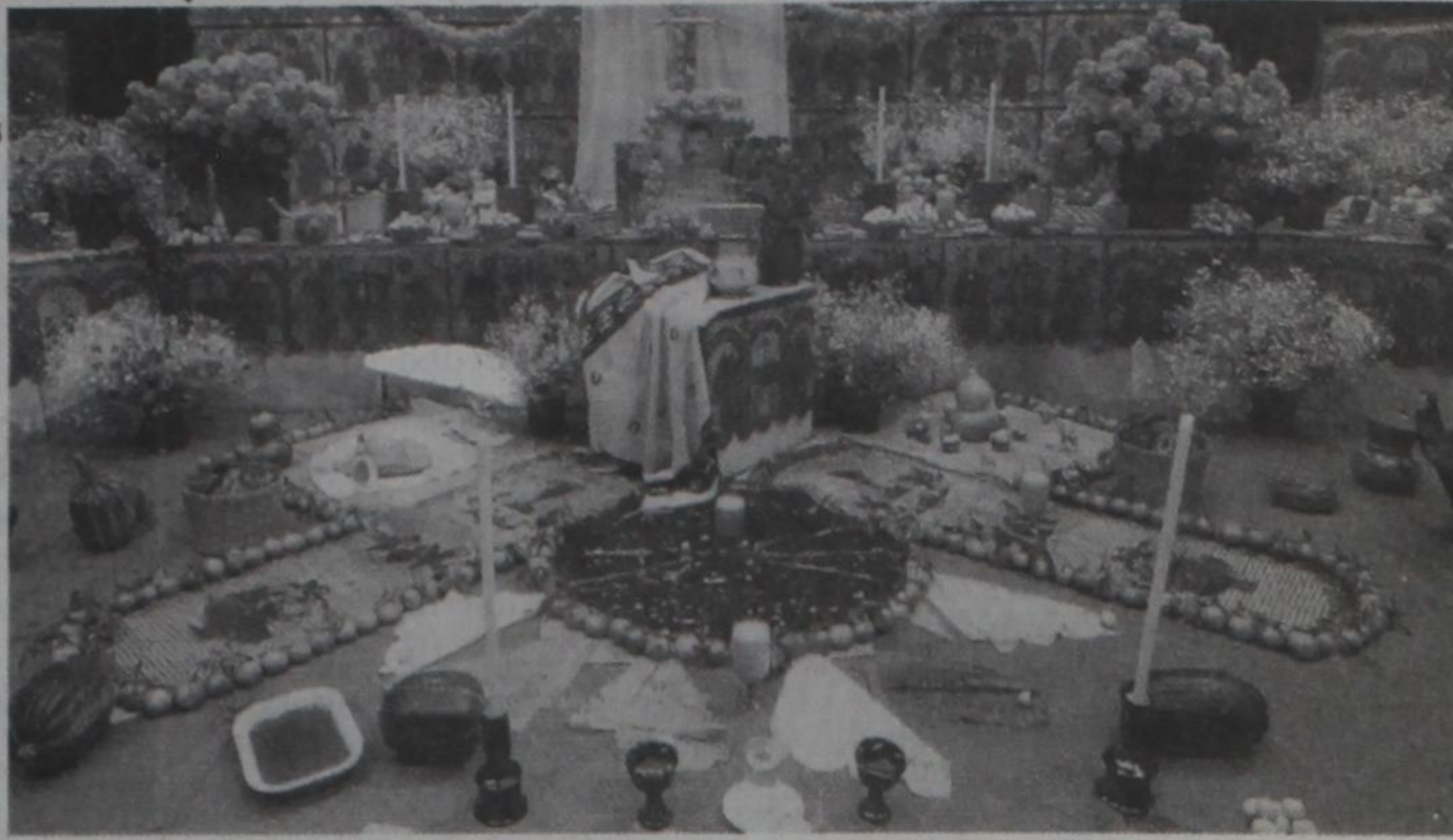


Tradition of Celebrating Día de los Muertos Continues Throughout México

While many Hispanics in the Southwest tend to celebrate Halloween by dressing up in costumes and taking their children to "Trick or Treat", the tradition of celebrating "El Día de los Muertos" (the Day of the Dead) continues in Mexico and among a few families throughout the Southwestern United States.

El Día de los Muertos combines pre-Hispanic Indian beliefs with the Catholic traditions of Medieval Spain. The ancient religions of Mexico saw death as only one state in an endless cycle of being. Even the universe died and was reborn again and again. The line between the living and the dead, so clear to North Americans, was soft and blurred. When the Spanish arrived in Mexico in the 16th century, they brought with them the heritage of Medieval Europe, which had its own strong, though darker, involvement with the idea of death. During the dangerous and tumultuous early Middle Ages, French poets

created the image of the "Danse Macabre," Dancing Death, in the form of a cloaked skeleton, coming to take away everyone in the end, from popes to peasants. The church counseled wise behavior for eternal life, but some were bound



those who had gone before, feasted with them and welcomed them home for a visit.

In the fiesta of Muertos (the Dead), time no longer bars one spirit from another by reason of death. Mothers and fathers welcome back the spirits of their children by creating altars in their homes. On the morning of October 31, the souls of "los angelitos," the little innocent ones, return. Everything on their altars is new, and there are favorite sweets, toys, flowers and candles. By noon on November 1, the children have left and the souls of the departed adults begin to return, to feast at altars with their favorite foods.

Mexicans believe that the dead wish for the living things of life, the brilliant colors of flowers, ribbons, costumes, fireworks, candlelight and tradition calls for all of these to be used in celebrating.

After a lifetime of feasts celebrated with family and friends of all ages it seems appropriate that the spirit would return again yearly to those it know and loved, to partake once more of the pleasures of earth.

for Purgatory, the in-between state of the unredeemed. All Souls Day, in early November, was the day that the faithful prayed for the souls in Purgatory, to shorten their sojourn there. In the miraculous way that ideas are transformed through rebirth in another culture, All Souls Day in Spanish-Indian Mexico became The Day of the Dead. Instead of praying for those in Purgatory, Mexicans celebrated with

News Briefs

More Hispanic Teachers Needed

AP reports that a study by the Tomas Rivera Center, a private policy study Institute, found that less than 4% of the nation's teachers are Hispanic, even though Hispanic children make up nearly 12% of the public school student population. The study also found that Hispanic children improve their overall academic performance when taught by Hispanic teachers and are less likely to drop out of school. More children were also identified as gifted and fewer were diagnosed with learning disorders.

"America cannot afford to allow the education system to continue to fail its youngest and fastest growing ethnic community," said Housing Secretary Henry Cisneros, a former board chairman with the center. "Latinos must be recruited as teachers as a first step." Cisneros cited statistics that said nearly 12% of Hispanics get only a fifth-grade education, nearly half do not complete high school and fewer than 10% earn a college degree.

The study suggested the following: Hiring Latinos as part-time instructors or assistants, and encouraging them to become teachers; creating a federal fellowship for teacher education programs; increasing the number of Hispanic middle school teachers; monitoring the progress of Hispanic students in states with large Hispanic populations; funneling federal aid for Hispanics enrolled in community and four-year colleges; providing incentives for teacher certification boards to come up with alternate ways of measuring teaching proficiency of Hispanics; and gearing teacher education programs toward bilingual education.

National ID Card Gains Support

The San Francisco Chronicle reports that a growing political force in Congress wants to use the Clinton administration's "health card" as a tool for immigration control, even though the White House has indicated that it is reluctant to use the card for any purpose other than health care.

Many in Congress are anxious to enact immigration control measures, and the introduction of a health card has fueled support for a tamper-resistant employment card. "I've been contacted by many of our colleagues on the floor since the president stood before the world, and in the chamber exhibited that card, the health security card," Representative Romano Mazzoli, D-KY told a House committee on immigration yesterday. "It could very well be something that we can pursue (for immigration control)."

The idea is particularly popular among politicians in California. Last month, Governor Wilson asked Clinton to make California a test state for an employment ID card. Conservatives elsewhere, including Senator Alan Simpson of WY, and Rep. Hamilton Fish of NY, have suggested that the card be used to verify a worker's residency.

But the idea is staunchly resisted by civil libertarians who believe it would lead to greater loss of privacy, and by many advocates for minority groups who say it would lead to further discrimination, particularly against Latinos and Asians. The Congressional Hispanic Caucus recently adopted a position against the creation of a national ID card. But even opponents of the card concede that support it is gaining in popularity. "The political landscape has shifted," said Judy Rabinovitz, an attorney with the immigration rights project of the ACLU. "The level of anti-immigrant hysteria that is sweeping the country (has made) it more politically palatable."

Undocumented Immigrants Health Concerns

The New York Times reports that officials and medical institutions along the 2,000 mile U.S. - Mexican border are concerned that President Clinton's health care proposal has not yet resolved the question of how to care for the nation's estimated 3.2 million undocumented immigrants or how to pay for it. The administration has said that the health plan would set aside \$1 billion in a fund for emergency treatment of undocumented immigrants by clinics and hospitals. But the amount is thought to be absurdly low by the people who run the hospitals along the border and in cities. In addition, many argue that denying such people basic benefits like preventive care or immunizations will just compound costs in the future.

"The rap we get from the anti-immigrant groups is that we are a Mexican birthing center, that people are walking across the bridge to get treatment here," said Peter Duarte, the chief executive officer at Thomason Hospital in El Paso, TX. "But that's a very small part of the problem and realistically, most of these people have lived here for years," he said. "The 'enemy', if you will, is in our midst. It's your maid, it's your gardener, it's your cooks and your dishwashers. And TB, or HIV, or hepatitis, they sure don't care whether you're documented or not."

Clinton administration officials have said in recent weeks that there may be negotiations over providing certain preventive treatment for undocumented immigrants or perhaps providing block grants to states for such programs. At the same time, the White House and Congress are worried that providing even a minimal package of preventive-care measures for undocumented immigrants, including immunizations and prenatal care, could fuel anti-immigrant protests throughout the country.

"This issue scares people to death," said one Democratic Congressional aide familiar with initial talks over the health plan. "It's seen as a lose-lose situation. And certainly, nobody's going to jeopardize universal coverage for U.S. citizens to fight a battle over undocumented workers."

Prejudice and Deportation

The San Francisco Chronicle reports that the U.S. Justice Department's Office of the Inspector General is looking into the case of Ralph Lepe of Santa Maria, CA. Without warning or a warrant, U.S. Border Patrol agents entered the property of his parents' home, where he was working, and accused him of being an undocumented immigrant. By midnight, he was stranded and penniless on the unfamiliar streets of Tijuana, Mexico. His stepfather had to drive six hours from Santa Maria to deliver his birth certificate.

"I told them I was an American citizen, but they didn't believe me. One of them told me I looked like somebody form

Established
Establecido
1977
Respeto al
derecho ajeno
es la paz
Lic. Benito Juarez



EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

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Week of October 28 to November 3, 1997

Lubbock, TX

Los Hispanos Degradan a Clinton a Una 'D' en Cuanto a Nombramientos

Por Christian R. González

Los Clinton y los Gore clausuraron el Mes de la Herencia Hispana (Septiembre 15 a Octubre 15) con una recepción en la Casa Blanca para cerca de 300 dirigentes hispanos. Pero la hospitalidad del presidente hizo poco para apaciguar a una hostilidad cada vez mayor debida a que el gobierno ha dejado de incluir a una cantidad suficiente de latinas y latinos en los niveles superiores de dicho gobierno.

El 15 de Octubre, después del acontecimiento de la Casa Blanca, la Agenda Nacional de la Dirigencia Hispana (NHLA en inglés) convocó a una conferencia de prensa para expedir su segunda "tarjeta de calificaciones" sobre el historial de Clinton respecto de los nombramientos.

Y le dieron una "D." En mayo último, a continuación de los 100 primeros días de Clinton en su cargo, la NHLA había dado al presidente una "C-generosa," basándose en parte, según dijo en una promesa de la Casa Blanca de trabajar más enérgicamente sobre su compromiso de hacer que el gobierno reflejara la composición de la población del país. En aquella fecha, 15 hispanos habían sido postulados para plazas que exigían confirmación por parte del Senado.

Seis meses después, según señala el director ejecutivo de la NHLA, Frank Cota-Robles Newton, sólo 11 hispanos se hallan en sus escritorios y sólo otros tres, que esperan confirmación, han sido postulados.

Total: 14. Hasta la fecha, el gobierno ha hecho sus selecciones para 259 de las 334 plazas de alto nivel. Los hispanos, que se aproximan al 10% de la población de la nación, comprenden solamente el 5.45% de esas selecciones.

"El gobierno necesita hacer su tarea, dice Newton. "En vez de adelantar, estamos perdiendo terreno."

Los tres departamentos que no tienen ni a un sólo hispano de alto nivel designado -- Comercio, Energía y Estado -- recibieron una "F" cada uno.

Dos dependencias, Viviendas y Desarrollo Urbano, y Transporte, recibieron una "A" cada una. Encabezadas por los latinos Henry Cisneros y Federico Peña, dan cuenta de cinco de los 14 nombrados.

Con las postulaciones presidenciales hechas ahora para 18 de sus 20 renglones disponibles, el Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos (HHS en inglés) aún tiene solamente a una hispano de alto nivel.

HHS fué degradado de una "C-" a una "D." Newton señala a las gestiones defectuosas de esa dependencia para reclutar en un terreno donde los hispanos representan "una gran

Continua Page 3

¿QUE PASA?

JobSource + Taking Applications for Summer Job Program

high school students should apply for the JobSource+ si, or upit) employment program during Christmas vacation because JobSource+ will fill its summer jobs early this year. JobSource+ will have more than \$900,000 in federal funds in 1994, allowing the program to serve about 750 students.

Students ages 16 and older will be considered for employment first and older will be considered for employment first this year because they will enter the workforce sooner than younger students.

North Overton Alley Clean-Up

North Overton Neighborhood Association together with the City of Lubbock Solid Waste Department (under Leo Ramirez) is doing an alley clean-up in North Overton this Friday and Saturday, October 29 & 30 (North Overton is between Q & University, 4th & Broadway).

The City will pick up all trash placed in the alley. Large items such as furniture, lumber, limbs, water heaters, etc., should be IN THE ALLEY before 8 am each day for pick-up that day. In conjunction with the clean-up the Neighborhood Association is sponsoring a membership drive. Persons interested in joining should call Tom Botello at 762-1456 or Annie Margaret Clark at 763-3989. Membership fees are \$5 for individuals and \$25 for business owners.

LVN Association Meeting

The LVN Association of Texas, Division 18 will meet Nov. 8 from 7 pm to 9 pm in the Arnett Room of St Mary of the Plains Hospital. The Arnett Room is located on the 6th floor.

Featured speaker for Nov will be Ray Maxwell. His subject will be "Awareness of Personal Safety, Avoid Being a Victim". Continuing Education of 1 hour will be given to all those attending.

Nineteen members of Lubbock Division 18 attended the 44th Annual LVN Convention in San Antonio. Those attending earned 13 C.E. credits.

Members are asked to bring a toy for "Toys for Tots" to the meeting.

Have a Safe Halloween

Each year children risk serious injury by trick or treating without proper supervision, and without illuminating devices that make them more visible to drivers. Methodist Hospital suggest that nervous parents who may be wondering how they can protect their children against unnecessary accidents should ask

themselves the following questions:

Is my child's costume safe? Check costumes for flame resistance so they won't easily catch fire when your child brushes past a lit jack-o-lantern. Who is supervising Halloween rounds? If another parent or responsible older child is not leading the haunt, accompany your child on his Halloween rounds yourself. Is my own house ready for trick-or-treaters? Turn on your outdoor lights and remove all obstacles that might trip the children. Can my child's costume be seen in the dark? Methodist Children's Hospital is taking some of the fear out of Halloween by providing reflective tape for your child's costume. The easy-to-see tape is available Oct 24-31 at the Children's Emergency Center. For more information on Halloween safety call 793-4199.

St. Patrick's Halloween Dance

St. Patrick Catholic Church will host its annual Halloween Dance on Saturday October 30 from 8 pm until 1 am at eh Church Hall. Tickets are \$5 in advance and \$6 at the door. Music will be by Pete Morales and "Los Camaradas". First, second and third place cash prizes will be awarded to the person with the best costume.

Funds Available to Promote Lubbock

Mr. Len Hutchinson, Chairman of the Board of the Lubbock Convention & Visitors Bureau (LCVB), recently announced a new Matching Grant Program designed to assist qualified non-profit organizations initiate, develop, and promote tourism and travel to the city of Lubbock.

According to Hutchinson, the maximum matching dollar award can be up to \$3,000, and all applying organizations are required to demonstrate how funds will be used to promote the City of Lubbock outside the County of Lubbock.

Applications are now available at the Lubbock Convention and Visitors Bureau, 14th & Avenue K, or call 806-747-5232 for further information.

St. Luke's Fall Festival

The Ladies of St. Luke's United Methodist Church will sponsor a Fall Festival Bazaar at the Church on November 5th & 6th.

The Bazaar features a variety of hand-made items suitable for gift giving, Christmas decorations, or just a treat for the customer.

There will be a snack bar for refreshments and homebaked goodies to take home to the family.

The Bazaar will be held from 9 am to 6 pm on Friday Nov. 5 and 10 am to 4 pm on Saturday Nov. 6th. The Church is located at 4717 44th St.

Reflections On Hispanic Heritage Month

By Juan Andrade Jr.

Well, folks, another national Hispanic Heritage Month has passed. Between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, millions of us participated in local parades and observances throughout the nation.

Million more watched television specials on Hispanic culture and progress, read articles in newspapers and magazines, or heard commentaries on the radio about our proud community.

Even President Clinton got into the act by hosting a reception at the White House that I attended.

I always enjoy Hispanic Heritage Month. It gives me an opportunity to reflect on what we have achieved as a community, to contemplate what the future holds, and to ask myself, "Just what are we celebrating?"

That's a good question. I hope what I present to you will be a good answer.

It's easy to confuse feeling good about ourselves with merely feeling good. Celebrations have a way of doing that.

I prefer to celebrate who we are -- that is to say, our national character.

And just what is our national character?

To that I respond:

We are Hispanic by the grace of

God. We do not just "happen" to be Hispanic. Accidents happen. -- happens. And we are neither.

Quite the contrary. We are Hispanic by the grace of God.

That means we are empowered and sustained by His grace to conceive ideas, to believe in ourselves, and to achieve.

We are 27 million people who will become the nation's largest minority population by the year 2010; who will make up 25 percent of the country's entire population by the year 2050; and even sooner than that will be the largest racial or ethnic group in California and Texas.

We are also more than 5 percent of the 500 million Spanish-speaking people in the Americas.

Fortunately for the United States, we are people with a strong work ethic who neither seek nor accept public assistance except in the worst of circumstances. We are working people in search of opportunities to show what we can do and how we can provide for those who depend on us.

We are a vibrant community vital to the economic security of this nation because of the \$190 billion we earn and spend every year.

We are the award-winning actors and actresses seen every day in movies and

on television; Pulitzer Prize-winning journalists in both electronic and print media; the engineers in science and technology; astronauts exploring outer space; Nobel Prize recipients in literature; teachers who stand and deliver; Olympians World Series; world-renown entertainers in popular music field as well as opera; the heads of Fortune 500 and other major companies; leaders in business and international trade, and 650,000 entrepreneurs.

We are 5 million registered voters and more than 5,000 public officials, elected and appointed, serving every level and branch of government, from local school boards almost to the highest court of the land. (We look for that appointment next.)

We are members of presidential cabinets in both Democratic and Republican administrations.

Oh, yes, we are proud to be the children of immigrants, the backbone of these United States' proud labor force.

In a nutshell, folks, that is part of what I would describe as our national character. It's what I was celebrating during Hispanic Heritage Month.

(Juan Andrade Jr. is president of the Midwest-Northeast Voter Registration Education Project and a radio and TV commentator in Chicago.)
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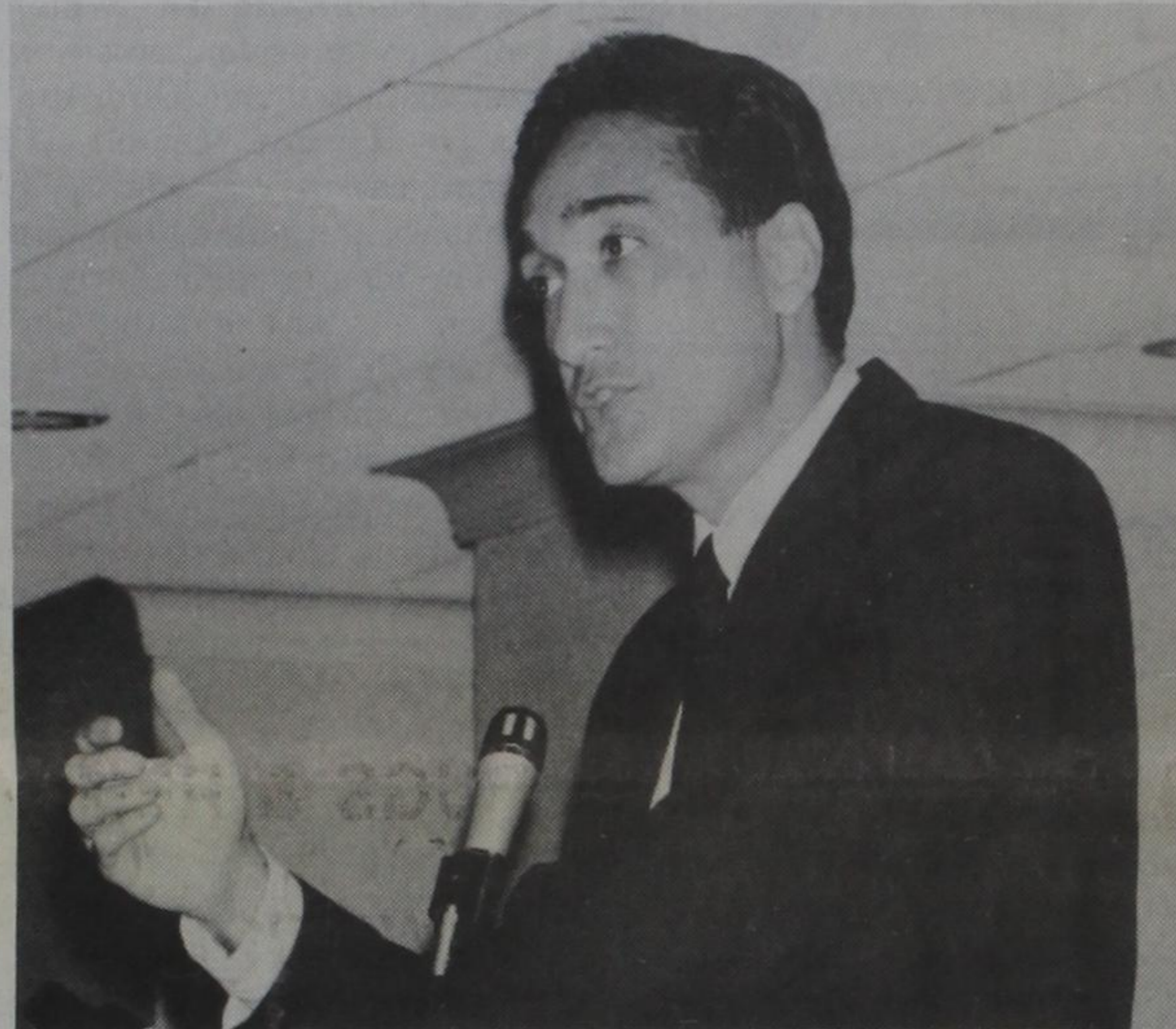
Reflexiones Sobre el Mes De La Herencia Hispana

Por Juan Andrade Jr.

Bueno, amigos, ha transcurrido otro mes de la Herencia Nacional Hispana. Millones de personas tomaron parte en los desfiles locales y las festividades en toda la nación, y otros millones presenciaron programas sobre los hispanos por la televisión, leyeron artículos en los periódicos y las revistas o escucharon programas por radio sobre nuestra comunidad orgullosa. Hasta el Presidente Clinton entró en la fiesta, sirviendo como anfitrión para una recepción en la Casa Blanca, a la cual asistí.

Siempre disfruto del mes de la Herencia Hispana, no sólo porque soy hispano, sino porque siempre me da la oportunidad de reflexionar acerca de lo que hayamos logrado como una comunidad, de contemplar lo que el futuro pueda reservar, y de preguntarme a mí mismo: "¿Qué es exactamente lo que estamos celebrando?" Esa es una buena pregunta, que merece lo que esperamos que sea una buena respuesta.

Es fácil el confundir la sensación de bienestar respecto de nosotros mismos con el sólo sentirse bien. Las festividades tienen un modo de hacer eso. Prefieren celebrar quienes somos, es decir, nuestra naturaleza nacional. Y, ¿cuál es exactamente nuestra naturaleza nacional? A eso diría que somos hispanos por la gracia de Dios. No sólo ácertamos" a ser hispanos. Los accidentes ocurren, y otras cosas también. Y no somos un accidente. Bien al contrario, somos hispanos por



Henry Cisneros, one of Clinton's foremost appointments. Hispanic leaders are asking if this was enough

la gracia de Dios. Eso quiere decir que estamos habilitados y sostenidos por Su gracia para concebir ideas, creer en nosotros mismos y realizar logros.

Somos 25 millones de personas que llegaremos a ser la minoría más numerosa de la nación par el año 2,010; que comprenderemos al 25% de la población nacional para el año 2,050; y que aún antes que eso seremos el mayor de los grupos en California y en Texas. También somos el 5% de los 500 millones de las personas que hablan español en las Américas.

Afortunadamente para los Estados Unidos, somos personas con una ética de trabajo sólida; que ni procuramos ni

aceptamos la ayuda económica pública excepto en las peores circunstancias; gente de trabajo en busca de oportunidades para mostrar lo que podemos hacer y para sostener a quienes dependen de nosotros. Somos una comunidad vibrante, vital para la seguridad económica de esta nación, debido a los \$109,000 millones que ganamos y gastamos en cada año.

Somos los actores y las actrices a quienes se ve cada día en películas y televisión; los periodistas de los medios informativos electrónicos e impresos; los ingenieros de la ciencia y la tecnología; los astronautas que exploran al espacio exterior; los recipientes de Premios Nobel de Literatu-

ra; los maestros que se ponen de pie y producen resultados; los atletas olímpicos con los que se puede contar para ganar medallas de oro; las estrellas de las series mundiales de béisbol; los artistas de la música popular así como de la ópera; los dirigentes de empresas de "Fortune 500" y otras de importancia; los diregentes de negocios y comercio internacional y los 650,000 empresarios; somos cinco millones de electores inscriptos y más de 5,000 funcionarios públicos, que prestamos servicios a todos los niveles y en todas las ramas del gobierno, desde las juntas escolares locales casi hasta el tribunal más alto de la nación. (Buscamos ahora ese nombramiento.)

Somos miembros del gabinete, tanto en los gobiernos demócratas como republicanos. Y sí, estamos orgullosos de ser hijos de inmigrantes, la espina dorsal de la fuerza de trabajo orgullosa de los Estados Unidos.

Eso, amigos, en pocas palabras, no es sino una pequeña parte de lo que yo describiría como nuestra naturaleza nacional. Y algo de lo que yo estuve celebrando durante el Mes Nacional de la Herencia Hispana.

(Juan Andrade Jr., es el presidente del Proyecto del Medio Oeste y el Nordeste para la Inscripción y Enseñanza de Electores, con sede en Chicago.)

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Crazy Horse

By Stephen P. McIntyre

If you have nothing to do on Monday nights turn on PBS, Channel 5, and watch and award winning show about the South during the 1960's.

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln,...never said the Pledge of Allegiance. They simply loved and defended the Constitution, Bill of Rights, and Declaration of Independence. I suspect they would resent the mandatory nature of the oath required each day at school, at government meetings, and other civic functions in our country today.

It seems to me that if the Founding Fathers felt that a daily oath was needed to prove a patriot's love and support of this country then one of them would have written it into the Constitution. But even Lincoln, during the worst days of the Civil War, never required the people of our country to stand, salute and declare their support for the Republic once a day. Lincoln must have known that such a requirement would be meaningless in really helping to save the country. Or maybe, he just could not envision free men being compelled by the government to salute/bow down to a symbol.

All of us must know that public declarations of patriotism, no matter how loud, without real action are meaningless. It is similar to the loud praying of the rich man who then rushes out after church to race his fancy horses, eat caviar and collect outrageous rent from the poor.

We should be listening to the people who clean up the church after the service, feed the poor each day in October before the fashionable Thanksgiving/Christmas meal, and who argue and fight to insure that all of us receive equal justice under the law because they are the real thing.

The Texas State Employees Union is in Lubbock organizing. You may have heard of some of the members of the TSEU: Ann Richards, Dan Morales, Gary Mauro,....

It also appears that folks working for the City of Lubbock are trying to organize into the Lubbock Public Employees Union (LPEU).

If everything was going so good down at City Hall, why in the world would folks be organizing in Lubbock?

- 10/26 1970 Operation Bird-Dog: The license plates of everyone attending the Ali-Quarry boxing match are collected by the IRS for a special investigation of the cars' owners.
- 1971 Henry Kissinger announces that "peace is at hand" in Viet Nam
- 10/27 1962 Cuban missile crisis begins
- 10/28 1886 Statue of Liberty dedicated
- 1974 Equal Credit Opportunity Act
- 10/29 1929 Stock Market Crash begins the Great Depression
- 10/31 *** Halloween
- 1966 LBJ claims his great-great grandfather died at the Alamo. No available evidence supports this.

Ollie North was in town last week at the Christian Renewal Center out on Toledo trying to raise money for his campaign for the U.S. Senate in Virginia. It was hosted by the local far right wing Eagle Forum chapter. The press was barred from the meeting.

I wonder what he was saying in a Christian facility that could not be repeated to the public?

As an the bumper sticker says:
"FLUSH RUSH"
-30-

Alert Medicaid Reimb for Undocumented Immigrant Provided by the Lawyers' Committee For Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED
At a meeting this morning with the White House Health Reform Task Force, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus was told that the national health care reform legislation will eliminate OBRA Medicaid payments for emergency care for undocumented immigrants. 42 U.S. c. Section 1396b(v). Under OBRA, individuals otherwise eligible for Medicaid and who have no other means of payment can receive Medicaid reimbursement for emergency health care costs. These Medicaid costs are shared between the federal and state governments. Eliminating OBRA Medicaid will not result in cost savings: emergency health care costs will continue to be incurred but will have to be paid solely by state and local governments. Public health departments and public hospitals will lose millions of dollars in Medicaid reimbursements if OBRA Medicaid is eliminated.

English As A Litmus Test

By Melita Marie Garza

My college friend and I, who had last seen each other 10 years ago, were lunching at a chic private club in the Loop and catching up on all the news when the conversation turned to current events, specifically immigration.

"Well," said my fellow alum, "if all these people are going to come here, the least they could do is learn our language."

"Our" language. My friend, as befitting his Ivy League credentials, speaks several languages, but I knew what he meant.

I shifted uncomfortably, eyeing the Latino waiters in their starched white coats hovering within earshot and wondering what could have possibly sparked my friend's language concerns.

Had he once hailed a cab to Buckingham Fountain and gotten a blank stare and a "que?" Or did it just bother him to walk down Michigan Avenue and catch a smatter-

ing of conversations he couldn't quite follow? In Illinois, where more than 1.5 million people speak a first language other than English, an attitude like that could lead to a constant state of vexation.

"Well, of course, learning English is the ideal," I responded, noting that immigrant children learn English very quickly at school. It is usually their parents and grandparents, often struggling to hold down menial jobs with long hours, who have little time or energy to study English, even if they could get into the overbooked English as a second language classes.

If fluent English had been a litmus test for legal residency, my grandparents, who fled the Mexican Revolution, never would have made it. But then again, they fled to San Antonio, Texas, a part of the United States where Spanish was spoken long before English.

Both my mother and father learned to speak and write English

in San Antonio public schools. One of the many stories I heard growing up was how, in 1961, my father, then a U.S. Army captain who had served in two wars, was processing my birth certificate so that I -- born on a military base in Madrid, Spain -- could be declared a U.S. citizen. Although foreign born, I was the daughter of two U.S. citizens. Case closed.

Not quite. Although my father's citizenship had never been questioned when he was putting his life on the line for the United States, suddenly everything was being questioned. He and my mother had to produce not just their birth certificates, but letters from their elementary schools and verification that their parents were residents of San Antonio. They even had to supply communion certificates.

My father's birth certificate had been filed at the Bexar County, Texas, Courthouse days after he was born. That, I suggested the Immigration and Naturalization Service, was

tantamount to proof that he wasn't really a U.S. citizen, but born in Mexico and then brought over. My father patiently explained that the barrio doctor delivered babies every day of the week, but went to the courthouse to record them only one day a week.

Anyway, said the INS, how do we know this baby -- me -- wasn't just picked up in Spain? My mother, a little less patiently, explained that military hospitals do keep records of all births.

Finally, after several visits to the INS and numerous record checks and phone calls, they accepted that my father was a U.S. citizen, and I was issued a U.S. birth certificate.

Years later, after completing my first year at Harvard, I responded to an ad for a summer job at a printing shop near my home in Rockville, Md. The interview was going well until the manager noticed the name on my resume: "Melita Garza. That's ... uh ... Spanish. I'm not sure you're right for the job. We need someone here who can speak English well."

Instead of listening to my speech-

contest-winning English, the manager heard only the vowels of my "foreign" name as he tripped over its pronunciation. I had to agree. The job was not for me.

This "let 'em learn English" attitude has nothing to do with language and everything to do with human tendencies to discriminate against those who sound or appear the slightest bit different.

Throughout U.S. history, widespread discrimination has been documented against immigrants from Europe, Asia, Africa and Mexico, too. New arrivals still find doors closed to them. Their homes do not resonate with the people who do the hiring and promoting.

Because my Ivy League friend has gotten to know me, no longer is my name a barrier. He sees me as "American," so much so that he feels free enough in my company to speak his mind about those from my ethnic group who've more recently arrived. It's hard to believe we speak the same language.

(Melita Marie Garza covers ethnic affairs for the Chicago Tribune. This column is reprinted with permission from the Tribune.)

News Briefs

Michoacan, Mexico," said Lepe, 20. To Latino leaders, the case raises alarming concerns. "This is outrageous. The implications are that everybody who looks Mexican should carry a birth certificate because nobody else would be asked for one," said Roberto Martinez, executive director of the American Friends Service Committee's Law Enforcement Monitoring Project in San Diego.

Chief Patrol Agent William L. Bonnette, Jr. refused to comment on the case, but defended his agents' general suspicions of Latinos, so long as other factors, such as suspicious behavior, are present. He said, "Ninety percent of the people we're dealing with are Hispanic, and not just Mexican, but Salvadoran and Guatemalan."

The Justice Department claims that wrongful citizen deportations are rare, but civil rights advocates warn that such mistakes will continue. "The INS doesn't operate the way most law enforcement agencies operate. The INS operates much more on a randomized methodology," said Peter Schey, executive director of the Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law in Los Angeles. "They essentially encourage mass arrests at workplaces or public areas, be it a street corner or bus station," Schey said. "Inevitably, you will arrest some people who should not be arrested. And you will deport some that should not be deported."

Reich Says NAFTA Will Create Jobs

AP reports that Labor Secretary Robert Reich said that the Clinton administration does not expect to spend all of the \$90 million it is seeking for its displaced worker retraining program. Reich said the program is designed to provide an "insurance policy" for the possibility that as many as 11,250 U.S. workers would need re-employment services during the 18 months after NAFTA is enacted.

"I hasten to say I don't expect there will be that many jobs displaced," he said. "And also, I want to be very clear that NAFTA is going to create jobs, hundreds of thousands of jobs." Reich has contended the Mexican economy is growing so quickly that purchases of U.S. exports will create jobs in the U.S.

"Nineteen out of 20 independent studies show that NAFTA will create far more jobs than it displaces," he said. The Clinton administration predicts a net creation of 200,000 jobs during the first two years of the treaty. "If we don't seize this opportunity now, another advanced nation like Japan or a nation of Western Europe will do it instead and we may very well lose jobs," Reich said. [Also see "Retrieving NAFTA Documents" 10/1/93 in Rural/Ag/Trade and "\$100m NAFTA Job Training Proposal" 10/14/93 in News & Blues]

Reno Faces New Crop of Critics

The New York Times reports that career officials and some of Clinton's other appointees have begun to doubt whether Attorney General Janet Reno's personal appeal will translate into substantive gains for the Justice Department.

Critics say her oratorical emphasis on children's advocacy, youth violence and crime prevention is laudable but beyond the scope of the Justice Department. They also say she has appeared to waiver on politically sensitive decisions like whether to drop or pursue a more vigorously civil rights investigation of the killing of a Jewish student in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn in 1991. Some have charged that Reno has deflected other difficult issues, beginning with several reviews and studies that have gone on for months without being completed. Critics also point out that Reno has largely left to Congress the drafting of a package of anti-crime measures, now before in the House and Senate.

Reno has said that she is trying carefully to chart a new course for the department and has moved quietly on several policy issues that require serious legal review, "It's hard to put deadlines on it," she said. "You have a tendency to ask, 'What have you done to date, what have you done in the first six weeks, what have you done in the first 100 days?' I mean from all that the media said was wrong with the department, you're not going to solve it overnight."

Adding to Reno's difficulties to get her department moving is what the NYT calls a "personnel logjam." Top positions remain unfilled, including the leadership of the criminal, civil rights and environment divisions, three of the Justice Department's six litigating units.

Hollywood Reaction to Reno Warning

The New York Times reports that a number of television and movie executives took a defensive position after Attorney General Janet Reno threatened to use government action unless the TV industry curbs violent programs.

Television programs are now showing the excised scene from the movie, "The Program," which is linked to the death of one teenager and the injury of several others. "It's absolutely insane to show this now on television," said Dr. Carole Lieberman, a psychiatrist and former chairman of the National Coalition on Television Violence, a group of doctors, parents and others who seek to diminish the amount of violence seen on television. "It's this kind of unthinking attitude that causes so many problems."

Reno's comments have raised questions about the responsibilities of film makers and television executives. Hollywood executives interviewed felt strongly that the government should not involve itself in legislating the content of programs or films. "I am utterly opposed to the government getting involved in anything to do with content. Any legislation like that would inevitably allow them to graze the outer edge of the First Amendment. This gives a lot of Maalox moments to people in the creative community," said Jack Valenti, chairman of the Motion Picture Association of America.

But when asked about who should take responsibility for violent films, most sidestepped the question. If studios seem to be moving away from big budget, violent action films, it is because production companies, such as Warner Brothers, are finding that these films are getting more expensive and not luring the audiences they did a decade ago.

Nombramientos de la primera

cantera de postulados en perspectiva bien capacitados."

Un portavoz de HHS pasa por alto los hallazgos de la tarjeta de informe, diciendo que la Secretaria Shalala tiene "una cantidad de hispanos en plazas confirmables y no confirmables."

La portavoz María Cardona, del Departamento de Comercio, califica a la "F" de ese departamento de "una instantánea de ángulo estrecho que no dice el relato." Ella se refiere a varias tentativas fallidas por parte del departamento para designar a un hispano como director de la Oficina del Censo.

"Si las personas postuladas, por una razón u otra, decidieron no completar el trámite de postulación, eso no significa que el Secretario (Ron) Brown, o Clinton, no estén comprometidos con la diversidad," dice ella.

Ya, dos designados hispanos de alto nivel que trabajaban en la Casa Blanca misma se han marchado. Regina Montoya renunció en Agosto último y Lillian Fernández renunció a principios de este mes. Con sólo dos hispanos remanentes en un personal de 63 miembros, la Casa Blanca recibió también una "D."

Roberto de Posada, consultor político de la capital que prestó servicios como enlace del Presidente Bush con la comunidad hispana, ofrece esa evaluación áspera: "Evidentemente, a este hombre (Clinton) no le importa, y su campaña y sus asesores políticos creen que el voto hispano es algo por lo que él no tiene que preocuparse."

Janice Petrovich, presidenta de NHLA, enmarca a su crítica meas suavemente: "De seguro ha llegado la hora de que Clinton cumpla su promesa. Este es un final triste para el primer Mes de la Herencia Hispana de la presidencia de Clinton."

Designados - Presidenciales
Nombramientos de Hispanos Hechos Por Clinton

(Al nivel de confirmación senatorial)

Dependencias Del Gabinete
Agricultura: Enrique Esquivel (vea nota 1), sub-secretario para recursos naturales y el ambiente.

Comercio: Ninguno.
Defensa: Gil Casellas, asesor legal general para la Fuerza Aérea.

Instrucción Publica: Norma Cantú, sub-secretaria para los derechos civiles.

Energía: Ninguno. Salud y Servicios Humanos: Fernando Torres Gil, sub-secretario para los asuntos del envejecimiento.

Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano: Henry Cisneros, secretario; Nelson Díaz, asesor legal general; Aida Alvarez, directora de la oficina de supervisión de las empresas de viviendas federales.

Interior: Jim Baca, director de la Oficina de Administración de Tierras.

Justicia: Gerald Torres (vea nota 1), sub-secretario para recursos ambientales y naturales.

Trabajo: María Echeveste, administradora de la división de jornales y horas de trabajo.

Estado: Ninguno.
Transporte: Federico Pena, secretario; Michael Huerta, asociado al secretario adjunto de inter-modalismo.

Hacienda: George Munoz, sub-secretario para administración y funcionario financiero principal.

Asuntos de Veteranos: Kathy Jurado, sub-secretaria para asuntos públicos e inter-gubernamentales.

Casa Blanca: Isabel Tapia (vea nota 2), directora de adelanto presidencial; Joe Velásquez (vea nota 2), director adjunto auxiliar para asuntos políticos.

Nota 1. Significa postulados no confirmados aún.

Nota 2. Plazas que la NHLA considera equivalentes a plazas del gabinete confirmadas por el Senado

Trick or Treat - Día de Todos los Santos - Día de los Muertos

Por Ignacio M. Ruiz

Noviembre el undécimo mes del año toma su nombre de la palabra latina "noven" or "nine" ya que era el mes nueve en el antiguo calendario romano, que al extenderse agregando los meses de septiembre y octubre retuvo su tradicional posición antes de diciembre, aunque con inapropiado nombre. Noviembre se inicia con dos festividades de gran importancia para el mundo cristiano-hispánico: "El día de todos los santos" y la celebración de "Los fieles difuntos" o "Día de los muertos".

En Estados Unidos se celebra una tradición secular el último día del mes de octubre: "Halloween". Es una tradición que combina fantasmas, tumbas, brujas, fogatas, regalos y bromas. Son rituales que algunos estiman un antecedente o vigilia de las festividades cristianas de Todos los Santos y Fieles Difuntos y otros lo consideran como una memoria de festival de fin de verano que celebraban los Celtas y otros pueblos primitivos de norte y centro de Europa en épocas pre-romanas y pre-cristianas. Es una festividad de sustos y fantasmas que comienza al ponerse el sol y donde una bolsa de papel y la frase "Trick or Treat" es la "magia" para solicitar regalos. La noche de "Halloween"; donde se destacan los gatos negros, fantasmas, brujas y esqueletos resulta un tiempo especial en el mundo invisible de los espíritus.

La festividad de "Todos los Santos" se remonta al siglo IV en memoria de los mártires cristianos. Fue el Papa Gregorio IV que escogió esta celebración para el 1ro

de noviembre extendiendo la fiesta a todos los santos y ocupando un lugar al final del año litúrgico para simbolizar la consumación gloriosa del reino de Cristo y su segunda venida.

En el año 998, San Odilón, habla de la congregación benedictina de Cluby, en

Borgoña (Francia) mandó que los monasterios cluniacenses celebraran después de la Víspera del primero de noviembre el oficio de Difuntos. La costumbre fue adoptada rápidamente. San Pío X la llamó "Día de los Fieles Difuntos". Es una celebración de los vivos de propósito de la muerte de los seres queridos y miembros de la comunidad. Es la expresión de la conciencia de la comunidad de la comunión entre vivos y muertos. No es una relación supuesticosa, sino una comunión profunda, con lazos surgidos de la misma fe.

De esa honda raíz religiosa surgen los sentimientos y actitudes que influyen en las costumbres que maltizan esta celebración en toda Latino-america y especialmente en México y el suroeste de Estados Unidos donde la celebración de Día de los Muertos, se extiende sobre la visita al cementerio, e arreglo de las tumbas con flores, las caravels de azúcar, el pan de muertos, es una manera típica de respetar y venerar a los antepasados con una manifestación espiritual de gran expresividad y colorido.

(re-impreso con permiso de el Periodico South Plains Catholic)



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BOXING-BOWE'S MANAGER BOWE BETTER THAN JOE LOUIS

By John Phillips

NEW YORK, Oct 26 - No one ever accused heavyweight champion Riddick Bowe's manager of thinking small, but he may have outdone even himself on Tuesday by favourably comparing his man to some of the greatest fighters in history.

Rock Newman, in a telephone conference call from Las Vegas where Bowe is preparing to defend his two-thirds of the heavyweight title against former champion Evander Holyfield on November 6, said he would take Bowe over Joe Louis.

"Let's match right now Joe Louis in his prime and Riddick Bowe in his prime," Newman said. "Let's match them up. I put my money on Riddick Bowe," the champion of the World Boxing Association and the International Boxing Federation.

"I'd just about match his (Bowe's) punching power with anyone who has ever been the heavyweight champion," said Newman, continuing his litany of Bowe's skills in what many boxing fans might consider to be a sacrilege.

"I would match his boxing skills with just about anyone who has been the heavyweight champion. I would say that on the inside he is more lethal than any fighter who has ever laced up the gloves," said the unabashed Newman.

Then, perhaps a little heady when lightning didn't strike him for comparing Louis with Bowe, who has

fought a total of three rounds as heavy-weight champion against two challengers who would move up in class by being called journeyman, the irrepressible Newman chipped away at another all-time icon of boxing, Muhammad Ali.

"Riddick is bigger (than Ali), maybe not quite as fast, much more of a jackhammer of a jab and a much bigger puncher."

Returning to earth, Newman said that Lennox Lewis's recent poor performance against fellow-Briton Frank Bruno, would cost the World Boxing Council champion money if Bowe and Lewis fight to reunify the title.

Bruno, never known for his quickness, constantly beat Lewis to the punch in their fight and actually had his fellow-Briton in trouble, before Lewis staggered Bruno with a left hook and finished him off as Bruno turned into a statue.

Lewis's bad showing "took away from some of the gross of the (reunification) fight," which many predict will take place in the fall of 1994, Newman said.

"The thought now is ... that there is one heavyweight champion, Riddick Bowe, and there is the challenger Lennox Lewis," Newman said. "But what also is minimized is Lennox Lewis's bargaining power.

"So ultimately the 20, 21, 22 million dollars that our side of the table was going to walk away with is pretty much going to remain the same. What's going to diminish," Newman said, "is the \$11 million guarantee that I offered to him.

"That would be diminished substantial-

ly and will clearly be justified by his lack of performance. So from a business point of view the overall gross of the fight will be hurt a little, but that's going to be absorbed much more by Lennox Lewis than it's going to be by Riddick."

Newman said he has a deal for Bowe to fight Michael Moorer next in March or April next. But the inevitable caveat in boxing allows Bowe to opt instead to fight Lewis, white hope Tommy Morison, or former champion Mike Tyson, who, unless somehow he is freed on appeal, is expected to be released from prison in early 1995.

Morrison is scheduled to fight Lewis in March.

If Morrison beats Lewis, a Bowe-Morrison fight would be "humongous," Newman said, because Morrison "will have gained some fighting reputation with a victory over Lewis and the fact that he is a white fighter will make it great box office."

Eddie Futch, Bowe's trainer, said Bowe will likely weigh about 245 pounds (111 kg) against Holyfield, about 10 pounds (4.5 kg) more than he weighed when he won the undisputed title from Holyfield last November.

Futch dismisses any thoughts that Bowe, who ballooned to at least 272 pounds (123 kg) before beginning to train for Holyfield, will be too heavy. Futch insists his fighter will be in shape, regardless of his weight and that besides, Bowe is still growing and one day may fight at 250 pounds (113 kg).

Holyfield, under a new trainer, has added about 10 pounds and is expected to weigh about 215 pounds (97.5 kg).

BOXING-WORLD BOXING COUNCIL RANKINGS

MEXICO CITY, Nov 28

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World Boxing Council (WBC) rankings announced on Wednesday (U.S. unless stated):

Heavyweight Champion - Lennox Lewis (Britain)

- 1. Evander Holyfield
2. Oliver McCall
3. Michael Moorer
4. Tony Tucker
5. Lionel Butler
6. Alex Stewart (Jamaica)
7. Phil Jackson
8. Donovan Ruddock (Canada)
9. Frank Bruno (Britain)
10. Joe Hipp

Cruiserweight Champion - Anacleto Wamba (France)

- 1. Nate Miller
2. Arthur Williams
3. Massimiliano Duran (Italy)
4. Robert Daniels

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World Boxing Council (WBC) rankings continued

- 5. Akim Tafer (France)
6. Norbert Ekassi (Cameroon)
7. Kenny Keene
8. Jade Scott
9. Dennis Andries (Britain)
10. Art Jimmerson

Light-heavyweight Champion - Jeff Harding (Australia)

- 1. Randall Yonker
2. Frank Tate
3. Egerton Marcus (Canada)
4. Mike McCallum (Jamaica)
5. Ernie Magdaleno
6. Eddy Smulders (Netherlands)
7. Eric Nicoletta (France)
8. Crawford Ashley (Britain)
9. Prince Charles Williams
10. Dariusz Michalczewski (Germany)

Super-middleweight Champion - Nigel Benn (Britain)

- 1. Henry Wharton (Britain)
2. Tim Littles
3. Mauro Galvano (Italy)

World Boxing Council (WBC) rankings continued

- 4. Frankie Liles
5. Tony Byrd
6. Graciano Rocchigiani (Germany)
7. Frank Nicotra (France)
8. James Cook (Britain)
9. Nicky Piper (Britain)
10. Ray Close (Britain)

Middleweight Champion - Gerald McClellan

- 1. Lamar Parks
2. Julian Jackson (Virgin Islands)
3. Thomas Tate
4. Otis Grant (Canada)
5. Frederic Seillier (France)
6. Steve Collins (Ireland)
7. Frank Grant (Britain)
8. Vinnie Pazienna
9. Roberto Duran
10. Agostino Cardamone (Italy)

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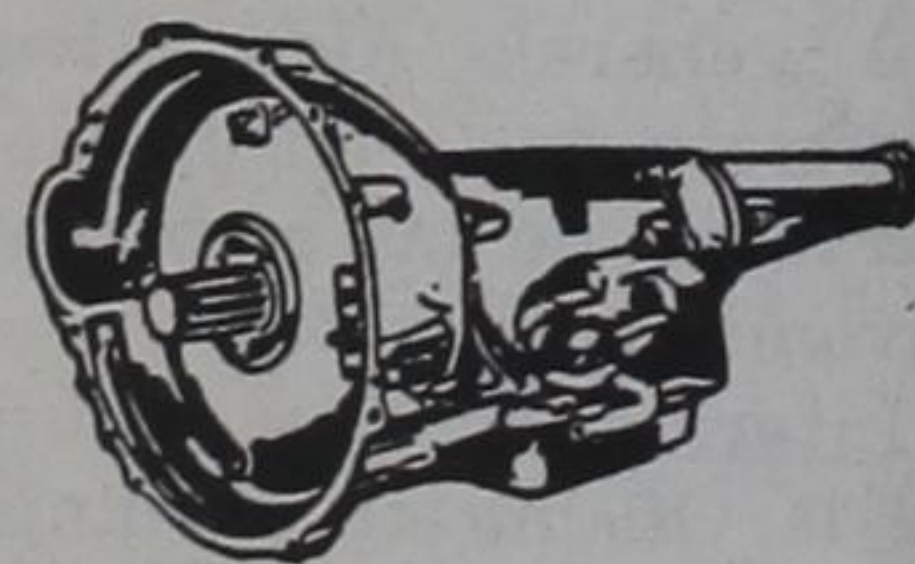
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Clinton Gets 'D' On Hispanic Appointments

by Christian R. Gonzalez

The Clintons and the Gores closed out Hispanic Heritage Month (Sept. 15-Oct. 15) with a White House reception for some 300 Hispanic leaders. But the president's hospitality did little to appease a growing hostility over the administration's failure to include enough Latinas and Latinos at top levels in his administration.

On Oct. 15, two days after the White House event, the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda called a press conference to issue its second "report card" on Clinton's appointment record.

It gave him a "D." Last May, following Clinton's first 100 days in office, the NHLA had given the president a "generous C-," based in part, it said, on a White House promise to work harder on its commitment to make the administration reflect the composition of the nation's people. At that time, 15 Hispanics had been nominated to positions requiring Senate confirmation.

Six months later, NHLA executive director Frank Cota-Robles Newton points out, only 11 Hispanics are at their desks and just three others, awaiting confirmation, have been nominated.

Total 14. To date, the administration has made its selections for 259 of the 334 high-level posts. Hispanics, approaching 10 percent of the nation's population, represent only 5.45 percent of those selections.

"It needs to do its homework," Newton says. "Instead of advancing, we're losing ground."

The three departments without a single high-level Hispanic appointee -- Commerce, Energy and State -- each received an "F."

Two agencies, Housing and Urban Development and Transportation, each were awarded an "A." Headed by Latinos Henry Cisneros and Federico Pena, they account for five of the 14 appointees.

With presidential nominations now made for 18 of its 20 available slots, the Department of Health and Human Services still has only a single high-level Hispanic. HHS was dropped from a "C-" to a "D."

Newton points to the agency's poor recruitment efforts in an area where Hispanics represent "a large pool of well qualified, prospective appointees."

An HHS spokesman dismisses the report card's findings, saying Secretary Donna Shalala has "a number of Hispanics in confirmable and non-confirmable positions."

Department of Commerce spokeswoman Maria Cardona calls that department's "F" a "narrow angle snapshot that doesn't tell the story." She refers to several failed attempts by the department to name a Hispanic as head of the Census Bureau.

"If nominees for one reason or another decided not to complete the nomination process

that does not mean Secretary (Ron) Brown or Clinton are not committed to diversity," she says.

Already, two high-level Hispanic appointees working at the White House itself have left. Regina Montoya resigned in August and Lillian Fernandez quit earlier this month. With only two Hispanics remaining on a staff of 63, the White House also received a "D."

Roberto de Posada, a capital political consultant who served as liaison to the Hispanic community for President Bush, offers this harsh assessment: "Obviously this man (Clinton) does not care, and his campaign and political advisers think the Hispanic vote is something he doesn't have to worry about."

NHLA chairwoman Janice Petrovich frames her criticism more gently, "The time has surely come for Clinton to make good on his promise. This is a sad ending to the first Hispanic heritage Month of the Clinton presidency."

(Christian Gonzalez is a reporter with the national news-weekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

Clinton's Hispanic Appointments

(Senate Confirmation Level) CABINET AGENCY:

Agriculture: Enrique Esquivel (see note 1), assistant secretary for natural resources and the environment

Commerce: None

Education: Norma Cantu, assistant secretary for civil rights

Energy: None

Health & Human Services: Fernando Torres Gil, assistant secretary for aging

Housing & Urban Development: Henry Cisneros, secretary; Nelson Diaz, general counsel; Alda Alvarez, director of the office of federal housing enterprise oversight

Interior: Jim Baca, director, bureau of land management

Justice: Gerald Torres (see note 1), assistant attorney general, environmental and natural resources

Labor: Maria Echeveste, administrator of the wage and hour division

State: None

Transportation: Federico Pena, secretary; Michael Huerta, associate deputy secretary of intermodalism

Treasury: George Munoz (see note 1), assistant secretary for management and chief financial officer.

Veterans Affairs: Kathy fJurado, assistant secretary for public and intergovernmental affairs

White House: Isabel Tapia (see note 2), director of presidential advance; Joe Velasquez (see note 2), assistant deputy director for political affairs.

Note 1. Nominees not yet confirmed

Note 2. NHLA considers equivalent to Senate-confirmed Cabinet positions

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El Ingles Como Prueba

Por Melita Marie Garza

Mi amoigo de la universidat y yo, que nos habiamos visto por última vez hacia 10 años, estábamos almorzando en un club privado elegante en el "Loop" y poniéndonos al día en todas las noticias, cuando la conversación se volvió hacia los acontecimientos actuales, específicamente la inmigración.

"Bueno," dijo mi excompañero, "si todas estas personas van a venir aquí, lo menos que pueden hacer es aprender nuestro idioma."

"Nuestro idioma. Mi amoigo, como cuadra a sus credenciales de la "Ivy League," habla varios idiomas, pero yo sabía lo que él quería decir.

Me cambié de posición incómodamente, ojeando a los camareros latinos vestidos con sus chaquetas blancas almidonadas, dando vueltas a poca distancia y preguntándose qué podría haber provocado las preocupaciones idiomáticas de mi amoigo.

¿Había él detenido a un taxi alguna vez para ir a la Fuente de Buckingham y obtenido una mirada de asombro y un "¿qué?" O solamente le molestaba el caminar por la avenida Michigan y escuchar el chapurreo de conversaciones que él no podía llevar a una situación de disgusto constante.

"Bueno, por supuesto que el aprender inglés es lo ideal," respondí, haciendo notar que los niños inmigrantes aprenden inglés muy rápidamente en la escuela. Son de costumbre sus padres y sus abuelos, que a menudo luchan para mantener empleos insignificantes en los que trabajan muchas horas, quienes tienen poco tiempo o energía para estudiar inglés, aún cuando pudieran entrar a las clases congestionadas de Inglés como Segundo Idioma.

Si el dominio del inglés hubiera sido la prueba necesaria para probar la residencia legal, mis abuelos, que huyeron de la Revolución Mexicana, nunca la habrían conseguido. Pero ellos huyeron a San Antonio, Texas, una parte de los Estados Unidos donde el español se hablaba muchos años antes que el inglés.

Tanto mi madre como mi padre aprendieron a hablar y escribir el inglés en las escuelas públicas de San Antonio. Uno de los muchos relatos que oí mientras crecía fue de qué modo, en 1961, mi padre, que era entonces Capitán del Ejército de los Estados Unidos que había prestado servicios en dos guerras, estaba tramitando mi certificado de nacimiento para que yo -- nacida en una base militar de Madrid, en España -- pudiera ser declarada ciudadana de

los Estados Unidos. Aunque nacida en el extranjero, yo era hija de dos ciudadanos estadounidenses. Caso cerrado.

No por completo. Aunque la ciudadanía de mi padre nunca había sido puesta en tela de juicio cuando él estaba poniendo sus vida en la línea por los Estados Unidos, súbitamente todo estaba siendo cuestionado. él y mi madre tuvieron que presentar no solamente sus certificados de nacimiento, sino cartas de sus escuelas elementales y verificaciones de que sus padres eran residentes de San Antonio. Hasta tuvieron que proporcionar certificados de comunión.

El certificado de nacimiento de mi padre había sido archivado en el Edificio de los Tribunales del Condado Bexar, en Texas, algunos días después de su nacimiento. Eso, sugirió el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización, era equivalente a una prueba de que él no era realmente ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, sino nacido en México y después trasladado acá. Mi padre explicó pacientemente que el médico del barrio recibía niños todos los días de la semana, pero iba al registro civil para inscribirlos sólo un día por semana.

De todas maneras, dijo el Servicio de Inmigración, ¿cómo sabemos que esta niña -- yo -- no fue sólo recogida en España? Mi madre, con un poco menos de paciencia, explicó que los hospitales militares mantienen registros de todos los nacimientos.

Por último, después de varias visitas al Servicio de Inmigración y numerosas comprobaciones de registros y llamadas por teléfono, ellos aceptaron que mi padre era ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, y se me expidió un certificado de nacimiento estadounidense. Años más tarde, una vez que hube terminado mi primer año en la Universidad de Harvard, respondí a un anuncio para un empleo de verano en una imprenta cerca de mi casa en Rockville, Maryland. La entrevista iba bien hasta que el administrador advirtió mi apellido en mi resumen: "Melita Garza. Eso es ... uh ... español. No estoy seguro de que usted sea la persona adecuada para el empleo. Necesitamos aquí a alguien que pueda hablar bien el inglés."

En vez de escuchar a mi conversación en inglés, que podía ganar un concurso, el administrador oyó solamente las vocales de mi nombre "extranjero" a medida que tropezó con su pronunciación. Tuve que estar de acuerdo. el empleo no era para mí.

Esta actitud de "que aprendan inglés" no tiene nada que ver con el idioma y sí todo que ver con las tendencias humanas a discriminar en contra de quienes suenan o parecen diferentes en la menor medida.

En toda la historia de los Estados Unidos, se ha subastado la discriminación muy extendida contra los inmigrantes de Europa, Asia, Africa y México también. Los recién llegados todavía encuentran las puertas cerradas para ellos. Sus nombres no resuenan con las personas que efectúan la contratación y el ascenso.

Ya que mi amoigo de la "Ivy League" ha llegado a conocerme, mi nombre ya no constituye un obstáculo. El me ve como "estadounidense," tanto así que se siente libre en mi presencia de manifestar sus pensamientos sobre aquéllos de mi grupo étnico que han llegado más recientemente. Es difícil creer que hablemos el mismo idioma.

(Melita Maria Garza informa sobre asuntos étnicos para el Chicago Tribune. esta columna se reproduce con autorización de ese periódico.) Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link Nws Service en 1993.

Dr. Ellen Ochoa Honored with Poster

Responding to increasing requests for information about women inventors, the National Women's History Project has just issued a multicultural "Inventive Women" poster set. Dr. Ellen Ochoa, a Mexican-American/Chicana electrical engineer, is featured among the twelve full-color posters that demonstrate the creative genius of women in medicine, science, technology, agriculture, business, and the domestic sphere. The set provides a definitive answer for a frequently heard, puzzling question, "But, weren't there any women inventors?"

Dr. Ellen Ochoa holds three U.S. patents for her inventions useful in robotic illustrations of her unique work, a biographical sketch, and patent citations. At the bottom of each of the eleven portraits posters in the series is a multicultural list of five other women whose inventions (with patent number cited) relate thematically to those of the featured woman.

The first poster of the set is an illustrated essay about the hidden history of American women inventors. In a classroom, workplace, or library, it



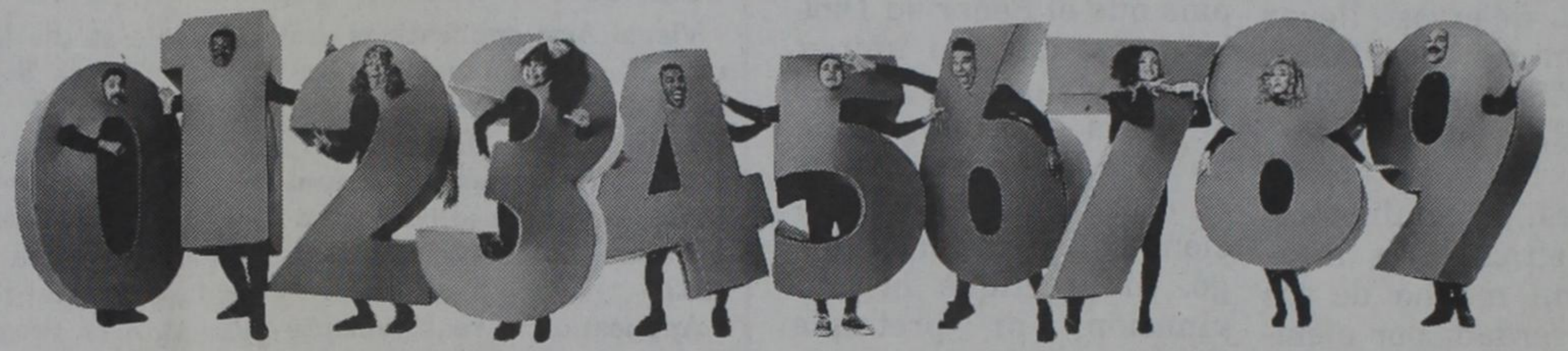
ELLEN OCHOA
Astronaut
NASA—Houston, TX

can be posted as the introductory panel for a magnificent, unique display.

The 11"x17" set of twelve "Inventive Women" posters is printed in full-color on heavy paper, packed in a sturdy plastic zip-lock bag. \$24, plus \$4.50 s/h/ Credit cards

and purchase orders accepted. This is just one of many items about Mexican-American/Chicana women's history available from the National Women's History Project, 7738 Bell Road, Dept. P Windsor, CA 95492. (707) 838-6000.

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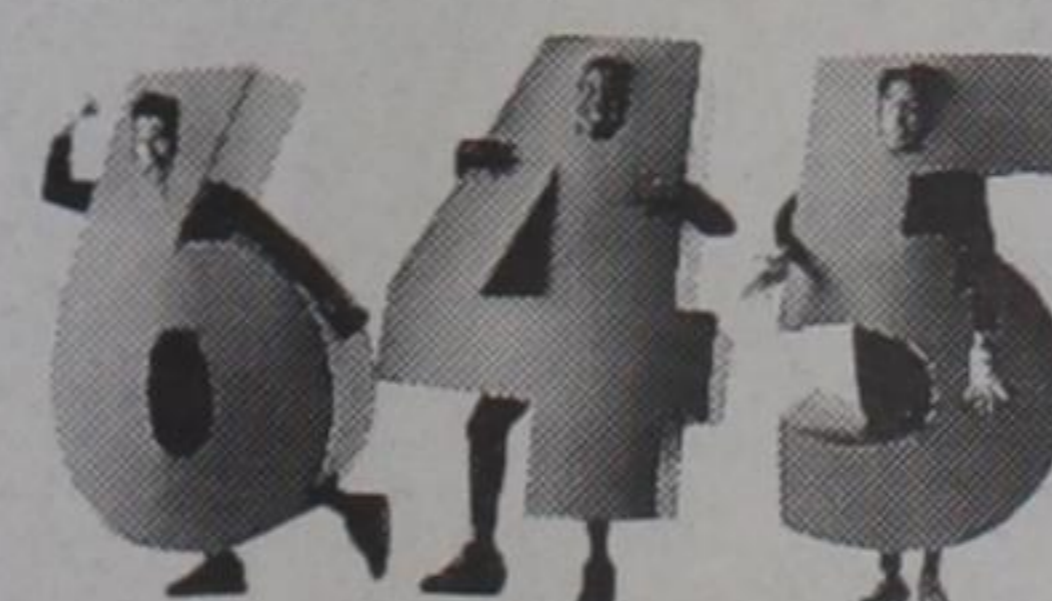


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ganas si escoges los mismos números que salen en el sorteo sin importar su orden. Por ejemplo, si decidieras escoger los números 345, tú ganarías si salen 345, 354, 435, 453, 534 ó

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Para más información puedes obtener un folleto de cómo jugar Pick 3 en cualquier comercio en donde juegas LOTTO Texas. O puedes llamar gratis al 1-800-37-LOTTO (1-800-375-6886).



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Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sra. Sofia Martinez

La practica de la adivinación es muy peligrosa: el uso del tablero de la "ouija", de pendulos, de escrituras automaticas, de cartillas astrológicas, de cartas de la baraja u otras cosas y formas de adivinar la suerte.

La practica de "canalizar" se ha vuelto cada vez mas comun. Canalizar es la practica de invitar a un espiritu a que entre en tu cuerpo, que tome control de tu voz y que hable por ti. Este es otro nombre que se les da a los "mediums" y, eso, esta condenado por Dios, (Deuteronomio 18,9-14; Lev. 20, 27; Hechos 16-16) porque proviene del maligno. Los espíritus parecen ser muy sabios y muy amorosos, pero San Pablo nos alerta para que no nos dejemos llevar por caminos desviados, ya que "Satanas se viste de angel de luz" (II Cor. 11, 14). La falsa enseñanza es, normalmente, muy disfrazada y mezclada con mucho de lo que es verdad; por ejemplo: el llamado "Curso de milagros", donde el espíritu canalizador dice que es el propio Jesus. No debemos de creernos, ni dejemos nos engañen ni nos desvien esas brujas o espírituistas.

Por medio de la ignorancia muchos, que buscan poderes espirituales y de conocimiento independiente de Dios, son llevados a la brujería (o "wicca"), a veces hasta con la intención de hacerles bien a las personas (a traves de "la magia blanca"). Pero esto tambien es un disfraz de Satanás que se disfraza de "angel de luz". Los cursos de control mental

y de expansion de la mente estan abiertos al contacto con "espíritus mayores" y en caminos de conocimiento alcanzado por medios prohibidos por Dios. (El arbol del bien y del mal". (Gen. 2,3).

El uso de bolas de cristal y de otros objetos que se cree que tienen poder espiritual para sanación y para iluminación en algunas denominaciones que no son cristianas. Porque, ademas que, no existen evidencias científicas de ninguna de las propiedades sanadoras naturales en los cristales, el peligro esta en separar cualquier poder de su fuente en un Dios personal.

Roguemos a Dios que nos mande muchísima de Su luz y de Su verdad (Salmo 43, 3), la luz y la verdad que es Jesus porque en el y solamente en El nace una nueva era, y desaparece el reino del pecado. Un mundo roto esta siendo renovado y nuevamente podemos estar completos y reconciliados.

En Deuteronomio 18, 9-14 dice: "Cuando haya entrado ustedes en el pais que el Señor su Dios les va a dar, no imiten las horribles costumbres de esas naciones. Que nadie de ustedes ofrezca en sacrificio a su hijo haciendolo pasar por el fuego, ni practique la adivinación, ni pretenda predecir el futuro, ni se dedique a la hechiceria ni a los encantamientos, ni consulte a los adivinos ni a los que invocan a los espíritus, ni consulte a los muertos. Porque al Señor le repugnan los que hacen esas cosas. Y si el Señor su Dios arroja de la presencia de ustedes a esas naciones, es porque tienen esas horribles costumbres. Ustedes deben de ser perfectos en su relación con Dios. Esas naciones, donde ustedes van a poseer tierras, hacen caso a los que presumen de anunciar el futuro y a los adivinos, pero a ustedes el Señor Su Dios no se los permite.

SU SALUD

Millones de Estadounidenses Viven con Piedras en los Riñones

Por George A. Porter, M.D.

(NUH) - Si usted o uno de sus seres queridos ha padecido alguna vez de piedras en los riñones, sabe que es una experiencia difícil de olvidar.

Se estima que 1.4 millones de estadounidenses sufren de piedras en los riñones. Aunque las piedras en los riñones es generalmente una condición permanente, no todos los que la padecen experimentan síntomas dolorosos. Sin embargo, se estima que una de cada 1,000 personas que son hospitalizadas al año en los Estados Unidos padece de piedras en los riñones.

Las piedras en los riñones pueden causar daños a los riñones. Estas son masas químicas sólidas que pueden ser tan pequeñas como un grano de arena o tan grandes como una bola de golf. Durante su formación, las piedras en los riñones raramente provocan molestias. Pero cuando se desplazan en los riñones o en la vía urinaria la persona puede sangrar o sentir un dolor intenso. Algunas veces una piedra puede alojarse en la uretra, causando un dolor extremo y el peligro de una infección. Esta situación requiere de cuidado médico inmediato. Afortunadamente, la mayoría de las piedras son expulsadas del cuerpo a través de la vía urinaria sin alojarse en el mismo.

A los pacientes de piedras en los riñones se les recomienda beber grandes cantidades de agua para ayudarlos a expulsar la piedra mientras se desplaza por la vía

urinaria o los riñones. Las medicinas pueden ser también efectivas para disolver ciertos tipos de piedras. En casos en que las piedras son demasiado grandes para ser expulsadas o cuando se desarrollan infecciones, las piedras se destruyen o extraen a través de una técnica que utiliza ondas eléctricas conocida como "lithotripsy". Procedimientos quirúrgicos son poco comunes para el tratamiento de piedras en los riñones.

Por años se le ha recomendado a los pacientes de piedras en los riñones que limiten el consumo de calcio en sus dietas para controlar su formación. Sin embargo, un nuevo estudio conducido por el científico clínico Gary C. Curhan, M.D. del Fondo Americano del Riñón, y que fue publicado en la edición de marzo de 1993 del "New England Journal of Medicine," sugiere que los alimentos ricos en calcio pueden evitar las piedras en los riñones en vez de provocar su formación. Más estudios son necesarios para poder confirmar la investigación del Doctor Curhan.

Mientras tanto, la mejor técnica para controlar la formación de piedras en los riñones es comenzar un tratamiento con un doctor especialista en el tratamiento de las piedras en el riñón y las infecciones en la vía urinaria y seguir sus consejos cuidadosamente.

El doctor George A. Porter, M.D. es presidente del Fondo Americano del Riñón, 1-800-638-8299.

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Arts Festival Applications Available

Visual Arts applications are now available for the 16th annual Lubbock Arts Festival scheduled for March 25-27, 1994, at the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center. Deadline for application is November 22, 1993.

Application requirements include a \$5 non-refundable application fee, a self-addressed stamped legal size envelope with a minimum of 58¢ postage, five slides of the artist's work, and a completed application form. Forms are

available at the Lubbock Arts Alliance office at 14th Street and Avenue K.

Approximately 125 artists will be chosen for the Exhibits, and Senior Artists areas. Juror for the Festival is Bob Mosier, instructor at the Advanced Visual Arts Program, Aldine Contemporary Education Center, Houston, Texas.

All artists/craftsmen must be 18 years or older. All artwork must be original handmade work of the artist. No commercial dealers will be

accepted. Specifically excluded are T-shirts, media using endangered animals or plants, as well as jewelry and 3-D items not totally conceived and created by the artist.

The 16th annual Lubbock Arts Festival is sponsored by the Lubbock Arts Alliance, Inc. in conjunction with Civic Lubbock, Inc.

Interested artists should contact the Festival office at 744-2787 for applications and information.



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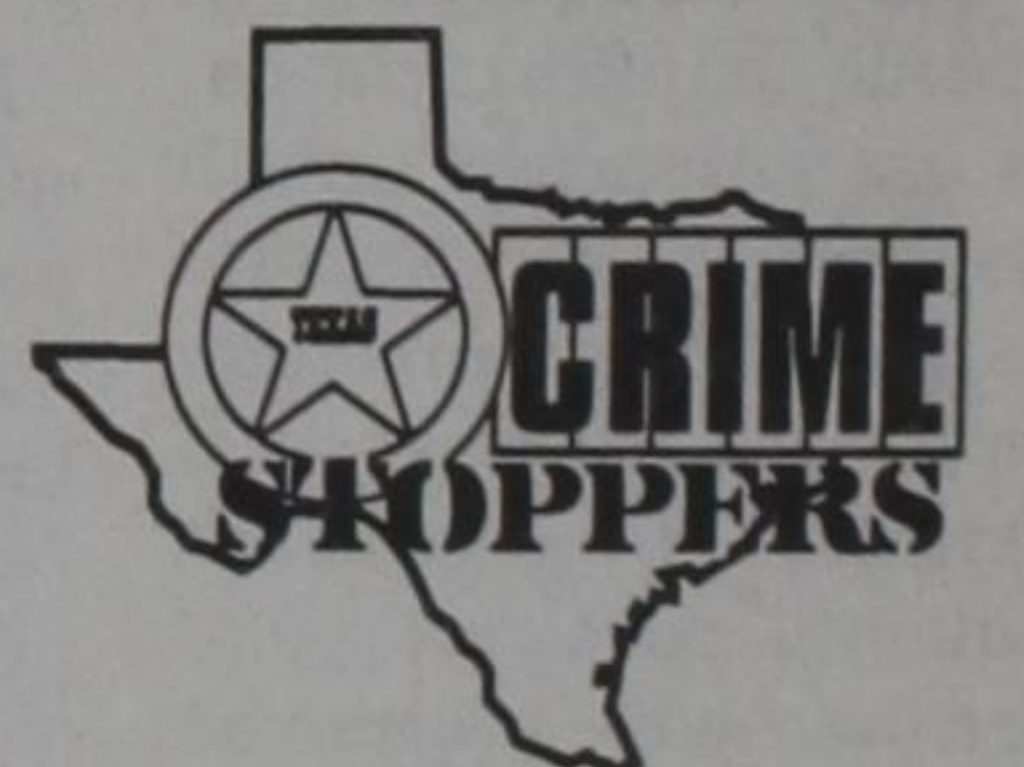
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The fugitives featured on this publication are wanted by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice along with state and local law enforcement agencies for violation of parole and additional felony crimes. It is believed that these suspects are still residing in and around Texas.



ALFRED WENDELL BERG,

W / M, DOB: 7-22-47, 5'7", 130, brown hair, green eyes. Parole Violation, Aggravated Sexual Abuse of a Child, Indecency With a Child, Sexual Offense With a Child. Last Known Address: Wise County.

IMPORTANT: Any fugitive should be considered **ARMED AND DANGEROUS. NEVER** attempt to arrest or apprehend these fugitives yourself. If you have information on the location of any of these fugitives, please contact **Texas Crime Stoppers** 24-hours a day at 1-800-252-TIPS (8477). You **DO NOT** have to give your name and your information could earn you a \$1,000 cash reward.

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Warrants must be confirmed before an arrest is made.

