

Viva Aztlan Festival Set for March 19th and 20th

Texas Tech University, United Supermarkets, Southwest Bell Telephone Company and the Lubbock Avalanche Journal joined this week with Lubbock Centro Aztlan to help by contributing not only financial help but material help work to establish the "Viva Aztlan Festival" as the premiere Mexican Folkloric Dance event in the United States.

The Cultural Diversity Committee was approached by members of Lubbock Centro Aztlan to help sponsor the event several months ago.

"When we were first asked to help, I knew that Tech could benefit greatly from participating," said one of the members. "This event will demonstrate the concern that Texas Tech has to encourage our Hispanic children to attend Tech."

With the announcements came the confirmation that dance troupes from Chicago and Tijuana, Mexico will participate in this year's Festival to give added dimension, color and beauty to the celebration of the arts featuring Hispanics and their traditions.

The sounds and excitement of a Mexican Ballet Folklorico full of color, traditions, and fun for all will come to Lubbock on March 19th & 20th as Lubbock Centro Aztlan hosts its Fifth Annual Viva Aztlan Dance Festival. The festival celebrating Hispanics in the art of folklorico will be held at the Lub-

bock's Municipal Auditorium. Along with these troupes, groups from Houston, San Antonio, the Texas Valley, Dallas, Ft. Worth, all of West Texas plus New Mexico, California and Colorado will come to compete for awards and judge's criticism or praise.

"I don't think it's so much for the medals or trophies that we get," said Alama Garcia, director of the Adelitas Ballet Folklorico from Ralls. "It's more about our kids seeing all these groups, learning and enjoying everyone dancing."

Zenaida Aguero Reyes, director of Lubbock's Ballet Folklorico Aztlan echoed Garcia words and added, "It takes a lot of work. My students start working in October for this event. The excitement of being on stage with groups from all over the United States on an equal level makes us work even harder."

"When we established 'Viva Aztlan', we envisioned for the event to grow nationally," said Bidal Aguero, director. "Rudy Alvarado and I saw that the Festival could grow from our start of hosting 8 groups to the level that we are at now and more."

Last year the event hosted 29 folkloric groups with the Ballet Folklorico Internacional from Houston winning "Best of Festival."

"Our plans for going back started the day we got back to



Houston," said director Isaac Ledesma. "Last year our trip was so enjoyable that all our students didn't hesitate to start planning to go back to Lubbock."

According to many of the participants, the "Viva Aztlan Festival" is the only competitive event in the United States. "We do have a few events in which individual dancers can compete, but none are available that let the whole group compete," said Ledesma.

Now in its fifth year, Viva Aztlan is a celebration of Mexican Folklorico Dancing and troupes compete for awards for the Best Company, Best Technique and Form, Best Choreography, Best Costumes, and Best Male and Female Dancers plus many more awards for a children's division and for A, B or C divisions for adult groups. An all-star company consisting of a male and female dancer

from each company will also be recognized.

A total of 40 groups have been invited to compete. "This is the first year that we are expecting some groups from Arizona and California. We were surprised to hear that Chicago and Tijuana, Mexico is definitely coming" said Jim Gomez, a member of the organizing committee. Although the entry deadline is March 1st, just about all the groups that attended last year are expected to attend. "We hope to make them feel at home and enjoy Lubbock and the Festival. Last year we booked over 300 rooms. That's a real plus for our City"

Activities will begin on Friday morning with workshops for the dance companies conducted by renown instructors who have studied in Mexico and have years of experience in teaching dance. The event will continue with on-going workshops and competition starting at noon until 10 PM Friday and throughout the day and evening on Saturday.

Texas Tech University will play an important role by hosting a reception that will allow students attending to learn about Tech and its opportunities for study. The reception will be held at the McInturf Center on Saturday.

Tickets for the general public are priced at \$3.00 three dollars per person, per day, \$10

per day reserved. Seating is recommended by the Lubbock first come first serve. For ticket information call 806-763-3841. Arts Alliance and through the generosity of various Lubbock businesses. For ticket information call the Lubbock City Council as 806-763-3841.

News Briefs

One Third of U.S. Population Will be Hispanic Within 50 Years

San Francisco, - The latest statistical research conducted in the United States about the economic impact of immigrants on the country has revealed that one third of the U.S. population will be Hispanic by the year 2050.

James P. Smith, a researcher at the Rand Corporation of Santa Monica (California), presented on Wednesday at Stanford University the results of his research about the impact of immigration on the U.S. economy.

Smith said that the U.S. population's tendency to evolve will not be substantially affected even when immigration policies change.

With a more open immigration policy, whites will go from 194 million in the 1995 census to 211 million in the year 2050. African Americans will go from 32 to 56 million, Hispanics will go from 26 to 113 million and Asians from 9 to 26 million.

According to this data, the groups with the higher relative growth rates are Latinos and Asians. If this happens, the total makeup of the U.S. population will be the one currently extant in the state of California, where Hispanics are the second-largest ethnic minority.

Smith said that Hispanics and Asians are the fastest-growing ethnic groups because they are more inclined to mix with other groups through interracial marriages.

In these two cases, for the third generation, more than 50 percent of the immigrant descendants marry into other groups of the population, which does not happen often with whites and African Americans.

The researcher said that, contrary to popular belief, the ethnic group that does not mix, and stays away from interracial marriages, will be weakened.

In the case of Hispanics, he said that according to his research, the descendants of interracial marriages between Asians and Hispanics identified themselves as Hispanics.

Immigrants Suffer More Stress by Moving to the United States

San Diego, California, Mar 1- Three recent studies reveal that the longer immigrants stay in the United States, the more their mental health deteriorates.

Studies conducted by the University of California at Berkeley, the General Archives of Psychiatry and, more recently, the National Investigation Council indicate that immigrant children and adults suffer from increased mental problems the longer they stay in the United States.

The National Investigation Council's study found that immigrant children enjoy relatively good health upon arriving in the country, despite lacking medical insurance and belonging to poorer families.

Yet their new way of life appears to affect immigrant children, as well as adults, who suffer from anxiety and depression.

According to the studies, immigrants find in the United States a different pace of life than in their countries of origin and a different diet, which combine to generate the mental disorders.

Fast-food consumption, lack of exercise, family and economic pressures and addictive beverages and substances contribute to the mental and physical deterioration of immigrants in the United States, the studies said.

Mexican Dr. Alfredo Ratniewski said that U.S. immigrants have to adapt to controlled working hours, supervisors and the concept that "time is money."

Those elements generate tensions that increase as the immigrants spend more time in their new country, he said.

Nixon Wanted to Release Bay of Pigs Intelligence

New York, - The late President Richard Nixon, badgered by the Watergate scandal and hoping to discredit John F. Kennedy, ordered the release of secret files related to the disastrous 1961 invasion of Cuba by exiled anti-communists, according to recently released tapes.

Even so, the order - given in 1973 and recorded on tapes made public by the Nixon Foundation - was not carried out. To this day, most intelligence material dealing with the invasion remains classified and secret.

The failed invasion in April 1961 was undoubtedly one of the low points of the administration of Kennedy, who inherited it from President Dwight Eisenhower. Kennedy had taken office less than four months before the invasion, after defeating Nixon by the slimmest of margins in the 1960 presidential election.

Historians agree that one of the reasons for the debacle - the invaders were defeated before gaining a beachhead - was the decision by Kennedy to withdraw previously promised naval and air support.

The reversal made sitting ducks of the invaders, who were scattered and captured by the hundreds by troops of Fidel Castro's revolutionary armed forces.

"Kennedy should have resigned," over the fiasco, Nixon says on one of the newly released tapes.

The taped order to obtain from the Central Intelligence Agency and release the Bay of Pigs material was given by Nixon to Ronald Ziegler, one of the president's top aides, in May 1973.

Analysts say Nixon's intention was to discredit Kennedy, for whom Nixon felt only antipathy. That ill will was heightened when Kennedy "betrayed" the Cuban exile community that had been among the Republicans' - and especially Nixon's - staunchest backers.

Nixon also apparently hoped to demonstrate that his administration, which was at the center of a widening scandal that would eventually force Nixon's resignation, was not the only one that had made mistakes. According to this analysis, Nixon believed a scandal touching the Kennedy administration would take some of the heat off himself.

Man Paralyzed in Shooting Sues DEA for 25 Million Dollars

San Antonio, Texas, - An 18-year-old illegal immigrant paralyzed after being shot by a Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agent, filed suit against the DEA seeking 25 million dollars in compensation.

On Jan. 25, Abecnego Monje Ortiz was shot in the back as he was trying to cross the Rio Grande into the United States.

According to doctors at the U.S. Army's Brooks Medical Center, Monje Ortiz could spend the rest of his life in a wheelchair.

At the time of the shooting, Monje Ortiz was with 14 other people who had crossed the Rio Grande on a rubber boat. The other would-be immigrants fled.

The incident happened 13 miles outside of the border city of Eagle Pass, according to the DEA, attributing its presence in the area to increased drug-trafficking.

In a complaint filed prior to the lawsuit, Monje Ortiz said that he had crossed into the United States to look for work, carrying only a bottle of water with him.

He claimed that DEA agent Wilbur Honeycutt fired at him as he was running in the opposite direction, and he could never have represented a threat to Honeycutt.

The FBI and the Maverick County Department of Public Safety are currently investigating the incident.

"El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz."
"Respect for the Rights of Others is Peace."
Lic. Benito Juarez

EL EDITOR

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Clinton Discusses: Mexico Human Rights Report

San Francisco, - U.S. President Bill Clinton defended his decision to certify Mexico's cooperation in the fight against illegal drugs and a State Department report on the human rights situation around the world released on Friday.

In a coincidence, both announcements - the State Department's annual assessment of the human rights situation in every country and the list of "certified" countries cooperating with U.S. anti-drug efforts - were made on Friday.

According to the level of cooperation on drugs, the United States maintains or suspends aid and its - were made on Friday.

Ac country under consideration.

This year, the White House certified Mexico, although many in Congress believe that it is not fully cooperating.

In a foreign policy speech that came hours after the certification



announcement, Clinton warned that "to win the fight against drug trafficking, we have to cooperate, especially with Mexico."

"Mexico has a real problem with drugs, which is increasingly affecting more of its young people, and nobody understands this

better than President Ernesto Zedillo," said Clinton, who recently met with his Mexican counterpart in the southern city of Merida.

Zedillo, the president said, is making every effort "to establish a government free of corruption, a true democracy under the rule of the law."

In reference to the report on human rights, Clinton said that "it frequently gives rise to resentment, but it is always respected for its frankness, coherence and what it reflects about our country and our values."

"We must support those who risk their own freedom to defend that of others," he said.

"We must work to strengthen democracy where it exists, helping it to take root, we must help our partners to level inequalities, strengthen institutions and build healthy and knowledgeable societies," the president said.

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero
This week we are featuring a special insert in honor of Hispanic women together with the celebration being sponsored this Saturday by the Hispanic Association of Women.



The Association will honor six women as Hispanas of the Year in special fields.

The insert features stories that tell of the ever-growing role of the woman in our culture. Although "la mujer" has continually been the foundation of the family in our community, many times their efforts, struggles and contributions go unrecognized and taken for granted by those that live around her.

In this special way, El Editor would like to pay special tribute to all "Mujeres" and congratulate the Hispanas of the Year for their contributions to Lubbock so that this might be a better City.

Felicidades Mujeres de Parte de El Editor

Gobernador Dara Primer Paso Hacia Candidatura Presidencial

Austin - El gobernador de Texas, George W. Bush, anunció este pasado martes que presentará su candidatura a la presidencia de Estados Unidos en momentos en que las encuestas le sitúan como el favorito de los electores.

Con su anuncio Bush, hijo del ex presidente George Bush (1989-1993), pondrá en marcha la que debe ser la más poderosa maquinaria política hacia la candidatura republicana para luchar por la presidencia estadounidense en el año 2000.

Las más recientes encuestas otorgan a Bush una ventaja de entre 10 a 18 puntos porcentuales por encima del principal aspirante demócrata, el vicepresidente Albert Gore.

Su anuncio tendrá lugar después de que gobernadores, congresistas y legisladores estatales republicanos han pasado los últimos días exhortándole a luchar por la candidatura que le puede llevar a la Casa Blanca.

La creación del comité "exploratorio" le dará acceso inmediato a fondos para financiar su campaña. Los expertos consideran que puede necesitar cerca de 20 millones de dólares para la contienda política.

Bush hijo tiene 52 años, ha sido elegido en dos ocasiones gobernador de Texas (la segunda vez en noviembre pasado) y promueve una filosofía republicana que describe como "conservadurismo con compasión".

Por tal razón, se ha ganado un

notable apoyo entre los hispanos, que tradicionalmente están identificados con los demócratas y cuya fuerza electoral cada vez comienza a ser tomada más en cuenta por los políticos estadounidenses.

Los analistas, no sólo las encuestas, también le consideran como el más fuerte candidato republicano mientras algunos comienzan a exhortarle para que una esfuerzos con otra posible aspirante, la ex presidenta de la Cruz Roja Elizabeth Dole.

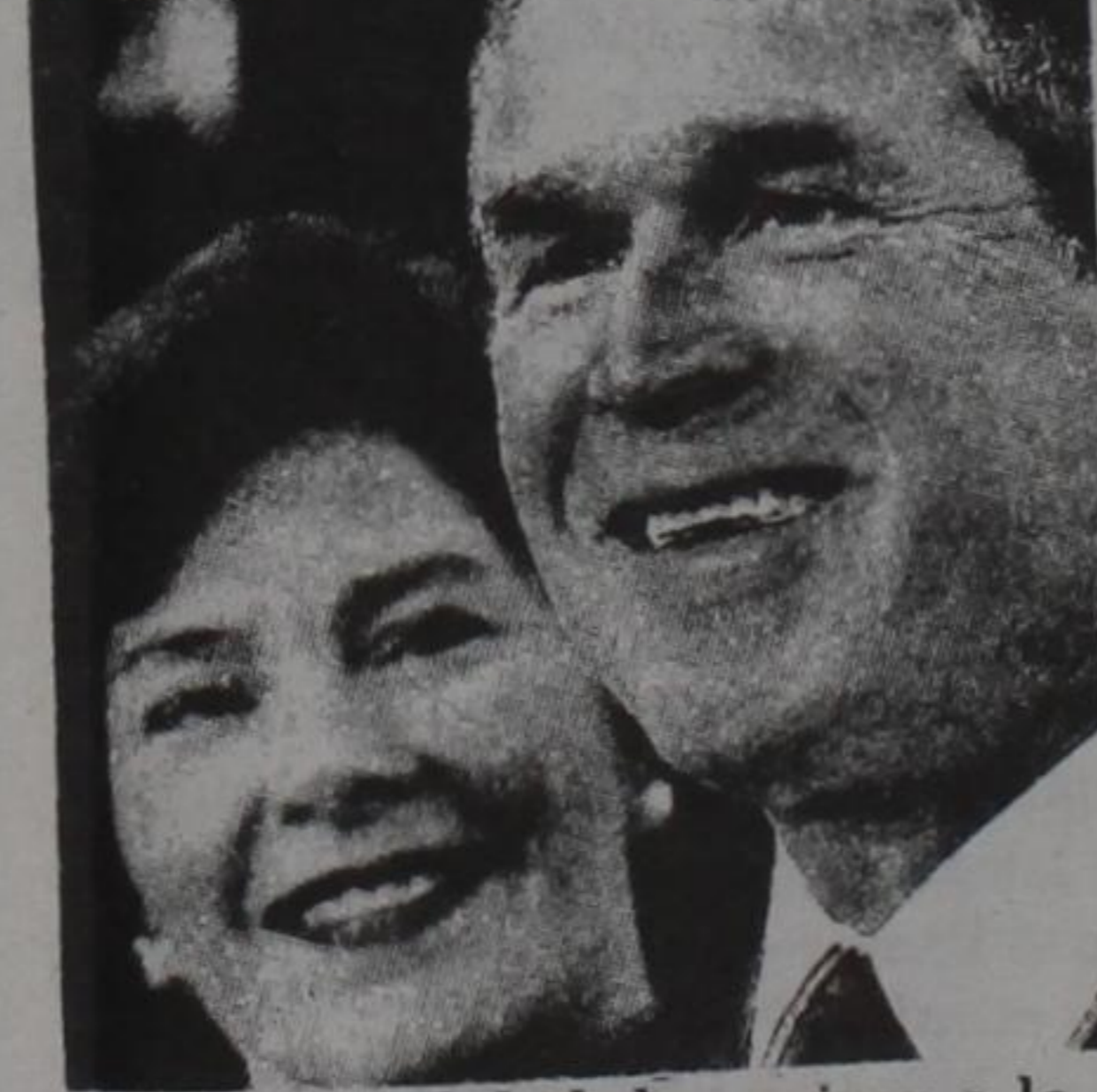
Dole, esposa del ex candidato presidencial republicano Robert Dole, también está próxima a formar el comité que le abriría el paso hacia las primarias presidenciales.

David Miner, un legislador estatal por Carolina del Norte, dijo que la experiencia política de Bush le llevó a apoyar la candidatura del Gobernador de Texas por encima de Elizabeth Dole, que es natural de su estado.

"Su política en favor de la inclusión y de la unión de todos ofrece un mensaje positivo al Partido Republicano y la señora Dole puede ser clave en ese sentido", sostuvo Miner, tras acudir el lunes a la oficina de Bush, junto a otros legisladores de Carolina del Norte, para pedirle que aspire a la presidencia de EEUU.

Las encuestas recientes indican que Elizabeth Dole también derrotaría a Gore (50-42).

George W. Bush, con su anuncio de hoy, se unirá a otros cinco republicanos que ya exami-



nan la posibilidad de aspirar a la candidatura a la presidencia.

El ex vicepresidente de EEUU Dan Quayle, el ex gobernador de Tennessee Lamar Alexander, el conservador Gary Bauer, el congresista por Ohio John Kasich y el senador por Arizona John McCain ya han creado comités similares.

El senador republicano por Nuevo Hampshire Robert Smith es el único, sin embargo, que una vez anunció la formación del comité exploratorio confirmó su determinación de aspirar a la candidatura presidencial de su partido.

El comentarista político Patrick Buchanan, el multimillonario Steve Forbes y el abogado afroamericano Alan Keyes también estudian entrar a la contienda de las primarias.

Los demócratas, por su parte, sólo tienen hasta el momento dos aspirantes a la candidatura presidencial, el vicepresidente Gore y el ex senador Bill Bradley.

El Editor, Lubbock, Tx, March 4, 1999

La Seducción Política de los Latinos de Texas

Por Bárbara Renaud González

Nunca lo he conocido. El Gobernador, George W. Bush. Gracias a casi el 40 por ciento de los latinos de Texas que votaron por él, ahora está pensando en la Casa Blanca para el año 2000. Y yo estoy pensando en suicidarme.

Porque él no merece nuestra admiración, y mucho menos nuestros votos. El ha empleado la magia del español para seducir a los latinos que están desesperados por ser parte de Texas, que para comenzar es nuestro.

¿Han estado ustedes en una escuela pública recientemente? ¿En la zona urbana? George W. Bush ha asistido a las escuelas más exclusivas del país, pero él no quiere pagar por las nuestras. En vez de eso, en su segundo discurso de inauguración este mes, propuso una rebaja de \$2,000 millones en los impuestos sobre la propiedad (eso equivale a \$140 por cada propietario).

Según el sentido de moralidad de Bush, está bien que nosotros le demos nuestros impuestos si le sirve a él, pero no del modo contrario.

Vean ustedes: Fué un aumento del impuesto sobre ventas, junto con la expropiación de terrenos privados, los que le dieron \$15 millones por una inversión de \$600,000 en diez años por el negocio del estadio de los Texas Rangers en Arlington. ¿Astucia?

Bush no paga tampoco impuesto por su casa de vacaciones en el fastuoso "Rainbo Club" del Condado de Henderson. Obtuvo una exención.

La escuela pública es el laboratorio para la diversidad que el gobernador dice que él quiere, pero es posible que él quiera decir más música "tejana" para que nosotros podamos bailar para él.

Es en las escuelas públicas donde los ricos y los pobres, los chicos afroamericanos, anglosajones e hispanos se mezclan. A este ideal se le acostumbra llamar el cimiento de nuestra democracia, porque enseña a nuestros hijos a conocerse mutuamente como iguales. Es un trámite difícil, pero es la mejor educación que el dinero puede obtener.

Este sueño ha sido abandonado por la comodidad de los privilegios de clase, señalados por la huida a los suburbios y el ascenso de las escuelas privadas. Nunca pensé que Texas

llegraría a ser como México en esta forma.

Esa es la razón de que necesitemos de la acción afirmativa, que es sólo una "curita" para la desigualdad de nuestras escuelas. Pero el gobernador no quiere que eso suceda.

Texas será latina en casi un 50 por ciento para el año 2030; pero el propio Bush jamás defendió a los estudiantes de color cuando la decisión del caso Hopwood puso fin a la acción afirmativa en las universidades públicas y privadas del estado — aún cuando las mismas personas designadas por él en la Junta de Regentes de la Universidad de Texas declararon su oposición.

Dígame, Gobernador: ¿Cómo puede un estudiante competir en la Universidad de Texas sin una preparación decente?

Desde luego, se puede ir a Yale si el abuelo fué senador del mismo estado, ¿qué no, Gobernador? También ayuda el tener un padre que sea congresista si se está tratando de salir de tener que ir a Vietnam, aún cuando uno sea de edad — y de algún modo se va a parar a la Unidad de Texas de la Guardia Nacional Aérea en 1968.

Eso fué cuando muchos de mis amigos regresaron como cadáveres.

¿Puede que haya sido un poco de acción afirmativa? Bueno, tampoco necesitaríamos de eso, si las escuelas fueran equitativas. De seguro que necesitaron a los latinos para Vietnam. Pero usted tampoco sabría de eso.

Nuestro gobernador sabe que sus relaciones con México son críticas para obtener nuestros votos, e indispensables para las utilidades empresariales. El invitó a seis gobernadores mexicanos a su toma de posesión. Aquí no se trata de amistad, gente; se trata del TLC.

Bush comprende que este país necesita de una frontera libre para el capital, para el comercio, pero no para la mano de obra ni para las personas. Si él apreciara a México, no habría tratado de arrojar desperdicios nucleares en el oeste de Texas, en violación de un tratado del año anterior con nuestros vecinos. No, se trata de que las "maquiladoras" pagan \$1.00 por hora, ni siquiera el salario mínimo en México, y de hacer mucho dinero para las empresas estadounidenses y la élite de México.

Aquellos seis gobernadores representan a los intereses atrincherados de la clase alta, el

resultado de la historia trágica del colonialismo en México. Pero, ¿quién desea hablar de eso?

Dicho sencillamente, no hay tal cosa como libre comercio cuando una parte es rica y la otra es pobre. Es la miseria de la pobreza lo que obliga a las personas a cruzar la frontera, aún arriesgándose a morir. Especialmente con el TLC. Y el aumento de la inmigración ha llevado a un aumento de las fuerzas militares que es antagonístico para los mexicanos y para aquellos de nosotros que lucimos distintos.

Nunca he oído al gobernador protestar contra las cercas, el alambre de púas, ni el interrogatorio que me hizo el Servicio de Inmigración en el aeropuerto de McAllen. Como el envenamiento lento, fué la presencia inevitable de la Infantería de Marina en el pueblo fronterizo de Redford que llevó a la muerte a tiros de Ezequiel Hernández, la primera muerte de un ciudadano estadounidense a manos de un soldado de los Estados Unidos desde los motines de la Universidad de Kent State.

¿Dónde estaba entonces el español interrumpido de George Bush? ¿Para las familias de los cientos de indocumentados que murieron de camino para acá porque no tenían otra "alternativa"? Te compadezco en tus sentimientos...

Ay, pero es el español, ¿no es así? La gloria de escuchar la frase de Bush: "Juntos podemos", lo que nos hipnotiza para perdonarle sus pecados. Compasión, diversidad, moralidad, sus palabras se pegan unas a otras como la "cajeta", deliciosa aún cuando esté formada solamente por azúcar y leche. Aún cuando el "juntos podemos" signifique que podemos si sólo queremos ser como él.

Y olvidarnos de todos los demás.

Bush ha dominado la ilusión de la diferencia, aunque todo lo demás continúa siendo exactamente igual. El está invitándonos a que lleguemos a ser la peor clase de "gringos" — para que podamos hacer a otros lo que se nos ha hecho a nosotros. Y caemos de rodillas alegremente, porque hemos estado muy hambrientos durante mucho tiempo.

El se ha dado cuenta de nosotros, y nos tragamos felizmente su "cajeta".

(Bárbara Renaud González, de San Antonio, Texas, es una escritora por cuenta propia.)

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The Political Seduction of Texas Latinos

By Barbara Renaud Gonzalez

I've never met him. El Governor, George W. Bush. Thanks to the almost 40 percent of Texas Latinos who voted for him, he is now thinking of the White House in 2000. And I am thinking of killing myself. Because he doesn't deserve our admiration, much less our vote. He has used the magic of Spanish to seduce Latinos who are desperate to be part of a Texas that is ours to begin with.

Have you been to a public school lately? In the inner city? George W. Bush has attended the most exclusive schools in the country, but he doesn't want to pay for ours. Instead, he proposed a \$2 billion cut in property taxes (that's about \$140 per homeowner) in his second inaugural speech this February.

According to Bush's sense of morality, it's OK for us to give him our taxes if it serves him, but not the other way around.

You see, it was through a sales tax increase, along with the condemning of private land, that brought him \$15 million from an investment of \$600,000 in 10 years for the Texas Rangers stadium deal in Arlington. Savvy?

Bush doesn't pay property taxes for his vacation home in the fancy Henderson County "Rainbo Club" either. He got an exemption.

The public school is the laboratory for the diversity that the governor says he wants, but maybe he means more Tejano music so we can dance for him.

It is in the public schools where the rich and poor, black and white and brown kids mix together. This ideal used to be called the foundation of our democracy because it teaches our children to know each other as equals. A difficult process, but it is the best education money can buy.

This dream has been abandoned for the comfort of class privilege, marked by suburban flight and the rise of private schools. I never thought that Texas would become like Mexico in this way.

That's why we need affirmative action, which is only a spit Band-Aid answer for the inequity of our schools. But the governor won't have it. Texas will be almost 50 percent Latino in 2030; yet Bush himself never, jamás, advocated for students of color when the Hopwood

decision ended affirmative action in the state's public and private universities. Even when his own appointees at the University of Texas Board of Regents declared their opposition. Tell me, Governor, how can a student compete at the University of Texas without a decent preparation? Of course, one can go to Yale if the grandfather was a senator in that same state, *qué no*, Guv? It also helps to have a congressman father if you're trying to get out of Vietnam, even if you're eligible — and you somehow end up in the Texas Air National Guard Unit in 1968.

That's when so many of my friends came back in body bags.

A little affirmative action, maybe? Well, we wouldn't need it either if the schools were fair. They sure wanted Latinos for Vietnam. But you wouldn't know about that. Our governor knows his relationship with Mexico is crucial for our votes, and it is essential for corporate profits. He invited six Mexican governors to his recent inauguration. This isn't about friendship, *gente*; it's about NAFTA.

Bush understands that this country wants a free border for capital,

but not for labor or people. If he had a thing for Mexico, he wouldn't have attempted to dump nuclear waste in West Texas in violation of a treaty with our neighbors last year. No, it is about the *maquiladoras* paying about \$1 an hour, not even minimum wage for Mexico, and making *mucho dinero* for U.S. corporations and the Mexican elite. Those six governors represent the entrenched interests of the upper-class, the result of Mexico's tragic history of colonialism. But who wants to talk about that?

Put simply, there is no such thing as free trade when one side is rich and the other is poor. It is the misery of poverty that forces people to cross the border, even at the risk of death. Especially with NAFTA. And increased immigration has led to a military build-up that is antagonistic to Mexicans and to those of us who look different.

I have never heard the governor protest the fences, the barbed wire, the INS interrogating me at the airport in McAllen. Like slow poison, it was the inevitable presence of Marines in the border town of Redford that led to the shooting death of Ezequiel Hernandez, the first killing of a U.S. citizen by a U.S. soldier since the Kent State riots.

Where was George Bush's broken Spanish then? To the families of the hundreds of *illegales* who died coming here because they had no choice? *Te compadezco en tus sentimientos...* Ay, but it's the Spanish, isn't it? The glory of hearing Bush's stock pitch "*juntos podemos*" — together we can — that hypnotizes us into forgiving his sins. Compassion, diversity, morality, his words stick together like *cajeta*, delicious even if the candy is just brown sugar and milk. Even if "together we can" means we can if we want to be just like him. And forget everybody else.

Bush has mastered the illusion of difference, while everything remains exactly the same. He is inviting us to become the worst kind of *gringo* — so we can do to others what has been done to us. And we gladly fall on our knees because we have been so hungry for so long. He has noticed us, and we happily swallow his *cajeta*.

(Barbara Renaud Gonzalez of San Antonio, Texas, is a freelance writer.)

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DESDE TEXAS EL HUMO SI MATA

Por el Dr. Ramón Godoy

Durante los últimos años la controversia producida por el tabaco y las millonarias demandas que diversos estados han entablado en contra de las compañías han llegado a ocupar los principales titulares de los medios de comunicación y la razón es muy sencilla: el humo si mata.

Se sabe que más de 400 mil personas mueren cada año en los Estados Unidos por enfermedades relacionadas con el tabaco, una de cada seis muertes tienen relación con el tabaco. El 89 por ciento de las personas que han usado tabaco lo han hecho antes de cumplir los 18 años de edad y el 71 por ciento de los fumadores que fuman diariamente, han empezado antes de los 18 años de edad...

Uno de los principales (y más conocidos) problemas producidos por el uso sostenido y continuo del tabaco, (de forma directa o indirecta) es precisamente el enfisema pulmonar (que no es más que una enfermedad crónica

producida por la inhalación del humo del tabaco, que no permite que el pulmón funcione adecuadamente y que a la larga produce dificultad para respirar y finalmente causa la muerte) además el tabaco está íntimamente ligado con el cáncer del pulmón, del labio, de la lengua, de la laringe, y hasta de la vejiga urinaria (por los diferentes insecticidas que se emplean en el cultivo de la hoja del tabaco).

Lamentablemente nuestros jóvenes (y cuando digo nuestros jóvenes me estoy refiriendo a mis hijos y a los suyos), están recibiendo todo tipo de influencias por parte de los productores de tabaco, (cualquiera que sea la compañía que produzca los cigarrillos) estos mensajes simple y sencillamente los están incitando a fumar.

Estoy seguro que tanto usted como yo, en algún momento de nuestras vidas sentimos esa «presión» que produce el hecho de imitar al que fuma, o la curiosidad a la «invitación» de fumar que producen estas campañas, es natural que todo lo prohibido es más atractivo, y creo que todos estamos conscientes que el hecho de fumar es un acto netamente voluntario y que debería de ser orientado a adultos que sepan: «que el que lo hace, lo hace porque quiere...»

Los medios de comunicación en español en el estado de Texas, no vemos clámimo de las compañías tabacaleras en producir programas o campañas que inciten a nuestros jóvenes a no fumar (se sabe que alrededor de 3 mil jóvenes empiezan a fumar cada día...) y me parece que ya es tiempo que veamos que las compañías inicien algún tipo de campaña para tratar de parar este «desenfrenado» hábito en la juventud, porque verdaderamente es muy triste que una de las más grandes compañías tabacaleras del mundo como es Phillip Morris, ofrezca comprarle unos cuantos dólares de publicidad a nuestros periódicos hispanos, para tenernos contentos... en tanto que millares de nuestros jóvenes en nuestra propia comunidad, están quemando millones de dólares en tabaco... pero eso no es lo peor.

Lo peor de todo es que están quemando sus vidas... Estoy bien consciente que como dice el dicho: «el que nació para tamal, del cielo le caen las hojas...» o dicho en otras palabras, el que va a fumar, lo va a hacer así existan todos los programas y campañas existentes, pero como medio de comunicación, considero que las compañías tabacaleras deberían de (al menos) tratar de enfocar estas campañas hacia nuestros jóvenes, haciendo para eso algún tipo de contrato publicitario con los medios escritos de comunicación hispanos mostrando su verdadero interés para que no siga sucediendo esta destrucción y adicción en nuestra juventud y nosotros encargarnos de hacer que el mensaje llegue a nuestras

comunidades, (es mejor prevenir que lamentar) porque verdaderamente créame que es muy duro tener a un familiar que padece una enfermedad producida por el humo del cigarrillo y saber que en realidad

The Whole Story

King May Be Guilty of Jasper Killing But All of Us are Responsible

By Michael A. Kroll, Pacific News

The verdict in Jasper, Texas, holding John William King guilty of the gruesome murder of James Byrd, Jr. is like some of President Clinton's statements — literally true, but incomplete and misleading. A true verdict would have found all of us bear some responsibility for Byrd's violent death.

John King, aged 24, emerged from prison in July of 1997, after spending two years of an eight-year sentence for a non-violent crime. Involved in a burglary at age 17, he spent two months in a "boot camp" and was put on parole. Repeated violations of parole brought him before a judge who sentenced him to eight years in Beto One, a "tough" prison.

The violence done to and by King behind prison walls in those two years did not concern the rest of us. As long as the virus of racial violence is confined to "them," no one outside knows or cares to know what every

prisoner in America knows — prisons are raging cauldrons of violence, both systematic and random. Violence that prisoners survive primarily through racial identification.

"In prison, the only protection you have is your race," says Dwight E. Abbott, recently released from Folsom Prison, where he was a member of a prominent white gang. "All free-world prejudices become obvious and intense inside because of the necessity of survival. Only your own will protect you, and there's safety in numbers."

Abbott, who is as repulsed by James Byrd's brutal death as anyone, knows the rage that sparked John William King's vicious violence. Unlike us, however, he is not surprised that a convict emerges from prison and acts out of emotions based on his prison conditioning. That conditioning starts early. An African-American, now a ward of the California Youth Authority described his first day: "When you get there, you go to your own race and they run down what you have to do."

Identification-by-race is the fuel for the fires of rage. It is only when the consequences of that combination spill over into the "free world" — as in Jasper — that it registers with a "shocked" public which has, through its silence, given prison administrators virtual carte blanche to promote and exploit the very violence the prison is purportedly designed to protect us from.

"There is no way out of this dilemma," says Abbott, "until the public demands a change. There is no cure within the system. They use racial violence to justify building more prisons. There is no internal incentive to change."

Abbott, who has spent 38 of his 56 years behind bars, remembers a time when the public did care. Some 30 years ago, programs existed — both within the system, designed to mitigate the attitudes and deficiencies that lead to prison, and outside, to provide a transition to self-sufficiency: job training, housing, some decent clothes.

Parole, once designed to provide these essential services, is now best characterized by a sign on the door of a Colorado parole agency: "We trail 'em; we nail 'em; we jail 'em."

"Just deciding to be a good citizen isn't enough," says Abbott. "Without assistance, convicts must turn to the same people they turned to in prison. Even trying to put their best foot forward, they're marked as prisoners."

Jasper County prosecutor Pat Hardy condemned King for defying "God and Christianity and everything most people in this country stand for." But the founder of the Christian faith did not turn His back on the captives of His day. One must ask, what is it that we do stand for?

"Society and its prison instruments made Jasper, Texas," Abbott concludes. "That's prison rage expressing itself. This wasn't the first time, and it won't be the last. Society doesn't want to face it, but as long as we continue to rely on the violent instruments of the modern American prison, we're in for a lot of trouble."

First In News - El Editor Newspapers

A World of Minorities

Rising Above the Confusion of Not Belonging

By Russel Morse, Pacific News Service

This past month, the Census Bureau revealed that whites are a minority in the state of California. That may come as a revelation to some, but it I've always felt it was true.

I was born to a father of mixed European descent and a Latino mother. I always had fair skin, and from early on I was a "white boy." My own brother often called me a honkey. With no particular cultural values from either side, I grew up believing my race was the absence of any pigment — white.

The school I went to was culturally diverse, drawing people from every neighborhood — I was a minority there. The school was primarily Asian and black, with Latino and white kids rounding out the population. It was fairly segregated, mostly by race and neighborhood, and I spent time with a lot of different groups in seventh and eighth grade.

Among my Latin friends, because I didn't speak Spanish and had an Anglo last name, I was not even called "huero," the word used for light-skinned Latinos. There was no blatant prejudice — we were friends — but I always felt a sense of alienation when we were together.

My black friends would introduce me as a "cool white boy." At the time, I thought this was an honor. I thought, "Who ever heard of a cool white boy? And if there is one, could I really be it?"

White friends were usually busy trying to be another color or spouting racial slurs, so my options were limited.

I always felt as if I had to prove myself beyond everyone else. I had to fight anyone who stepped — not because I had violent tendencies, but because I was prejudged as a sucker by the color of my skin. If my friends were stealing, I had to steal more. If they were fighting, I had to jump in and hit harder. I was plagued by an inferiority complex because I was white.

My way of acting out was never aimed at people of other colors, but I can understand the anger and hatred some people show. In my case, the problem was hatred of myself. I felt cursed by not being given

an identity. It seemed to me that all the despair in the country was solely the doing of the white man. If this was so, why did I have to belong to that group? If a group of black kids beat me up in the schoolyard, I assumed I deserved it because my ancestors had enslaved their ancestors.

In fact, the only form of white man acceptable to me when I was growing up was the Italian gangster. I must have watched "Goodfellas" fifty times trying to perfect the accent, dress and attitude of my role model. I altered my mother's maiden name to Carro and I was Italian, waiting to be initiated into the underworld. The call never came, but in pursuing it (wearing a double breasted pin-striped suit and two tone shoes to my confirmation) I became even more confused about my ethnic identity.

In the years that followed, I fell in with a racially diverse group of delinquents and felt as if my problems had been solved. Well, one set of problems may have ceased, but they gave way to a new set. Jail was on top of that list.

To speak on the racial divide within juvenile hall would take many words, so I will say only that the abuse I endured in my incarceration based solely on my skin color brought my hatred of self to a boil.

Things are better today. I have learned to embrace my father's European heritage as tightly as I do my mother's Latin roots. I am comfortable with who I am. I'm not sure how this came about — maybe I just grew up.

I had a long conversation with my mother one day about my confusion and the next time that I saw her, she brought me a book, "The Color of Water," by James McBride. This is billed as a black man's tribute to his white mother. But the author speaks of how loving his mother was, with little attention to her race.

The situation is radically different from my own, but the book started a long healing process that continues today. I learned to pay little regard to my parents based on their blood, but rather to concentrate on their love and the fact that I am a piece of each of them.

Pongan La Tarjeta Racial En La Mesa

Por Carlos Conde

Si los afroamericanos, hispanos y otros pueden usar la tarjeta racial para adelantar sus agendas particulares, cualesquiera que sean las tácticas, entonces ¿no deberían los anglosajones estadounidenses poder ejercer también ese derecho para sus propias causas o prejuicios, sin temor a la difamación o al aislamiento público?

En la sociedad actual, ¿es siempre el racismo un complot exclusivo de los estadounidenses anglosajones?

Ese asunto -- con el líder de la mayoría del Senado, Trent Lott, y el representante republicano por Georgia, Robert Barr en el medio -- es un residuo interesante del juicio de destitución contra el Presidente Clinton. Es un tema que el oficialismo de Washington prefiere pasar por alto como políticamente incorrecto, excepto, desde luego, cuando pueden servir de él.

Empero, ¿no hay algo de hipocresía en decir que afirmamos algo, y no obstante procurar nuestros convencimientos propios mientras expresamos poca tolerancia por aquellos que manifiestan sus convencimientos, por repugnantes que puedan ser?

¿No deciden las personas de todas las clases con quienes desean relacionarse, dónde quieren vivir, a quienes invitan para que pertenezcan a sus asociaciones o dónde envían a sus hijos a la escuela?

Si la economía y la conveniencia no son siempre los factores primordiales, entonces ¿cuáles son?

Ese argumento surgió cuando el columnista del Washington Post, Colbert King, que es afroamericano, acusó a Lott y a Barr de ser demasiado acogedores con el Consejo de Estadounidenses Conservadores (CCA en inglés), un grupo de presuntos miembros del Ku Klux Klan disfrazados de empresarios. King sugirió que Lott y Barr estaban mal equipados para medir el carácter del Presidente Clinton, cuando los suyos estaban tan defectuosos por su asociación con el CCA.

Como era de esperar, eso provocó un alarido de condenación por parte del presidente de la NAACP, Julian Bond. El presidente nacional del Partido Republicano, Jim Nicholson, y el presidente del Partido Demócrata, Roy Romer, pidieron a sus miembros que lo desautorizaran, y Lott y Barr se apresuraron a explicar que cualquier relación anterior o actual con el CCA era inadvertidamente electoral, en el mejor de los casos, superficial y que ciertamente no significaba adhesión.

El CCA, un desprendimiento del segregacionista Consejo de Ciudadanos, tiene 15,000 miembros. King alega, sin documentarlo, que hay incontables "compañeros de viaje" que se han infiltrado a todos los niveles de la vida de nuestra nación, desde los capitolios estatales hasta las aulas de clases de las escuelas. El recurre al "lugar" del CCA en la Internet y a sus publicaciones para revelar su filosofía, que no escatima las palabras ni deja muchas ilusiones.

Un boletín del CCA dice: "El asunto más importante a que nos enfrentamos es la existencia continua de nuestro pueblo, los descendientes de origen europeo de los fundadores de la nación estadounidense. A medida que los inmigrantes llenan nuestro país de extranjeros, nos arriesgamos a ser depuestos y por último desplazados por completo".

Otro miembro del CCA escribe: "El estadounidense anglosajón no puede sentir orgullo por su identidad racial, ni defender o siquiera definir la misma sin provocar sospecha u odio abiertamente. No puede organizar un Grupo Congresional Blanco".

Jared Taylor, graduado de la Universidad de Yale, miembro de la junta de directores del CCA y editor de la publicación de esa organización, "American Renaissance", recibe el grueso del castigo dirigido al CCA, pero él no es indolente cuando se trata de defender los principios del Consejo.

Al responder al comentario del Post, Taylor escribe: "Estados Unidos no muestran nada de la armonía del arcoiris pronosticada con tanta confianza durante la época de los derechos civiles. Creo que la identificación racial es una parte inevitable de la naturaleza humana, y que debemos reconocer esto antes que negarlo".

"Es natural y moral que las personas prefieran la sociedad y el modo de vida de las personas como ellas mismas. Los que no son anglosajones dan esto por entendido..

"Muchos negros hacen de la raza la parte central de sus identidades, como también lo hacen muchos hispanos", agrega Taylor. "Los afroamericanos quieren que Estados Unidos sea 'más negro' y los hispanos quieren que sea más 'hispano'. Únicamente a los anglosajones se les prohíbe tener

una identidad racial explícitamente, y cuando manifiestan lealtades que los no anglosajones dan por entendido, se les acusa de "intolerancia".

Taylor hace entonces una alegoría interesante sobre la inmigración procedente de México.

"Si millones de anglosajones inundaran la frontera hacia México, celebrando el 4 de julio mejor que el Cinco de Mayo, exigiendo que la enseñanza fue en inglés antes que en español, impulsando las exigencias étnicas del Consejo Nacional de La Raza, ¿podría engatusarse a los mexicanos para pensar que esto fue "enriquecimiento cultural"?"

"A los anglosajones se les exhorta alegremente a que celebren la diversidad, pero esto sólo equivale a pedirles que celebren la disminución de su cantidad y de su influencia", continúa diciendo Taylor. "Sólo un pueblo inclinado a suicidarse haría esto".

Taylor dijo que Clinton puede estar feliz cuando los anglosajones lleguen a ser una minoría, pero él apuesta a que un ex-presidente Clinton nunca se mudaría a una vecindad no anglosajona, entre haitianos o guatemaltecos. Y, ¿no envió el presidente a su

hija Chelsea a una escuela privada muy costosa y exclusiva en Washington, que es una ciudad mayoritariamente afroamericana?

Puede ser un material fuerte, pero hay que aceptar a Taylor y al derecho de su grupo, el CCA, a poder manifestarse, de igual modo que otros han llegado a tolerar la militancia de Louis Farrakhan y de la Nación del Islam, y anteriormente la de Eldridge Cleaver y su grupo Black Panthers, y a otros grupos no anglosajones que fomentaban sus intereses particulares.

Permanece una pregunta, sin embargo. ¿Vituperamos a los grupos como el CCA por promover la discordia racial y ser una amenaza para la sociedad, sin tratar de comprender a la otra cara de la moneda? ¿Decimos sencillamente que es hora de pagarles del mismo modo y de regocijarnos por todas las armas públicas que hay a nuestra disposición, sin examinar el paisaje racial y procurar una mayor armonía?

No tengo la respuesta, pero sin traicionar a mis propios antecedentes y a mis luchas personales, tengo que decir que hay alguna razón para el modo de que se sienten algunos estadounidenses anglosajones, pero lo cual la mayoría de nosotros nunca reconoceríamos.

(Carlos Conde es un escritor en Falls Church, VA.)

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Put The Race Card In The White Deck, Too

By Carlos Conde

If African Americans, Hispanics and others can use the race card to advance their agendas, whatever the tactics, then shouldn't so-called white Americans also be able to exercise that right for their own causes or prejudices without fear of public vilification or ostracism?

In today's social melting pot, is racism always the exclusive plot of white America?

That issue -- with Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott and Georgia Republican Congressman Robert Barr in the middle -- is an interesting residue of President Clinton's impeachment trial. It's a topic which official Washington prefers to ignore as politically incorrect except, of course, when it's self-serving.

Yet, isn't there a bit of hypocrisy in saying we stand for something, yet seek our own conventions while manifesting little tolerance for those who speak their convictions, repugnant though they may be?

Don't people of all genres decide with whom they want to associate, where they want to live, whom they invite to join their clubs or where they send their kids to school? If economics and convenience aren't always the primary factors, then what is?

The argument surfaced when Washington Post columnist Colbert King, who is black, charged Lott and Barr with being too cozy with the Council of Conservative Americans, a band of alleged Ku Klux Klansmen disguised in business suits. King suggested Lott and Barr were ill-equipped to take measure of President Clinton's character when theirs were so flawed by their CCA association.

Predictably, it raised a howl of condemnation from NAACP Chairman Julian Bond. National Republican Chairman Jim Nicholson and Democratic Party Chairman Roy Romer asked their members to disavow it, and Lott and Barr scrambled to explain

that any relationship past or present with the CCA was unwittingly constituent, at best perfunctory and certainly not adherence.

The CCA, an offshoot of the segregationist Citizens Council, has about 15,000 members. King claims, without substantiation, there are uncounted fellow travelers who have infiltrated every level of our nation's life from statehouses to schoolrooms. He resorts to the CCA Web site and its publications to disclose its philosophy, which minces no words or leaves any illusions.

"The most important issue facing us is the continued existence of our people, the European-derived descendants of the founders of the American nation," a CCA newsletter reads. "As immigrants fill our country with aliens, we risk being deposed and ultimately displaced entirely." Another CCA member writes, "The White American cannot feel pride in, defend, or even define his racial identity without arousing suspicion or outright hatred. He cannot form a Congressional White Caucus."

Jared Taylor, a Yale University graduate, CCA board member and editor of the organization's publication, American Renaissance, takes the brunt of CCA castigation but he's no slouch when it comes to defending the Council's principles.

Responding to the Post commentary, Taylor writes: "America shows none of the rainbow harmony so confidently predicted during the civil rights era. I believe that racial identification is an inevitable part of human nature and that we should recognize this rather than deny it."

"It is natural and moral for people to prefer the society and way of life of people like themselves. Non-whites take this for granted..

"Many Blacks make race the centerpiece of their identities, as do many Hispanics," Taylor adds. "Blacks wants America to be

more 'black' and Hispanics want it to be more 'Hispanic.' It is only whites who are forbidden to have an explicitly racial identity, and when they express loyalties non-whites take for granted, they are accused ... of 'bigotry.'"

Taylor then makes an interesting allegory on immigration from Mexico.

"If millions of whites were pouring across the border into Mexico, celebrating July 4th rather than Cinco de Mayo, demanding school instruction in English rather than Spanish, and pushing the ethnic demands of the National Council of La Raza, could Mexicans be tricked into thinking this was 'cultural enrichment'?"

"Whites are cheerfully exhorted to 'celebrate diversity,' but this is only asking them to celebrate their dwindling numbers and influence," Taylor continues. "Only a people bent on suicide would do this." Taylor said Clinton may be happy when whites become a minority but he bets an ex-President Clinton will never move to a non-white neighborhood among Haitians or Guatemalans. And didn't the president send his daughter, Chelsea, to a very expensive and exclusive private school in mostly black Washington.

It may be strong stuff, but one has to accept Taylor and his CCA group's right to have their say, just as others have come to tolerate the militancy of Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam and, earlier, Eldridge Cleaver and his Black Panther Party and other non-white groups promoting their special interests.

A question remains, however. Do we excoriate groups like the CCA for fomenting racial discord and being a menace to society without trying to understand the other side of the coin? Do we simply say it's payback time and take glee in all the public weaponry at our disposal without examining the racial landscape and searching for greater harmony? I don't have the answer, but without betraying my own background and my personal struggles, I have to say there's some sense to how some white Americans feel

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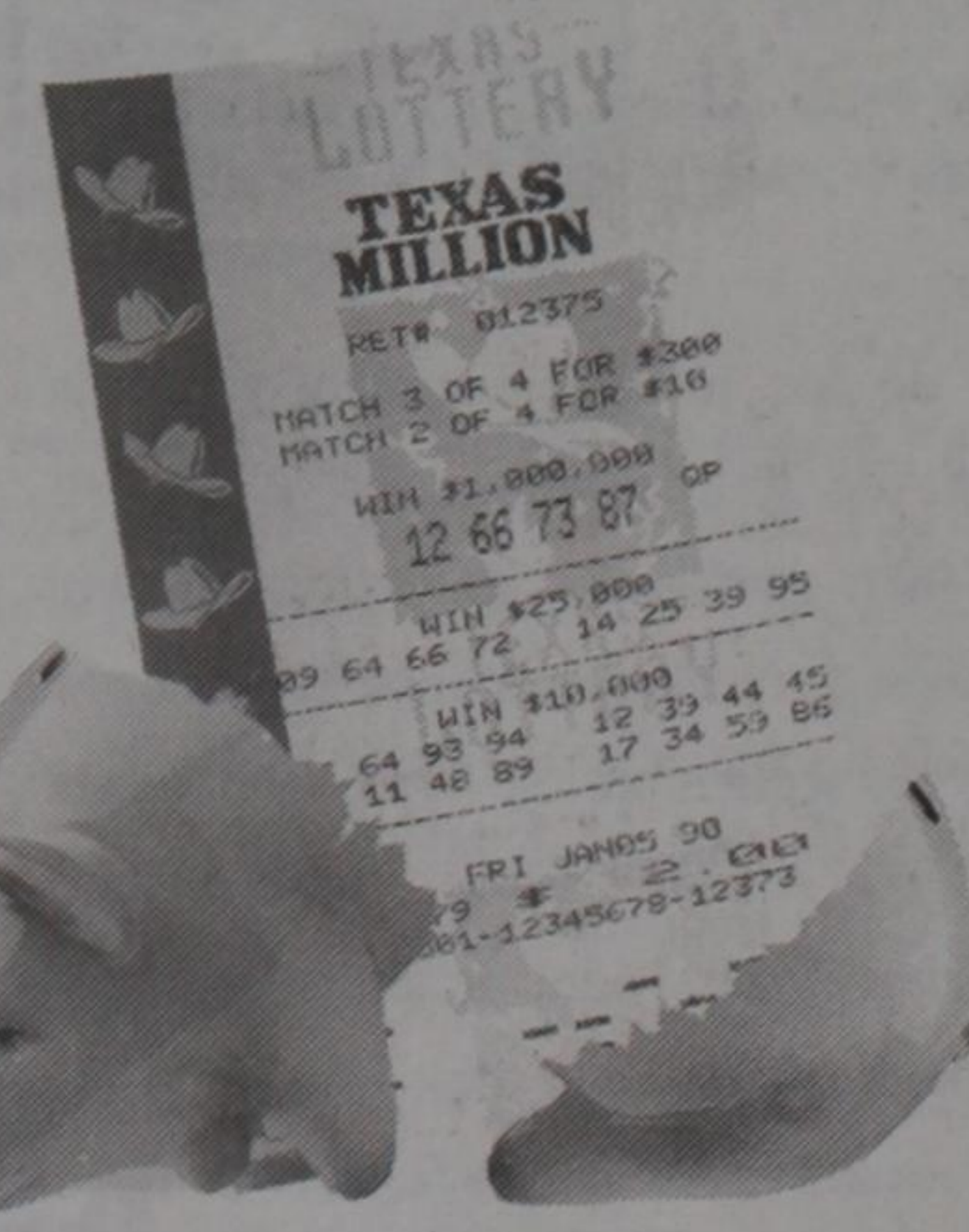
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7 Oportunidades De Ganar.

Auguran Mexico Prevalencera En La Congreso

News Briefs

Washington, - La decisión del presidente de Estados Unidos, Bill Clinton, de aprobar a México como un país que colabora en la lucha contra las drogas prevalecerá nuevamente, al parecer, en el Congreso, indicaron diversas fuentes políticas.

La senadora demócrata Dianne Feinstein admitió hoy que los opositores a dicha aprobación de México no tienen los votos para derrotar la propuesta de Clinton.

"Claramente no tenemos los votos para lograr derrotar la aprobación y no tiene sentido promover una batalla de división en el hemiciclo legislativo", indicó Feinstein, elegida por California.

El Subcomité de Reforma Gubernamental de la Cámara de Representantes tiene previsto una audiencia el próximo jueves para examinar el informe de Clinton sobre los países que colaboran en la lucha antinarcóticos y especialmente el caso mexicano.

El presidente del Subcomité, el congresista por Florida John Mica, ha indicado que, "en términos de cooperación, tuvimos un cero muy grande con México en las cosas específicas".

El líder de la minoría demócrata en la Cámara Baja, Richard Gephardt, es otro de los opositores a la mencionada aprobación.

"México no ha hecho lo suficiente para cumplir con nuestros

requisitos legales", sostuvo. No obstante, los líderes republicanos de la Cámara de Representantes, Dennis Hastert, y el Senado, Trent Lott, han dado a entender que no planean hacer mucho esfuerzo para evitar la aprobación de México, la más controvertida de este año.

El Departamento de Estado anunció el pasado viernes que

México, Colombia, Bolivia, Brasil, República Dominicana, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panamá, Perú y Venezuela fueron los países latinoamericanos "aprobados" por EEUU en su escrutinio sobre 28 naciones.

Paraguay recibió la polémica aprobación que se otorga por "motivos de interés nacional" estadounidense.

Aunque México y Colombia han recibido el "aprobado" de EEUU y por lo tanto también la ayuda exterior que lo acompaña, siguen siendo considerados como el mayor peligro para este país, ya que por la frontera mexicana entra la casi totalidad de las drogas que se consumen aquí y el aliado colombiano es el mayor productor.

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El Editor

Card of Thanks

We want to extend our sincerest appreciation and gratitude to our family and friends. Who have helped us during this most difficult time. The loss of our beloved son Adrian Diaz.

Your expressions of Love through your visits, phone calls, flowers food, and donations have been greatly appreciated.

We also want to thank all those involved with the service at both the mass and the burial; and to the ladies of Our Lady of Grace Church who prepared the meal.

Your many prayers and words of encouragement have been very uplifting and a great source of comfort in our time of need.

Mere words cannot express what we in our hearts feel that a simple *thank you* is not enough for all of your acts of kindness that have made this difficult time that much easier.

Thank You. Juan & Margie Diaz & Family

Remittances to México, Maquiladoras Cut Immigration, Experts Say

El Paso, Texas, - The roughly 5 billion dollars sent home by Mexicans working in the United States as well as new manufacturing industries - known as maquiladoras - on the Mexican side of the border could promote sufficient economic development to discourage illegal immigration, immigration experts said on Friday in El Paso.

"We believe that what has been done in El Paso and Ciudad Juarez in terms of the creation of new jobs and economic growth is very important," said Philip Martin, an international immigration expert.

Academics and immigration specialists met in El Paso to examine immigration policies and trends in the region, as well as their effects on the economy on both sides of the border.

The experts called the creation of such manufacturing industries in the state of Chihuahua "an important phenomenon," which has slowed the flow of illegal immigrants into the United States.

Jonas Widgren, of the International Immigration Policy Center in Vienna, said that he was pleased at the good relations existing between authorities in the sister cities of El Paso and Ciudad Juarez, despite immigration problems.

"If we Europeans had more courage to objectively examine our relations with the countries of northern Africa, from where there is a great influx of immigrants, we could learn from the way Mexico and the United States work together to stop illegal immigration," Widgren said.

During their visit to the area, the experts met with Rep. Silvestre Reyes (Dem.-TX), who is responsible for legislation aimed at stemming illegal immigration.

Under the ongoing Operation Hold the Line, Border Patrol agents seek to arrest illegal immigrants as soon as the cross the border.

The congressman said that although the Mexican authorities were unhappy with the operation, which they termed "extreme and exaggerated," relations with their counterparts across the border were good.

Authorities on both side of the border "appear to understand that if we don't put a stop to illegal immigration, we cannot promote legal immigration," Reyes said.

Hispanic Businessman Urges Reciprocity from U.S. companies

San Diego, California, Feb 25 (EFE).- The U.S. Hispanic community "generates some 340 billion dollars annually" and deserves fair treatment from all corporations, the president of the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (USHCC), George Herrera, said Thursday.

"We don't do protests or boycotts, but reciprocity is fair. We buy from you and you, the U.S. corporations, buy from us," he said in a news conference. The USHCC represents more than 200 Hispanic Chambers throughout the country.

Herrera said that the buying power of Hispanics has grown by 65 percent since 1990.

He also announced the upcoming USHCC national convention, which will take place in San Diego from Sep. 15-18, and will attract more than 6,000 visitors and generate more than four million dollars in revenues.

The USHCC invited its chapter in Mexico City and Mexican business community leaders to the convention, Herrera added.

"In San Diego we will establish a strategy for the U.S. Hispanic business community in the new millennium," Herrera said.

He said that, due to the language and cultural links, the U.S. Hispanic community is shaping to be the commercial link between the United States and Latin America and the Caribbean.

San Diego Mayor Susan Golding was satisfied with the announcement and said she would urge the Republican Party in California, which will meet this weekend in Sacramento, to move closer to the Hispanic community.

"Republicans cannot be the party of the majority in California, cannot represent the whole state, if it does not listen and unite with Hispanics," Golding said.

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A TODAS LAS PERSONAS Y ENTIDADES INTERESADAS:

Amerada Hess Corporation ha hecho solicitud a la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas natural Resource Conservation Commission) para la renovación del permiso Núm. 9235 para autorizar la continuación de la operación de una Planta de Seminole cual contiene una unidad para recobrar azufre existente en Seminole, condado de Gaines, Tejas. La dirección de la facilidad existente es Highway 214. Mas información con respecto a esta solicitud se encuentra en la sección de avisos públicos de esta publicación. Este aviso se publicará en 2/25/99 en 3/4/99.

AVISO DE FINAL DE JUEGO



Dos de los juegos instantáneos de la Lotería de Texas terminarán el 2 de abril de 1999: A Gift For You y First Down. Podrás seguir reclamando tus premios hasta el 29 de septiembre de 1999. Gana hasta \$500 con A Gift For You, y hasta \$1,000 con First Down. Podrás reclamar los premios de hasta \$599 con cualquier

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Probabilidad de ganar en First Down, 1 en 9.79.

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El Editor

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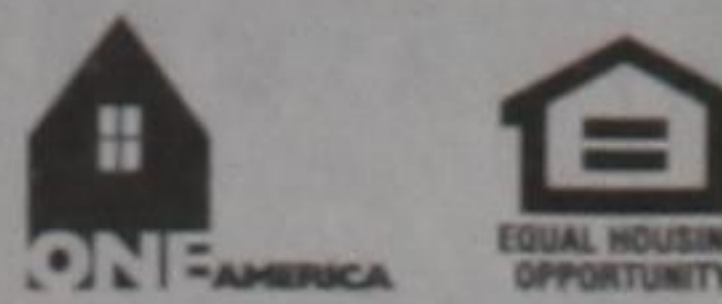
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Noticias Breves

Científicos Contra la División Racial en Estudios de Salud

San Francisco, - Antropólogos y médicos reunidos recientemente en la Universidad de Stanford criticaron la forma en que las estadísticas de salud del Gobierno utilizan el factor de la raza a la hora de determinar los factores de riesgo de las distintas enfermedades.

Los científicos, de varias universidades norteamericanas, participaron en una jornada organizada con motivo del 50 aniversario del centro de Humanismo y Ciencia de Stanford, informó hoy el servicio de prensa de la Universidad.

Barbara Koenig, antropóloga y directora del Centro de Ética en Biomedicina de Stanford, dijo que en ocasiones el personal médico clínico es "increíblemente descuidado" en el uso de factores de raza o grupos étnicos como categorías de salud.

"He oído con demasiada frecuencia al personal médico hablar de la edad y la raza cuando otros factores, como por ejemplo, saber si el paciente es fumador, pueden tener mucha más relevancia a la hora de determinar su situación médica", afirmó.

Koenig cree que los institutos nacionales de salud de los Estados Unidos utilizan las clasificaciones raciales del censo a la hora de recoger los datos médicos que luego sirven para elaborar estudios epidemiológicos.

En su opinión, esas divisiones del censo están basadas en categorías sociales que tienen muy poco valor biológico, por lo que pueden llevar a conclusiones erróneas.

Peter Kunstadter, epidemiólogo de la Universidad de California-San Francisco, hizo notar que algunas de las clasificaciones raciales del censo como "asiático" o "islaño del Pacífico", son arbitrarias y completamente inútiles para hacer estudios de salud.

Susan Scrimshaw, decana de la escuela de Salud Pública de la Universidad de Illinois, explicó que organizaciones médicas han sugerido recientemente al gobierno que, al elaborar las estadísticas de salud, ponga más atención en los factores de riesgo que suponen determinados comportamientos y hábitos -como tabaco, alcohol, higiene y alimentación- y no tanto en la composición racial de la población.

En opinión de Philippe Bourgeois, de la Universidad de California-San Francisco, los médicos y antropólogos se necesitan mutuamente "por las limitaciones de sus respectivos métodos".

Explicó que los estudios de epidemiólogos tienen resultados válidos en lo que se refiere a poblaciones numerosas, mientras que los antropólogos utilizan diferentes métodos de observación para grupos pequeños.

Koenig dijo que le dan "miedo" las consecuencias que pueden derivarse de la aplicación de las últimas tecnologías de la genética en la forma de "entender la raza".

Puso como ejemplo el caso de un estudio genético sobre el riesgo del desarrollo del cáncer de mama. Se descubrió un gen vinculado con un mayor riesgo para las mujeres judías estadounidenses cuyas familias proceden del Este de Europa.

Los mismos índices de riesgo, o mayores, se daban en otros genes que afectaban a otros grupos de la población femenina, pero no tuvieron la misma publicidad ni la misma atención.



Spring Drills Began Tuesday: Red Raiders Return

LUBBOCK, Texas - Texas Tech will begin preparations for the 1999 football season Tuesday when it begins its annual spring drills at Jones Stadium, head coach Spike Dykes announced.

The Red Raiders will begin spring practice on Tuesday at 3:45 p.m. on the Jones Stadium turf and will conduct a total of 15 workouts that will culminate on Thursday, April 1. Texas Tech will conduct a total of eight sessions the first two weeks prior to spring break. The team will go through seven sessions, including the Red-Black game, following the break.

Texas Tech returns six starters on defense and eight on offense, as well as a total of 49 letterwinners, from its 7-5 team that advanced to the Sanford Independence Bowl last season. Offensively, the Red Raiders return the top tailback in the Big 12 in Ricky Williams, starting quarterback Rob Peters, as well as flanker Derek Dorris, fullback Jonathan Hawkins, tackles Jonathan Gray and Steve McFadden, all-Big 12 guard Curtis Lowery and tight end Kyle Allamon.

Defensively, the loss of All-America defensive end Montae Reagar will be offset by the return of former roommate and starting defensive end Taurus Rucker. In addition, the SWARM will return starters including all-Big 12 defensive tackle Kris Kocurek, linebacker Kyle Shipley, cornerback Oscar Solis, free safety John Norman and Raiderbacks Keith Cockrum and Reagan Bownds.

"Spring practice is always a good time to get some of the younger players more experience in our system," said Dykes, who is entering his 13th season as the dean of the Big 12 coaches. "As freshmen, a lot of those guys end up playing on a lot of the scout teams and don't get a chance to get fully integrated

into the lineup. We have a lot of younger players returning next year so it will really be critical for us to have a good spring."

The annual Red-Black Game will be played on March 27 at 10 a.m. in Jones Stadium. The game will feature a number of promotions this year, including a Lettermen's Golf Tournament on Friday and a Bar-B-Que following the game. Fans will be able to select the starting lineups for the Red team through online at www.texastech.com and through ballots printed in the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal. The Masked Rider's public transfer of the reins, Raider Red, the award winning Goin' Band and other attractions are planned as well.

Texas Tech will open the season on September 4 at Arizona State in a 6 p.m. (central) contest. The Red Raiders open the five-game home schedule against North Texas on Sept. 18. Texas Tech plays Texas A&M, Colorado, Iowa State and Oklahoma at home this season in Big 12 Conference action. Away games include non-conference foe Southwestern Louisiana as well as Oklahoma State, Baylor, Missouri and Texas from the Big 12.

1999 Texas Tech Football Schedule

Date	Opponent	Time
S. 4	at Arizona State	6:00 p.m.
S. 11	at Southwestern La.	tba
S. 18	NORTH TEXAS	6:00 p.m.
Alumni Band Day		
O. 2	TEXAS A&M	6:00 p.m.
O. 9	at Oklahoma State	tba
O. 16	COLORADO	6:00 p.m.
Homecoming		
O. 23	at Baylor	tba
O. 30	at Missouri	1:00 p.m.
N. 6	IOWA STATE	1:00 p.m.
Family Day		
N. 13	at Texas	tba
N. 20	OKLAHOMA	1:00 p.m.
Senior Day		
All Times Central and Subject to Change.		
^ Denotes Big 12 Conference Game. Home games in CAPS.		

Corrido Mexicano Narra Muerte de Joven Asesinado en Frontera

Austin, - La grabación de un corrido mexicano recordará que en Texas no se ha olvidado la muerte del joven mexicano Ezequiel Hernández Jr, muerto a tiros por un infante de la Marina de EEUU.

Santiago Jiménez Jr, hermano del llamado "rey del acordeón en la música tejana", el "Flaco" Jiménez, narra el suceso ocurrido en la frontera de EEUU con México el 18 de mayo de 1997, que el Departamento de Justicia calificó de "tiroteado justificado".

En noviembre del mismo año se cerró el caso cuando la familia del joven aceptó 1.9 millones de dólares de indemnización.

El corrido -ritmo popular de Texas y México-, se titula "La tragedia en Redford: la muerte de Ezequiel Hernández" y fue escrito por Jiménez y Chris Strachwith, dueño de la compañía de discos Arhoolie Records, que se encarga de la grabación.

La canción de 12 versos, escritos en español, será incluida en el próximo álbum de Jiménez, que saldrá a la venta el próximo mes de abril.

Santiago Jiménez Jr decidió escribir este corrido para denunciar la muerte del joven de un por parte del gobierno estadounidense.

"Esos 'marines' (infantes de Marina) están entrenados para matar y eso es lo que exactamente hicieron", afirma.

Irónicamente, el joven asesinado esperaba ingresar en la Infantería de Marina y en su habitación lucía orgulloso un afiche de este cuerpo militar.

Pero no sólo a ritmo de corrido se recordará la memoria de Hernández.

Jimenez grabará también una versión del corrido en polka y ranchera, los estilos más representativos de la cultura de mexicanos y texanos.

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Gobierno Lanza en Español Guías de Salud Para Niños y Adultos

Rockville (Maryland),- El gobierno federal distribuirá información en español sobre exámenes y medidas de prevención para detectar a tiempo el cáncer del seno, enfermedades cardíacas y envenenamiento por plomo, entre otros males.

"Con estas recomendaciones, el hispano tendrá acceso a información que puede ayudarlo a vivir muchos años de una manera saludable", dijo el Dr. John M. Eisenberg, administrador de la Agencia de Políticas de Salud e Investigación (AHCPR, por sus siglas en inglés).

Son dos guías gratuitas de tamaño bolsillo, ambas preparadas por AHCPR: una orientada a la salud de niños y adolescentes y otra a los adultos.

AHCPR es una agencia que depende del Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos de EEUU.

Las guías incluyen consejos de salud, información sobre nutrición y actividad física, y la opinión de expertos en salud.

Además tocan temas sobre la presión arterial, colesterol, vacunas, pruebas de detección del cáncer, salud dental, nutrición, actividad física y sida, entre otros.

La gran mayoría de muertes prematuras y casos de incapacidad en EEUU pueden evitarse o disminuir con servicios preventivos de salud.

En muchos casos, revelan diversos estudios, los médicos no ofrecen servicios preventivos y, por otro lado, los pacientes insisten frecuentemente en hacerse exámenes o recibir servicios cuyos beneficios no han sido comprobados científicamente.

Las guías son parte de la campaña nacional "Poniendo en práctica la prevención", que tiene como objetivo educar al público sobre los servicios de salud que se encuentran disponibles.

Los latinos están cada vez más conscientes de cuidar su salud con visitas al doctor, una dieta saludable a base de frutas y verduras, y ejercicios físicos por lo menos tres veces por semana.

Según el Departamento de Salud, el número de mujeres latinas que reciben cuidados médicos prenatales aumentó del 61 por ciento en 1987 al 70 por ciento en 1995. La meta para el año 2000 es que alcance el 90 por ciento.

Asimismo, el porcentaje de ancianos latinos vacunados contra la pulmonía y la gripe, también ha aumentado en los últimos años. La meta para el 2000 es que el 60 por ciento de los ancianos latinos tomen esas medidas preventivas.

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A VISO DE SOLICITUD

Amerada Hess Corporation ha solicitado de la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) la renovación del Permiso de Calidad de Aire Número 9235 de la Planta de Seminole cual contiene una unidad para recobrar azufre en carretera 214, Seminole, condado de Gaines, Tejas. La facilidad va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: (incluyendo pero no limitándose a) óxidos de nitrógeno, monóxido de carbono, materia en partículas, óxidos de azufre, hidrocarburos y sulfuro de hidrógeno. Una persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de la facilidad existente puede solicitar una audiencia.

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

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

Peticiones de audiencia o comentarios sobre la solicitud deberán recibirse por escrito en la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TNRCC, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, dentro de 15 días después de la segunda publicación de este aviso. Este aviso se publicará en 2/25/99 en 3/4/99.

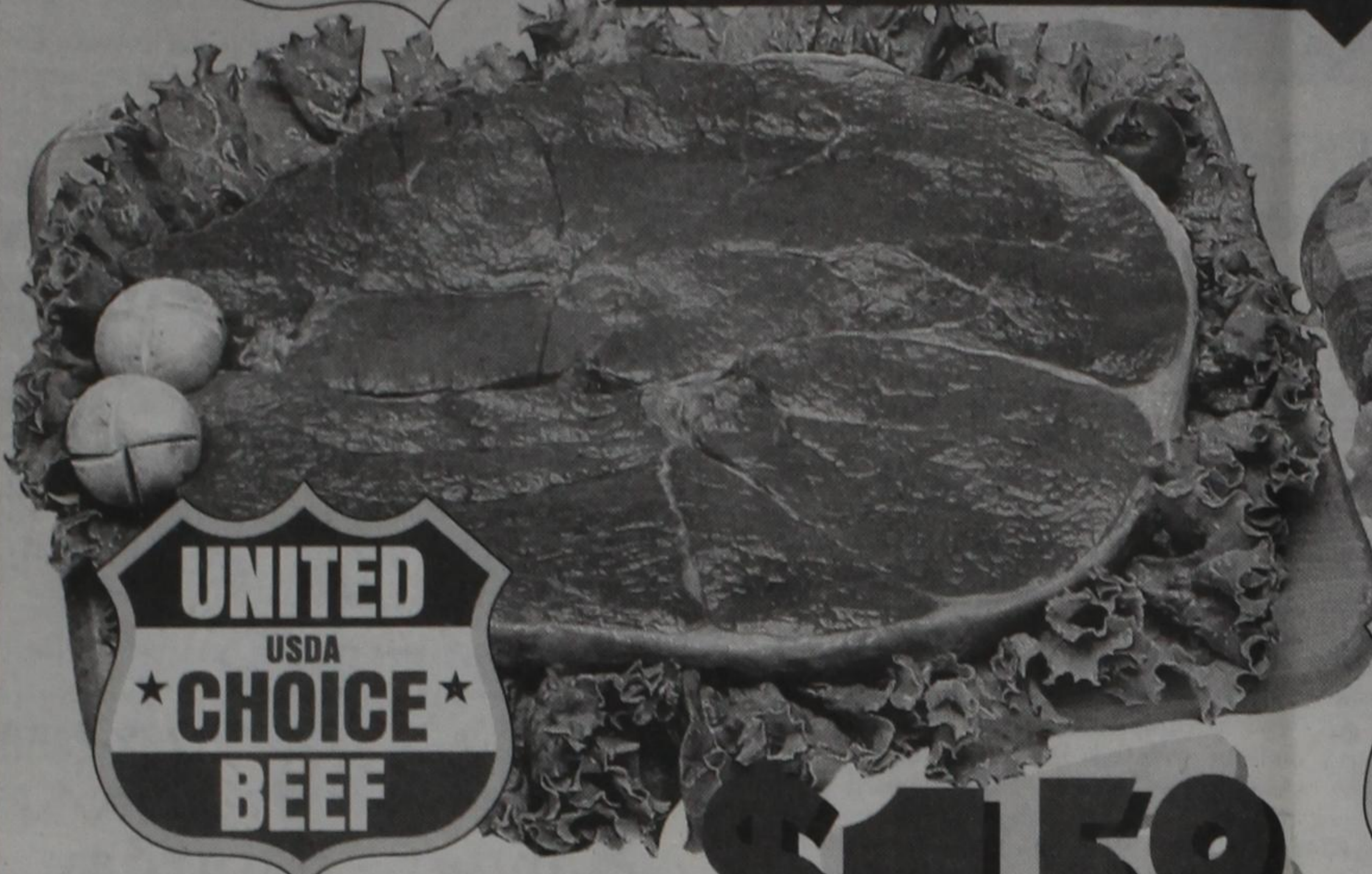
Copia de la solicitud puede ser revisada o copiada en el TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire 12124 Park 35 Circle, Edificio C. Austin, Tejas 78753. Los documentos de la solicitud e información adicional pueden obtenerse de TNRCC Midland Regional Office, Air Program located at 3300 North A Street, Building 4, Suite 107, Midland, Tx 79705, teléfono (915) 570-1359. Miembros individuales del público que desean inquirir sobre la información contenida en este aviso, o inquirir sobre otras solicitudes de permisos o procesos de permisos de la agencia, deberán telefonar a la Oficina de Asistencia Pública del TNRCC, libre de cargos, al 1-800-687-4040.

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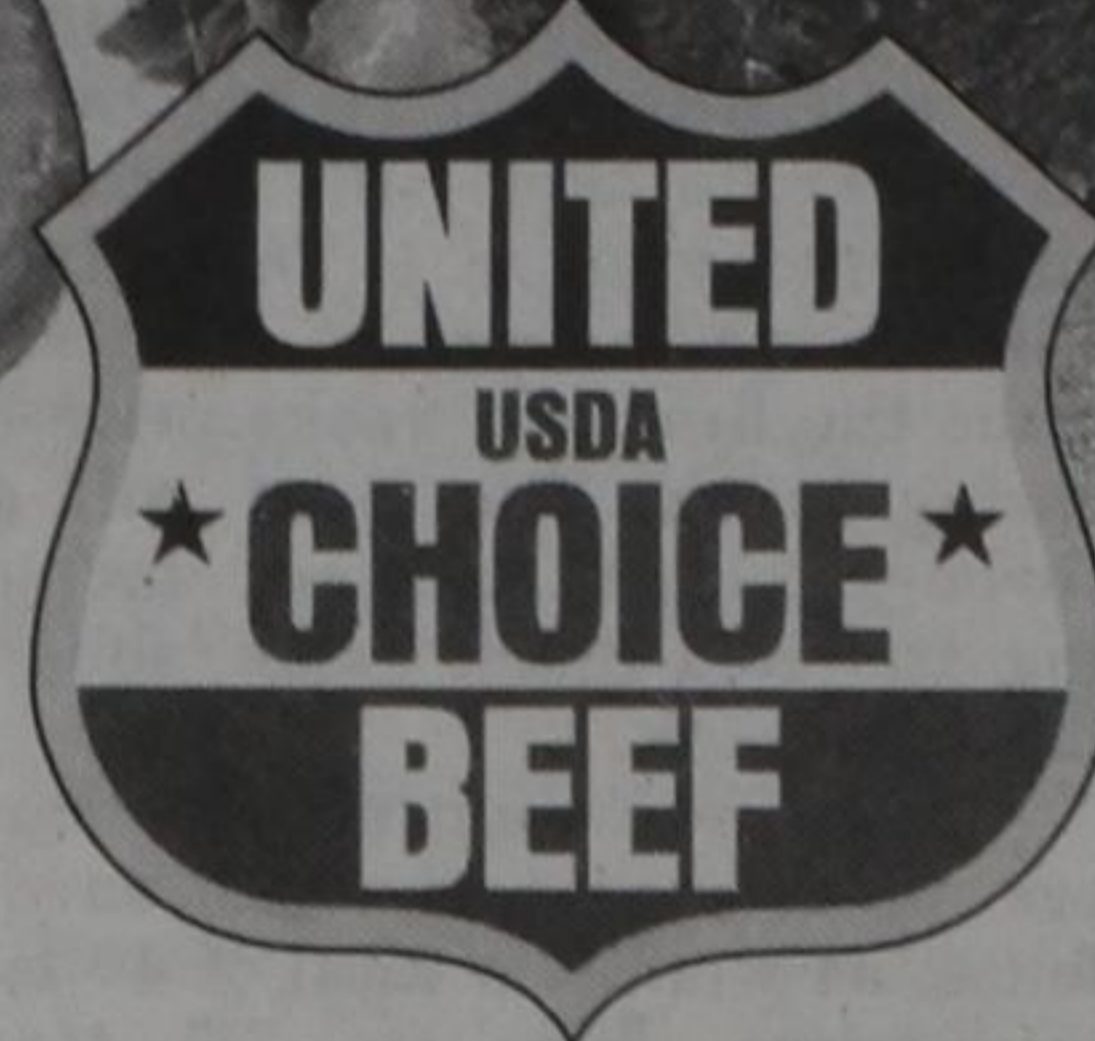


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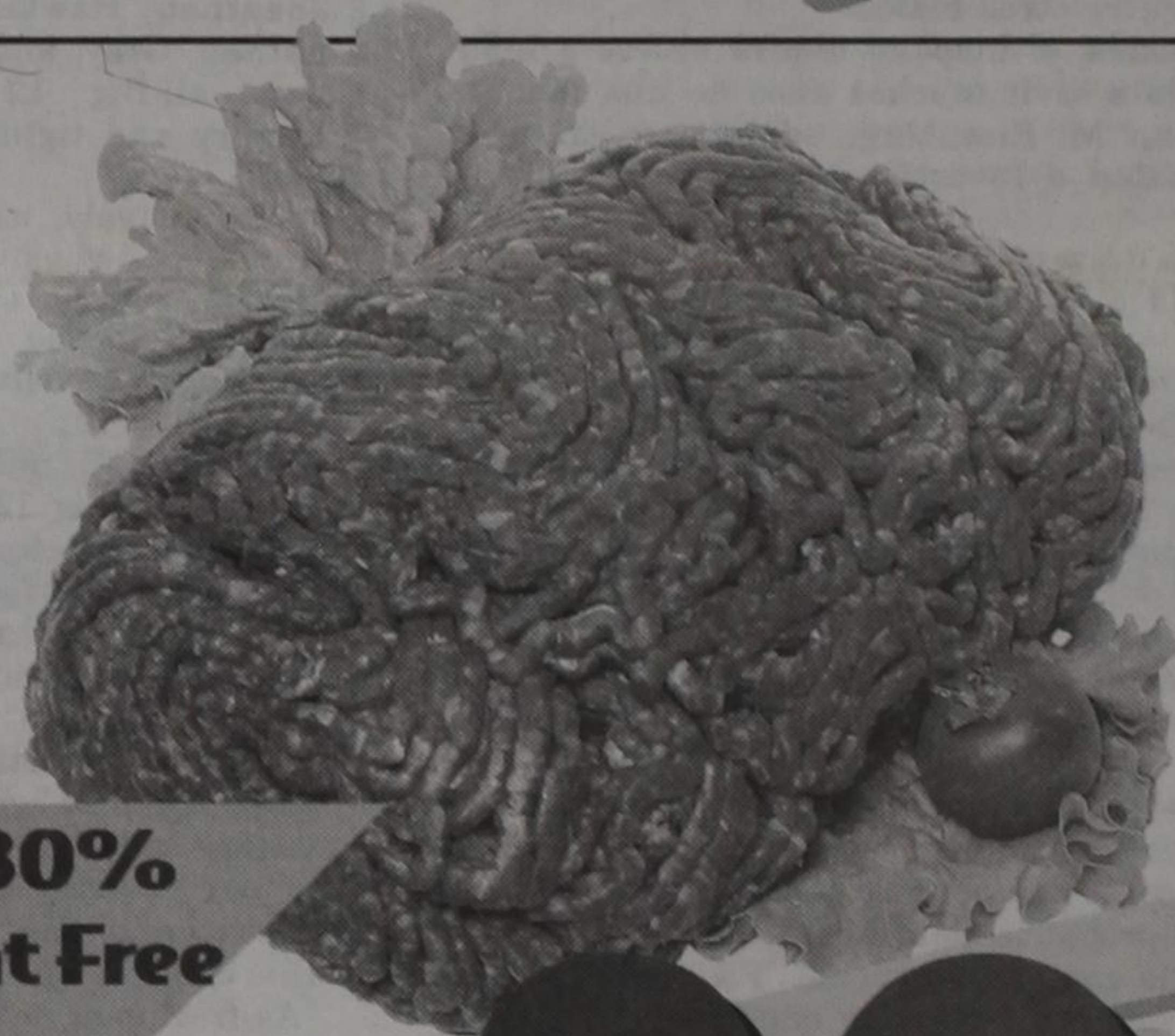
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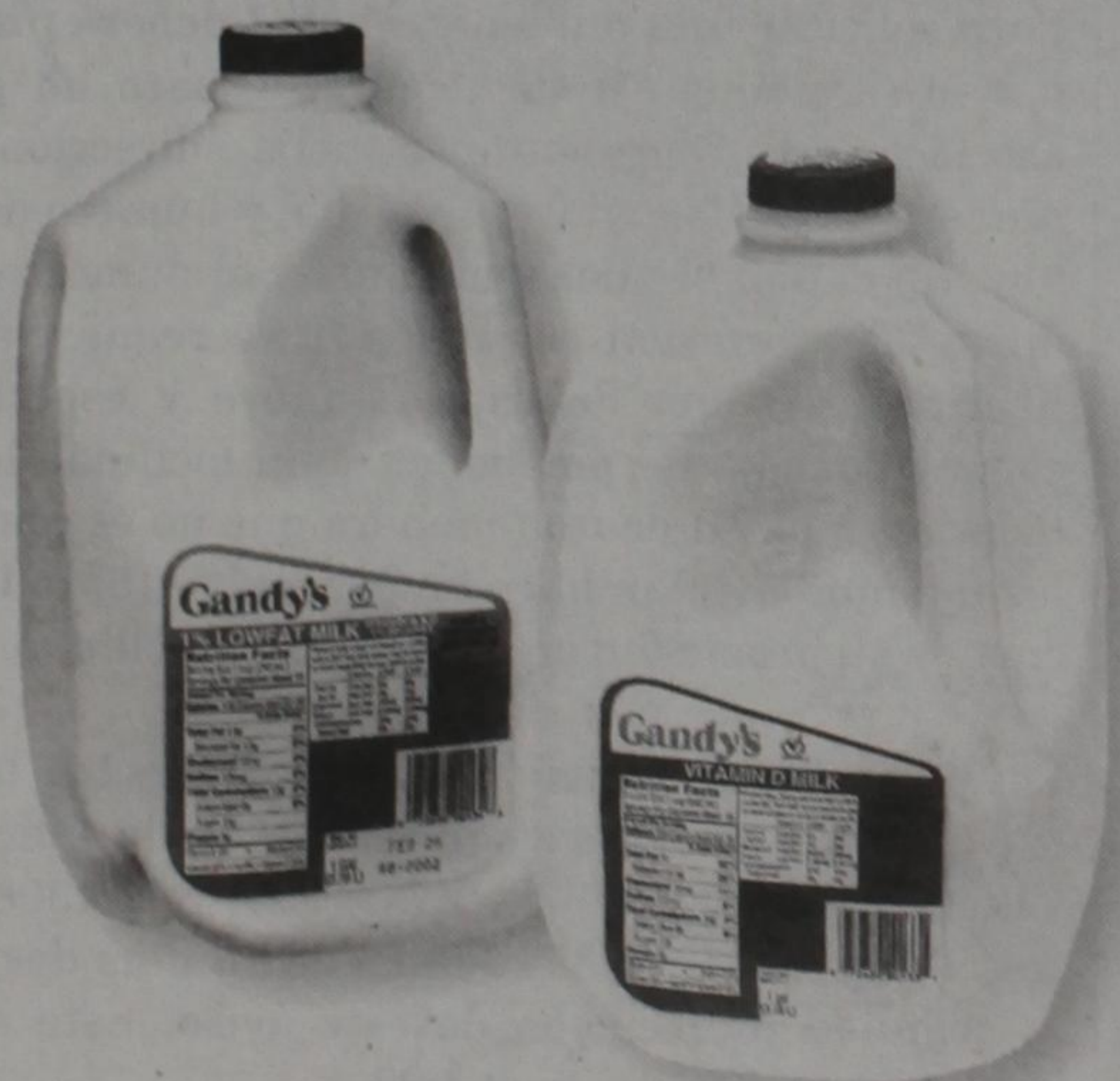
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