorenz, of California and Victor Marrero, of New York, as well as tomorrow's expected confirmation of Ray Fisher.

Union Members Blame NAFTA for Taking Jobs Across Border

El Paso, Texas, - The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has taken thousands of jobs across the border to Mexico and South America, union spokesmen said Monday. Approximately 15,000 people, mostly Hispanics, have lost their jobs since 1994, the Working Woman (Mujer Obrera) organization reported. NAFTA has made it easier for U.S. companies to move to Mexico and South America in search of lower wages, countries where they can pay less than six dollars per day instead of per hour as they do in the United States, Working Woman coordinator, Maria Flores, said. "The problem is not just economic, but social, where job stress has resulted in distress, desperation and in many cases family disintegration," Flores explained. According to the union coordinator, most of the companies moving are from the clothing industry, where most of the personnel consists of Hispanic women. Last month, American Garment Finishers Corp., responsible for washing Levis Strauss jeans in El Paso, sued Levis for taking U.S. factories along the border to Mexico and South America. Spokesmen for American Garment said that the Levis move cost 1,400 jobs.

Hispanic Lack Health Insurance More Than All Other Americans

Washington, - The number of U.S. citizens without health insurance increased by more than a million in 1998, to 44.3 million, a U.S. Census Bureau report to be released Monday shows. The rise in the number of uninsured people belies the economic prosperity enjoyed by the country in the past 10 years and efforts by the government to provide health coverage to a greater number of citizens. In 1998, one out of six Americans had no health coverage, two-thirds of whom were Hispanics, the highest for any minority. On a more positive note, however, more Americans received health coverage from their employers, including half a million people living below the poverty line. The Census Bureau said the number of people covered under the government's insurance plan, Medicaid, fell by 1 million, due mostly to efforts to take people off welfare and force them to get jobs. Census data continue to indicate a correlation between a lack of health coverage and a lack of formal education.

Capturing Memories of World War II for Latinos

By ARNOLD GARCIA

AUSTIN, Texas, - They weren't old men back in the 1950s. They were still young and sometimes boisterous and occasionally somber when they recalled the mutual experience that had shaped them.

They would sit, drinking, smoking and remembering - remembering being taken a long way from home to learn to perform unfamiliar tasks. They remembered then and still what their little piece of history looked like in what Studs Terkel called the "Last Good War." When I was a kid, I soaked up the stories my father and his friends would spin about those days. Their stories centered on their training, tough sergeants, buddies, memorable pay-day antics, winning and losing poker hands. No one talked about combat much.

I will never forget my father's paradoxical comment about how World War II saved his life. Before the war, his view of the future was one of long rows of cot-

ton that needed picking. The war had given him a glimpse of an alternate destiny and a shot at the education to achieve it.

World War II was a turning point for many people, many groups, but the changes the war forged for Mexican Americans in the Southwest were profound.

The war had given my parents' generation of Mexican Americans the confidence to challenge the old ways of the old Texas, where signs that read "No dogs or Mexicans allowed" and the attitude behind them were a constant. The GI Generation changed that.

Those of us who grew up with them know the story. Unfortunately, as the men and women who reshaped Texas after the war leave us, the story leaves with them.

Enter Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez, a journalism professor at the University of Texas at Austin. She has mounted an ambi-

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Ballet Folklorico to be Featured at Show in Civic Center Theater

The Magic, traditions and color of the Mexican Folklorico will return to Lubbock this week as Lubbock hosts a presentation by the Foy Lozano Ballet Folklorico de Texas and the Mariachi Mi Tierra at Lubbock Civic Center Theater on Friday October 8th.

The Ballet will present various dances coming from different regions and events in Mexican history.

To be featured at the start of the presentation will be a dance depicting the traditions and dances of the ancient civilizations.

"The dances practiced during this time by the Concheros are the most beautiful because of the pulmage, dresses made of gold and the traditional music and instruments used during that time," said Zenaida Agüero-Reyes, director of Ballet Folklorico Aztlan who are hosting the presentation.

Agüero-Reyes said that the presentations are meant to expose our young people to our culture. "To us that is the most important. So that our kids won't forget our traditions."

The event is scheduled to start at 7:30 in the Theater and there will be a \$10 admission fee for adults, \$5 for students and senior citizens with Children under 6 getting in for free. Tickets will be available at the door or by calling El Editor at 763-3841.

The event is sponsored in part by United Supermarkets, Civic Lubbock, El Editor and the Lubbock City Council as recommended by the Lubbock Arts Alliance

Dia de Los Muertos

Lubbock Centro Aztlan estara celebrando "El Día de los Muertos," los días 1 y 2 de noviembre. Se invita a toda persona quien estan interesado en hacer un altar que llamen a las oficinas de El Editor al 763-3841. Toda familia es invitada a participar en este tradicional costumbre. Lea este periodico mas información en las próximas semanas



Republicanos Optimistas de Que Bush Atraera al Voto Hispano a Su Partido

Por Patricia Guadalupe

Los republicanos continúan sintiéndose optimistas sobre el ser capaces de conseguir votantes hispanos en las elecciones del año que viene. Esto a pesar de una reciente encuesta bipartidista que halló que los electores latinos, por margen de 2 contra 1, apoyarían a un candidato presidencial o congressional demócrata si las elecciones tuvieran lugar ahora en vez del año que viene.

"Todavía faltan muchos meses," dijo con confianza el analista republicano Michael Deaver. "Me siento optimista de que podremos demostrar que tenemos más en común con la comunidad latina que lo que muchos se dan cuenta."

En noviembre pasado, el porcentaje de hispanos que votaron por los candidatos congresionales demócratas disminuyó desde 1996 — de 74 por ciento a 65 por ciento, mientras que aumentó para los republicanos — de 24 por ciento a 31 por ciento.

Como parte de las iniciativas del Partido Republicano para atraer a los hispanos, el senador Pete Domenici (republicano por Nuevo México) ha formado el Petés PAC, un fondo de recaudación de fondos destinado a ayudar en el reclutamiento de candidatos hispanos atractivos y ayudar a financiar sus campañas.

Domenici, que organizó el PAC después que tres candidatos republicanos hispanos perdieran estrechas contiendas estatales en Nuevo México el año pasado, estará efectuando varias actividades de recaudación de fondos durante los próximos meses en estados electorales claves, donde hay republicanos hispanos que se postulan para cargos locales y donde los analistas consideran que el voto de los hispanos resulta especialmente crítico.

Esos estados son: Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Nuevo México y Texas. La recaudación de fondos se enfocará primordialmente sobre los empresarios latinos.

La meta, según dicen los funcionarios del PAC, es recaudar \$250,000 para fines de este año y un total de \$500,000 antes de las elecciones del año que viene.

"Estamos en trámites de conseguir los electores hispanos," dice el representante Bill McCollum

(republicano por la Florida). "Sabemos que tenemos muchas cosas en común, como una ética sólida del trabajo. Creemos que podemos trabajar juntos para compartir nuestros objetivos comunes."

Los republicanos explican que una parte de ese impulso es ampliar más allá de Texas el atractivo que el gobernador de Texas, George W. Bush, el que lleva la delantera para la nominación republicana, tiene entre la población hispana de su estado.

El representante Lincoln Díaz-Balart (republicano por la Florida) agrega que Bush "tiene la sensibilidad y la capacidad para ganarse el voto hispano (a nivel nacional). Los hispanos votan por un candidato, no por un partido, y la comunidad verá que Bush ofrece la atención que ellos necesitan."

El Grupo de Trabajo de la Conferencia Republicana del Senado sobre Asuntos Hispanos, formado por 27 senadores, efectuó una reunión el 23 de septiembre en Washington, D.C., con líderes y empresarios hispanos de todo el país. Ellos hablaron de legislación referente a la educación, el desarrollo económico y varios otros asuntos.

Anna Escobedo Cabral, directora ejecutiva saliente del grupo, lo calificó como "una tentativa para dialogar con la comunidad hispana ... una gestión para que los hispanos hagan oír sus voces y se les incluya."

Mientras tanto, los demócratas dicen que ellos están "muy al tanto" de la importancia del voto hispano en las elecciones del año que viene.

"Cuando se comparan los temas, creemos que el Partido Demócrata es el partido para los hispanos, pero no estamos dejados por hecho a ningún voto," dice el presidente saliente del Comité Demócrata Nacional, Gobernador Roy Romer. "Vamos a efectuar una campaña agresiva, incluyendo el viajar alrededor del país para hablar con el pueblo en diferentes reuniones, destinar más fondos para anuncios en español y efectuar grandes campañas de empadronamiento."

(Patricia Guadalupe es la editora de Hispanic Link Weekly Report, un semanario nacional publicado en Washington, D.C. Oswaldo Zavala cooperó con ella en el reportaje. Los lectores pueden comunicarse con ella por el teléfono (202) 234-0280 o por correo electrónico al: zapotecc@ATSIGN@aol.com)

Ernesto's Magic White Pill

By Alejandro Segura-Mora

Most of my kindergarten students have already been picked up by their parents. Two children still sit on the mat in the cafeteria lobby, waiting. Occasionally, one of them stands to look through the door's opaque windows to see if he can make out a parent coming.

Ernesto, the darkest child in my class, unexpectedly says in Spanish, "Maestro, my mom is giving me pills to turn me white."

"Is that so?" I respond, also in Spanish. "And why do you want to be white?"

"Because I don't like my color," he says. "I think your color is very beautiful, and you are beautiful, as well," I say.

I try to conceal how this comment saddens and alarms me because I want to encourage his sharing. "I don't like to be dark," he explains.

His mother, who is slightly darker than I, walks in the door. Ernesto rushes to take her hand and leaves for home.

White privilege is a value deeply ingrained in our social fabric. "Oh, look at him, how pretty and blond-looking he is," is a common expression if the baby has European features and fair coloring. And if the babies come out dark, like Ernesto? The comments are often *Ay, pobrecito, sali tan prietito*. "Poor baby, he came out so dark."

Even among co-workers, I hear similar comments.

Without knowing it, Ernesto opened the door

to a lively dialogue in our classroom about skin color. I read to my students "Nina Bonita," written by Ana María Machado (Kane/Mill Book Publishers, 1996), which tells the story of an albino bunny who loves the beauty of a girl's dark skin and wants to find out how he can get black fur.

I started by asking my students if they thought the girl on the book cover was pretty. I was not surprised that several students thought the little girl was ugly. When I asked why, one student responded, "Because she has black color and her hair is really curly."

Ernesto added, "Because she is black-skinned."

"But you are dark like her," Stephanie quickly rebutted to Ernesto. Several students nodded in agreement. "How come you don't like her?"

"Because I don't like black girls," Ernesto said. Again, several students affirmed Ernesto's statement.

"All children are pretty," Stephanie replied. In their defense of dark skin, other students offered similar comments: "Her color is dark and pretty," or "I like the color black."

Most of my kindergarten students could not articulate the social deprecation of dark skin, but I was amazed by their willingness to struggle with an issue that so many teachers ignore, avoid and pretend does not exist.

At the same time, it was clear that many of my students had already begun to internalize

notions of white privilege. I try to create a space where my students can begin to look critically at the many forms of unequal power relations that, even at the age of 5, have already begun to determine whether they love or hate their skin color and, consequently, themselves.

At the end of our discussion of "Nina Bonita," I told my students that, in my opinion, the girl in the story is beautiful. I said that my skin color is beautiful. I caressed my face and kissed my cinnamon-colored hands several times, happily and passionately, so they could see my love for my color.

I told them that Gerardo, a light-complexioned student, has beautiful skin color, and so does Ernesto.

Despite our class discussions on beauty, ugliness and skin color, Ernesto did not appear to change his mind. But I hope that every time Ernesto takes one of his magic pills — vitamins, his mother later explained — he will remember how his classmates challenged the view that to be beautiful one has to be white.

(A former kindergarten teacher, Alejandro Segura-Mora is now a sixth-grade teacher at the Slauson Middle School in Azusa, Calif. He may be contacted by e-mail at alejandrosigura.mora@SIGN.cgu.edu)

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CHARLIE'S EYES — NEW LAWS ON JUVENILE CRIME SHOW WILLFUL BLINDNESS TO NEEDS OF CHILDREN

By Amy Clay, Pacific News Service

Whenever I come home on a break from college, I drive past the old lot where we spent summer days playing baseball and kickball. We would start as soon as our parents left for work in the morning and play till long after street lights appeared.

We were the "poor kids." The other kids' parents would say what a shame it was that no one watched after us, and then cloak their own children's ears and turn away as many of us spewed profanity.

I will never forget that, even in the worst circumstances, kids are still kids. We knew about things we probably should not have, we did things we definitely should not have, but we thought just like all children. We got excited and caught up in baseball games and tag. Our eyes still sparkled with pride when we did something well, like hit a home run.

We had hope and optimism. We were going to save the world — we were going to be pro ballplayers, presidents. My baby brother was going to be an architect and his best friend Charlie, a doctor.

Then we grew up. With no guidance or support, we found ourselves in trouble. Charlie got in way over his head. He latched on to the lifestyle his brother encouraged. At 13, Charlie experimented with alcohol and drugs. At 14, he started getting in trouble with the law for curfew violations and petty theft. At 15, Charlie stole a car and went into juvenile detention. At 16, he broke into somebody's house, and they sent him to adult jail. Charlie had gone too far.

Many people believe think raising a child is someone else's business. The U.S. Congress takes exactly this position with House Bill HR 1501 and Senate Bill S.254. They close their eyes and ears to the needs of delinquent children, who are not so different from their own children. The bills call for tougher punishments and sending the children to adult prisons, instead of intensive rehabilitation.

Adult prisons are atrocious places for children. Young people in these facilities are five times more likely to be sexually assaulted, twice as likely to be assaulted by staff, and fifty percent more likely to be attacked with a weapon than those in juvenile facilities. This may explain why they are also eight times more likely to commit suicide in adult jails.

I think of Charlie in a place like that. He turns 18 two weeks after my twentieth birthday and I am far from being an adult. Charlie was thrust into the adult world by a judge who thought tougher measures would speed results. That is like turning up the oven to brown cookies faster. You are just going to burn them.

These children need the structure and stability many of them never received while growing up. I found those things in the public schools. While my homes and families changed frequently, I could always look forward to school from 8:30-3:30, five days a week. I could always expect the teacher to be there.

I succeeded in school because I needed to — because it was the only part of my life that I could depend on to stay constant. Charlie never found that anywhere. He looked for stability in the only places he knew, among his friends, and found it in that juvenile detention center. They could have spent less time punishing Charlie and more time helping him find structure outside the center, because when he left the detention center, he was without structure once more.

Charlie's home life was bad and often he would retreat to our place, which wasn't much better. He became like a little brother to me. I cooked for him, helped him with his homework and took care of him when he was sick. Charlie wanted someone to tell him it was okay when he cried. I tried to do that.

He liked it when I tried to keep him and my little brother out of trouble. Sometimes, when I was too tired to argue with them, Charlie would ask why I didn't yell at them.

But I too, got in over my head. I went into foster care to save myself from the abuse my father directed only at me, hoping he would not retaliate on my brother. So that I could grow up, I left Charlie and my little brother to fend for themselves.

My dad did not retaliate. I kept regular contact with my brother. He lived marginally but Charlie fell quickly over the edge. He found himself, at 16, in county jail, not a juvenile detention center.

He served four months. Four months was more than enough. I ran into Charlie this summer. We talked briefly and he tried to play it cool, but something was missing. A sadness and hopelessness has set over Charlie. His eyes have lost the sparkle I remember when he would hit one out of the park. The tears have dried up, too. Charlie probably won't cry for help anymore.

Finally, there are no more dreams of being a doctor. Charlie's eyes looked blank as he told me about his job at the neighborhood gas station. Maybe, he said, he would get his GED. Maybe!

The juvenile justice bill is in a conference committee. Congress will consider clauses that would put more youth in adult prison, try more youth as adults, open juvenile records to the public. Urge your representative and senators to oppose these harsh provisions, and encourage them to support prevention efforts. You can reach your Senators and Representative by calling the Capitol switchboard at (202) 224-3121.

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Un manifiesto de las camareras de hotel: por qué 15 habitaciones son demasiadas

Por Consuelo Barrera, Pacific News Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Mientras me siento, sesión tras sesión, en las reuniones para negociar nuestro contrato, quedo cada vez más convencida de que los limpiadores de habitaciones vamos a ganar un cambio. Los hoteles sindicados reducirán una habitación de nuestra cuota: les va a costar, pero van a hacerlo.

Lo sé porque, simplemente, no vamos a seguir trabajando del modo en que lo hemos hecho. Nos estamos haciendo daño. Algunos de nosotros necesitamos cirugía.

Y vamos a ganar porque somos fuertes. Aquellos que estamos en el comité negociador sabemos cómo pelear. Y una mayoría dentro de los ocho mil miembros de las bases de Empleados de Hotel y Empleados de Restaurante Local 2 votó por ir a la huelga.

Estaremos en la línea de piquete incluso aunque sólo tengamos frijoles para comer. Tengo los frijoles listos. Los carteles para el piquete y las banderas azules y amarillas están listas también.

Tenemos diferentes maneras de pelear. Mi lugarteniente, Veneranda Acosta, también limpia habitaciones. Ella es incluso más bajita que yo — y a mí me llaman pulga.

Las dos trabajamos juntas para resolver los problemas de nuestros compañeros de trabajo. Veneranda investiga los detalles — después de años en el oficio, ella sabe incluso cómo debieran trabajar los encargados. Yo soy el puñetazo.

No todos nuestros miembros tienen fuerza para pelear. Los encargados se llevan por delante a los más débiles — en mis 22 años en el Sheraton de Fisherman's Wharf jamás les he dejado que me hagan eso. Soy del tipo de las que cometen desobediencia civil con mi sindicato: en el día del trabajador, 83 de nuestros miembros fueron arrestados junto a 64 simpatizantes, por bloquear el tráfico frente al hotel Saint Francis para protestar por las condiciones de trabajo en los hoteles. Siempre, desde que era adolescente en El Salvador, me ha gustado la acción.

No tengo miedo de los encargados porque sé que sin éstas mis manos pequeñas ellos no comen, los huéspedes no pueden descansar, y ningún otro departamento en mi hotel puede funcionar. Y los encargados recuerdan el dinero que perdieron en la huelga general de San Francisco en 1980.

Cuando hicimos huelga en 1980, el trabajo no era tan duro como lo es hoy. En ese entonces limpiábamos 16 habitaciones, todas con dos camas dobles. Teníamos que encargarnos de nueve toallas, seis sábanas, cuatro sordos, dos postales, una barra de jabón y champú. Nuestros supervisores ayudaban también: cuando llegábamos a trabajar, nuestras cosas estaban listas.

Ahora hacemos 15 habitaciones, pero tenemos mucho menos tiempo para cada habitación. Ve a, a medida que la competencia se hacía más difícil, los hoteles nos iban apilando cada vez más cosas que hacer.

En la actualidad, cada habitación tiene doce almohadas, doce toallas,

malificaría de dominar el español.

Eso me lleva a una pregunta importante, mi razón verdadera para hacer el recuento de mi instrucción idiomática. ¿Quiénes somos nosotros, los latinos que no podemos hablar el idioma de Cervantes? ¿No hay una ley en contra de eso?

Soy de los Estados Unidos, pero mis antepasados llegaron desde México. No puedo hablar español perfectamente, pero me siento orgulloso de ser latino.

¿Estoy confundido? ¡Absolutamente no!

Nosotros, los latinos de los Estados Unidos, estamos creando un nuevo fenómeno social, arraigado en nuestras experiencias aquí en los 50 estados, y que toma de las herencias de nuestros países de origen. Esta experiencia bicultural que estamos creando saca de la gran diversidad y variedad de las experiencias latinas, el gran mestizaje de la herencia cultural y racial europea, americana aborígen y africana de toda la América Latina.

Los medios informativos están poniéndose al día lentamente.

Newsweek no dedicó un artículo principal en julio y la ABC-TV con un programa especial en este otoño sobre las artes y el entretenimiento de los latinos estadounidenses. Hasta el National Journal usó la presencia latina cada vez mayor y su poder como tema para su edición del otoño.

La Generación, la revista de Miami para los cubano-americanos biculturales, lo define como el saber la letra de las canciones de Led Zeppelin y el merengue "Abusadora." El Wall Street Journal lo describió recientemente como los adolescentes latinos untando mantequilla de maní a las tortillas mexicanas.

Cualquier cosa que pueda ser, nosotros, los latinos de los Estados Unidos somos una nueva clase de mestizos, que mezcla a los ingredientes de nuestras herencias estadounidense y latina para crear algo distinto.

Pero como los primeros mestizos, nuestros padres nos aman, pero el resto del mundo está aún acostumbándose a nosotros. La mayoría de la gente aquí piensa de nosotros sólo como que somos "del otro lado de la frontera." ¿Pueden ellos hablar inglés? Los latino-americanos se asombran también. ¿Cómo es que los latinos no hablan

español? En las mentes de ambos grupos, no damos la talla ni como "estadounidenses" ni como "latino-americanos."

Somos quienes somos.

El desaparecido profesor y escritor América Parades, nacido en Texas, fué tan lejos como hasta ponerse de pie desafiadoramente mientras aceptaba la Orden del Águila Azteca, el honor más elevado de México, para defender la cultura mexicanoamericana y latina estadounidense como digna de respeto.

Somos dignos de respeto. Este

mundo tex-mex, nuyoricano, cubano de la Florida, salvadoreño del Distrito de Columbia y cal-mex que estamos creando es nuestro. Somos latinos y estadounidenses ya sea que hablemos inglés o no. Somos latinos y estadounidenses ya sea que hablemos español o no. Estamos orgullosos de ser latinos. O, en otras palabras, somos morenos y con orgullo.

(Enrique González, de Austin, Texas, es un periodista de la Internet. Es posible comunicarse con él a cargo de Hispanic Link, por el 202-234-0280).

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1999.

La Pildora Blanca Magica de Ernesto

Por Alejandro Segura-Mora

La mayoría de mis alumnos de kindergarten ya han sido recogidos por sus padres. Dos niños se sientan todavía en la alfombra del vestíbulo de la cafetería, esperando. Ocasionalmente, uno se pone de pie para ver por las ventanas opacas de la puerta a ver si pueden distinguir a un padre o una madre que llegue.

Ernesto, el chico de piel más oscura de mi clase, de repente dice: "Maestro, mi mamá está dándome pastillas para ponermelo blanco."

"¿Es cierto eso?" le contesto. "¿Y por qué quieres tú ser blanco?"

"Porque no me gusta mi color," dice él. "Creo que tu color es muy bello, y tú eres bello también," le digo.

Trato de ocultar cómo este comentario me entristece y me preocupa porque quiero animarlo a seguir compartiendo lo que piensa. "No me gusta tener la piel oscura," dice él.

Su madre, cuya piel es un poco más oscura que la mía, entra por la puerta. Ernesto se apresura a tomarla de la mano y se va a su casa.

El privilegio de ser blanco(a) es un valor arraigado profundamente en nuestro sistema social. "Oh, míralo, que bello es él, parece rubio," es una expresión común si el bebé tiene rasgos y color europeos. ¿Y si los bebés salen con la piel oscura, como Ernesto? Los comentarios son a menudo: "Ay, pobrecito, salió tan prietito."

Aún entre los compañeros de trabajo oigo comentarios semejantes.

Sin saberlo, Ernesto abrió la puerta para un diálogo animado en nuestra clase sobre el color de la piel. Le leí a los alumnos "Niña Bonita,"

escrito por Ana María Machado (Kane/Mill Book Publishers, 1996), que relata la historia de un conejito albino al que le gusta la piel oscura de una niña y quiere encontrar cómo de puede tener el pelaje negro.

Comencé por preguntarle a mis estudiantes si creían que la niña de la portada del libro era bonita. No me sorprendió el que varios alumnos pensarán que la niña era fea. Cuando les pregunté por qué, un estudiante respondió: "Porque es de color negro y su cabello está bien rizado."

Ernesto agregó: "Porque ella tiene la piel negra."

"Pero tú tienes la piel oscura como ella," le dijo Stephanie, una niña de la clase. Varios alumnos estaban de acuerdo. "¿Por qué es que no te gusta ella?"

"Porque no me gustan las niñas negras," contestó Ernesto rápidamente. Nuevamente, varios estudiantes reafirmaron la declaración de Ernesto.

"Todos los niños son bonitos," replicó Stephanie.

En su defensa de la piel negra, otros estudiantes ofrecieron comentarios semejantes: "Su color es oscuro y bello," o bien "Me gusta el color negro."

La mayoría de mis alumnos de kindergarten no podían articular la desaprobación social de la piel negra, pero me asombró su disposición para tratar de un asunto que tantos maestros pasan por alto, evitan y pretenden que no existe.

Al mismo tiempo, estaba claro que muchos de mis alumnos ya habían empezado a absorber las

Los Nuevos Mestizos--Mi Identidad Anglo-Hispana

Por Enrique González

Sin saberlo, mis hermanos, mi hermana y yo, hablando y jugando como lo hacen los niños, creamos una paradoja social en el piso de la sala de la casa de mi abuela en Ciudad Victoria, México, un día más de 20 años.

Aquí estábamos cuatro niños de caras morenas con nombres tales como Víctor y Enrique, así como Thomas y Catherine, comunicándonos en inglés. Un vecino se asombró tanto por nuestras capacidades idiomáticas que se maravilló diciendo en español: "Tan jóvenes y ya hablan inglés."

Poco sabía él que no hablábamos español.

Mi padre, por al menos texano de tercera generación, se crió en el Valle del Río Grande, a sólo pocas millas de México, asistiendo a las escuelas de los Estados Unidos. Hasta él reconoce que su gramática en español deja algo que desear. Mi madre, nacida en el Valle del Río Grande pero criada en el estado mexicano de Tamaulipas, lo reprendió hace poco por llamar a la higuera que está en el traspaso de su hogar de Houston "higado."

Mi madre a menudo expresa su pena por no enseñarnos español cuando éramos niños. Como ella lo dice, los maestros y médicos anglosajones le dijeron que el enseñarnos ambos idiomas nos perjudicaría en la escuela y en el trabajo, a medida que creciéramos. Fue un consejo malo entonces y es un consejo malo ahora. Pero el "mal consejo" se niega a irse con cada generación nueva.

Para superar nuestra desventaja idiomática, los niños empezamos a hacer esfuerzos premeditados para absorber el idioma, pasando tiempo con los parientes de México y estudiando por nuestra cuenta. Sin embargo, no tuvimos nuestra primera oportunidad de recibir capacitación formal sino hasta la escuela secundaria y después en la escuela superior. Mi hermana trabajó en Miami por un tiempo, aprendiendo lo que mi mamá calificaba de "español cubano" y mi hermano Víctor pasó algún tiempo en Guatemala.

Yo he viajado algún tiempo en España, México y Centro y Sur America buscando oportunidades auténticas de ampliar mis capacidades idiomáticas. He tenido éxito hasta cierto punto, pero nunca

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Two Histories For Hispanic Heritage

By Roger Hernández

Just what is the heritage we're supposed to celebrate on Hispanic Heritage Month? Hispanic Heritage Month, as ordered by Congress, begins September 15th and 16th, the anniversaries of when the Central American countries and Mexico began their wars of independence from Spain. It ends October 12, when Columbus brought Spain to this side of the Atlantic. From Spain's arrival to its ouster.

Although a Hispanic Heritage Month is an American invention, unknown in Spanish-speaking countries, the idea of celebrating Spain's arrival as well as its departure is not at all unknown south of the border.

In Spanish-speaking Latin America each nation observes its own independence from Spain, its own Fourth of July. Call it the national birthday. Most also have a holiday on October 12. Call it an international pan-Hispanic birthday, for it was with the arrival of Columbus that what we call Latin America was born.

It may seem contradictory to celebrate the day Spain arrived in the Americas as well as the day Spain was forced out of the Americas, but that is what history dictates. With independence day celebrations each Spanish-speaking nation honors its own history, its own racial and cultural mix. Much blood was spilled and much suffering endured to make those mixtures, because the Spaniards destroyed the indigenous civilizations they found and brought Africans to work as slaves in the land they took from its original inhabitants.

It is indeed a history of violent despoliation. But it ought not be understood in isolation, the way the Europhobic left prefers to see it—as a gory frozen tableau that excludes everything else that makes up the complex history of Latin America. Much easier, comforting and fashionable to insist Latin America is the victim of the Spanish, colonial foreigners who imposed their ways. This is why one will sometimes hear objections to the term "Hispanic." Too Spanish, too European.

Yet what Spain brought has become an inextricable part of Latin America, part of what it is today and no longer a foreign imposition. The descendants of the Conquistadores, as well as of the

millions of Spaniards who emigrated to Latin America in the centuries that followed, are as much a part of Latin America today as the descendants of Africans and Indians. What's more, it was Spain that brought the language and culture without which a Latin America would not exist.

So it is appropriate to celebrate the process of Hispanization that began October 12, every bit as much as it is appropriate to celebrate the Indian and African contributions. It is the Spanish heritage, and the Spanish heritage alone, that provides a common identity for people as different as Jews from Buenos Aires, blacks from Havana, mestizos from Lima.

This shared Spanish heritage is of importance not only in Latin America, but also in the United States. The Hispanic population here includes New Mexicans whose Spanish ancestors arrived in the 1600s, Chicanos in East L.A., Puerto Ricans in the South Bronx, Cubans in Miami, Colombians in Queens. These communities have different political leanings, different racial mixtures, different socioeconomic profiles, different accents in both English and Spanish. Yet they have a Hispanic cultural identity in common also, traceable to that fateful October 12, 1492.

But those Hispanics who live in the United States have something else in common. We do not share this with people who live in the Spanish-speaking world. We share it with 250 million other Americans who are not Hispanic. It can be traced to another fateful day, July 4 1776. Hispanics in the United States are also heirs to American history and culture, no less complex and contradictory than the history of Latin America. The United States was born the first democracy in the world, yet also permitted men and women to work as the slaves of other men and women.

Americans of all ethnic groups are still coming to terms with this history. The good side of it, the side that has for more than two hundred years been a light to the world, is also worth celebrating this Hispanic Heritage month. It belongs to Hispanic Americans, too.

Roger Hernández is a nationally syndicated columnist and Writer-in-Residence at New Jersey Institute of Technology. He can be reached via email at rogerh@prodigy.net.

El Que Sirve A Dos Amos Queda Mal Con Uno -- O A Los Dos

Por José Antonio Burciaga

"Esta pregunta le podría molestar," empezó diciendo el conductor de radio en Ciudad México, "Pero ¿describe Ud. como 'mexicano o...?'"

Se quedó callado, pero él no tuvo que terminar la pregunta que se formula constantemente a los chicanos por parte de los "mexicanos":

"¿Que es Ud. exactamente?"

Mi respuesta fué rápida y entusiasta. "Yo soy mexicano!"

Pero después agregué: "Y soy un gabacho. Culturalmente, tengo tanto del mexicano como tengo del gringo. Me siento tan cómodo en la cultura mexicana como en la anglo-americana."

Nunca antes había alegado ser un gabacho — un extranjero blanco. Sin embargo, en aquel instante hallé muy necesario reafirmar mi fidelidad cultural y patriótica al pueblo de los Estados Unidos de América. Yo soy el suroeste — soy las tortillas y los frijoles, pero también soy las hamurguesas y los hotdogs.

Atrapado en el filo cortante de dos culturas enormemente distintas, el movimiento chicano de los Estados Unidos fué un acto de identidad y auto-determinación. Nació para rechazar a la noción de nuestra inferioridad como mexicanos o como norteamericanos. Fué una reafirmación de nuestro ancestro indígena, así como de nuestro ancestro mexicano. Pero nunca alegamos ser gringos. Pero el contrario, luchábamos contra el yugo del gringo opresor mientras aspirábamos a la igualdad de oportunidades.

A veces oía a los chicanos vertiendo frases como "...somos los oprimidos y el opresor" ... "ellos somos nosotros." La famosa línea de Pogo; "Hemos encontrado al enemigo y somos nosotros mismos," era demasiado aplicable a los mexicanoamericanos.

Nacido, criado y educado en la frontera, yo atravesaba el Río Grande a diario hacia la madre patria. Era un viaje nostálgico a las vistas y los sonidos del viejo mundo, a los olores de las calles y

las cocinas. Aquí era donde vivían las abuelas, las tías, los tíos y los primos. Pero a través de la realidad brutal de la niñez, ellos nos hicieron ver que no éramos mejicanos. Eramos pochos. Si alguien era vilificado más que el chicano, era el gringo. Nuestros parientes nos hablaban de los pecados de la naturaleza angloamericana que se nos estaban contagiando.

Años después, cuando estuve destacado en España, unos cuantos españoles me dijeron acerca de su disgusto contra los anglosajones. "Te digo esto porque tú no eres un americano. Tú eres un mexicano. Tú no eres como ellos. Tú sabes la diferencia."

A medida que los viajes ocasionales me llevan al sur de la frontera, llego a estar más enamorado de México y a comprenderlo mejor. Pero continúo oyendo las quejas sobre los americanos.

Estas llegaron hace poco al punto en que exploté a una ami-

their stories.

And that's why she can't wait much longer. A brochure has been put together calling for academic papers for the symposium to be called "U.S. Latinos & World War II: Changes Seen, Changes Wrought."

Rivas-Rodriguez, 44, like many of her contemporaries, grew up with the story and is surprised to find that interest in World War II is as strong as it is.

Estimates are that 500,000 Latinos served in World War II, and it's said that Latinos were the highest decorated ethnic group to serve. They served in all theaters and in all capacities and as officers and enlisted personnel.

There were aviators, there were infantrymen, they were Marines, sailors, medics, military police. Van name the job. Latinos helped do it.

You wouldn't know that from the movies (one notable excep-

tion: Ricardo Montalban's character in 1949's "Battleground." He was killed about 30 minutes into the film.). You wouldn't know it from television, and you wouldn't know it from much of the mainstream literature.

"Sadly, the stories of these men and women have been virtually untold, either in the mass media or in scholarly writings. The main problem has been the small numbers of U.S. Latino journalists, scholars and other writers who would document the lives of this generation. This project seeks to capture the words of these men and women," the brochure reads.

The professor wants to help tell those stories before they are lost for good. The e-mail address for Rivas-Rodriguez is latinoarchives@www.utexas.edu.

Arnold Garcia is the editorial page editor of the Austin American-Statesman. You may contact him at agarcia@statesman.com.

From Page 1

tious effort - to put together a symposium on the Latino experience in World War II complete with a photo exhibit, oral histories, expert panels, the works and pull it off by May 26.

It's a daunting task and one in which students will be mobilized to become the infantry, seeking out the pictures and the stories of those who participated in the war against fascism that ended and mounted the attack on bigotry that endures.

To be candid, she was reluctant to talk much about the two-day project because she doesn't have the staff she needs to handle the response. The concept got some ink in the San Antonio Express-News this summer, she recalled, and she was overwhelmed by the volume of calls and letters she got.

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**BROWNFIELD-LITTLEFLD,
LBP** han hecho una registracion con la Comision de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Texas (TNRCC) para la registracion de la Medida de Exención Num. 93 bajo la Registracion Medida de Exención Num. 32747 para construir una **Plata de una Cochura de Concreto en Levelland, Condado de Hockley, Texas.** La dirección de la facilidad propuesta es el **2000 South West Avenue.** Información adicional de esta registracion es contenida en la seccion de audiencias publicas en este periodico. Esta notificación sera publicada en la edicion del 30 de Septiembre y el 7 de Octubre del 1999.

The Resurrection of Chris Perez

BY RICARDO VAZQUEZ
PHOTOS BY MARINA GARCIA VASQUEZ

Resurrection. The Chris Perez band couldn't have found a more appropriate title for their debut album. For band members, the word is loaded with intensely personal and professional significance.



Chris Perez guitarist and songwriter.

The musicians, who recently opened for supergroup Maná at the San Jose Arena, came together sometime after Chris's wife, Tejano superstar Selena, was slain, said keyboard player Joe Ojeda. "We were all friends. After the tragedy, we went through some pretty dark and sad times, but we started to write songs and through the music found the strength to move on."

And move on they have. Musically, Resurrection is a far cry from the Tejano tunes Ojeda and Perez used to play with Selena's band Los Dinos.

"It's pop rock with a fresh new sound and a transparent image," said Ojeda, who added the songs "also have Latin flavor and a lot of percussion."

In fact, the 15 songs in the album, six in English and nine in Spanish, manage to incorporate a whole slew of influences that range from the hard rock of AC/DC to Latin American ska and Flamenco.

"There is some rocking stuff on it," said Perez, "but for the most part, it's pretty pop commercial. We didn't want to freak people out because they know me as a certain person."

He pauses and corrects himself: "They think they know me because of the Selena movie and because of the unauthorized books that have come out. But I think the best way to find out who I am is through listening to the CD, what we write about and what we play."

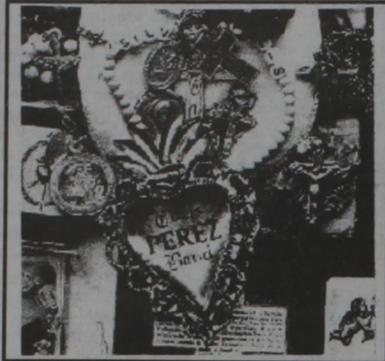
The title track, "Resurrection," is a song about love and dejection that clearly pays homage to one of Perez's musical influences,

legendary rockero Carlos Santana. Then there's "Best I Can," a classic pop-rock ballad with a great catchy melody and inspired singing by vocalist John Garza. Whether in English or in Spanish, here's a singer who can breathe life into just about any kind of lyrics.

In other places, the band has literally resurrected old tunes like "Alone Again, Or," a decades-old hit from the psychedelic rock band, Love. Not only did they record bilingual versions, but peppered the melody with Flamenco guitar hooks and a Mariachi band.



Resurrection band members (L to R), John Garza, vocalist, Chris Perez, guitarist, Joe Ojeda keyboards and Adriel Ramirez, bass.



The new album and the success of his band must feel like a personal and professional rebirth of sorts for Perez, who since the murder of his wife had been living in her shadow. Some reviewers still insist on describing him as "Selena's widower." Getting past the tragedy and carving his own path hasn't been easy, admitted Perez.

"It was a slow start, because out of everybody in the band, my relationship with her was very personal," he said. It was something intimate that you couldn't sit around "a table and talk about. With me, my memories of her are personal. I want to keep them to myself and I'm pretty sure that's the way she would want it too."

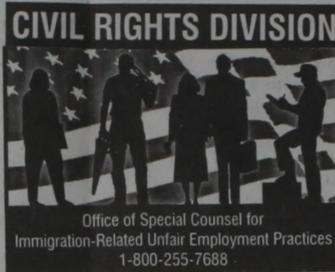
Perhaps that's why "Resurrection" feels like a departure in so many ways. But one aspect that remains constant is the band's commitment to stay firmly planted in both the Hispanic and mainstream market. "The album is bilingual because we're from South Texas. We communicate with our audience in both

languages. That's our experience, our culture," said Ojeda.

"Besides," Perez chimed in, "for us it's easier to write songs in Spanish than in English. Romantic ballads in Spanish sound less sappy and stronger."

Apparently, all the hard work is paying off for the band, which "had a great reception in San Jose," said Ojeda. Their California appearance is part of a promotional tour that will take them to Texas, Mexico and other parts of Latin America. And as far as their plans and aspirations, Perez quips, "I hope that we win a Grammy in the near future. Eso sería lo máximo."

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New Sitcom Provides Hispanic Take on American Dream

Miami, - "Telemundo" is set to premiere a sitcom called "Los Beltran" that provides a Hispanic take on the American dream and amusingly highlights cultural differences between Latino groups in the United States.

The Miami-based Spanish-language network said Monday it will air



the show, which portrays a Cuban-American family with a Mexican-American in-law, the night of Oct. 17.

"Los Beltran" is a pioneering situation comedy that breaks new ground in a world of cultural and comic riches," said Nely Galan, director of entertainment for the network.

"Latinos in the United States are anxious to explore the entertaining landscape of differing cultural values, and 'Los Beltran' offers that with a hefty dose of humor," she said.

Cuban-born Emiliano Diez plays the role of the proud Cuban-American patriarch Manny Beltran, with Margarita Coego - born in Miami to Cuban parents - portraying his loving and sensitive wife.

Their daughter Anita, a law student, is played by Cuban-born Yeni Alvarez, whose character is married to a Los Angeles-reared Chicano named Miguel played by Demetrius Navarro, a Mexican-American. Miguel's political and employment tendencies clash with the conservative world-view of Manny, a set of circumstances that makes for funny interaction.

Also in the cast is Texas-born Pete Leal, who portrays the Mexican-American businessman behind the success of Manny's various endeavors.

Hispanic Singer Receives The National Medal of The Arts

Washington, - In a ceremony at the White House, Texas singer Lydia Mendoza, along with Aretha Franklin, Steven Spielberg and others, on Wednesday received the National Medal of the Arts from President Bill Clinton for their contributions to the country's cultural heritage.

Mendoza, born in Houston 83 years ago and a genuine precursor of Tex-Mex music, received a medal in recognition of her long and difficult career.

The veteran artist said she was "very happy, very excited" about the award, especially because "after so many years, I did not expect something like this. I did not think this would happen."

Mendoza told EFE that this was the happiest moment in her career, which began in 1928 when she recorded her first song in a San Antonio, Texas, hotel room.

For this legendary singer of "frontier music," the award is an official recognition of the importance of Tex-Mex music, originally listened to by poor people of Mexican origin.

"Any which way you look at it, this style came from Texas," she said.

In the award ceremony, President Clinton explained that "Lydia learned much from the oral tradition of Mexican music that her mother and grandmother shared with her."

"Her legacy is broad and deep... she paved the way for a whole new generation of Latino performers," the U.S. leader added.

Mendoza, who is best remembered for songs like "Piensa en Mi" and "Amor Bonito," said after receiving her medal and shaking both the president's and the first lady's hands that she "owed everything to her parents."

Mendoza, whose records from the 1930's and 1940's, like "La Gloria de Texas" or "Mal Hombre," have been reedited on compact disc, is very satisfied with the way Texan music has evolved.

Among the historians, philosophers, dancers, musicians, promoters and philanthropists, were well-known personalities like Steven Spielberg.

The director was honored with a National Medal for the Humanities, not only for his films, but for his contribution in keeping the Holocaust tragedy alive through documentaries and the Jewish Film Institute at the University of Jerusalem.

Well-known soul singer Aretha Franklin and pop singer Odetta were also awarded medals for their contributions, and praised, together with actress Rosetta LeNoire, for their struggle in fighting racial discrimination.

Another recipient of the Medal for the Humanities was the respected television journalist Jim Lehrer, whom Clinton praised for treating his viewers as "intelligent people."

Among others honored on Wednesday were theater producer, author and director Norman Lear, architect Michael Graves, sculptor George Segal, philosopher John Rawls and historian Taylor Branch.

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A TODAS LAS PERSONAS Y ENTIDADES INTERESADAS:

Venetian of Lubbock ha hecho solicitud a la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para el permiso Núm. 41703 para operación una Facilidad para la Manufactura de Mármol Sintético en Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La dirección de la facilidad existente es 2428 carretera Clovis. Mas información con respecto a esta solicitud se encuentra en la sección de avisos públicos de esta publicación. Este aviso se publicará en el 7 de octubre y en el 14 de octubre, 1999.

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Journeyman Beats Julio Cesar Chavez

LAS VEGAS -- If Julio Cesar Chavez needed any further reason to retire, Willy Wise gave it to him Saturday night.

The journeyman boxer made Chavez look like the aging fighter he is, battering him for 10 rounds to win a lopsided decision and putting plans by Chavez to fight for a title again in jeopardy.

Chavez, fighting for the 108th time as a pro, was slow and couldn't counter the faster Wise, who boxed him at will from all angles to score an upset decision.

"I'm very surprised at how poorly I performed," Chavez said.

Chavez went into the fight on the comeback trail, planning to use Wise as a tuneup to get a title fight against WBC super lightweight champion Kostya Tszyu.

But the 37-year-old, former three-time champion may have lost his chance at another title fight with a performance that put a spotlight on his failing re-

flexes inside the ring.

"I have no excuses. He beat me really good," Chavez said. "Willy Wise was a great fighter tonight."

Chavez, though, did offer an excuse. He said he trained poorly for the fight and planned to keep fighting.

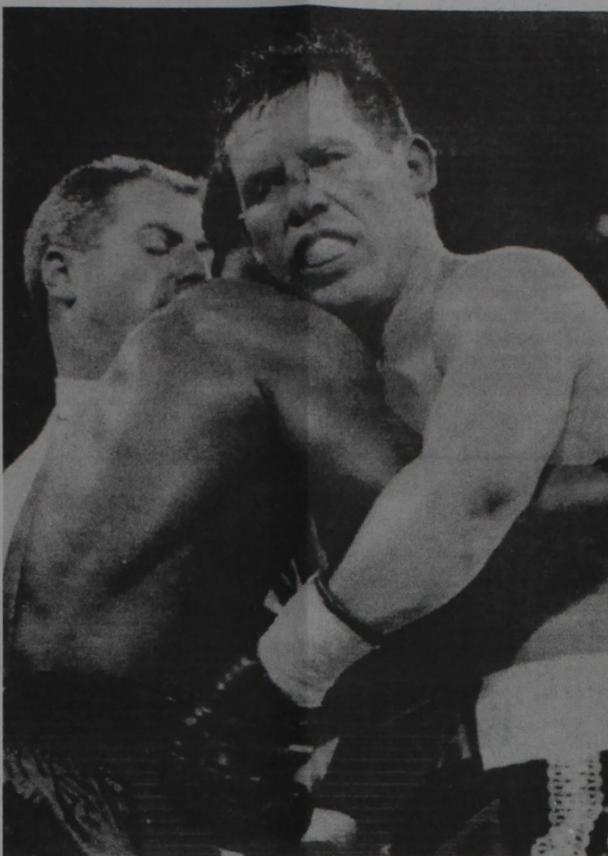
"I prepared for a very easy fight, but in the ring it wasn't easy," he said.

Wise (24-6-4) had only seven knockouts as a pro, but it was Wise who was banging shots to the head of Chavez late in the eighth round before the former champion wobbled back to his corner on shaky legs.

Chavez was cut on the nose in the fifth round, and after each of the late rounds sat on his stool until the bell rang, with his mouthpiece hanging out.

Chavez won only one round on one scorecard, two on a second and three on a third.

"I knew I had him every round," Wise said.



It was only the second fight for Chavez since he was beaten in September 1998 for a second time by Oscar De La Hoya. He fell to 102-4-2 in a pro career that began in 1980.

Since 1994, though, Chavez' record is 12-4-1.

Chavez, 146 1/2 pounds, received \$400,000 for the bout, while Wise, 146, of Westbury, N.Y., got \$20,000.

In a woman's bout, Christy Martin earned \$100,000 by stopping Daniella Somers in the fifth round of their scheduled 10-round fight.

Martin (38-2-2) dominated from the opening bell, controlling the fight with big right hands. Referee Kenny Bayles finally stopped the fight after one of those big right hands turned Somers around and left her hanging on the ropes at 1:37 of the fifth round.

"I can't believe it was this easy," Martin said. "I knew I had her from the very first punch I threw."

Martin, of Orlando, Fla., weighed 140 to 138 1/2 for Somers, of Belgium. Somers fell to 9-3.

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PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR
EL PENSAMIENTO
POR PASTOR: FRANK GARCÍA
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Cual es su pensamiento en su alma, tal es él Proverbios 23:7.

Gánese la mente de una persona, y se habrá ganado a la persona. Capture su mente, y se ganará al individuo. Si usted puede inyectar ideas en alguien de modo que piense como usted, usted se ganará a ese alguien. Porque el humano es producto de su mente. Eso es lo que afirma sabiamente la ESCRITURA. Por eso el Apóstol Pablo le temía al Diablo, porque al Diablo le gusta atacar la mente del cristiano, y escribe en 2ª Corintios 11:3. "Mas temo que como la serpiente engañó a Eva, con astucia, sean corrompidos vuestros sentidos" (mente) Por lo que vemos que Pablo conocía a fondo la multiforme astucia satánica, para hacer que las mentes se aparten de la pura obediencia a Cristo. Y si nuestra mente no está ocupada por Cristo y en Cristo, el Satanás someterá nuestra mente a la de él. Porque la sutileza rastrera que engañó a Eva, es tan poderosa hoy, como lo fué entonces. Pues el Diablo tiene una sorprendente habilidad para manipular la mente del pueblo de Dios; esto es si la mente de éstos no están en Cristo. Por lo mismo escribió Pablo en Ef. 4:23., "Y renovaros en el espíritu de vuestra mente." Entonces, la mente indisciplinada, es puerta abierta al ataque del Satanás. Y si usted no es capaz de controlar conscientemente sus pensamientos, el Satanás aprovechará inmediatamente el descuido, para introducir sus propios pensamientos e ideas de él, y usted no se dará cuenta, porque la idea parece surgir de usted mismo. Pero no sucederá así a los que están en Cristo Jesús. Porque los que están en Cristo, según Pablo escribe en 1Corintios 2:16., "mas nosotros tenemos la mente de Cristo." Pero si usted no tiene la mente en Cristo y no puede controlar sus pensamientos, Habrá una mente maestra siempre lista para hacerlo. Y este es el Satanás. Si descuidamos esto, Satanás no se descuida para hacernos pensar como él. Y entonces se cumplirá en nosotros Proverbios 23:7., "Cual es su pensamiento en su alma, tal es él." La mente humana es un centro de batalla, y se han erigido fortalezas malignas con el único proposito de estorbar nuestras mentes, hay regiones espirituales malignas, deplegadas para evitar nuestra comunión con Dios. Ahí está la batalla. La guerra espiritual es una realidad en la vida mental del cristiano. Si usted observa el argumento cristiano que cita el Apóstol Pablo, verá que se trata de un equipo donde todo es cuestión de preparación mental. "Haya pues en vosotros el mismo senter que hubo en Cristo Jesús." Fil. 2:4.

A Female Ali to Don Boxing Gloves

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. -- At 12, Laila Ali told her mother she was going to move out when she turned 18 and open a nail salon. She did just that.

So when Muhammad Ali's daughter announced her intentions to box professionally, there was nothing her parents could say to deter her.

"If I want to do something, I just do it," she said. "I really don't care what anybody has to say. I've always done everything that I wanted to do."

Ali and Veronica, his third of four wives, aren't thrilled about their 21-year-old daughter's professional debut next week.

Laila will fight April Fowler in a four-round bout Oct. 8 at Turning Stone Casino in upstate New York on a card featuring Donovan "Razor" Ruddock.

It will be Laila's first bout; Fowler is 0-1 as a pro.

"My dad never had this much attention on him when he was first fighting," she said. "It's a lot of pressure on me."

Laila couldn't resist imitating a bit of her father's famous rhyming for the 18 TV cameras and gaggle of photographers and reporters who came to see her Tuesday.

"There are so many expectations that I must meet, but there is only one promise that I can make. On October 8 in Verona, New York, April Fowler will suffer a painful defeat," she said, prompting laughter.

She said her father, who has Parkinson's Syndrome, hasn't decided whether to attend.

"My father being at my fight would take a lot of the attention away from me, and there will be a lot of media surrounding him," she said.

"It's also not going to be easy for him to watch me get into the ring. But whether he's there or not, I'm coming to the ring to do what I need to do and I'm serious about it."

She said her parents, who divorced when Laila was 7, are skeptical about her new profession.

"He doesn't want me to get hurt, but he's going to support me 100 percent as a father," she said. "My mother is not comfortable with me going into the ring, but she knows that I know what I'm doing."

The elder Ali painted the worst possible picture of boxing for the youngest of his nine children.

"He always wants to make sure that I know what I'm doing is not easy, and you're going to get hit and bruised and the wind

is going to get knocked out, but that's just my father," she said.

"He always takes your mind to the worst possible scenario to see if you're going to still want to go forward with it."

Laila, who runs her nail salon in Los Angeles, decided a year ago that she wanted to box professionally after picking up the sport as a form of exercise. She's even sparred with her father.

"I just love how it feels," she said.

And what about somebody roughing up her attractive face?

"I'm going to get hit, I'm going to get my face swollen, it's going to happen," she said. "I'm just going to deal with it."

Laila's six-day-a-week training regimen involves running 3-4 miles, jumping rope, sparring and working on punching bags.

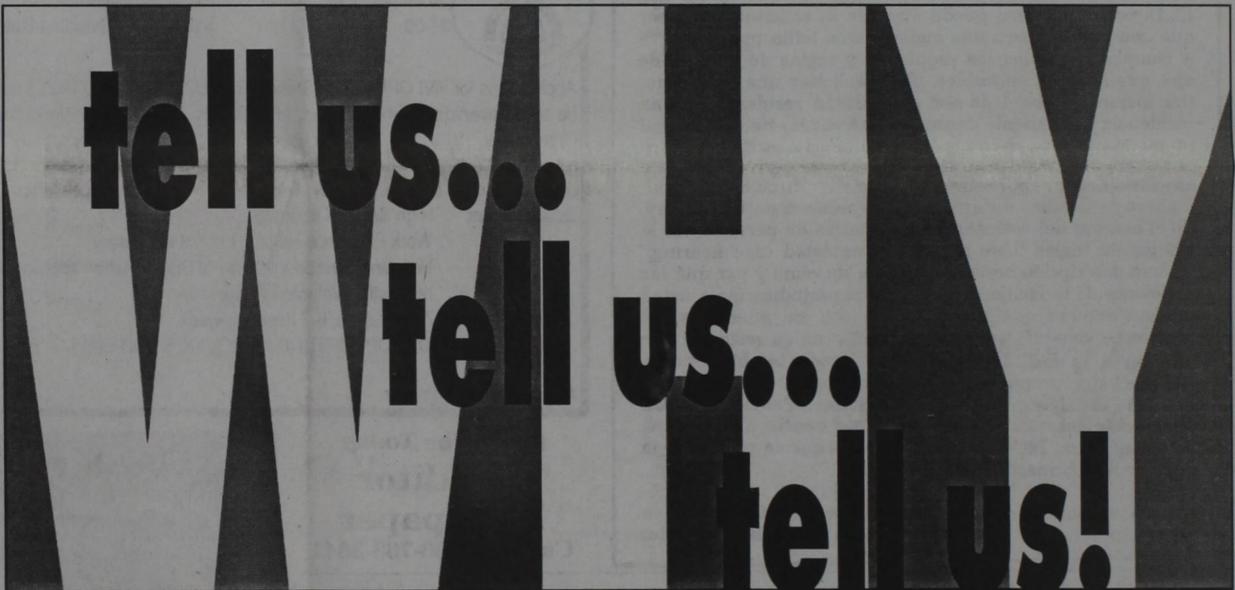
Laila was too young to see her father fight in person, but she's watched tapes of his bouts and says her favorite is Ali's knockout of George Foreman in Zaire in 1974.

"My footwork is very good like my father's. I'm also very strong and very confident," the 5-foot-10, 168-pounder said. "My movement in the ring is just like my dad."

Dub Huntly said he trains Laila like he would any male boxer.

"When I get in the gym, I don't look at her as a lady, I look at her as a fighter," he said. "She's mean and she's tough. She's not in it just for the money; she wants to be a champion."

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| Oct. 23 | Baylor | 1:00 p.m. |
| Oct. 30 | Missouri | 1:00 p.m. |
| Nov. 6 | Iowa State ++ | 1:00 p.m. |
| Nov. 13 | Texas | 6:00 p.m. |
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AVISO DE RECIBO E INTENTO DE OBTENER UNA SOLICITUD DE PERMISO DE CALIDAD DE AIRE
Permiso Propuesto Núm. 42298

SOLICITUD. Lubbock Building Products se ha registrado con la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para operar una planta de concreto en lotes en 2000 Avenida Oeste Sur, Levelland, condado de Hockley, Tejas. (Permiso por Reglamento Núm. 42298). La facilidad propuesta va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: materia en partículas incluyendo (pero no limitándose a polvo de cemento, agregado, y de caminos.

La intención de este aviso es notificar al público de que se ha recibido la solicitud y de que esta solicitud de permiso por reglamento se halla administrativamente completa. Una determinación de administrativamente completa no constituye verificación de la solicitud para demostrar cumplimiento con los requisitos del Capítulo 106, pero es en vez indicio de que hay suficiente información para empezar verificación de estos requisitos. Copias de la solicitud administrativamente completa están disponibles para revisarse y coplarse en la Oficina Central del TNRCC, en la Oficina Regional del TNRCC en Lubbock, y en la Alcaldía de Levelland, en 1709 Avenida H. El archivo del cumplimiento de las leyes de la facilidad, si existe, estará disponible para el público en la Oficina Regional del TNRCC.

LISTA DE CORREO. Miembros del público en general pueden solicitar que se les ponga en una lista de correo para recibir información adicional en cuanto a esta solicitud. Peticiones para inclusiones en esta lista de correo deberán someterse por escrito a la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, a la dirección que se provee en la sección de información.

COMENTARIOS PUBLICOS/JUNTA PUBLICA. Comentarios públicos y peticiones para juntas públicas deberán someterse por escrito a la Oficina del Chief Clerk, en la dirección que se provee en la información de información a continuación, dentro de 15 días después de la publicación de este aviso. Todos los comentarios públicos serán considerados por el TNRCC en el desarrollo de la decisión final de esta solicitud. La Comisión responderá a todas las comunicaciones que presenten comentarios relevantes y materiales o de otro modo significativos y los que escriban serán notificados de la decisión preliminar que el Director Ejecutivo del TNRCC halla tomado sobre esta solicitud. La intención de una junta pública es para recibir comentarios públicos y no se considera una audiencia. Una junta pública se llevará a cabo solamente si el Director Ejecutivo determina que hay un nivel significativo de interés en la solicitud o si se solicita por un miembro de la legislatura estatal que represente el área en general donde la facilidad está o va a localizarse.

AUDIENCIA. EL TNRCC puede conceder una audiencia sobre esta solicitud si una petición para ella se ha recibido dentro de 15 días después de la publicación de este aviso. El Director Ejecutivo puede aprobar la solicitud a no ser que una petición para una audiencia se halla propuesta va a cumplir con todos los requisitos y reglas de calidad de aire que le sean aplicables. Para solicitar una audiencia, una persona deberá de ser en realidad residente de una residencia permanente dentro de 440 yardas de la facilidad propuesta. Para solicitar una audiencia, usted deberá proporcionar lo siguiente: (1) su nombre (o, para un grupo o asociación, un representante oficial), dirección postal, número de teléfono durante el día, y número de fax, si hay; (2) el nombre del solicitante y el número de permiso; (3) la oración en Inglés "I/we request a contested case hearing," (4) una descripción breve y específica de cómo y por qué las emisiones de la facilidad propuesta le perjudicarían a usted de una manera que no es común con los miembros del público en general; y (5) la localización de su residencia en relación a la facilidad propuesta. Usted también podrá someter sus propuestas de ajustes a la solicitud que puedan satisfacer sus preocupaciones. Peticiones para audiencias deberán ser sometidas por escrito a la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, en la dirección que se provee en la sección de información a continuación.

Si una audiencia se solicita, el Director Ejecutivo va a enviar la solicitud y la petición para la audiencia a los

Comisionados del TNRCC para su consideración en una junta de Comisionados en su itinerario. El objeto de la audiencia será limitado a asuntos relevantes y materiales a los requisitos de calidad de aire, que no incluye asuntos tales como desecho de basura, calidad de agua, ruido, seguridad de tráfico o zonas municipales. Si se celebra una audiencia, esta será un proceso legal semejante a un juicio civil en una corte de distrito estatal.

INFORMACION. Peticiones por escrito para solicitar que se les pongan en una lista de correo, comentarios públicos, peticiones para solicitar una junta pública, o para solicitar una audiencia deberán ser sometidos a la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TNRCC, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Para información adicional sobre el proceso de la audiencia, por favor comuníquese con el Public Interest Counsel, Mail coade 103, a la misma dirección. Para mas información sobre esta solicitud, miembros individuales del público en general pueden llamar a la Oficina de Asistencia Pública al 1(800)687-4040 o al solicitante a través del señor Craig Clark en 214 Avenida M, Lubbock, Tejas 79401 or 806-765-8366. Información general sobre el TNRCC se puede encontrar en www.tnrcc.state.tx.us

AVISO DE SOLICITUD

Venetian of Lubbock ha solicitado de la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) el Permiso de Calidad de Aire Número 41703 para autorizar la operación de una Facilidad para la Manufactura de Mármol Sintético en 2428 carretera Clovis, Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La facilidad existente va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: compuestos de carbono y materia en partículas. Una persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de la facilidad existente puede solicitar una audiencia.

Si el solicitante demuestra que la facilidad existente va a cumplir con todos los requisitos de calidad de aire aplicables, el solicitante cualificará para recibir el permiso. El objeto de la audiencia será limitado a los requisitos de calidad de aire aplicables, que no incluyen asuntos tales como calidad de agua, ruido, seguridad de tráfico o zonas municipales. Si se celebra una audiencia, esta será un proceso legal semejante a un juicio civil en una corte de distrito estatal.

Para solicitar una audiencia, usted deberá proporcionar lo siguiente: (1) su nombre (o, para un grupo o asociación, un representante oficial), dirección postal, número de teléfono durante el día, y número de fax, si hay; (2) el nombre del solicitante y el número del permiso; (3) la oración en inglés "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripción breve y específica de cómo y por qué las emisiones de la facilidad propuesta le perjudicarían a usted de una manera que no es común con los miembros del público en general; y (5) la localización de su propiedad de relación a la facilidad propuesta.

Peticiones de audiencia o comentarios sobre la solicitud deberán recibirse por escrito en la oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TNRCC, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, dentro de 30 días después de la segunda publicación de este aviso. Este aviso se publicara en el 7 de octubre y en el 14 de octubre, 1999.

La solicitud y el análisis preliminar del TNRCC pueden ser revisados o copiados en el TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, 12124 Park 35 Circle, Edificio C., Austin, Tejas 78753. Los documentos de la solicitud, los archivos del cumplimiento de las leyes de la facilidad, si existen, e información adicional pueden obtenerse de TNRCC Lubbock Regional Office. Air Program at 4630 50th Street, Suite 600, Lubbock, Texas 79414-3509, teléfono (806) 796-7092. Miembros individuales del público que deseen inquirir sobre la información contenida en este aviso, o inquirir sobre otras solicitudes de permisos o procesos de permisos de la agencia, deberán telefonar a la Oficina de Asistencia Pública del TNRCC, libre de cargos, al 1-800-687-4040.

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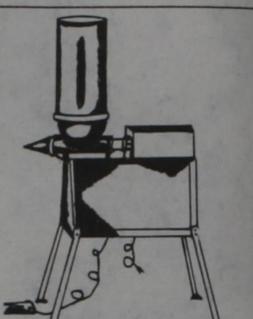
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El Editor News



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