

¿MEXICO UNA NARCO-DEMOCRACIA?

Por Javier Rodríguez H.

La captura espectacular de Luis Héctor "El Guero" Palma, el cuarto barón de los narcóticos más peligroso de México y jefe del consorcio de Sinaloa, ha revelado el cuadro inconfundible de una fuerza de policía mexicana en manos de los consorcios de narco-traficantes.

Tan notorio es el escenario de la corrupción en los cuerpos de ejecución de la ley en México, que el gobierno de Ernesto Zedillo ha tenido que reconocer públicamente la existencia de dos sistemas paralelos de nóminas para la policía del país: Uno formal y el otro pagado por la industria de los narcóticos ilegales.

Los informes de noticias revelaron que Palma, al ser capturado, estaba custodiado por docenas de agentes de la policía federal en la hacienda del Comandante de Policía Apolinar Pinto Aguilar.

Desde el arresto, las oficinas principales de la policía federal para Guadalajara, en el estado folklórico pero conservador de Jalisco, fueron puestas en

fideicomiso por el Procurador General de la nación. Después, Los medios informativos denuncian durante días la corrupción en la oficina federal y el Departamento de Justicia federal; entonces el departamento purga, por decreto, a todos los agentes de la región. Después, la prensa informa que la oficina regional de la FBI en Los Angeles ha sido recuperada y que el fiscal general del estado y el jefe de policía están involucrados como amigos del "Don".

Para comprender la magnitud de este acontecimiento importante, piensen en ello de este modo: Imagínense que el presunto jefe de una de las infames familias de la Mafia de los Estados Unidos aterrizara en Los Angeles en un avión privado para asistir a las festividades matrimoniales de un miembro de la familia. Esperando junto a la pista están los amigos del "Don" y la escolta de guarda-espaldas armados, así como una comitiva de agentes de la FBI y su director regional.

Por el camino hacia la fiesta, los visitantes distinguidos hacen una escala de trabajo para refrescarse y para una reunión breve a fin de tratar de los negocios y la nómina de la familia, si ustedes quieren, en la casa del jefe de la oficina federal. Entonces, súbitamente, la Guardia Nacional (los chicos buenos alertados por una fuente desconocida), aparece y hace

el arresto espectacular. Los medios informativos denuncian durante días la corrupción en la oficina federal y el Departamento de Justicia federal; entonces el departamento purga, por decreto, a todos los agentes de la región. Después, la prensa informa que la oficina regional de la FBI en Los Angeles ha sido recuperada y que el fiscal general del estado y el jefe de policía están involucrados como amigos del "Don".

Peró esperen, que hay más. Una semana después, una "filtración" a los medios informativos dice que el avión privado de propulsión a chorro, usado por el "Don" en su viaje más reciente, está inscripto a nombre de la hermana del ex-Presidente de los Estados Unidos.

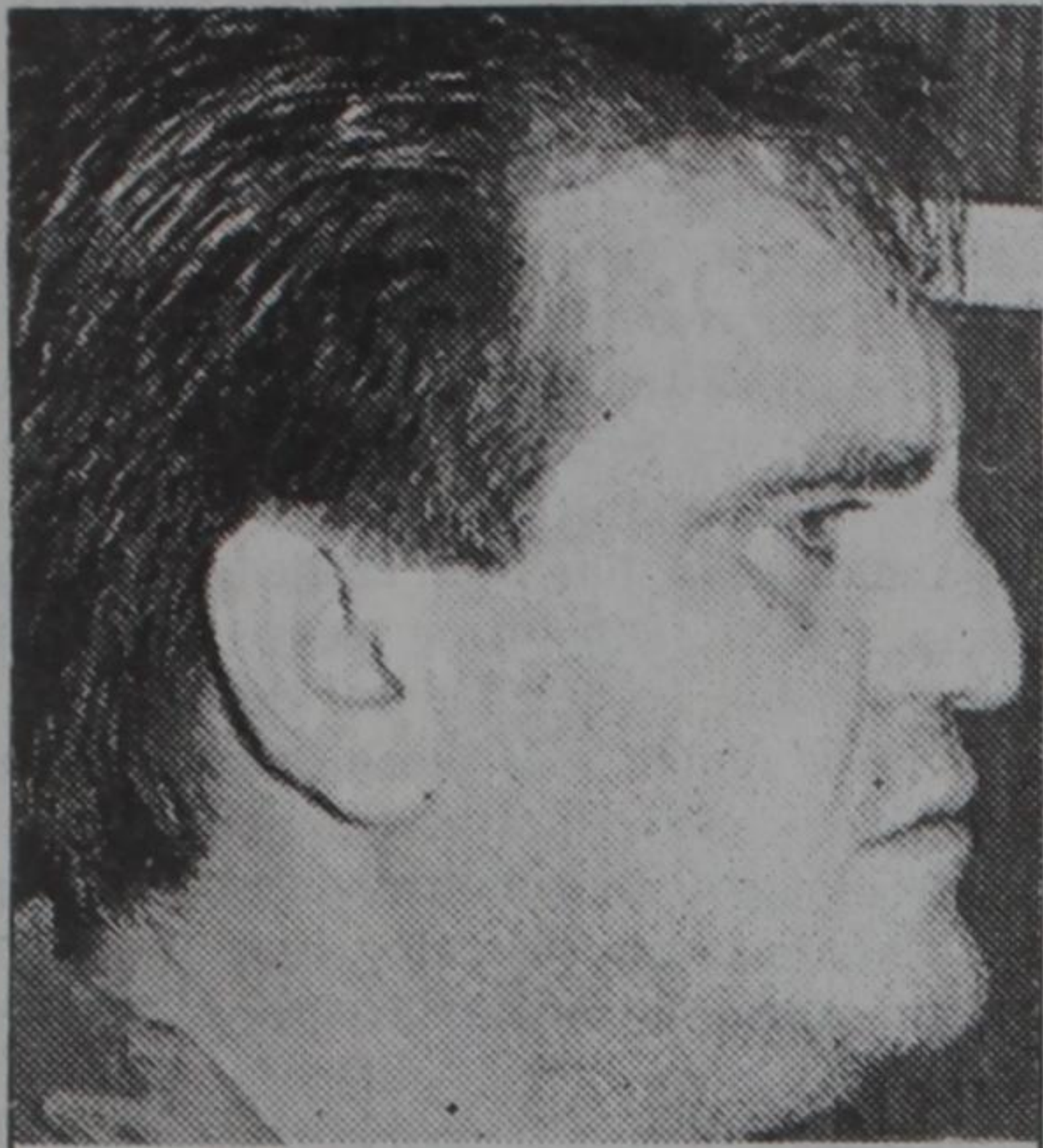
Fantástico, ¿no es así? Puede ser, pero en Mexicali, sobre la frontera entre California y México, la Meca actual del contrabando de narcóticos, así como en todas las ciudades importantes de México, ese relato no es una fantasía sino una realidad social y política.

Los jugadores y los niveles alcanzados por la industria multimillonaria de los narcóticos podrían validar la acusación hecha por el ex-agente especial de investigación Eduardo Valle, "El Buho", que ahora reside en Washington, DC., de que México es ahora una narco-democracia.

La frase de moda, acuñada por Valle, sintetiza la añadidura más reciente al gobierno y a la política de México: la narco-



En opinión del lector Francisco Nolasco, el gobierno de Zedillo debe poner más atención a los reclamos del pueblo.



"El Guero" Palma Salazar.

News Briefs Discrimination Against Hispanics Fought

The Associated Press reports that the Justice Department, after a nine-month investigation, has joined in a class-action lawsuit against a Chicago village, claiming discrimination against Hispanics in the demolition of eleven apartment buildings that housed forty-four families.

Addison is a middle-class Chicago village of 32,000 people. Local officials say the Hispanic neighborhoods are blighted and hurt the city's image, while the people who live there say minor problems are being exaggerated.

The renewal plan covers 975 apartments, 827 of them in two Hispanic neighborhoods. As part of the plan, the village declared several neighborhoods blighted. Under state law, municipalities can take over buildings in blighted areas, raze them and sell the land to developers. The developers can then put up new buildings that generate more property taxes. However, it is the label of blight that has most divided people. "If you're poor, you get your house torn down," said Theresa Amato, a lawyer for the plaintiffs.

Housing inspectors cited residents for soiled carpeting, dirty dishes, holes in window screens, and not keeping their rolls of toilet paper on rods, Amato said. Residents complained that inspectors ignored similar details in white neighborhoods.

Village Manager Joseph Block said the renewal plan targets several parts of town, including white areas and commercial areas, not just Hispanic neighborhoods.

The village suspended demolition after the Justice Department began investigating. The suit asks that Addison permanently cease demolition and build affordable housing for those who lost their homes. Block acknowledged the village does not plan to help those displaced but said there is plenty of better, affordable housing in town and noted that more than half of those who lost their homes have stayed in the area.

ABA to Stay Neutral on Social Issues

The Associated Press reports that N. Lee Cooper, the next president of the American Bar Association wants the bar association to spend less time on social issues and more on improving the American justice system.

Cooper personally opposes abortion rights, supports the death penalty and backs organized prayer in public schools. However, he said he would prefer that the ABA stay neutral on such issues.

The bar association's membership has dropped significantly since 1992, and Cooper said he considers it a direct result of members' vote that year to endorse the right to abortion. The association plans to vote this week on whether to endorse continued use of affirmative action.

Cooper also favors continued government funding of the Legal Services Corp., which has been under attack by the Republican-led Congress. The Legal Services Corp. represented 1.7 million clients last year, he said, adding, "If we're going to cut off those people from our justice system we're really not living up to the promise of our founding fathers."

Clinton Would Shut Down Government

Reuters reports President Clinton said Monday he would consider letting the federal government shut down for a few days rather than giving in to what he considers extreme budget cuts proposed by Republicans.

Clinton said he would not approve drastic budget cuts affecting millions of Americans just to get an agreement with the Republican majority Congress before the new fiscal year starts on October 1. Clinton said ultimately any shutdown would be Congress' fault.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich said the Republicans were willing to use the debt ceiling to force Clinton to accept budget cuts. The ceiling of \$4.9 trillion will be reached in October.

GAO Report: Elderly Take Incorrect Drugs

The Associated Press reports a study by the General Accounting Office estimated that 17.5 percent of 30 million Medicare recipients who are not in rest homes or hospitals are being prescribed drugs that are unsafe for their age group or are duplicates of other prescriptions. "The inappropriate use of prescription drugs is a major cause of adverse drug reactions that, if severe enough, can result in hospitalization or death," the GAO report said. The report said about 3 percent of all hospital admissions result from adverse drug reactions.

Food and Drug Administration studies estimate that use of inappropriate drugs adds about \$20 billion to the nation's hospital bills, the report said.

Drug reactions can cause drowsiness or loss of coordination, resulting in falls or accidents. An estimated 32,000 elderly suffer hip fractures each year as the result of such falls, the report said. There are also 16,000 auto accidents annually among elderly drivers who are suffering from adverse drug reactions.

Other factors that lead to inappropriate drug use include physicians who:

- prescribe the wrong dosage.
- lack the knowledge for proper prescribing for the elderly.
- fail to check all of the drugs a patient is taking.

The study said pharmacists also contributed to the problem by:

- not checking for drug interactions or allergic reactions.
- not ensuring that a patient is taking the drug properly.
- failing to monitor all of the drugs a patient is taking.


Patients are also a problem by:

- not telling their physician or pharmacist about all of the medications they are taking.
- by not taking drugs in the correct manner.

Solutions suggested by the GAO include:

- Counseling for patients about the proper use of drugs.
- Managed care systems that monitor drug prescriptions.
- Drug use and review systems, that monitor prescriptions.

Established 1977
"El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz"
Lic. Benito Juárez



EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Vol. XVIII No. 46

Week of August 10, 1995 to August 16, 1995

Lubbock, Texas

Ruben Salazar Crossed Borders for Latinos

By Mario T. García

August 29 marks the 25th anniversary of the death of Rubén Salazar, without doubt the foremost Latino journalist of his time.

As news director of Spanish-language KMEX-TV in Los Angeles, Salazar was covering the Chicano Anti-Vietnam War Moratorium in East Los Angeles on that date. About 20,000 persons, mostly Chicanos, joined in the demonstration.

The largest manifestation of anti-war sentiment by any non-white group during the Vietnam war, the event never was allowed to be completed.

Shortly after the participants entered Laguna Park (later renamed Rubén Salazar Park) and the speeches and entertainment commenced, armed county sheriffs deputies descended on the peaceful assembly and proceeded, through the use of force including tear gas and billy clubs, to break up the demonstration.

As the people abandoned the park, some expressed their anger and frustration by engaging in a police-provoked riot. Whittier Boulevard, the main commercial artery of East Los Angeles, became a battleground. Store windows were broken and cars were burned. Hundreds were arrested.

Salazar and his news crew covered these bloody scenes. Beforehand, he had expressed concern about a possible conflict with the police. In the months leading to the moratorium, he had been quite critical of police abuse in the Chicano barrios. He was apparently writing a book about it.

Perceiving Salazar as a foe, local law enforcement officials complained about Salazar to management at KMEX and the Los Angeles Times, for whom he wrote a weekly column.

Strangely, the day before the moratorium, Salazar cleaned out his entire desk at KMEX. As he was leaving, station manager Danny Villanueva wished him well and said he'd see him on Monday.

"Yeah, if I survive, you'll see me," Salazar responded.

During the confrontation the next day, Salazar and his crew took a respite at the Silver Dollar Cafe on Whittier Boulevard. Several county deputies arrived and without warning fired tear gas projectiles into the cafe. Later, they would claim they believed an armed man was inside. One projectile struck Salazar in



the head, instantly killing him. He was one of three persons killed by police during the riot.

A televised coroner's inquest was conducted. The jury ruled, 4 to 3, that Salazar had died at the hands of another. However, the district attorney decided not to press charges against the deputy who had fired the projectile.

Since then, Salazar has become a martyr to the Chicano movement. Parks, libraries, scholarships and buildings are named in his honor. Many still believe a conspiracy was involved and want the case reopened.

Salazar would have been the last person to want to become a martyr. He covered the movement, but he was not an activist. He sympathized with the movement, but he did not regard himself as its representative. He saw himself as a reporter, a journalist.

In fact, Salazar was a very good journalist. In editing a volume of his writings, I was struck by how good a reporter he was. Beginning with the El Paso Herald-Post in the 1950s to his most extensive period as a journalist with the Los Angeles Times during the 1960s, Salazar had a nose for investigative reporting.

In El Paso, he investigated conditions in the city jail by having himself arrested. He probed the drug culture in the

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

One can always tell when the political season is close. The politicians start calling and sending you letters about all that they have accomplished since their election.

I got a call from Gilbert Flores last week about my commentary about the naming of the Reese Task Force. He assured me that the reason because he did not press as much to be named to the task force was because City Councilman Victor Hanandez had assured him that he was going to be named by the City Council to be on the Task Force.

From what we read and understood. Commissioners were the last ones to name their representative. The City had already made their decision as to who to name.

Gilbert said that I should make an effort to go and talk to him in his office whenever I have questions about his decisions. I wonder if he tells the A-J editorial board to go to him if they have questions?

*****Pico de Gallo*****

We read in the Texas Observer this week that the Lubbock Police Department was investigating the possibility that their surveillance van had been stolen. It turned out that the van had been towed and impounded by their own police department. Sounds just about normal for Lubbock.

Is Mexico A Narco-democracy?

By Javier Rodríguez H.

The spectacular capture of Luis Héctor "El Guero" Palma, the fourth most powerful drug lord in Mexico and head of the Sinaloa Cartel, has revealed the unmistakable picture of a Mexican police force in the hands of the drug cartels.

So glaring is the scenario of corruption in the Mexican enforcement bodies that the Ernesto Zedillo administration has had to admit publicly the existence of two parallel systems of payroll for the country's police: one formal and the other paid by the illegal drug industry.

News accounts revealed how Palma, when captured, was guarded by dozens of federal police officers at the hacienda of Police Commander Apolinar Pinto Aguilar.

Since the arrest, the federal police headquarters in Guadalajara, in the folkloric but conservative state of Jalisco, was put into trusteeship by the nation's Attorney General. Days after, practically all the federal police assigned in the state were detained and purged.

To understand the magnitude of this breakthrough, think of it this way: imagine that the reputed head of one of the infamous U.S. Mafia families landed in Los Angeles in a private jet to attend the wedding festivities of a family member. Waiting next to the runway are the Don's friends and escort of armed bodyguards and an entourage of FBI agents and their regional director.

Along the way to the party, the distinguished visitors make a pit stop to freshen up



Presidente Ernesto Zedillo.

and for a brief meeting to deal with family business and payroll, if you will, at the home of the bureau's chief.

Then, surprisingly, the National Guard (the good guys tipped by an unknown source), appears and makes the spectacular arrest.

The media for days denounce the corruption in the bureau and the federal Justice Department; then the department purges, by decree, all of the region's agents. Days afterwards, the press reports that the FBI's regional headquarters in Los Angeles has been taken over and the state's attorney general and the police chief are implicated as friends of the Don.

But wait, there is more. A week later a leak to the media says the private jet, used by the Don on his last trip, is registered to the sister of the former President of the United States.

Fantastic, isn't it? It may be, but in Mexicali, on the California-Mexico border, today's mecca of drug smuggling, as well as every major city in Mexico, that story is not a fantasy but a social and political reality.

The players and levels reached by the billion-dollar drug industry could validate the charge by former special federal investigation Eduardo Valle "El Buho," now residing in Washington, D.C., that Mexico is now a narcodeocracy.

The term in vogue, coined by Valle, synthesizes Mexico's latest addition to government and politics: the narcoelites.

Indisputably, they are the new power factor in Mexican politics. Like any other capitalist industrial or financial network, they wield their wealth to influence local and national government deci-

sions in their favor.

One major difference: the narcocapitalists dole out lobbying funds in wider and larger amounts than their legitimate counterparts. Why is this so?

The stratospheric profits accumulated by the cartels make them considerably wealthier than any of the 10 Mexicans on Forbes' list of world billionaires. Richest of the Mexican drug kingpins is Amado Carrillo Fuentes, head of the Juárez cartel. He is known as "the lord of the heavens." His worth was estimated at \$15 billion before devaluation. Because the illegal drug business operates primarily in dollars, experts speculate that the Mexican cartels benefited from the latest devaluation, increasing their currency value by 30 percent.

The present developments in the political economy of the Mexican narcotics trade certainly open the door for some relevant questions: Are the cartels the largest and richest private employers in Mexico?

Have their combined wealth and political alliances influenced the highest of political spheres in government? Including the presidency? Are the ongoing efforts to combat drug traffic more a war between the cartels and their network of influence for control of the super-lucrative business?

My instinct tells me that the U.S. State Department and Drug Enforcement Agency know the answers but won't tell because is not good policy. Mexico, after all, is a friend and partner of the United States of America, the world's largest drug consumer market.

What Macho Men Don't Know About Smart Latinas

By Bárbara Renaud González

Her nalgas are too big. That's why my brother divorced his wife. De veras. Honest. Her butt is too big.

Though Latinas are the most beautiful women I have ever seen, I don't think our men know it. Yes, it's true. Our macho men are as silly as anyone else in accepting the Playboy standard of the blonde bimba. Never mind what they look like.

And that's the problem. Why must we look like that while the men get to have barrigas -- bellies -- out to there? What do these guys look like without a suit, anyway? The men want us to look like sex-is-all-we-think-about, but if we really wanted it, do they believe we would pick them?

Girl friends, we have to talk.

Like the song says, I like muscles. But I also have them. The trouble is that too many of las girlfriends are trying to go to the Cindy Crawford school of beauty, and we deserve better. You know the type. Tall, thin, with big chichis. Lots of Clairol.

I, for one, don't want to look like someone's idea of a gringa. I just want to look like me. OK, so maybe Daddy's princesa has grown up to have big nalgas. It's not that we want to be fat, but we are even more afraid of not being fat. Fat is safe. It means we're good wives and good mothers.

That's how we were raised. If you're a gordita, it means you probably don't even want sex anymore. Our men stop looking at us. So, to compensate for getting fat, we get fatter still. Then, men really don't look at us. So we eat some more...

In high school and college, I remember how the boys would look at me, and how I wanted them to look at me. I wanted them to respect me for something else besides my legs. My laugh, my dreams, my mind. But neither Playboy nor their fathers had anything to say about that.

The boys wanted one or the other. I wanted to be both. Of

course, I got no dates. We wish to be beautiful. The truth is that we already are and it doesn't matter what the men think.

I want a man who is not afraid of me. My smart friends are lonely for smart men, who are looking for bimbos. We don't have to pretend to be weak on the outside so that men won't be afraid of us. I listen to no one but myself in deciding what I should look like.

That's right. I don't listen to my mother, who says I look like a man. I don't listen to

my colleagues, who think I'm too skinny. I don't listen to men at all.

If having this body means I am also sexual, then so be it. But I also have a brain. As a smart woman, I have an obligation to set the record straight. Men are obsessed about babes and we are obsessed with them. It doesn't look like they are going to change any time soon, so we are going to have to change them before we try to become what we think they want.

The vatos won't appreciate it. So what else is new? We

Lo Que Los Machos No Saben Sobre Las Latinas Astutas

Por Bárbara Renaud González

Sus nalgas son demasiado grandes. Esa es la razón de que mi hermano se divorciara de su esposa. De veras. Sinceramente. Sus nalgas son demasiado grandes.

Aunque las latinas son las mujeres más bellas que yo haya visto alguna vez, no creo que nuestros hombres lo sepan. Sí, es verdad. Nuestros hombres machos son tan tontos como cualesquiera otros al aceptar la norma de Playboy de las bimbos rubias. No importa cómo luzcan.

Y ése es el problema. ¿Por qué hemos de lucir así, mientras que los hombres llegan a tener barrigas de cualquier medida?

¿Cómo lucen estos tipos sin un traje, de todos modos? Los hombres quieren que nosotras luzcamos como que el sexo es lo único que nos importa, pero si realmente lo quisiéramos, creen ellos que los elegiríamos?

Amiguitas, tenemos que hablar.

Como dice la canción, me gustan los músculos. Pero yo también los tengo. El problema es que demasiadas de las amiguitas están tratando de seguir a la escuela de belleza de Cindy Crawford, y nosotras merecemos algo mejor. Ustedes conocen el tipo: Alta, delgada, con grandes chi-

chis. Gran cantidad de Clairol.

Yo, por mi parte, no quiero lucir como la idea de alguien sobre una gringa. Sólo quiero parecerme a mí misma.

Bueno, puede que la princesa de papá haya crecido hasta tener nalgas grandes. No es que querramos ser gordas, pero estamos todavía más atemorizadas de no serlo. La gordura es segura. Significa que somos buenas esposas y buenas madres.

Así es como nos criaron. Si eres gordita, eso significa que probablemente ni siquiera deseas tener más relaciones sexuales. Nuestros hombres dejan de mirarnos. De modo que, para compensar por engordar, llegamos a estar aún más gordas. Entonces, los hombres realmente no nos miran. De modo que comemos un poco más.

En la escuela secundaria y la universidad, recuerdo cómo me miraban los chicos, y cómo yo quería que me miraran. Yo quería que me respetaran por algo más, además de mis piernas. Por mi risa, mis sueños, mi mente. Pero ni Playboy ni sus padres tuvieron algo que decir sobre eso. Los chicos querían lo uno o lo otro. Yo quería ser ambas. Por supuesto, no me hacían citas. Nosotras queremos ser bellas.

will pay a price either way. I would rather like myself and have no man than have big nalgas and make some man feel safe with me.

Men don't know what they want, anyway. We have to show them.

Let's begin by talking about their nalgas, the flabby ones, because, corazón -- dear heart -- they are.

(Bárbara Renaud González, of Dallas, is a free-lance writer who contributes commentaries regularly to the Dallas Morning News and radio station KERA, that city's National Public Radio affiliate.)

Copyright 1995. Hispanic Link News Service.

Sittin' Here Thinkin' Giving Up Ground

By Ira Cutler

In the last couple of years, as I attend conferences, read papers and reports, and generally try to keep current, I am struck by how much ground we have given up in the social policy war. If this were a shooting war, we would be moving pins on maps steadily backwards, on a nearly daily basis, as battles are lost, the enemy advances, and we continue to fall back. Some really big battles have been lost in this idea war already, on battlefields that are fundamental.

For example, the concept of a legally established level of support to which one is "entitled", based on specific circumstances and/or need, has been eroded. Entitlements are now synonymous with something very nearly like theft, are branded the cause of the federal deficit, and are slated for elimination or folded into block grants. They are increasingly received only when certain character tests -- ambitiousness, chastity, school attendance -- are met. The former entitlements are becoming humiliating to receive and are starting to represent the largesse of the privileged rather than the enlightened social policy of a society.

In health care, both the poor and non-poor have lost what Medicaid used to call "free choice of vendor", i.e. the right to select your doctor. This concept lost out to HMO's of one sort or another and to the value of cost containment. Your doctor no longer works for you and his/her incentive(s) while treating you are now very complicated.

We have lost the idea of social issues for which we might want to make whole-country decisions, as a nation. We are losing on the idea that certain groups might, for historical reasons, need special help. We are losing on the ideas that taxes ought to be progressive, that the government ought to protect its citizens from corporate excesses, and that people are capable of rehabilitation.

With that many losses, on such fundamental issues, you would expect to see battlefields littered with the dead and wounded bodies of those who fought to their last breath to preserve cherished ideals. The sad truth is that very little in the way of casualties can be found. The liberal social policy and political community has moved so quickly to embrace the current tide that very few have gotten hurt. Battles have not been lost on the battlefield -- they have been compromised and given away in the vain hope of preventing even more severe losses.

With the exception of a few organizations, some here on HandsNet, individuals and organizations seem more worried about being in the discussion than being right. The enemy is being allowed to frame the debate, much like McCarthy in the 50's and Reagan in the early 80's, and the former liberals seem to be afraid of getting caught supporting the wrong ideas. They seem to fear looking like defenders of the old way, like obstructionists who are not in favor of the new way. In a world where the whole population is non-specifically fed up with the whole enchilada, being "for change" is where you want to be. If you are for retaining anything in the social policy field you may become, god forbid, irrelevant.

The former liberals have tried to capture the middle but the middle itself moves to the right when there is no one home on the left.

It is important, in a war-time situation, to recognize capitulation, not to mention treason, when it is happening and to call it what it is. We need to get better at spotting when we are giving away the fight before the fight even begins. We need to hold on to important principles and to make the other side get bloody every time they gain ground. We need to call each other on it when we are compromising on basics, negotiating from weakness, or being too accommodating.

If we are to have any chance at all of winning we will have to jump on our friends and colleagues when:

1. They start from the position that there will be no new money for social programs. The other side starts wanting to cut very deeply, we go in willing to cut a little. The inevitable middle is that we are cut fairly deeply. This country is rich enough to spend more and will have to do so if it wants results. If we can afford a military big enough to fight two Gulf size wars at opposite sides of the globe simultaneously, we can afford job training and summer youth employment.
2. They tacitly endorse the nonsense that there is plenty of money in the system and it would all be all-right if only we could more flexibly use it.
3. They agree that the federal deficit and state budget constraints are the result of over-spending rather than under-taxation, or are silent on the issue.
4. They start from the position that everything done in the last thirty five years has failed, or let others say so unchallenged.
5. They silently let others imply that poverty is the fault of the poor.

There is a whole lot to be learned from the other side. They held on to their ideas for fifty years while they were out of power and still had an agenda left when they finally won. They are merciless on their brethren who try too hard to reach compromises. They see us as the enemy, not as good friends and honorable people with whom they have a honest difference of opinion. They act as though they are in a war that they are trying to win. If we do not learn from them soon, if we do not also treat this as a war of ideas, then they will win before we even wake up and begin to fight.

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'.

ningún hombre que tener nalgas grandes y hacer que algún hombre se sienta seguro conmigo.

Los hombres no saben lo que quieren, de todos modos. Tenemos que enseñárselo.

Empecemos por hablar sobre las nalgas de ellos, las

flácidas, porque, corazón, así son.

(Bárbara Renaud González, de Dallas, es una escritora por cuenta propia que aporta comentarios periódicamente al "Dallas Morning News" y a la estación de radio KERA, afiliada de National Public Radio en aquella ciudad.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

El Editor Newspaper News, Commentaries Sports, and Stories That Really Matter Take It to the Bathroom!

Ruben Salazar Cruza Muchas Fronteras Pars Latinos

Por Mario T. García

El 29 de agosto señala el vigésimo-quinto aniversario de la muerte de Rubén Salazar, sin duda el periodista latino más importante de su época. Como director de noticias de la estación KMEX-TV de Los Angeles, que transmite en español, Salazar estaba informando sobre la Moratoria Chicana Anti-Viet-Nam en el este de Los Angeles en aquella fecha. Cerca de 20,000 personas, primordialmente chicanos, se unieron a la manifestación.

La mayor manifestación de sentimiento anti-bélico efectuada por cualquier grupo no blanco durante la guerra de Viet-Nam, nunca se permitió que el acontecimiento terminara. Poco después que los manifestantes entraron al Parque Laguna (nombrado después Parque Rubén Salazar) y que empezaron los discursos y la diversión, diputados armados del alguacil del condado descendieron sobre la asamblea pacífica y procedieron, mediante el uso de la fuerza que incluyó al gas lacrimógeno y a los garrotes, a desbaratar la manifestación.

A medida que la gente salía del parque, algunos manifestaron su enojo y su desilusión al dedicarse a un "motín" provocado por la policía. Whittier Boulevard, la principal arteria comercial del este de Los Angeles, se convirtió en un campo de batalla. Las vidrieras de las tiendas fueron rotas y los autos fueron quemados. Centenares fueron arrestados.

Salazar y su grupo de noticias cubrieron estas escenas sangrientas. Con anterioridad, él había expresado su preocupación por un posible conflicto con la policía. En los meses anteriores a la moratoria, él había criticado bastante al abuso de la policía en los barrios chicanos. El estaba aparentemente escribiendo un libro sobre eso.



Al percibir a Salazar como enemigo, los funcionarios policiales se quejaron sobre Salazar a la administración de KMEX-TV y al Los Angeles Times, para el que él redactaba una columna semanal.

Extrañamente, el día antes de la moratoria, Salazar desocupó su escritorio completo en KMEX-TV. Mientras salía, el gerente de la estación, Danny Villanueva, le deseó suerte y dijo que le vería el lunes.

"Si, me verás si sobrevivo", respondió Salazar.

Después del enfrentamiento entre la policía y la comunidad al día siguiente, Salazar y su grupo tomaron un descanso en el Silver Dollar Café de Whittier Boulevard. Varios diputados del alguacil llegaron y sin advertencia dispararon proyectiles de gas lacrimógeno hacia dentro del café. Después alegarían que ellos creían que había un hombre armado dentro. Un proyectil alcanzó a Salazar en

la cabeza, matándolo instantáneamente. El fue una de las tres personas muertas a mano de la policía durante la moratoria.

Se efectuó una inquisitoria del forense televisada. El jurado dictaminó, por 4 votos contra 3, que Salazar había muerto a manos de otra persona. Sin embargo, el fiscal del distrito decidió no formular acusaciones contra el diputado que había disparado el proyectil.

Desde entonces, Salazar se ha convertido en un mártir para el movimiento chicano. Parques, bibliotecas, becas y edificios se nombran en su honor. Muchos creen todavía que hubo una conspiración y quieren que el caso vuelva a abrirse.

Salazar habría sido la última persona que deseara llegar a ser mártir. El informaba sobre el movimiento, pero no era un activista. El simpatizaba con el movimiento, pero no se considera-

ba a sí mismo como su representante. El se veía a sí mismo como un reportero, un periodista.

En verdad, Salazar era un periodista muy bueno. Al editar un volumen de sus escritos, me sorprendió cuán buen reportero era él. Comenzando con El Paso Herald-Post en el decenio de 1950 hasta su período más extenso como periodista con el Los Angeles Times durante el decenio de 1960, Salazar tenía buen olfato para el reportaje de investigación. En El Paso él investigó las circunstancias de la cárcel municipal al hacerse arrestar. El investigó la cultura de los narcóticos en los barrios del sur de El Paso actuando como si estuviera en el mercado de los narcóticos.

Durante el principio del decenio de 1960, Salazar fue uno de los pocos periodistas que informaron sobre la comunidad mexicanoamericana. El informó sobre las circunstancias de los barrios en Los An-

geles, la frontera entre los Estados Unidos y México, el programa de los "braceros" y las primeras gestiones de César Chávez para organizar a los trabajadores agrícolas.

En 1965 fue ascendido a corresponsal extranjero, llegando a ser el primer periodista mexicanoamericano que ostentara esa plaza en un periódico importante. El cubrió la invasión de la República Dominicana por los Estados Unidos en aquel año y fue uno de los dos corresponsales del Times en Viet-Nam durante el período del aumento de la involucración estadounidense en aquella guerra. Después fue nombrado jefe de la corresponsalia del Times en Ciudad México, para informar sobre México, la América Central y Cuba.

A fines de 1968, después de cubrir las manifestaciones estudiantiles en Ciudad México, se pidió a Salazar que regresara a Los Angeles para cubrir el movimiento chicano en desarrollo. Millares de estudiantes chicanos habían salido de las escuelas del Este de Los Angeles en aquella primavera como protesta contra la enseñanza inferior, existiendo una enseñanza nueva, culturalmente sensible e importante para los chicanos.

Renente al principio para abandonar su asignación más prestigiosa, Salazar se elevó no obstante al desafío. Su información sobre las distintas facetas del movimiento sirve ahora como recuento histórico de este período importante de protesta social.

Después de irse del Times a principios de 1970, él acordó escribir una serie de columnas para dicho periódico sobre asuntos chicanos. En estos ensayos, él reveló sus pensamientos más introspectivos

acerca del movimiento, especialmente sobre el asunto de la identidad. El mismo había luchado con ese asunto durante muchos años, como hijo de padres mexicanos inmigrantes y alguien que llegó a la mayoría de edad a lo largo de la frontera entre Texas y México.

Aunque la tragedia del 29 de agosto de 1970 puso fin a la carrera de Rubén Salazar que todavía estaba madurando, nos dejó con un conjunto crítico de trabajo respecto a su aporte como periodista.

Aunque la muerte convirtió a Salazar en mártir para el movimiento chicano, su importancia histórica más importante descansa en su carrera. El ayudó a pavimentar el camino para los periodistas latinos del futuro, incluyendo aquéllos que le seguirían en el Los Angeles Times. Tanto en su vida personal como en su vida profesional, Rubén Salazar atravesó muchas fronteras. Y al hacerlo, él mostró el camino a los que vinieron detrás de él.

A través de sus escritos, vueltos a publicar en el vigésimo-quinto aniversario de su muerte por la Prensa de la Universidad de California, Salazar todavía nos habla hoy. Gran parte de lo que él tuvo que decir es importante aún. En ese sentido, Rubén Salazar, el periodista, vive todavía.

(Mario T. García es catedrático de Historia y Estudios Chicanos en la Universidad de California, recinto de Santa Bárbara. El es editor de la obra "Rubén Salazar, Corresponsal Fronterizo: Escritos Seleccionados, 1955 a 1970", próxima a ser publicada por la Prensa de la Universidad de California el 29 de agosto.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

EL EDITOR Now!
Subscribe -763-3841

PARA MARY ESPARZA Los AMIGOS SON MUY IMPORTANTES. MUCHO MÁS IMPORTANTES QUE UNOS CUANTOS MILLONES.

MARY JAMÁS IMAGINÓ QUE GANARÍA, PERO EN 1993 GANÓ LOTTO TEXAS Y SE CONVIRTIÓ EN MILLONARIA. MUCHOS PENSARON QUE DEJARÍA SU TRABAJO DE AMA DE LLAVES. PERO MARY SABÍA QUE EL MATRIMONIO DE ANCIANOS CON LOS QUE HABÍA CONVIVIDO POR 15 AÑOS LA NECESITABAN Y PARA ELLA, ELLOS ERAN COMO DE SU PROPIA FAMILIA. LOTTO TEXAS YA TIENE MÁS DE 150 MILLONARIOS.

TÚ PODRÍAS SER EL PRÓXIMO.



SU SISTEMA:
USÓ EL
CUMPLEAÑOS
DE SU HIJO
Y OTROS
NÚMEROS
AL AZAR

NÚMEROS GANADORES:
7 10 11 23 34 43

LO PRIMERO
QUE HIZO:
HABLARLE A
SUS DOS
HIJAS Y
A SU HIJO

PREMIO: \$3.5 MILLONES

Selena Gets World Fame After Tragic Death

By Larry Katz

BOSTON (Reuters) - When the former president of her fan club allegedly shot her dead in a Corpus Christi, Texas, motel on March 31, the world discovered Selena.

In death, the 23-year-old queen of Mexican-American Tejano music received the fame she sought in life. Five of her albums appeared on Billboard's pop album chart in May, a paperback bilingual biography topped the New York Times bestseller list and People magazine published a Selena commemorative issue.

Now the just-released "Dreaming of You", a CD featuring tracks from the English-language album she was working on at the time of her death, is her biggest hit yet. It has become the first album by a Latin artist to reach No. 1 on the Billboard Top 200 charts and the first time any solo artist has had a posthumous debut at No. 1.

Selena was allegedly murdered by Yolanda Saldivar, 34, the founder of her fan club. Selena had gone to a motel to dismiss Saldivar but an argument broke out and Selena was shot once in the back. She died shortly afterwards.

The murder accelerated recognition for Selena far beyond the Hispanic community. But adding to the tragedy is the likelihood that she would have realized her crossover dreams had she remained alive. "She was headed exactly where she wanted to go," Jose Behar, president of Selena's label, EMI Latin, said in a recent interview.

"The dream we had -- me, her family, Selena -- was to make her a crossover act. I think the Anglo youth would have found her hip and would have related to her just as much as Latin music lovers did," Behar said, adding that

he saw unlimited potential in Selena the first time he saw her perform.

"I saw her singing in San Antonio in 1989 at a local awards show. What attracted me was the fact that the Tejano market does not have major female record sellers, not then and, with the exception of Selena, not now. She was already a phenomenon," he said.

Born in Lake Jackson, Texas, Selena Quintanilla started out singing as a child in "Selena y Los Dinos" (Selena and the Guys). It was a family band managed by her father and including older brother A.B. on bass, older sister Suzette on drums and Selena's future husband, Chris Perez, on guitar.

By the time she was 15, Selena was a star in the insular world of Tejano music, an Americanized and modernized descendant of polka-based Mexican folk music.

After signing Selena to EMI Latin, Behar set about strengthening her image. "First I made sure she didn't appear with her group on covers anymore," he said. "The world wanted to see Selena, not Selena y Los Dinos."

What fans in Texas and Mexico saw was the "Tejano Madonna," a wild, sexy, sequin-covered singer onstage, who offstage expressed devotion to her family, husband and Tex-Mex fans and heritage.

The next goal was expanding Selena's popularity to other Spanish-speaking areas in and beyond the United States. "In 1992, I had her record a duet with (Salvadoran) Alvaro Torres, who's the Hispanic Billy Joel," Behar said.

"She had a number one single. All of a sudden fans in California and Puerto Rico

were asking 'Who's Selena?' Then we went ahead and nailed it when she did a duet with the (Bronx-bred) Barrio Boyzz," he said.

The doors were wide open. It was time for her to do an English-language album. She was ready to join Gloria Estefan and Jon Secada, who are among the handful of Hispanic artists who have made it into the mainstream.

Selena began recording her English-language album, but the work went slowly because of her frantic schedule.

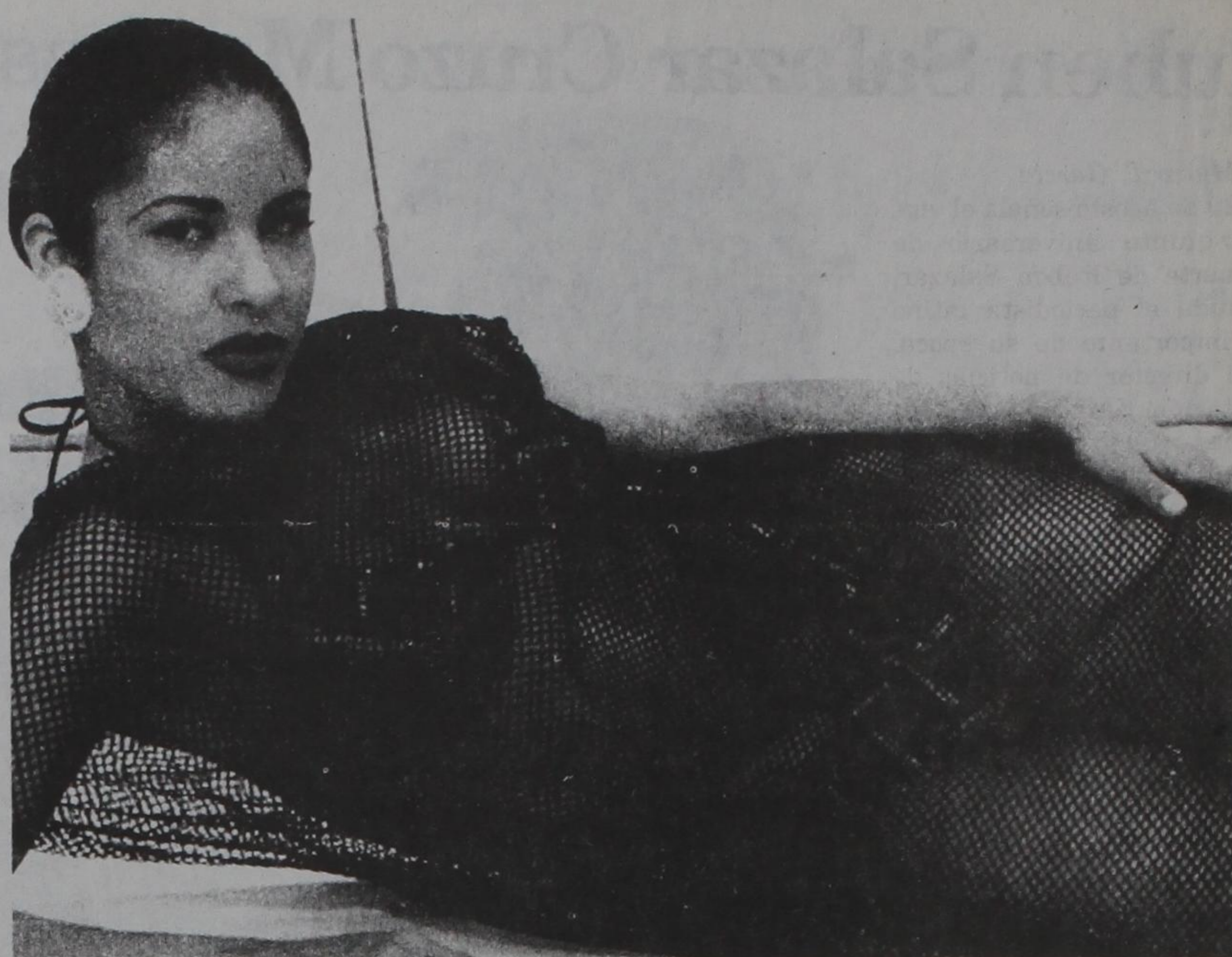
"She was an extremely busy person," Behar said. "She was opening up boutiques. She had her own clothing line in Mexico. She was doing ads for Agree shampoo and Coca-Cola. She appeared in the movie 'Don Juan De Marco'. She was starting work on a new Spanish-language album. She toured massively."

The week before her murder, she did a concert for 61,000 people in the Houston Astrodome. But she knew it was time to focus on the English-language album. Five cuts intended for that album appear instead on her first (but probably not last) posthumous album, "Dreaming of You."

These English-language love songs prove Selena possessed enough vocal personality and talent to someday compete with the Mariah Careys and Madonnas.

The most intriguing cut is "God's Child", a bilingual duet with former Talking Head David Byrne. As Selena croons with a sultry passion that points to a future beyond polite pop, Byrne's lyrics eerily foreshadow Selena's fate:

"Who calls this child to walk on her own? Who leads her down this treacherous road? She's dancin' to a song we can't hear."



La muerte de Selena ha sido capitalizada por su padre de una manera "muy especial". Hay quienes afirman que se vale de este lamentable suceso para lucrar, aunque él asegura que lo único que está haciendo es evitar que se haga un mal uso de la imagen de la malograda Reina del Tex-Mex. ¿Quién tendrá la verdad?

Hispanics Fight Town Over Housing Plan

ADDISON, Ill. - Nine years ago, Rita Gonzalez left the noise, the gangs and the crime of Chicago for the relative tranquility of this blue-collar suburb with its large, close-knit Hispanic community.

Then the village made plans to bulldoze her neighborhood in the name of urban renewal.

The Hispanic residents called it a thinly disguised plan to drive out minorities.

Now the Justice Department, after a nine-month investigation, has joined in a class-action lawsuit against the village, claiming discrimination against Hispanics in the demolition of 11 apartment buildings that housed 44 families. The demolition plan was suspended after those 11 buildings came down, and Gonzalez's home has so far been spared.

The case, which goes to trial Aug. 14, presents two starkly different views: Local officials say the Hispanic neighborhoods are blighted and hurt the town's image, while the people who live there say minor problems are being exaggerated.

"If you're poor, you get your house torn down," said Theresa Amato, a lawyer for Gonzalez and the other plaintiffs. "That's my take on this."

Unlike nearby suburbs dotted with spacious homes, Addison is a middle-class village of 32,000 people spread over nine square miles of metropolitan Chicago.

Its main streets are lined with brick storefronts and fast-food spots. Identical brownish four-unit apartment buildings, many with a pre-war look, stand along residential streets. The Hispanic population nearly tripled in the 1980s to 13 percent today.

The renewal plan covers 975 apartments, 827 of them in two Hispanic neighborhoods. Some were slated for renovation rather than razing, but as part of the plan, the village declared several neighborhoods blighted. Under state law, municipalities can take over buildings in blighted areas, raze them and sell the land to developers. The developers can then put up new buildings that generate more property taxes.

The plan would have forced 90 percent of Addison's Hispanics to move, Gonzalez said. But it is the label of blight that has most divided people.

Housing inspectors cited residents for soiled carpeting, dirty dishes and holes in window screens, as well as not keeping their rolls of toilet paper on rods, Amato said. Residents complained that inspectors ignored similar details in white neighborhoods.

"This is not blight," Amato said, standing next to a brick four-unit apartment house in a neighborhood marked for renewal. "It's not even fair to say these are poor people. This is considered middle class. This is the American dream

for people moving from Chicago."

John Berley, Addison's assistant director of community development, said many Hispanic families are crammed into two-bedroom apartments that were poorly planned and became unsafe as landlords allowed them to deteriorate. The buildings also lack adequate parking and are too close together, he said.

Berley argued that such conditions are acceptable to people from the inner city, but not to longtime residents of Addison, which is trying desperately to maintain its suburban character.

"Blight is relative. They say, 'This isn't Henry Horner or Cabrini-Green,'" Berley said, referring to two notorious Chicago housing projects. "Of course it isn't, and we're not going to let it get that way."

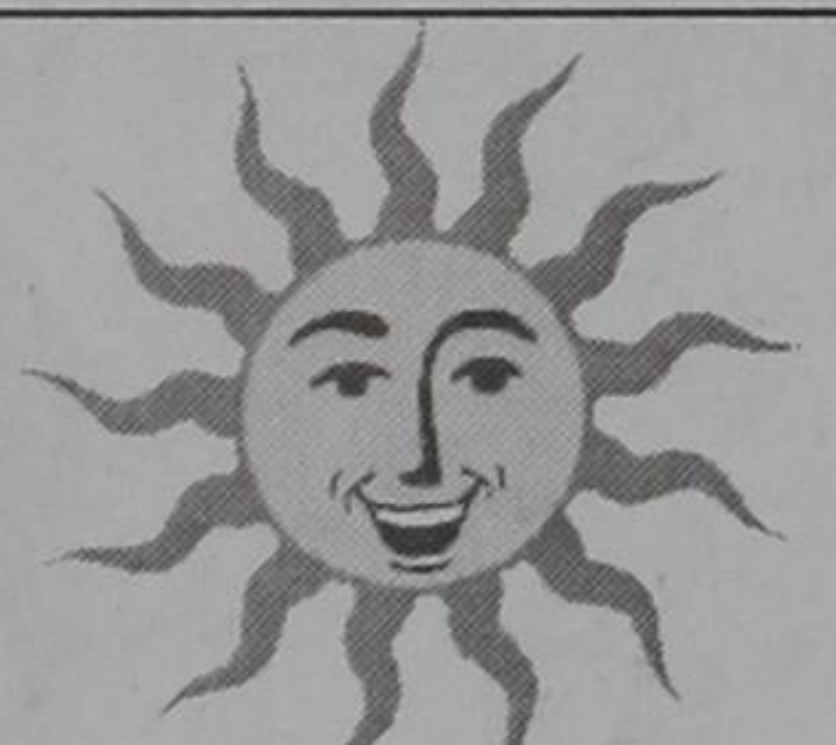
Village Manager Joseph Block said the renewal plan targets several parts of town, including white areas and commercial areas, not just Hispanic neighborhoods.

"What the federal government is in part trying to do with this suit is impose federal rules on projects even though there's no federal money involved," Block said.

In October, the village demolished 11 apartment buildings, displacing 44 families. Gonzalez's community group, Hispanics United of DuPage

Continued Page 6

END OF SUMMER BACKYARD BASH TIMES



TODAY'S WEATHER LOOKS GREAT!

MAGIC 93.7'S BACKYARD 904 E. BROADWAY LUBBOCK, TX

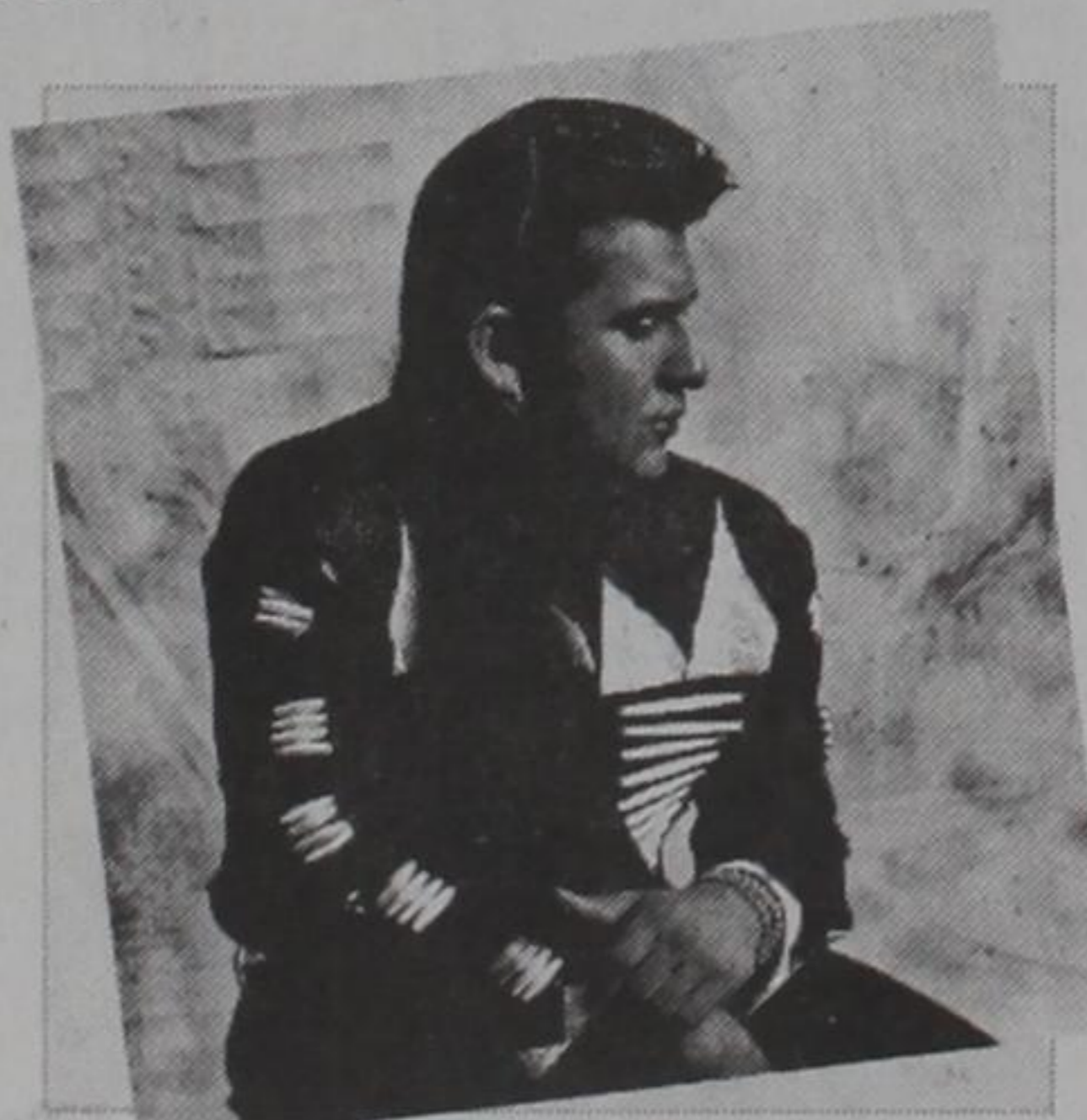
GUARANTEED FUN FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY!



GARY HOBBS Y SU GRUPO MEZQUITE

LUBBOCK- On August 13th, Magic 93.7, along with Knights of Columbus Council 8097, will hold their END OF SUMMER BACKYARD BASH. The event will be held from noon to 7:30p.m.

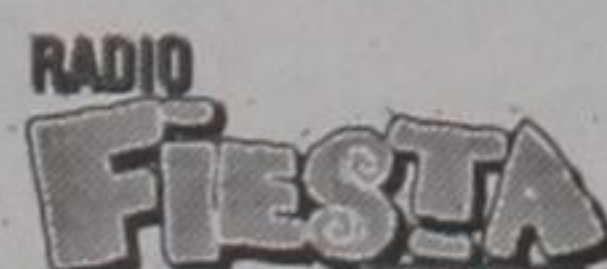
Admission is \$3 for adults before 2p.m. and \$5 after 2p.m. Children under 6 get in free.



PETE ASTUDILLO

ALSO PERFORMING: PELIGRO AND ALGO SIMPLE

Sponsored By



What To Look For

- * Special Children's Area
- * Great Traditional Food
- * Free Parking
- * Fun In The Sun!

Call Magic 93.7 for more information at (806) 747-2555

EVERY STEP YOU TAKE DIRECTLY AFFECTS YOUR CHILD'S FUTURE. WE'D LIKE TO HELP YOU TAKE ONE OF THE REALLY IMPORTANT ONES.



WAL-MART S. Loop 289 and Quaker

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12 10 AM - 6 PM

Healthy babies are happy babies. Bring your little ones in for their immunizations. Start them out on the right foot!

We would like to give a special thanks to the Shots Across Texas coalition members.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| American Red Cross | Kiwanis | Lubbock Independent School District | Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center |
| Caviness Advertising/Public Relations | KCBD | March of Dimes | University Medical Center |
| Community Health Center of Lubbock | Lubbock Avalanche Journal | Methodist Hospital | |
| Emergency Medical Services | Lubbock-Crosby-Garza Medical Society Alliance | St. Mary Hospital | |
| Highland Medical Center | Lubbock Health Department | South Park Hospital | |
| Junior League of Lubbock | | Southwest Lubbock Rotary | |
| | | Texas Department of Health | |



News Briefs

Gingrich Opposes Segregation

The Associated Press reports House Speaker Newt Gingrich said Monday, instead of constantly attacking affirmative action, Republicans should assure black Americans they will not allow the nation to "slide back into segregation." Gingrich said he had learned in recent months that there is "legitimate, genuine fear" among blacks that GOP leaders are engineering a return to segregation.

Gingrich said, "I don't think most African Americans want to see quotas based on race . . . I think most African Americans want to be seen as individuals. But there is a lively and real fear that, in the absence of a strong federal government, we would slide back into segregation. We Republicans have an obligation to address that fear directly."

Rep. John Lewis, (D-GA), said the GOP majority in Congress should follow Gingrich's lead on affirmative action, but should be skeptical of the speaker's reform ideas. "I appreciate his words about affirmative action," Lewis said. "It's very healthy and very necessary. But I do not support or stand with him on where he is prepared to lead the country when it comes to health care, education or protecting the environment."

GOP Launches Medicare Attack

The Associated Press reports that House Speaker Newt Gingrich has launched a crusade to convince Americans that the GOP can fix Medicare.

Gingrich sent legislators home for the August recess with slide shows explaining options the GOP is considering to re-vamp Medicare.

Republicans will be holding town meetings across the country this month to sell the public on the necessity of their plan to squeeze \$270 billion from projected Medicare spending over seven years.

Gingrich dismissed criticism that the plan could cost seniors an addition \$1,000 a year, calling that "a scare tactic from our political opponents." He did acknowledge that senior citizens already expect "a traditional pattern of slight increases each year . . . to fit the inflation rate."

Gingrich says the GOP belt-tightening moves will allow Medicare spending per beneficiary to grow from \$4,800 now to \$6,700 by 2002. That assumes the program will grow at just 6.4 percent a year instead of the current 10 percent rate.

Democrats warn that \$6,700 may not be enough in seven years, with inflation and increased demand for services.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund Papers Controversy

The New York Times reports that a group of historians and journalists contends that the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund Inc., is dragging its feet in allowing researchers access to its historical records. One journalist contends that the defense fund is seeking to restrict access for reporters whose stories it does not like.

The drive to open the files of the LDF is being led by Juan Williams, a columnist for The Washington Post, who is writing a biography of former Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. Williams and several historians wrote to the LDF's board, protesting their inability to gain access to the papers. The historians include three Pulitzer Prize winners: Taylor Branch, author of "Parting the Waters," a biography of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.; David Garrow, author of "Bearing the Cross," another biography of King, and David L. Lewis, author of a recent biography of W.E.B. Du Bois.

The material contains about a million documents -- including briefs, correspondence, memorandums and other items -- generated by the LDF since its founding in 1939 by Marshall, then a lawyer with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is a separate organization.

Elaine Jones, the LDF's director counsel said she would like to have lawyers from the defense fund comb through the material to decide what they could make public and what should remain confidential.

Officials from the Library of Congress note that when the defense fund turned over the material to them, starting in 1988, it signed an agreement allowing the library's staff members to sort through the documents using standards and guidelines on questions like lawyer-client confidentiality developed by the defense fund. However, it has yet to develop those guidelines.

"This is very old stuff," Garrow said of the LDF files, which date to the 1940s, 50s and 60s. "It is not recent litigation. The ACLU stuff at Princeton has been open without any problems for a long time, and it gets phenomenal usage."

OMB: Medicare Savings Minimal

The New York Times reports that the Office of Management and Budget did an analysis of Republican options to trim Medicare. The analysis found that the options would cost Medicare beneficiaries more than they had originally estimated.

The budget office found that \$101 billion, or about 35 percent of the savings, would come from reducing payments to hospitals and others providing health care. About 65 percent of the savings would come from changes in the part of the program that pays for doctor's visits.

White House officials said this means beneficiaries would shoulder more than half the cost-cutting. On average an elderly couple would pay an additional \$5,650 more out of their pocket for medical services over the next seven years under the Republican budget.

House Republicans have begun to prepare confidential documents showing their conceptual approach to solving Medicare. The documents describe options that would increase costs for Medicare beneficiaries who stay in the standard Medicare program. More than 90 percent of the thirty-seven million Medicare beneficiaries receive care through such arrangements.

Call About Our Softball Tournaments All During the Month of August
Dusty Diamonds - Slaton
Call Tom - 828-4877

Tyson Shows Quieter Side

By Michael Miller

LOS ANGELES, - Mike Tyson, boxing's prodigal son who makes his much heralded return to the ring August 19 in Las Vegas, on Tuesday showed reporters a much quieter side to his once brash and abrasive nature.

"I don't talk much. I don't talk like I did in the past," he said at his first major news conference since promoter Don King announced a six-fight, \$35 million deal for the former heavyweight champion.

Tyson, who served three years in prison for a March 1992 rape of beauty pageant contestant Desiree Washington, insisted he has not been humbled by his experience.

"I'm just more secure in what I do," he explained.

But the prison time has given the one-time youngest heavyweight champion in history a new perspective. "I really do enjoy my life so much more now than I did before."

Tyson, 26, was courteous in answering questions and even displayed flashes of humor.

Asked if he was concerned about how his body would react to being punched hard following his four-year layoff, he replied with a smile, "I haven't been hit too much when I have been fighting."

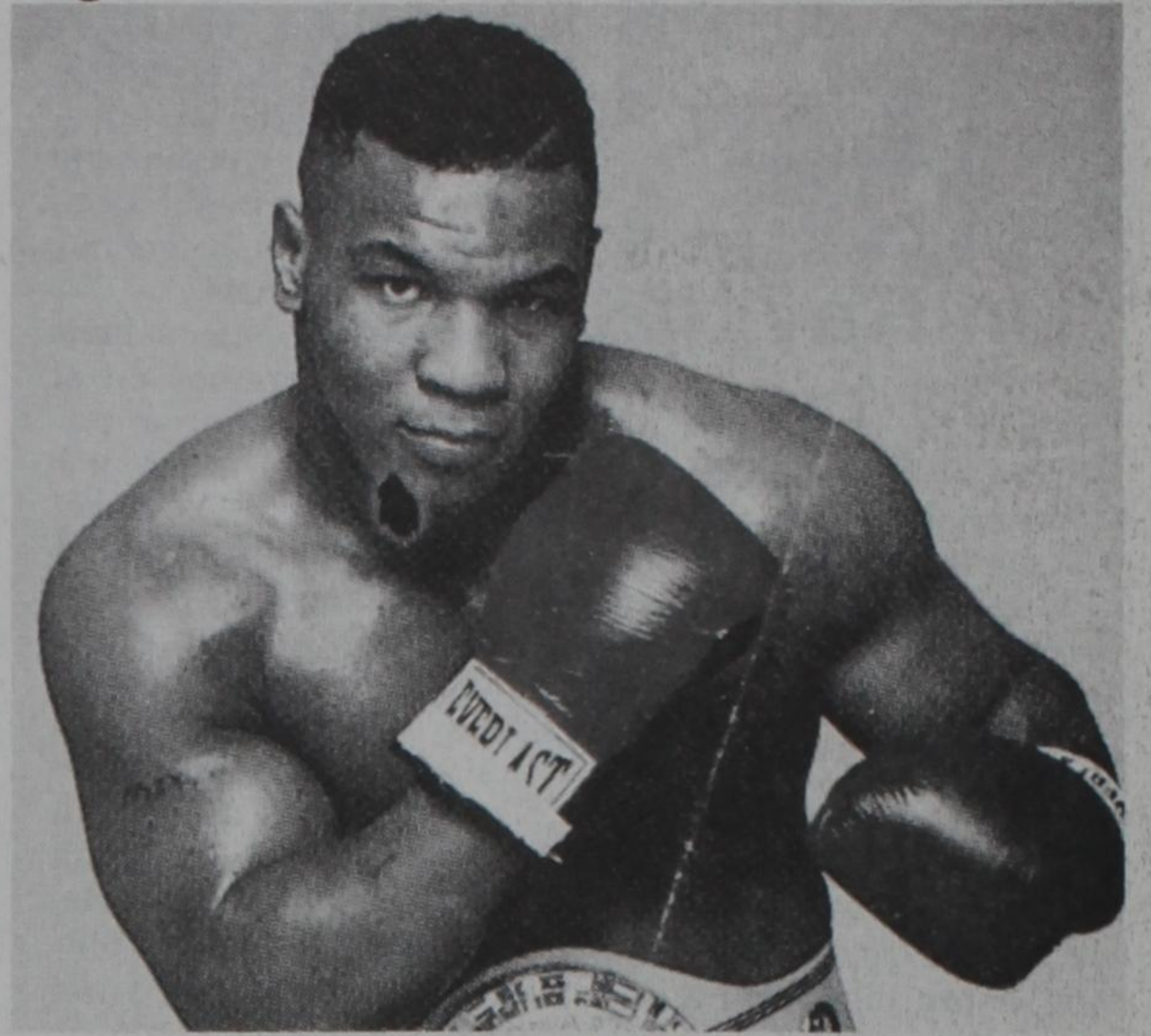
On strategy for his comeback fight with unheralded Peter McNeeley, Tyson said, "I am going to do my thing, and you know what my thing is."

Following in the footsteps of Muhammad Ali, Tyson, who converted to Islam while in jail, said he intended to adopt a Moslem name eventually but would not say when.

McNeeley, who will fight Tyson at the MGM Grand hotel, has a 36-1 record, amassed against little-known opponents.

King defended his decision to put McNeeley in the ring with Tyson, calling him "a worthy opponent."

McNeeley will have by far his biggest payday for stepping out of obscurity to meet Tyson. He will receive a reported \$700,000, while Tyson pulls in just under \$6 million.



Of Tyson, King said: "Mike is already the people's champion around the world."

"What we are launching today is a campaign for the undisputed heavyweight championship of the world."

In his inimitable fashion, the flamboyant King took over the proceedings, launching into an hour-long monologue replete with old jokes and ex-

hortations to a worldwide television audience to ante up \$50 per household to watch the fight on pay-per-view television.

At one point, reporters got a glimpse of an even quieter side of Tyson. The former champion appeared so bored by King's ramblings that he yawned visibly, closed his eyes and rested his head on the dais.

Genaro Hernandez confia en vencer al "Golden Boy"

CIUDAD DE MEXICO.

Genaro Chicanito Hernández acepta que está a un paso de alcanzar la gloria cuando el próximo 9 de septiembre se enfrente a Oscar de la Hoya, monarca ligero de la Organización Mundial de Boxeo y de la Federación Internacional.

"No hay duda, la pelea ante Oscar será la más importante de mi carrera pues es de las que proyectan al reconocimiento internacional y te colocan en las bolsas millonarias", comentó el campeón su-

perpluma de la Asociación Mundial de Boxeo.

De esta pelea se había hablado desde hace mucho tiempo. Sin embargo, por alguna u otra razón, no se había cristalizado.

Chicanito Hernández asegura que esta pelea no se hizo antes "porque el equipo de Oscar siempre se echó para atrás a la mera hora".

No obstante, la pelea ya está firmada y se celebrará en Las Vegas, Nevada.

En cuestiones de bolsa, se dijo que Chicanito

tendrá asegurada una paga de 500 mil dólares, más un dólar por cada hogar donde se transmita la pelea.

Oscar de la Hoya, en tanto, tiene asegurada una paga de un millón 200 mil dólares, más derechos de televisión y otros conceptos. Esto hace suponer que su bolsa será superior a los dos millones 500 mil dólares.

Genaro indicó que tiene plena confianza en derrotar al Golden Boy y de una vez por todas recibir el reconocimiento mundial que hasta ahora no ha obtenido.

Sin embargo sabe que la batalla no será fácil porque Oscar de la Hoya es un boxeador alto, rápido y sobre todo con poderosa pegada.

Aún así me tengo confianza y creo que tengo los recursos físicos y técnicos para derrotarlo. Desde



Oscar de la Hoya.

Genaro Hernández.

hace tiempo buscaba esta oportunidad y ahora que la tengo enfrente, no la voy a dejar pasar. El no es invencible", añadió Chicanito.

Invicto en más de 30 contiendas profesionales, Hernández acepta que jamás imaginó vaya a ser el próximo contrincante de Oscar ya que según tenía entendido, De la Hoya iba a unificar la corona ligero ante Miguel Angel Gonzá-

lez, monarca de la división del Consejo Mundial de Boxeo.

"Ya me habían ofrecido tantas veces la pelea ante Oscar y no se había llegado a nada, que esta vez que me la propusieron pensé que sería lo mismo de siempre. Pero hasta que firmé el contrato supe que era una realidad", expresó.

Para los expertos, esta será otra prueba de fuego

para el Golden Boy.

Se dice que el ex-olímpico lleva varias ventajas, como que el Chicanito es un peso superpluma natural y que en peso ligero subirá gordito.

Además, de todos es conocido que Chicanito sufre de constantes lesiones en ambos puños desde el principio de su carrera y esto también es considerado como una ventaja para Oscar.

TEXAS

SUPERCUP

Aug. 26 & 27
Wait for It!
THE BIGGEST!
1-806-763-3841

Lubbock,
Texas



Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

"Yo soy el buen pastor". Las ovejas deben de conocer a su pastor como el pastor conoce sus ovejas. Jesus se identifica a si mismo como "el buen pastor". Y para mostrar que no se trataba de palabras, les hace ver sus razones: conoce a sus ovejas, y sus ovejas le conocen a El; además, estan dispuesto a dar su vida por sus ovejas porque le importan; y le importan todas, tanto las que estan adentro del corral como las que estan afuera.

El pastor malo es tdo lo contrario. No le importan las ovejas; esta con ellas no porque las quiere y se preocupa por ellas, sino porque le pagan y tiene que cumplir con esa obligacion, porque no le queda mas remedio...Por eso, si llega el momento del peligro para sus ovejas o para el, las abandona.

Al decirnos Jesus que El Buen Pastor, en primer lugar nos habla de cercanía, de interes personal, de conocimiento y de entrega a sus ovejas. Y esas ovejas somos nosotros. Si, mis hermanos; Jesucristo sigue estando muy cerquita de nosotros y nos conoce hasta lo mas profundo del corazon, y nos acepta tal y como somos, para ayudarnos a vivir como verdaderos hijos de Dios Nos lleva por la vida con un gran amor y cuidado porque se preocupa por cada uno de nosotros y por nuestro destino personal. El espera que le demos una respuesta de confianza. Es necesario, en primer lugar, que le conozcamos y que le aceptemos como nuestro pastor. Y, solamente podremos aceptarlo cuando le conozcamos muy bien. Allí en nuestras parroquias hay "maestros de catequesis", especialmente Hermanas Religiosas muy capaces, que nos pueden ayudar a conocer al Padre Dios Bueno. Padre de Jesucristo y Padre Nuestro. Necesitamos conocer a nuestro Padre Bueno para amarle y servirle, porque si decimos "que hemos aceptado a Cristo por Salvador"; pero no lo demostramos con obras...somos unos mentirosos... (Santiago 2,17). Tenerfe es "creer"; pero los que dicen que creen en Dios necesitan demostrarlo con obras, porque si nuestros amigos y vecinos no ven nuestras obras... tampoco Dios las ve, y no nos cree que le amamos.

rosos... (Santiago 2,17). Tenerfe es "creer"; pero los que dicen que creen en Dios necesitan demostrarlo con obras, porque si nuestros amigos y vecinos no ven nuestras obras... tampoco Dios las ve, y no nos cree que le amamos.

Cuando conozcamos bien a Jesus, confiaremos en el y nos dejaremos guiar por El, que quiere guiar por Nuestro Pastor. Y haremos siempre un esfuerzo por mantenernos fieles en nuestro caminar por los caminos que Jesus nos ha dejado marcados en el Evangelio.

En la Iglesia Catolica ha permanecido viva la figura del pastor y las ovejas. Hemos estado siempre compuestos de pastores y de ovejas; y hemos tratado de estar siempre frente a ese Pastor. Somo esas ovejas del Evangelio, que tratamos de estar siempre de acuerdo con la manera de pensar y de actuar de Nuestro Buen Pastor Jesucristo.

El Buen Pastor, Jesucristo, conoce sus ovejas, y las ovejas debemos de conocer a Nuestro Pastor, tanto, como El nos conoce a nosotros. Muy facil nos damos cuenta de que muchisima gente no conoce, ni cree, ni ama a Dios; Cda uno va por caminos chuecos y equivocados. Debemos ayudarles a salir de esa ignorancia para que sigamos juntos a Ese Buen Pastor Jesucristo Unico Camino, que nos lleva a la Casa de Nuestro Padre Celestial. (Juan 20,17)

From Page 4

County, and the Leadership Council For Metropolitan Open Communities sued.

The village suspended demolition after the Justice Department began investigating. The suit asks that Addison permanently cease demolition and build affordable housing for those who lost their homes.

Block acknowledged the village has no plan to help those displaced but said there is plenty of better, affordable housing in town and noted that more than half of those who lost their homes have stayed.

"I'd choose to stay in Addison," Gonzalez said. "It's safe, it's beautiful. There's no reason for us to move."

El Editor Newspaper

is published by Amigo Publications at 1502 Ave. M in Lubbock Texas, 79401 every Thursday Telephone number is 806-763-3841. Our FAX No. is 806-741-1110 Comments on our editorial page do not necessarily represent the views of this newspaper or its advertisers. Letters to the Editor are encouraged and will be printed on an as space is available basis
Editor/Publisher: Bidal Agüero
Business Manager: Olga Riojas-Aguero
Circulation Manager: Mr. Joe Black

Subscribe Call 763-3841

Advertise In El Editor for Pennies Per Day or Get It Delivered to Your home- Call 763-3841

Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana

MONTELONGO'S RESTAURANT
3021 Clovis Rd - 762-3068

From Page 1

more prestigious assignment, Salazar nevertheless rose to the challenge. His reporting on different facets of the movement now serve as a historical memory of this significant period of social protest.

After leaving the Times in early 1970, he agreed to write a series of columns for it on Chicano issues. In these essays, he revealed his more introspective thoughts on the movement, especially on the theme of identity. He had grappled with that issue for many years as the child of Mexican immigrant parents and as one who came of age along the Texas-Mexico border.

Although the tragedy on Aug. 29, 1970, ended the still-maturing career of Rubén Salazar, it left us with a critical body of work with respect to his contribution as a journalist. While death converted Salazar into a martyr for the Chicano movement, his major historical importance lies in his career. He helped pave the way for future Latino journalists, including those who would follow him at the Los Angeles Times. In both his personal and professional life, Rubén Salazar crossed many borders. And in doing so, he showed the way to those who came after him.

Through his writings, republished on the 25th anniversary of his death by the University of California Press, Salazar still speaks to us today. Much of what he had to say is still relevant. In that sense, Rubén Salazar, the journalist, still lives.

(Mario T. Garcia is Professor of History and Chicano Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He is editor of "Rubén Salazar Border Correspondent: Selected Writings, 1955-1970," to be published by the University of California Press Aug. 29.)

Copyright 1995. Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Subscribe Today 763-3841

Look Who's 18



Happy Birthday ISAAC LOVE MOM

Wish Your Loved One a Happy Birthday, Anniversary, Good Game, Divorce or any Special Occasion Call Today Bob 763-3841.

From Page 1

élite. Indisputablemente, ellos son el nuevo factor del poder en la política mexicana. Como cualquier otra red industrial o financiera capitalista, ellos esgrimen su poder para influir sobre las decisiones de los gobiernos locales y nacional en su favor. Una diferencia importante: Los narcocapitalistas desembolsan fondos de cabildeo en cantidades más amplias y mayores que sus colegas legítimos.

¿Por qué es esto así? Las ganancias estratosféricas acumuladas por los consorcios los hacen considerablemente más ricos que cualquiera de los diez mexicanos que aparecen en la lista de multi-millonarios mundiales de la revista "Forbes". El más rico de los narcotraficantes mexicanos es Amado Carrillo Fuentes, jefe del consorcio de Juárez. Se le conoce como "el señor de los cielos". Su valor fue estimado en una asombrosa suma de \$15,000 millones antes de la devaluación del peso. Debido a que el negocio de los narcóticos ilegales funciona primordialmente con dólares, los expertos conjeturan que los consorcios mexicanos se beneficiaron de la devaluación más reciente al aumentar el valor de sus divisas en un treinta por ciento.

Los acontecimientos actuales de la economía política del comercio de narcóticos en México en verdad abren la puerta a varias preguntas importantes:

¿Son los consorcios los patrones mayores y más ricos de México?

¿Han influido sus riquezas y alianzas políticas combinadas sobre las esferas políticas más altas del gobierno, incluyendo a la presidencia?

¿Son las gestiones continuas para combatir al narcotráfico en mayor medida una guerra entre los consorcios y su red de influencia para el

control del negocio superlucrativo?

Mi instinto me dice que el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos y la Administración para el Cumplimiento de las Leyes de Narcóticos (DEA en inglés) saben las respuestas, pero no las dicen porque no es un buen curso de acción. Después de todo, México es un buen amigo y asociado de los Estados Unidos de Norte-América, el mayor mercado de consumo de narcóticos en el mundo.

(Javier Rodríguez H. es asesor político y escritor de Los Angeles.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Advertise In El Editor Newspaper

Reward Offered

Lubbock plice and family are asking for help on the murder of Lubbock nightclub owner, Joe (Che Che) Flores. His white 1987 Chevrolet Suburban was found



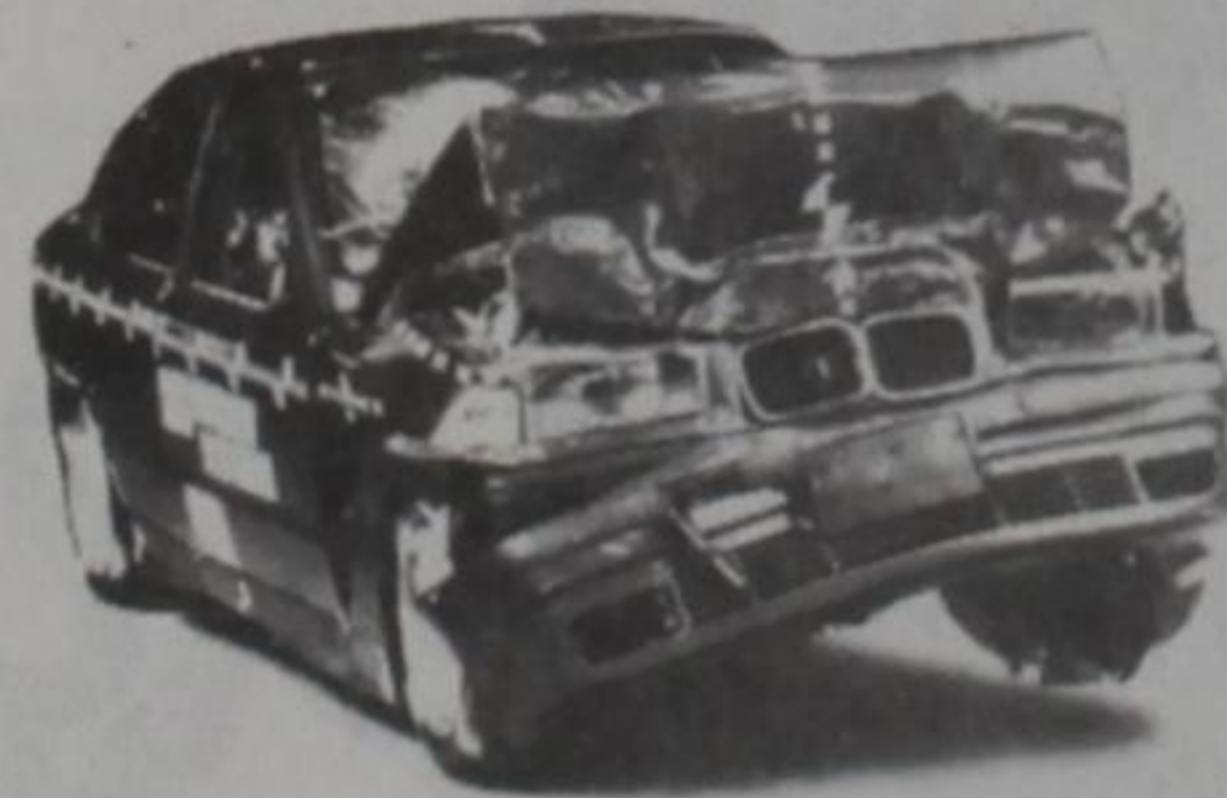
on the south side of the Yellow-house Canyon Lakes Park early Thursday morning on June 8, 1995. Family members and friends are pleading that if anyone recalls seeing him at any time between the late hours of Wednesday, June 7, 1995 and early morning hours of Thursday, June 8, 1995 to please contact Detective Billy Hudgens or Detective Gaylon Lewis at 767-2415.

Crime Line will pay up to \$1,000 and family and friends will pay an additional 4,000 for information leading to an arrest and indictment in this case. Contact Crime Line at 741-1000. Any information will be kept anonymous.

Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841

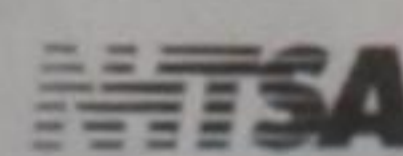
JUNQUE AND JEWELS!
250 FAMILY SALE
Friday. 7-6, Sat 8-5, Sun 1-5
Commercial Building, South Plains Fair Grounds (9th and Ave. A)

LOS FRENS, CINTURONES DE SEGURIDAD Y LAS BOLSAS DE AIRE SON PARTE DEL PRECIO.



(El choque es gratis.)

Hemos chocado casi todos los modelos de autos en los Estados Unidos. Y le hemos puesto una calificación a la seguridad de cada auto en comparación a otros de la misma categoría. El resultado se lo damos a usted en forma de estrellas de información por fax. Recuerde, la llamada no le cuesta nada. No hacerlo le podrá costar caro. Este es un servicio público de la National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.



PROGRAMA DE EVALUACION DE AUTOS

SONRISA PHOTOGRAPHY

Omar Rodriguez - Photographer (806) 763-2848

- Bodas
- Quinceañeras
- Equipo de Deportes
- Aniversarios
- Graduaciones
- Weddings
- Birthdays
- Sports Teams
- Anniversaries
- Graduations

DRUNK DRIVING DOESN'T JUST KILL DRUNK DRIVERS.

FRIENDS DON'T LET FRIENDS

DRIVE DRUNK.

Hire El Ballet Folklorico Tenochtitlan For Your Next Special Occasion Summer Special Only \$100 for 30 to 45 Minutes Special Good Only After 6 pm Call Zenaida Today 762-3002

POSITIONS OPEN
Salesperson Wanted for Selling Ads On New Spanish TV Newscast CALL TODAY 747-9147

Subscribe -763-3841

Best Western LUBBOCK REGENCY

Grand Opening

6624 I-27 • Lubbock • 745-2208 Formerly Holiday Inn South

We are proud to announce the formal Grand Opening of our wonderful, new facility. Discover the many advantages of **The Best Western Lubbock Regency**

- ◆ Completely remodeled
- ◆ Complimentary social hour
- ◆ 15 beautifully decorated executive rooms
- ◆ Free local phone calls
- ◆ Fully equipped fitness room
- ◆ Free airport shuttle service
- ◆ Introductory offer \$59.00 rate for guest room and breakfast for two.

You'll enjoy the change.