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Border Plague Parents



PHOENIX - In the last few years there have been many high-profile kidnappings cases. And even though there have been kidnappings throughout the world, the problem has affected Latin America in particular, according to information released by the insurance company Hiscox, Plc.

Representatives of the company say that two-thirds of all kidnappings in the world (1,789) occurred in Colombia and Mexico. Who doesn't recall the case of Mexican soccer star Jorge Campos, whose father, Alvaro, was kidnapped in February of 1999? Alvaro was one of the lucky ones who survived the ordeal.

Another high-profile kidnapping case was that of the son of Mexican singer Vicente Fernandez. The kidnapers cut off a finger from the young man's left hand and sent it to his father.

One of the most talked about and perhaps the most feared kidnappers in Mexico, nicknamed "ear lopper" because he would cut off his victim's ear and send it to the family, was captured in August of 1998. He's believed to be responsible for some 200 kidnappings.

In Colombia and Venezuela the number of so-called "express kidnappings" have multiplied recently. In these types of cases, the kidnapers call the victim's family and negotiate a ransom, which

they demand be handed to them in no more than six hours. Police say they do not have accurate statistics since many families do not report the cases because of fear of retaliation. In one case in particular, the kidnapers of a storekeeper in Colombia demanded as much as two million dollars for his return but in other cases the dollar amount has gone as high as 50 million.

"The combination of political instability, anarchy and poverty are the key reasons why the number of kidnappings have increased for the most part, over the last decade," said Rob Davies, an executive of Hiscox Plc., who specializes in kidnapping cases.

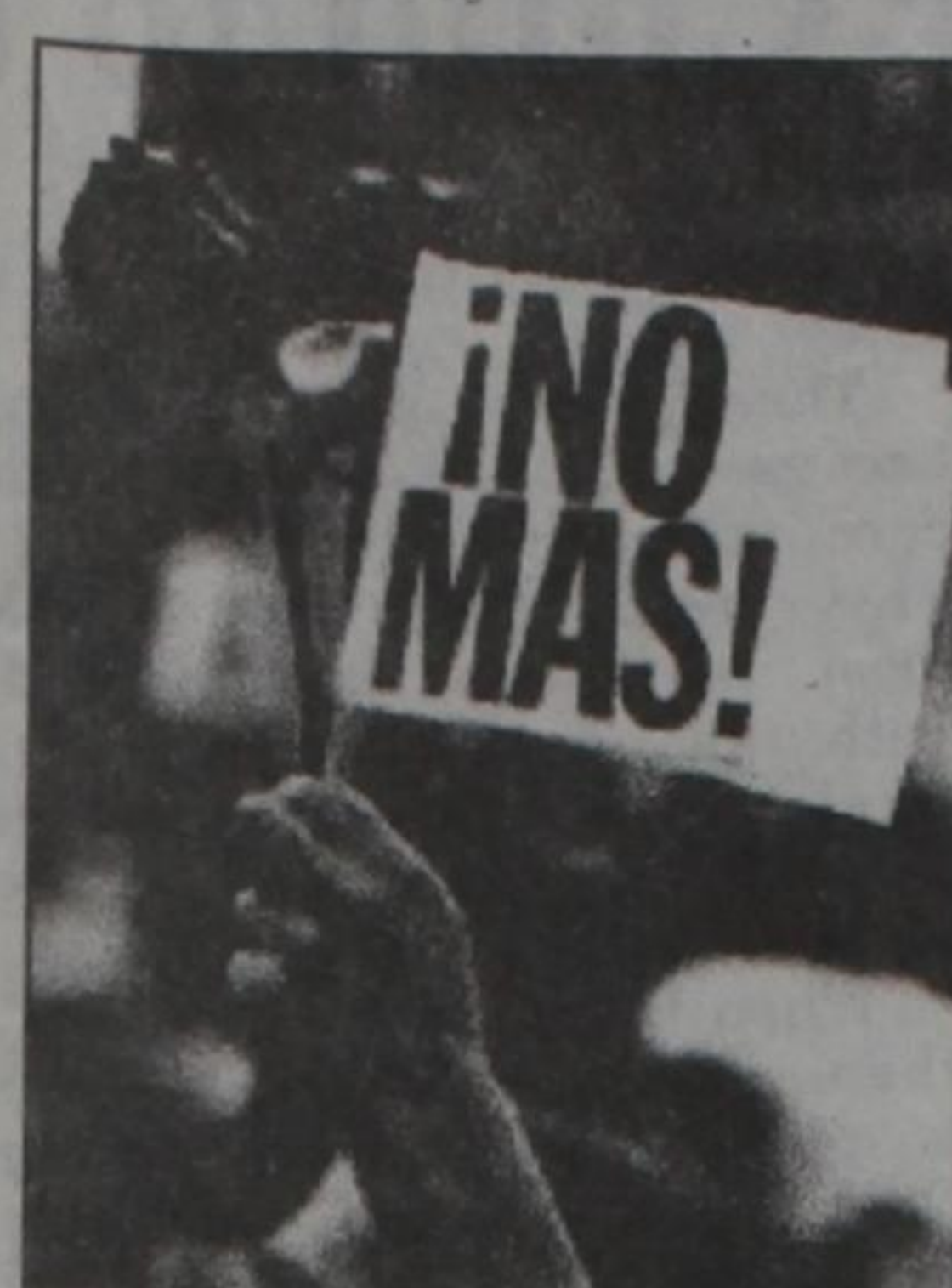
It was anticipated that he would receive a punishment of at least 10 years in prison for taking possession of 17 Mexican children, bringing them to the United States and selling them to American

families for \$20,000 each. Nevertheless, Mario Reyes Burgueo, a 41-year-old lawyer, was sentenced to spend only 30 months behind bars and pay a \$125,000 fine.

This is a very light sentence since we are talking about children whose lives this individual used to make money for himself and also considering that he took advantage of couples who could not have children and who were willing to pay any dollar amount to have a child.

Burgueo's accomplices, Arlene Lieberman and Arlene Reingold, were also sentenced. Both will serve a 15-month sentence and have been ordered to pay a \$43,500 fine. Both women were in charge of finding potential parents in New York and Long Island, as well as other cities throughout the nation.

Mario Reyes Burgueo and "the Arlenes," as the prosecution referred to them, were arrested in May of 1999, after authorities were alerted by one of the mother's who had been talked into giving



her child to over to the three individuals. The three pleaded guilty to trafficking children from Agua Prieta, Mexico, to Douglas, Arizona, utilizing

false documents prepared in Mexico by Burgueo himself.

Even though the women asked the victim's for forgiveness, Burgueo declared that he was doing "a humanitarian deed by taking those children out of poverty in Mexico and giving them over to American families."

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EL EDITOR

Week of April 20, 2000 thru April 26, 2000

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Vol XXIII No. 30

La Ultima Cena Por Andre DeLeon

El dibujo a la izquierda es la interpretacion de Andre DeLeon de la Ultima Cena de Jesucristo con los decipulos. Que todas las bendiciones de la resurreccion esten con todos nuestros lectores
EL EDITOR



Gun Control on Campaign Agenda

WASHINGTON, D.C., United States. - Al Gore wants broad new gun controls. George W. Bush wants stronger enforcement of existing laws. And this year voters care as school shootings, particularly those at Columbine, cast long shadows across the presidential campaign trail.

With interest growing - two-thirds of voters say the candidates' views on guns will be an important factor in their choices - both men's positions have been evolving.

In a nod to the role the issue will play in the fall elections, the anniversary of the tragedy Thursday will find Gore promoting gun control at a school in Fort Lee, N.J., and Bush talking about "character education" at a Texas school.

The contrasts stand out between Gore, the Democratic vice president, and Bush, the Republican governor of Texas.

Like many Democrats, Gore proposes broad changes, from requiring photo licenses for handgun buyers to requiring manufacturers and licensed sellers to report sales to a state authority.

Rather than more policies, Bush supports stronger enforcement of existing laws and would give more federal money for prosecution. He opposes government-mandated registration of guns owned by citizens who have not broken any laws.

Gore has made a point of saying he opposes concealed weapons and would not allow guns in churches - something

that's possible in Texas. Bush signed a law in 1995 that allows Texans to carry concealed weapons with a permit - although not in churches and synagogues. Two years later, however, Bush revised the law to bar prosecution of people who bring guns into churches that haven't posted signs or handed out cards alerting worshippers of the no-gun rule.

The men show similarities, too.

Both hail from largely rural, pro-gun states - Tennessee and Texas - and yet they say the federal government should help keep guns beyond the reach of some Americans.

Kids, they agree, must be blocked from getting the kinds of assault weapons that two of them used to kill Columbine High School classmates last year.

And both support legislation to require instant background checks at private gun shows.

Both candidates' positions on guns have changed over the years.

Gore's camp says he was merely representing societal shifts when he moved in the 1980s from resisting more gun controls to sponsoring the Brady Bill in 1988.

"When our society changed dramatically in the '80s, he recognized that fundamental shift and he took action in protecting our children," said spokesman Chris Lehane. "And he did this while representing a principally rural state."

Under questioning on the

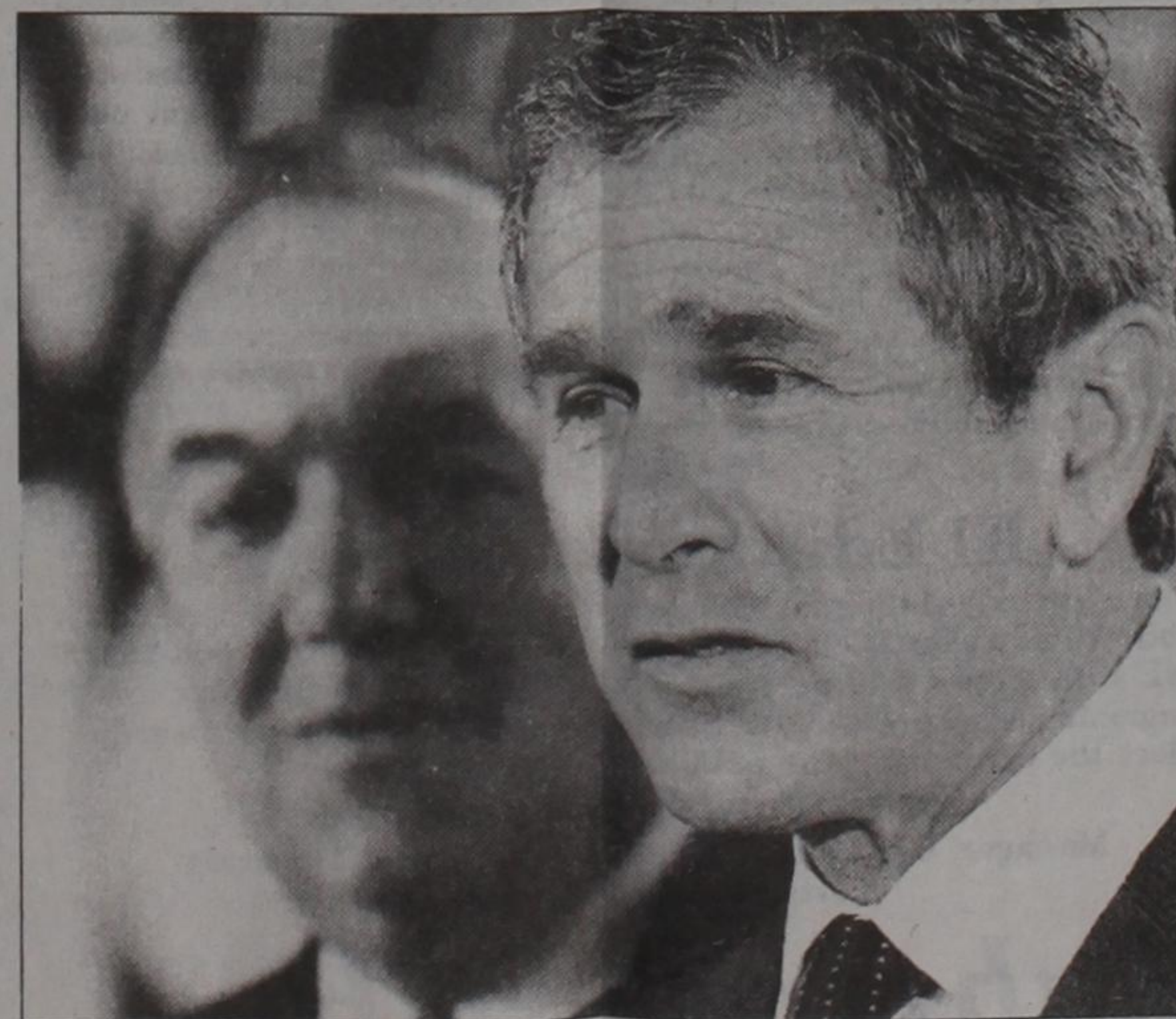
campaign trail, Bush, meanwhile, has elaborated on his position on selling trigger locks with handguns. He has said that he supports merely voluntary efforts to equip handguns with trigger locks. But he also has said he would sign legislation that required such devices to be sold with handguns.

"Manufacturers of 80 percent of the market were already requiring that trigger locks be sold with handguns" when Bush initially described his position, according to his spokesman, Dan Bartlett. "He is concerned about requirement being a panacea, instead of education."

Bush also pivoted from his staunch support of the National Rifle Association this year, accusing the powerful lobby of having gone "too far" in its comments about President Clinton.

Recent polls show voters split between Gore and Bush on which one they trusted on the gun issue.

A new poll released Wednesday by the Pew Research Center still gave the edge to Democrats overall as closer to their own position on guns, by 36 percent to 30 percent, roughly the same margin as last June.



News Briefs

Elian Stays in the U.S. Until Next Court Hearing

Philadelphia, April 19, 2000 (LATNN.com)- The 11th Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that Elian Gonzalez must stay in the United States for the asylum hearing scheduled for May 11, reports CNN. This keeps federal officials to take Elian out of the country. However, this ruling still leaves unclear who will receive custody from now until the duration of the asylum hearing process.

During a press conference this morning, Janet Reno expressed concern that Elian has been separated from his father "in a most difficult situation." She hopes that the 6-year-old boy can be returned quickly to his father and returned home.

Now, Elian will stay in this country in the meantime. This asylum hearing stems from an appeal of U.S. District Judge K. Michael Moore's decision that he did not have jurisdiction over this a federal matter.

In Little Havana, Elian's family and their supporters erupted in happiness. Some supporters found their way to Elian's great-uncle Lazaro Gonzalez to hug him.

There has been no word from the Justice Department in response to this decision.

CUBAN EXILE PEDIATRICIANS DENOUNCE PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE CHARGE

According to the Miami Herald, Dr. Jose Carro, President of the Cuban Pediatric Society in Exile, said Dr. Irwin Redlener's charge that Elian Miami relatives have been "psychologically abusive" are unfounded.

"There have been health-care professionals from other areas of South Florida and speaking to the media expressing their medical opinions without having obtained a medical history, performing a medical examination or other proper psychological evaluations of Elian," he said.

Meanwhile, Miami Mayor Joe Carollo has been lobbying in Washington for Elian to stay in the United States. According to reports, the ordeal has cost Miami nearly \$1 million. Carollo blames the federal government for the extra cost.

Protest, Possible Lawsuit Against U.S. Navy Shed Light Again on Vieques

Philadelphia, April 19, 2000 (LATNN.com)- On the one year anniversary of security guard David Sanes Rodriguez's death, thousands of supporters both in the United States and Puerto Rico will protest for a definitive end to military bombings on the island municipality of Vieques.

Thousands of protestors, from New York City to Orlando, Florida are expected to demonstrate in front of the White House in Washington D.C. to end the bombing exercises in Vieques. The U.S. Navy has conducted military maneuvers for war simulation and other training since the the end of World War II.

Meanwhile, Vieques residents and supporters are to have ceremonies and lead a motorcade to certain parts of Vieques in memory of Rodriguez, who was killed one ago today by an errant bomb from a Marine Corps jet plane.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR. MAY LOOK TO SUE U.S. MILITARY

With protestors alongside him, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., a senior counsel for the Natural Resources Defense Council, strapped on scuba gear took to the bottom of the Caribbean sea, inspecting the debris and old munitions off the coast of Vieques.

"We've got to get the Navy out of here," he told the Associated Press, arguing that the results from the bombings violate a handful of federal environment acts. Kennedy also said he would sue the U.S. Navy to stop further exercises.

A small group of protestors standing in the way of military maneuvers has stopped bombing in recent months. President Bill Clinton and Puerto Rico's Governor Pedro Rossello had negotiated an order to pull the U.S. military out by 2003 if Vieques residents voted to do so through a referendum. Meanwhile, President Clinton said he would allow the military to use non-explosive ammunition. Still, protestors have stood in the way of any current bombing maneuvers.

Noticias Breves

ONG Protestan Durante Reunión de EMI y Banco Mundial

MEXICO, (IPS-Redacción Central) Ambientalistas protestarán durante la reunión de primavera (boreal) del Banco Mundial y el Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI), a fines de este mes, contra la financiación de explotaciones de petróleo, gas y minas.

En una declaración que circula para ser firmada por organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG) internacionales, se afirma que esas fuentes de energía corresponden a un modelo de desarrollo no sustentable, que defraudó a los pobres del mundo en el siglo XX y no debe ser financiado en el siglo XXI.

Funcionarios del Banco Mundial y el FMI se reunirán en Washington desde este miércoles hasta el día 17, y varias organizaciones de activistas están organizando grandes protestas.

Muchos observadores piensan que esas protestas pueden ser mayores que las realizadas contra la globalización económica durante la fallida III Conferencia Ministerial de la Organización Mundial del Comercio, que se llevó a cabo a fines del año pasado en la ciudad noroccidental estadounidense de Seattle.

La filial estadounidense de la ONG ambientalista Amigos de la Tierra encabeza la presión para que el Grupo del Banco Mundial, que incluye a la Corporación Financiera Internacional (IFC), deje de financiar al sector extractivo.

En 1999, casi 40 por ciento del financiamiento proporcionado por el Grupo se destinó a explotaciones de petróleo, gas y minas.

"Un enfoque ambientalista y socialmente sustentable debe incluir la inversión en tecnologías limpias, protección del ambiente, creación de empleo y educación", se afirmó en el proyecto de declaración divulgado por las ONG.

"El Grupo del Banco Mundial debería prohibir sin demora nuevas explotaciones en ecosistemas vírgenes", se añadió. Esa prohibición fue reclamada por más de 200 ONG de 52 países en la Conferencia de Cambio Climático realizada en diciembre de 1997 en la ciudad sudoccidental japonesa de Kioto.

Las ONG afirmaron que las actividades extractivas a menudo perjudican a comunidades indígenas, personas pobres y mujeres, además de destruir selvas, disminuir la biodiversidad y causar contaminación tóxica, en beneficio de las grandes corporaciones y de gobiernos corruptos, incluyendo a dictaduras.

Desde los bosques siberianos hasta los manglares de África Central y las selvas tropicales amazónicas, los proyectos de explotación de petróleo, gas y minería amenazan preciosas áreas forestales y causan daños irreversibles a los ecosistemas y la biodiversidad, aseguraron.

Explotaciones mineras amenazan en la actualidad a más de la mitad de las áreas boscosas fronterizas en América del Sur y Rusia, según la ONG Instituto de Recursos Mundiales, y la explotación de carbón en el este de India pone en peligro los últimos hábitats del tigre de Bengala.

Las industrias extractivas son un riesgo creciente de desastre ecológico en países industrializados, y en naciones pobres con normas ambientales más débiles la posibilidad de derrames petroleros, emisiones tóxicas y contaminación aumenta, sin que gobiernos y comunidades tengan medios para evitarlo.

ONG Protestan Durante Reunión de EMI y Banco Mundial

Viende de la Primera

Entre 1982 y 1992, la subsidiaria de la firma petrolera Shell en Nigeria fue responsable del derrame de más de 60.000 toneladas de petróleo en el Delta del Níger, en su mayor parte a causa de oleoductos averiados, señalaron las ONG.

El gran poder económico de las industrias mineras a menudo impone desplazamientos forzados de comunidades y es responsable de represalias, incluso mortales, contra quienes piden compensaciones justas o limpieza de su ambiente.

"Demasiado a menudo esos proyectos se asocian con violaciones de los derechos humanos, y las compañías hacen alianzas con gobiernos autoritarios para proteger sus intereses", afirmó Andrea Durbin, de la filial estadounidense de Amigos de la Tierra.

"Lo importante es que la sociedad civil establezca las prioridades de desarrollo en cada país, y que no sean los banqueros de Washington quienes decidan", agregó.

La larga lucha de la etnia ogoni, que habita junto a yacimientos petroleros en Nigeria, es una de las más notorias batallas de gente que reclama indemnización y limpieza de su ambiente.

La etnia amungme de Irian Jaya, en Indonesia, también pide compensaciones por parte de Freeport McMoran Copper and Gold Mine, una de las mayores compañías mineras de cobre y oro del mundo.

El mes pasado el IFC anunció que miles de puestos de trabajo serían salvados en Zambia al revitalizar la minería de cobre, una industria clave de ese país, mediante un crédito de 30 millones de dólares para la firma Konkola Copper Mines Limited.

James Bond, director del departamento minero del IFC, informó que esa inversión fue la primera de una nueva línea de trabajo del Banco Mundial para la minería, y opinó que ese proyecto asegura altos niveles de protección ambiental y puede servir de ejemplo al sector minero de Zambia.

El Banco Mundial no contestó al pedido de cesar el financiamiento a las industrias extractivas.

Los activistas critican desde años el impacto ambiental causado por los ajustes estructurales y otras políticas económicas que impulsa el FMI, señaló Amigos de la Tierra.

"Esas políticas consideran a los recursos naturales una mercancía más, que se exporta a bajo precio a mercados con consumo excesivo de los países industrializados. La exportación de recursos naturales aumentó en forma asombrosa en países que aplican ajustes recomendados por el FMI, sin que se tuviera en cuenta la sustentabilidad de ese modelo", añadió.

Desde mediados de los años 80, Guyana implementó políticas para aumentar la actividad en gran escala de firmas mineras extranjeras, en el marco de un ajuste estructural impulsado por el FMI. Los críticos apuntan que eso causó contaminación de los ríos, reducción de la población de peces y deforestación.

En la actualidad operan en Guyana 32 compañías mineras extranjeras, y se han concedido permisos de explotación en gran escala para 10 por ciento de la superficie de ese país. El FMI alienta al gobierno para que transforme la minería y la industria petrolera en los principales sectores de la economía.

Voces influyentes como la del economista Jeffrey Sachs, de la Universidad de Harvard, se han unido a la condena de las industrias extractivas.

Sachs opinó que la economía de Nigeria no debe depender de la explotación de petróleo, y que el desarrollo económico de ese país depende de que se invierta más en salud y educación y se estimulen la producción agrícola y las manufacturas, para diversificar las exportaciones.

El economista apuntó durante la Cumbre Económica sobre Nigeria, realizada en Lagos, que "si se divide el número de barriles de crudo que Nigeria produce cada día entre su población, de 120 millones de personas, se descubre que el país es muy pobre".

Grammy Nominee Jennifer Peña Emerges From Selena's Shadow

By Macarena Hernandez
Photos courtesy of La Onda Network



While the country mourned the tragic death of Selena in 1995, it was a then 11-year-old Jennifer Peña who seemed like the only Tejana who could carry on the superstar's legacy.

She went from singing at small-time gigs to performing with some of the biggest names in Tejano music months after Selena's death with the help of the singer's father, Abraham Quintanilla, as her manager. At 16, Peña is one of a few Latina teenagers who can boast an impressive list of accomplishments in the music industry.

But for Peña, her success comes after five years of hard work to prove to critics that she is not just a Selena imitator.



Her hip-swaying moves, strong emotion-filled voice and bubbly personality inevitably became compared to the late singer. Since the beginning, it was the

fans who hoped Peña would be the one to continue Selena's reign as Queen of Tejano music.

"Some people may think that because Jennifer came out at the time of Selena's death, that that was an advantage. It hasn't been. It has been a struggle to get out of that and prove herself as her own artist," said Peña's mother, Mary, who travels with her daughter on tours. "I don't care how cute you are, you've got to give the people something that is worth their money."

The titles and comparisons with Selena often overshadowed Peña's talent. "It did take a long time to get away from that title that I was kind of given somehow," said Peña. "We do have a lot in common, but not enough to call me the next Selena." Peña's mother thinks that people have begun to recognize the young singer's talent, and are giving her the credit that is long overdue.

And in an industry that has long been male-dominated, Peña has been making inroads for not only women but teenagers as well.

Peña, who is competing with some of Tejano music's top performers for the Grammy, is currently working on her fourth recording, which is being produced by A.B. Quintanilla III, Selena's brother. "The style is going to change a little bit, it is more young, more hip," said Peña. "There are more English songs on it and it is the biggest production." The faith people placed in her was apparent since the beginning. Peña became the first female Tejano artist to achieve Gold status on a debut album.

Following Selena's death, Peña sent the Quintanillas a videotape of herself singing some of the Tejano singer's songs. Selena's father recognized the young girl's talent and invited her to sing at

Selena's tribute at the Houston Astrodome alongside such Tejano heavyweights as La Mafia, Roberto Pulido and Pete Astudillo. Three months later, Peña signed a recording and management contract with Abraham Quintanilla.

Peña, whose early start as an entertainer has made her mature beyond her years, said she and Selena do share certain similarities.



They both started young. They both love shopping. And they both were raised in Corpus Christi, Texas. But when it comes to their performing styles, said Peña, there are noticeable differences.

"People would see me dancing a regular cumbia and think, 'she is copying Selena,'" said Peña. "But we have different ideas in mind of how we want to look and come across. On stage, I just kind of do what comes to me at that certain moment."

And it is her outgoing

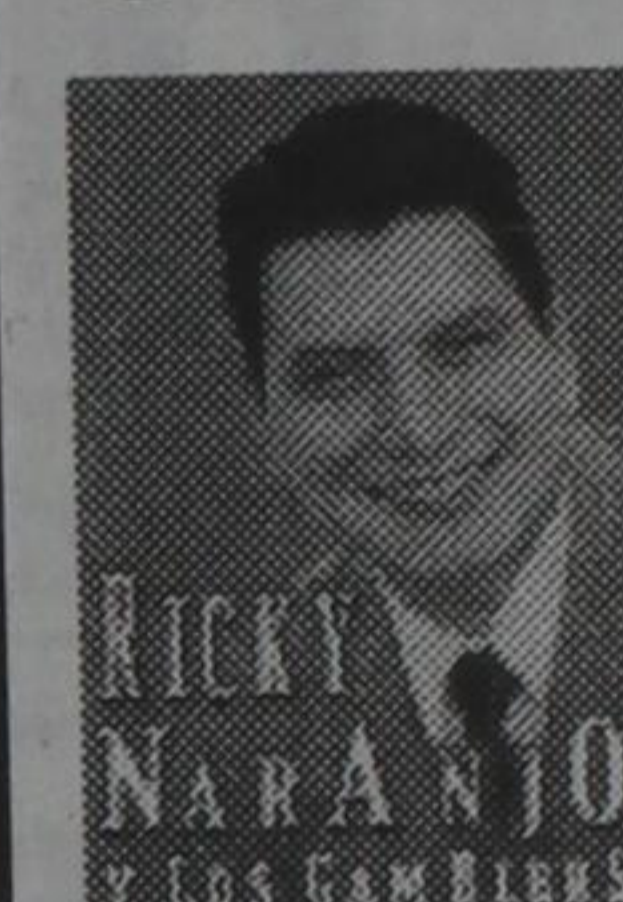
personality, cute face and humbleness that have gained her a strong following throughout the Americas. Web sites honoring her have popped up from Monterrey, Mexico to California to Texas. An Internet search of her name yields an impressive number of unofficial sites praising Peña's work. She often visits the different sites and posts her comments on them.

"I just wanted to send all of you a big hug and thank all of you for all the support you've given me. I especially want to thank Nicole for this awesome web site...God Bless, Take Care, I love you guys," wrote Peña in one message board.

For a girl who not long ago celebrated her quinceañera, (she had four different celebrations with family and fans), Peña is hardly a typical teen. At an age when many girls are testing their parents' patience or hoping to fall in love with a high school sweetheart, Peña works closely with her mother at balancing her career and school work, leaving little time for a boyfriend.

She credits her fans for keeping her grounded and motivated during times when she feels it's all too much. "When I feel down I think, 'hey, someone is thinking about me right now,' and that makes me feel better to know that that there are people that do love me, my fans in general," said Peña. "I pray for my fans and thank God for them every night. I really feel blessed. This is a dream come true."

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El Editor

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Vargas Earns Unanimous Decision in Title Bout Against Quartey

LAS VEGAS -- Fernando Vargas fought far beyond his years in the biggest fight of his young career.

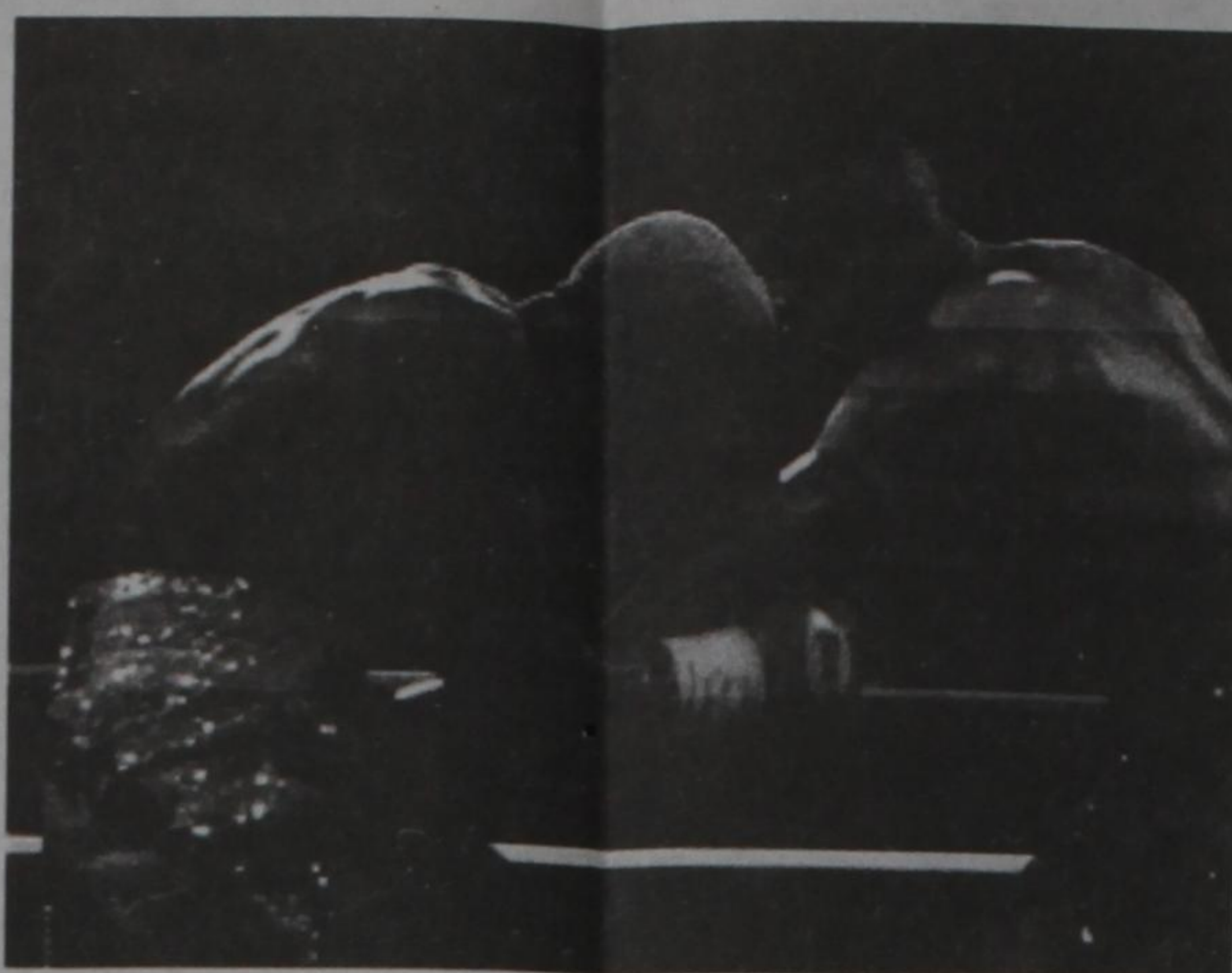
Vargas, looking like a ring veteran at the age of 22, defended his IBF junior middleweight title Saturday night by pouncing out a hard fought but unanimous 12-round decision over Ike Quartey.

Vargas was the stronger and bigger punching fighter in the late rounds as he followed Oscar

De La Hoya's lead to hand Quartey only his second defeat in a 12-year pro career.

There were no knockdowns in the fight, which was fought at a furious pace as Vargas tried to get inside Quartey's jab and turn the bout into a brawl. He succeeded at times, particularly late in each round when the fighters often went toe-to-toe as the bell sounded.

Judges Dave Moretti and Jerry Roth had Vargas winning



116-111, and Glen Hamada had him ahead 114-113. The Associated Press had Vargas winning 115-112.

It was the second straight decision loss for Quartey, the former welterweight champion who dropped a split decision to De La Hoya when the two met 14 months ago.

Vargas, who has fought in De La Hoya's shadow, said the win in only his 19th pro fight proved that he was better than De La Hoya.

"My fight wasn't close with Quartey and De La Hoya's was," Vargas said. "I think I proved something."

Vargas (19-0, 17 knockouts) landed more punches than Quartey -- 389 to 272 according to CompuBox ring statistics -- but Quartey scored well with his left jab through much of the fight.

"His jab got to me a bit but I came right back at him," Vargas said.

The loss was another bitter pill for Quartey, who bitterly disputed his loss to De La Hoya and was just as unhappy with the scoring against Vargas.

"I'm very upset about the decision," said Quartey. "It was not 116-111. What fight were they watching?"

It was the fourth defense of the 154-pound title for Vargas, who won it at the age of 21 in only his 15th pro fight.

And Quartey gave him all he could handle, stalking Vargas throughout the fight and using his left jab to keep the champion off balance.

But Vargas won the last three rounds on two ringside scorecards, finding his way inside to land short combinations to the head. Quartey, his right eye swelling, seemed to tire in the final rounds.

"Once I landed some solid shots he opened up a bit," Vargas said.

Vargas entered the fight as a 2-1 favorite over Quartey (34-2-1), who was fighting for the first time as a junior middleweight.

The 30-year-old Quartey hadn't fought since losing a controversial split decision to De La Hoya 14 months ago for the welterweight title. Before that, he hadn't fought in 16 months.

Vargas said he wanted to fight Felix Trinidad next, and that fight could happen sometime this summer, promoter Don King said.

First, though, Vargas must appear in a California courtroom later this month to answer assault with a deadly weapon charges stemming from a July 25 incident in which he and some friends allegedly assaulted a man.

Vargas, of Oxnard, Calif.,

earned \$1.35 million, while Quartey was paid \$1.25 million.

In another fight, Antonio Diaz of Coachella, Calif., stopped Ivan Robinson of Philadelphia in the 11th round of their junior welterweight bout.

Diaz was the heavier puncher in the fight, which was for the minor IBA title, but was never able to put Robinson down. He hurt him on several occasions, however, and Robinson was trying to survive the round in a flurry of punches when referee Mitch Halpern moved in to stop the fight at 1:40 of the 11th round.

Diaz, 140, improved to 31-2 with 22 knockouts. Robinson, 139, who moved up from lightweight for the bout, fell to 29-4.

Yankees Nip Rangers in 10 Innings, Win Eighth in a Row

ARLINGTON, Texas -- No matter which hitter they send to the plate, the New York Yankees have the Texas Rangers number.

Clay Bellinger hit a solo home run in the 10th inning and the Yankees completed their first three-game sweep at Texas since 1983, beating the Rangers 5-4 Wednesday for their eighth victory in a row.

The Yankees' winning streak is their longest since they took nine in a row in August 1998. This string started with two victories over the Rangers last week at New York.

"It's very frustrating. We put ourselves in position to win and didn't," Texas manager Johnny Oates said. "They got a home run from a utility infielder on an 0-2 pitch that was over his head."

"You never see us get down. We're disappointed after the ninth, but we're saying let's go, let's get a few runs," said Bellinger, who had entered the game as a pinch-runner in the eighth. "We know Mo, that's not going to happen very often."

After Jeff Zimmerman (0-2) got his third consecutive strikeout to start the 10th, Bellinger hit a drive into the left-field seats for his second career homer.

"He can hit a fastball. I'm not sure that Jeff wanted him to hit that pitch," said Yankees manager Joe Torre. "I think he

wanted to move Bell back a little, but he climbed the ladder and got it."

In the 10th, Rivera retired David Segui on a fly ball with a runner on third to end it. He earned the victory after blowing a save for the first time since losing to Atlanta last July 16 -- the same date he had allowed his last home run, to Andrew Jones.

Little-used Lance Johnson got four hits for the Yankees and starter Roger Clemens pitched four-hit ball for seven-plus innings in his longest outing of the season.

Clemens, who hadn't gone past the sixth inning in his first three starts, struck out five and walked two.

Torre pulled Clemens after he went 2-0 on Chad Curtis leading off the eighth. Clemens had stiffness in his lower back but nothing that should cause him to miss his start next week against Minnesota.

"Skip was concerned and was just being real cautious," Clemens said. "I was trying to stay in, but as he continued to question me, I couldn't deny the questions and he made up his mind then."

Jeff Nelson relieved and threw two balls to Curtis, with the walk charged to Clemens. After a force play, Luis Alicea, who had homered in the sixth, hit an RBI double.

continued on page 5

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From Page 4

Johnson, getting his first start of the year, went 4-for-6. He had batted only three times, all as a pinch-hitter, in the first 13 games.

"What I'm here to do is give guys a day off. Joe knows I'm going to be ready," Johnson said. "I know what I am capable of when you get into the game, it makes it more comfortable."



Roger Clemens looks sharp against the Rangers but ends up without a decision.(AP)

The score was tied at 1 when Johnson led off the seventh with a double into the right-field corner and then stole third base uncontested off Bill Haselman, who had started in place of Rodriguez.

Johnson scored when Bernie

Williams stumbled out of the box but beat out a relay to first to prevent an inning-ending double play. An inning later, Johnson added an RBI single.

Williams hit a solo home run in the ninth off Zimmerman for a 4-2 lead. It was his 18th career homer against Texas, his most versus any opponent.

While the Yankees hadn't swept a three-game series at Texas in 17 years, they have dominated the Rangers since the first game of the 1996 American League playoffs. New York has won eight in a row and 37 of 48 games since then, sweeping Texas out of the American League playoffs the last two seasons.

Notes

* New York and Texas both had different leadoff hitters for the first time this season. Yankees second baseman Chuck Knoblauch and Rangers shortstop Royce Clayton got the day off.

* A baserunning mistake by rookie Alfonso Soriano resulted in a 3-2-4-5 double play in the second inning. Segui fielded a grounder right at first base, then saw Soriano almost at third where another runner already stood. Segui ran toward third but threw home when Ricky Ledee started moving that way. Two throws later, Soriano was tagged out to end the inning.

How to Choose a Softball

In softball, many players make a distinction between practice balls and game balls. Game balls are typically unused, granting the highest level of response, while practice balls may have been played in a game before. When selecting the right ball for your game play, there are many factors to consider including core, cover, COR rating, seams, size and color.

Softballs vary considerably depending on the age and experience of the player. Through combinations of the factors below, you should be able to find the ball which is most comfortable to you.

Core

The core determines the hardness of a ball. The two materials used in core construction are cork and polymers like polyurethane, although many variations on these exist. The four main cores for softball include: cork, polymer, compressed cork and cork and rubber combinations. The various cores not only

determine hardness, but also weight and durability.

Cover

The cover creates grip. Leather and synthetics are the two most common cover materials. Constructed by stitching two figure eight shaped pieces of material to the ball's core, the most common cover materials are leathers and synthetics.

Leather, preferred by many players for their look and feel, is the traditional softball cover. Synthetics are more resistant to moisture and have a consistent texture without the imperfection of leather. The cover that is right for you depends on your personal taste.

COR Rating

Each ball is rated with a COR number. The higher the COR rating, the faster the ball will leave the bat. Coefficient of Restitution (COR) is how softball performance is measured. Calculated by the

continued on page 6



PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR
Por Pastor: Frank Garcia
Lubbock, Texas

LAS SIETE PALABRAS
(Quinta Palabra)

"PARA QUE LA ESCRITURA SE CUMPLIESE, DIJO: SED TENGO" JUAN 19:28

ESTA ES LA QUINTA PALABRA, DE LAS SIETE PALABRAS QUE CRISTO HABLÓ EN LA CRUZ

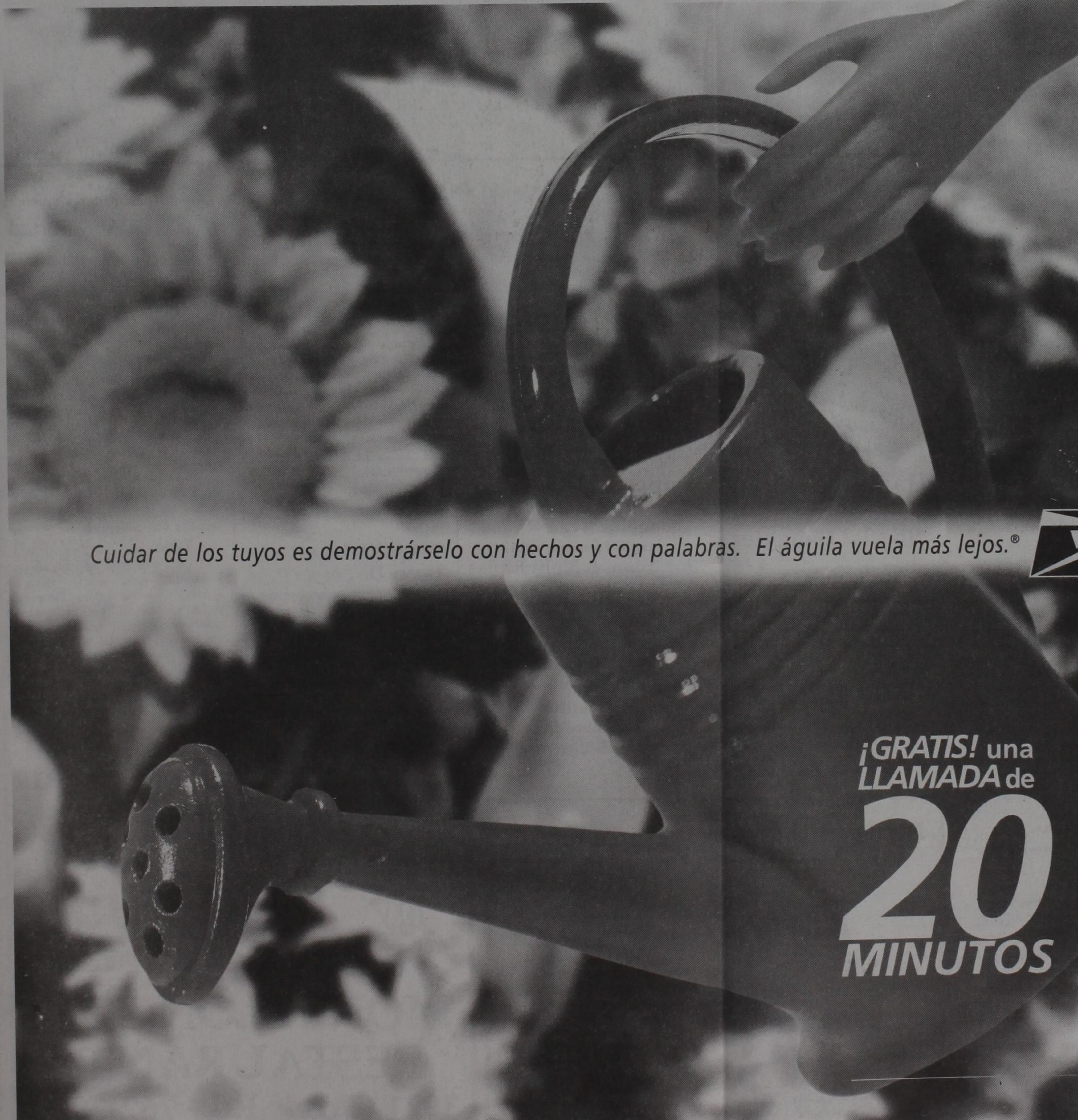


Desde la primera palabra que Cristo pronunciara en la cruz del Calvario, hemos visto que sus sufrimientos eran incomparables, y casi no queríamos hablar más de ellos porque nos parecía que habían llegado al colmo de lo que podía soportar el Salvador del Mundo. Pero que hemos visto cómo estos sufrimientos iban gradualmente aumentando hasta llegar a hacer un verdadero misterio. ¿Cómo Cristo el Hijo de Dios puede llegar a exclamar, "Dos mío, porqué me has desamparado?" Ho... llegamos a otro aspecto de su sufrimiento vicario sí, pero lleno de saludables para todos los pecadores. Y podemos ver que esta palabra de Cristo recuerda el cumplimiento del Sal.69:21 "Pusiéronme además hiel por comida y en mi sed me dieron a beber vinagre." Y este Sal. también es mesiánico. Los dolores le habían sido intensos, que al fin la sed le fue insostenible. Pero notemos que Jn. da una explicación de la razón que Cristo tuvo para pronunciar aquella palabra; "Sabiendo Jesús que todas las cosas eran ya cumplidas, para que la Escritura se cumpliera dijo: "Sed tengo" Jn.19:28 Por lo que vemos que Cristo estaba consiente en medio de aquel sufrimiento, y que no dejó que el sufrimiento quitara de su mente la Escritura. Y Cristo teniendo muy frescas las palabras del Antiguo Testamento quiso deliberadamente que se dijese que él había cumplido lo que estaba escrito respecto al Mesías, y para que la Escritura se cumpliera dijo: "Sed tengo" Los sufrimientos morales y mentales habían sido indensísimos, pero que habiendo hecho caso omiso de los sufrimientos físicos que su cuerpo había estado experimentando, y como nos habló en la palabra anteriormente del abandono y tinieblas en que se vió envuelto, era realmente una crisis que había llegado a un climax Y que la fiebre en su cuerpo había llegado máxima, entonces demanda ser atendido en los más ingentes momentos, y aunque sea por unos cuantos segundos. Y como todas las cosas habían llegado a su cumplimiento, exclama "¡Sed tengo! Qué misterio, el que hizo las fuentes de agua, el dueño de los ríos y aún del oceano, el que envía la lluvia sobre "justos e injustos" Mt.5:45 El que dijo a la samaritana "mas el que bebiere del agua que yo le daré, para siempre no tendrá sed" Jn.4:14 Oh, Señor, tú que dijiste en el día grande de la fiesta "Si alguno tiene sed, venga a mí y beba" Jn.7:37 Pero que la sed física era solo una figura, era una base de la gran necesidad espiritual que le agobiaba en aquellos supremos momentos. Pues él tiene ardiente sed de salvar a los pecadores. El dijo a la samaritana "dame de beber," este fue solamente una palabra introductora, y la samaritana le dió de beber; pero no cuando le dió el agua del pozo, sino cuando creyó en él. Esa es la verdadera sed del Señor Jesucristo, que las almas crean en él y sean salvas. Pues Mt.5:6 nos dice: "Bienaventurados los que tienen hambre y sed de justicia," pero no sed de agua, sino "sed de justicia" sed de ser hechos o llamados justos ante Dios, o sea salvos, libres de condenación. Y esta fue la sed que Cristo sintió, y por esta sed murió en la cruz. Y él sufrió la sed para que nosotros séamos saciados. Las palabras que Cristo habló en el Gethsemani en Mt.26:39 "Padre mío, si es posible pase de mí este vaso". Estos fueron uno de los momentos más difíciles para nuestro Señor; ¿porqué cre usted que el Señor no quería tomar el vaso? ¿qué tendría ese vaso? ¿Sería un vaso de leche, de café, de jugo de uva? No, pues era un vaso que él no merecía tomar por sus santos labios, y oraba a su Padre que no lo hiciera tomar ese vaso, pero el cielo guardaba un silencio invariable, Luc. 22:44 nos dice que: "Estándo en agonía oraba más intensamente: y fué su sudor como grandes gotas de sangre que caían hasta la tierra." La pregunta sigue, ¿Qué había dentro este vaso? ¿Porqué no lo quería tomar el Santo Cordero? Este vaso contenía todos nuestros pecados, nuestras mentiras, nuestra idolatría! nuestros adulterios! itodas nuestras indecencias! y no lo quería tomar; pero mientras el cielo guardaba silencio, nosotros le lo empujamos por sus santos labios, y por ello tendremos que dar cuenta, tenemos que responder; no no lo vamos a escapar. Si no damos cuenta y respondemos hoy, responderemos en aquel día. Si no vienes hoy para ser perdonado; vendrás después para ser condenado. (Que no se te escape) Si no vienes..., no te apures, él te man-

da buscar y con un garrote bien grandote. Y como el cielo guardaba silencio y el Padre no respondió; entonces el Santo Cordero en Mt.26:42 dijo: "Hágase tu voluntad" y tomó el vaso. Y cuando esto sucedió, en el mismo instante estalló con estruendo por todo el Antiguo y nuevo Testamento cumpliéndose lo dicho por Dios y sus santos profetas y siervos del Señor. Porque al tomar el vaso sucedió lo que nos dice Pablo, "Al que no conoció pecado, hizo pecado por nosotros, para que nosotros fuésemos hechos justos en él." 2Co.5:21 "El castigo de nuestra paz sobre él" Is.53:5 "Jehová cargó en el el pecado de todos nosotros" Is.53:6 Y para que la Escritura se cumpliera dijo: "Sed tengo" cumpliéndose el Sal. 42:2 "Mi alma tiene sed del Dios vivo" Y el Sal. 63:1 "Mi alma tiene sed de ti, mi carne te desea" El Cordero tiene ardiente sed de salvar a los pecadores, y ahora demanda ser atendido, ¿Qué vas a hacer, lo vas a atender o lo van a dejar desatendido, le vas a voltear la espalda como algunos lo hacen? Mientras que esto no suceda él no será saciado. Esta misma sed fue la que trajo a Zaqueo a Cristo, y esta misma sed fue la que trajo a Nicodemo a Cristo de noche. Jn.3:2 Por lo mismo la Escritura enseña que estos que dieron de beber a Cristo dándole su corazón y su alma a él; en aquél día estarán a su derecha, y Cristo declaraba la razón el porqué están a su derecha: "Porque tuve hambre y me diste de comer, tuve sed y me diste de beber" Mt.25:35 Mas a los que estén a su izquierda, les llamará "malditos" "Porque tuve hambre y no me diste de comer, tuve sed; y no me diste de beber" Mt.25:41,42. Y aunque Pedro nos dice que Dios quiere que "todos procedan al arrepentimiento," pero es muy probable que Dios no vea sus deseos cumplidos. Porque aunque los predicadores se esfuerzan por llevar este mensaje de la cruz por todas ciudades y lugares, habrá gente que no está dispuesta a atender al Señor. Y aunque ahora podemos acudir al bendito Cordero por agua bendita como la que dió a la samaritana y a Nicodemo y a otros, habrá personas que no atenderán esta necesidad. Por lo mismo dijo pendiente de la cruz "Sed tengo" Indicando así, que no quedará satisfecho con los vinagres de nuestra vida y de nuestro cuerpo. ¿Comprenderás esta palabra de angustia y ansiedad? solamente que tú te consideres dentro el vaso que tomó el Cordero de Dios que quita el pecado del mundo. Y que te sientas culpable al saber que Cristo murió en tu lugar. De la otra manera es muy probable que el Señor no vea sus deseos cumplidos, y por ello sigue exclamando: "Sed tengo" ¿Qué piensas tú de este sediento divino? Sediento de nuestro corazón hacia él, y sediento de nuestro corazón? ¿Estarás dispuesto de venir y aplacar su sed, postrándote a sus pies en acatamiento a su llamado? Como lo hizo la samaritana, Zaqueo, Nicodemo. La invitación sigue, él quiere tener a su derecha en aquel día, y decirte "Porque tuve hambre y me diste de comer, tuve sed y me diste de beber" Muchas almas a través de muchos siglos y generaciones han dado al Cordero de beber, ¿Porqué tienes tú que ser una excepción? No dejes al Cordero desatendido, toma esta oportunidad, es muy tuya, recibela por fe. Acércate a la cruz y dile: "Señor que quieres que haga" Hch.9:6 El te dirá entra a la iglesia y se te dirá qué te conviene hacer. Pues Cristo sigue diciendo: "Venid a mí," Mt.11:29,30.

CONTINUAREMOS LA SIGUIENTE SEMANA EN LA SEXTA PALABRA

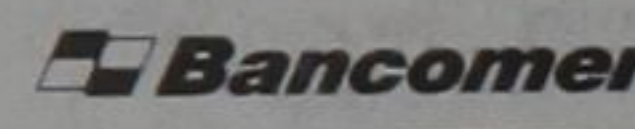
Mexican Ballet Folklorico RECITAL
May 20
-- Lubbock --
Look For More Details To Follow Soon!



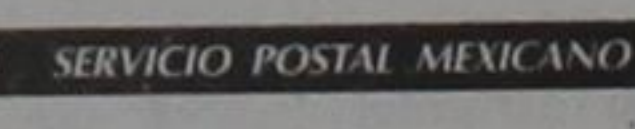
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PRUEBA B
CENTROS PARA LA VOTACION ANTICIPADA
ELECCIONES GENERALES, 6 DE MAYO DE 2000

Table listing voting centers for the April 20, 2000 election. Columns include center name, address, dates, and hours. Centers include Brown Elementary School, Harwell Elementary School, Wester Elementary School, etc.

PRUEBA A
CENTROS ELECTORALES
JUECES PRESIDENTES/JUECES SUPLENTE
DEL DISTRITO ELECTORAL
CIUDAD DE LUBBOCK
ELECCIONES GENERALES, 6 DE MAYO DE 2000

Table listing judges and their districts for the April 20, 2000 election. Columns include center name, judge name, and district number. Districts range from 1 to 18.

Table listing judges and their districts for the April 20, 2000 election. Columns include center name, judge name, and district number. Districts range from 19 to 28.

ORDEN Y AVISO
DE
ELECCIONES MUNICIPALES GENERALES

EL ESTADO DE TEXAS
CIUDAD DE LUBBOCK
ORDEN DE ELECCION
Yo, Max Ince, Alcalde Interino de la Ciudad de Lubbock, Texas, en virtud de la
autoridad que la ley me confiere y a tenor del Código Electoral de Texas, la Carta
Constitucional de la Ciudad de Lubbock y la Ordenanza Municipal, mediante el presente
documento decreto la celebración de Elecciones Municipales Generales el día 6 de mayo
de 2000, siendo dicho día el primer sábado de dicho mes, con el propósito de elegir los
siguientes oficiales de la Ciudad de Lubbock, Texas:

AVISO DE ELECCION

Mediante el presente documento se ordena a la Secretaría Municipal de la Ciudad
de Lubbock la publicación de estas Elecciones Municipales Generales mediante la
publicación de esta Orden y Aviso de Elecciones Municipales Generales en un periódico
de circulación general al menos una vez en fecha no anterior a 30 días ni posterior a 10
días antes del día de las elecciones. Además, una copia de esta Orden y Aviso de
Elecciones Municipales Generales será anunciada en fecha no posterior a 21 días antes
del día de las elecciones, en el tablero de anuncios utilizado para la colocación de avisos
de reuniones del cuerpo directivo y un aviso de consolidación quedará anunciado al
menos 20 días antes del día de las elecciones en los centros electorales no consolidados
en la última elección. Dicho anuncio indicará la consolidación de distrito y el lugar del
nuevo centro electoral.



Happy Birthday
to Our
Special Daughter
Marisol Otomí Aguero
10 years old
From Your Dad & Mom
Bidal & Olga Aguero

Happy 2nd Birthday
to Our Son
Nicholas Ryan Riojas
from your parents
Joe Adam & Molli Riojas

Felicidades de parte de toda la familia:
Bidal & Olga Aguero, Robert & Zenaida y
Eliana Reyes, Joe Adam & Molli Riojas, and
Amalia Aguero

Softball From Page 5

softball associations:
Blue-United States Specialty
Sports Association
Black-National Softball Asso-
ciation
Red-American Softball Asso-
ciation
White-American Softball
Association
Gold-American Softball Asso-
ciation
Size
Regulation softballs are 12"
in circumference, 3" larger than
a baseball. Youth and women's
teams may utilize the 11"
version for better play.
Styles
Many softballs are classified
as Youth, High School or Adult
based on the age and experience
level it was designed for.
Color
Until recently, all regulation
softballs were white with a
variety of seam colors. However,
a new optic yellow, which
improves eye tracking and
visibility has been approved.
Which color is right for you
depends on your personal
preference.

Advertisement for 'Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana' at Montelongo's Restaurant. Features an image of a sombrero and a plate of food. Text includes 'MEXICANA', 'MONTELONGO'S RESTAURANT', and address '3021 Clovis Rd - 762-3068'.

Advertisement for Spirit car financing. Text includes 'Bring In Your W-2 Form To Use It As Your Down Payment!', 'Angelo Carrillo', '4611 Ave. Q - 747-4461', and 'SPIRIT CHRYSLER Plymouth Jeep'.