

# Army Occupies Chiapas Villages, Marcos Sought

La Raza — Taking advantage of the chaos that followed the massacre in the Indian village of Acteal, the Mexican army surrounded the Zapatista army's headquarters but failed to capture the rebel leader it sought, *Subcomandante Marcos*.

Meanwhile, a rattled Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo made important changes in his government, pressured by national and world anger with the massacre of 45 Indians in Acteal, Chiapas last week.

Emilio Chuayffet, the pudgy hardliner who had served for 30 months as minister of the Interior, the president's top political lieutenant resigned for personal reasons.

Zedillo named Francisco Labastida Ochoa his minister of Agriculture, to replace Chuayffet and his foreign minister, Jose Angel Gurria to lead the country's economy as its minister of Finance.

Chuayffet left office just 12 days after the massacre in the southern state of Chiapas, following months of complaints from opposition leaders who described him as a double-dealing autocrat of the old PRI school, unsuited to help lead Mexico into a democratic era.

The president directed Labastida



Mexican soldiers check an automobile driven by Indians on the road that connects San Cristobal de las Casas with the Zapatista community in Oventic, Chiapas on January 3 in San Andres Larrainzar, Mexico. Military patrols have been stepped up considerably in the past few days. Unofficial sources assert that there are more than 30,000 military personnel in the state of Chiapas.

to "develop a sure process for peace and dialogue in the state of Chiapas," improve relations with the new opposition-controlled Congress, and battle the rampant crime that has panicked many Mexicans.

In the Dec. 22 bloodshed in Chenalho, a township in Chiapas that borders Guatemala, men allied with Zedillo's Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, and armed with rifles and machetes massacred 45 Tzotzil Indians, including an infant and 14 other children.

Lurking behind the violent outburst were tensions over unresolved Indian grievances and the insurgent struggle of the Zapatista guerrillas, with whom many of the victims sympathized.

Chuayffet had allowed peace talks with the Zapatistas to stall for more than a year, and the opposition accused the government of doing nothing to prevent the killings, despite repeated warnings by church and human rights officials that a catastrophe was brewing.

Labastida's first days had an inauspicious beginning, as the government was accused Monday of taking advantage of the situation in Chiapas to invade and militarize the province.

Observers and journalists said troops entered several Indian villages Sunday in search of the elusive Marcos. According to reports, between 150 and 200 soldiers in more than 37 vehicles, including four Bradley troop

## News Briefs

### Budget Shortchanges Disabled Kids

Special education programs to help millions of disabled children would get less than a 1 percent increase under President Clinton's 1999 budget, prompting complaints from advocates and congressional Republicans, reports Associated Press.

"In essence, the Clinton administration has sacrificed special education to promote its new education initiatives," said Joseph Ballard, director of public policy for the Council for Exceptional Children.

The Education Department's budget proposes overall spending increases of more than 10 percent, with new programs to hire teachers and build schools. The administration boasts it add them while keeping a balanced budget.

The tiny increase in grants and other aid to carry out the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act prompted Republicans to complain that states and school districts are being burdened with expensive regulations -- "unfunded mandates."

Federal taxpayers pay about 9 percent of the cost of the law despite legislative authority to pay 40 percent.

GOP lawmakers have proposed a \$9.3 billion increase in IDEA spending over six years, and Congress last year voted to spend more than the administration had proposed. Clinton's budget seeks just \$23 million more, an increase of 0.5 percent, for a 1999 total of \$4.6 billion.

Advocates for the disabled say the law's 1997 rewrite created new requirements that will make carrying out IDEA cost more.

Education Secretary Richard Riley, defending the administration's budget, said money for disabled education has risen 64 percent in the last three years. He said disabled students will benefit from smaller class sizes and renovated classroom buildings the budget seeks for all schools.

### ABA Head Urges Minority Recruitment

A future president of the American Bar Association says America's lawyers must find a way to increase the number of racial and ethnic minorities attending the nation's law schools, said Monday.

Oklahoma City lawyer William Paul, newly in line to become president of the 346,000-lawyer ABA in 1999, voiced concern over the "critically low" number of minorities in the legal profession. "And in law schools, it's even worse," he said.

Speaking to reporters at the ABA's national convention, Paul cited statistical projections indicating that non-Hispanic whites will comprise less than 50 percent of the nation's population by the year 2050. The ever-decreasing percent of minority lawyers, therefore, presents "a very, very bad mix for society," he said.

Paul, 67, declined to characterize recent court rulings that have limited affirmative-action efforts at state-run law schools, but he called their bottom-line impact a "critical problem that must be addressed and reversed."

Paul said he believed he would be the first ABA president with an American Indian heritage. A great-great-grandmother was a member of the Chickasaw tribe.

### ABA: Judicial Independence at Risk

The American Bar Association's president says threats to impeach federal judges or oust state judges over unpopular rulings endanger judicial independence and, by extension, American justice, reports Associated Press.

Jerome Shestack, the Philadelphia lawyer who leads the 346,000-lawyer group, accused some members of Congress of trying to intimidate federal judges even though they are protected by life tenure.

Intimidation can take the form of statements such as "If you write one decision we don't like, Congress doesn't like, we are going to impeach you," Shestack told reporters at the bar association's national convention.

"I have no objection to healthy criticism," he said. "Every lawyer who appeals is criticizing a ruling." But Shestack denounced those who form "militia groups" bent on putting judges out of office for decisions with which they don't agree.

House Republican Whip Tom DeLay of Texas caused a stir in Congress last fall when he suggested that "judges need to be intimidated."

"They need to uphold the Constitution." If they don't behave, "we're going to go after them in a big way," DeLay said then, as he pushed for impeachment of so-called activist judges who allegedly make rulings that conform to their own views rather than the law.

DeLay did not initiate any formal complaint against any judge.

Stehstack also defended his organization against accusations by some conservatives that it has shown a liberal bias in rating people nominated to be federal judges.

He said the rating process is one that focuses on a nominee's experience, ability, integrity and judicial temperament -- and not on politics.

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

# EL EDITOR

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## México y EU, Dispuestos a Buscar Solución

Jos Manuel Nava, corresponsal y Monica Martin

WASHINGTON, D.C., 4 de febrero.- Los gobiernos de México y Estados Unidos están determinados a abandonar de una vez por todas la "vía del enojo o del distanciamiento", en la solución de sus

### Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

Politics in Lubbock are beginning to get going as Victor Hernandez announced this week that he might seek the Mayor's seat and not seek reelection to the City Council leaving voters with the choice of sticking with Mayor Windy or an outspoken and sometimes controversial candidate.

Judge Sam Medina has started his campaign but is being left far behind in fundraising to help elect him to the District Judge seat.

Jim Gomez is almost on a daily basis being seen campaigning and talking about his candidacy for Democratic County Chair.

The citizens of Lubbock are going to put to a test in the next election if Hernandez runs for Mayor; they are made to pick between Medina and a person who seems to be strongly supported by lawyers and persons having a definite interest in the District Judge race; and although the majority of Lubbock could care less about the Democratic Party, Yellow dog Democrats will also be challenged to choose between the present chair and a fairly recent activist in the Party.

But is the fact that Victor is outspoken and controversial, Medina is underfunded and Gomez is a newcomer really the reasons for concern or could it be that Lubbock is really not ready to accept that Hispanics want to serve in these positions.

Knowing that all these candidates are well qualified, it's going to be very interesting if the ugly head of racism will be overtly expressed in the coming political year.

problemas bilaterales y sustituirlos por "mucha cooperación" en todos los terrenos, declaró hoy la secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores, Rosario Green.

Durante su visita, la canciller mexicana reafirmó el compromiso de México con las iniciativas de cooperación en materia de drogas, con la promoción y desarrollo del libre comercio en el hemisferio y con la protección de sus nacionales.

La funcionaria expresó que los dos países iniciarán una nueva era de atención a la problemática de la frontera común, donde 15 millones de personas conviven frente a frente en la línea fronteriza. La nueva atención a esa región se basará en el "aterriaje" de las conclusiones de los dos países en su primera evaluación conjunta de ese fenómeno.

Y a casi un año de una de las más serias crisis bilaterales, en décadas, a propósito de la "certificación" antidrogas, Green hizo un desconocimiento público y sin ambigüedades de ese proceso estadounidense; declaró que el rechazo de México a la pretensión extraterritorial de la certificación "les quedó claro" a los funcionarios del gobierno de Washington.

No obstante, Green aprovechó su estancia aquí para entrevistarse con los dos principales impulsores en el Congreso de la "descertificación" de México, los senadores Dianne Feinstein y Paul Coverdell, y anunció que el viernes se dará a conocer la Estrategia Bilateral Antinarcoóticos, que debió haber estado lista en diciembre pasado, coincidente con el anuncio de la "certificación" por el Presidente Bill Clinton.

Al término de su primera visita oficial aquí, que ella llamó su "primera incursión", Green se declaró ampliamente satisfecha por los resultados de su gira, pero decidió caracterizar el movimiento en materia de drogas y migración como un acercamiento en las posiciones de los dos países, sino más bien como la consolidación de la voluntad de ambos a actuar con "mucha cooperación" en todos los renglones de la relación bilateral.

Green se entrevistó hoy con su colega estadounidense, Madeleine Albright, con quien mantiene una amistad personal desde hace algún tiempo. En esa oportunidad, "se reafirmó la solidez de las relaciones entre México y Estados Unidos", dijo el portavoz del Departamento de Estado, Jamie Rubin.

A pesar de que Albright llegó a Washington a las cuatro de la mañana de su extenuante gira por el Medio Oriente en busca de apoyo a un posible operativo militar contra Irak, sostuvo a las nueve de la mañana su cita con Green, lo cual es indicativo de la calidad de la relación personal entre ambas secretarías.

Sin mencionar directamente el conflicto con Irak, la embajada de México informó que su canciller había reiterado durante su reunión con Albright "el compromiso de su país con las soluciones pacíficas de las controversias internacionales y expresó que el diálogo y la negociación deben prevalecer en todas las disputas internacionales".

La funcionaria dijo que el gobierno mexicano no ha recibido la solicitud de beneplácito para el aún no oficialmente nominado nuevo embajador de Estados Unidos en México, el subsecretario de Estado Jeffrey Davidow, pero dijo que tiene entendido que el proceso de nominación avanza por los trámites normales del propio gobierno y congreso estadounidenses.

La visita de dos días y medio, dijo Green, fue "muy exitosa" y reiteró que el gobierno del Presidente Ernesto Zedillo está decidido a defender "a toda costa" a los mexicanos en Estados Unidos, independientemente de su estatus migratorio.

### VIOLACION DE DERECHOS

En una conferencia de prensa al término de su visita, la secretaria Green reportó que en materia migratoria, ella y la comisionada del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización, Doris Meissner, con quien tuvo una reunión "excelente", decidieron "buscar todos los caminos que sean necesarios para aterrizar el estudio binacional" sobre migración dado a conocer el año pasado, el cual contiene la primera visión común de

ese fenómeno.

Dijo que México tiene muchas preocupaciones por la violación de derechos de los mexicanos migrantes. "Nos preocupa la violación de los derechos de los migrantes cuando por ejemplo son explotados en sus fuentes de trabajo, nos preocupa el hecho de que en ocasiones son agredidos e, inclusive, pierden la vida y que se diluye la solución del problema en el intercambio burocrático" entre los dos países.

Dijo que Washington se ha comprometido a desarrollar formas más expeditas para que se informe a México oportunamente sobre los procedimientos judiciales o migratorios a los que son sujetos ciudadanos mexicanos.

Sobre su reunión con Feinstein y Coverdell, que el año pasado encabezaron el movimiento de "descertificación" contra México, Green dijo que ambos legisladores "manifestaron su interés" por conocer cuales son los avances logrados entre México y Estados Unidos en materia de cooperación antinarcoóticos y delitos relacionados.

"Yo siento que los mexicanos tenemos muy buenas cifras que ofrecer. Compartí (con los legisladores) algunas de estas cifras, de los logros de este último año no solo en cuanto a captura, erradicación de cultivos y lavado de dinero, sino también en términos de las extradiciones que hemos acordado", declaró. Consideró que tanto Feinstein como Coverdell "se fueron bien impresionados... que sintieron que la información fue completa y oportuna".

Interrogada sobre si su declaración sobre las medidas unilaterales son contrarias a la cooperación y si constituyen una advertencia a Washington sobre la próxima "certificación", Green dijo que ella reflejaba una postura tradicional y muy clara del gobierno de México en cuanto a su rechazo a la "certificación" y al ejercicio de juicio unilateral sobre los esfuerzos antinarcoóticos de otros países.

"Estamos convencidos de que estamos trabajando en el combate a las drogas por que así conviene al interés de

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# Cada Primer Viernes

Por Alejandro J. Diaz

Yo estaba listo para irme a la cama, y ellos estaban listos para irse a trabajar. Mi madre estaba cubierta por bufandas, sombrero y guantes. Todo lo que yo podía ver eran sus ojos cansados. Mi hermano menor, César, también estaba cubierto desde la cabeza hasta los pies por ropas de invierno, pero sus ojos brillaban.

Las calles estaban desiertas. Raspé la escarcha de la ventana con mis uñas y observé a medida que sus figuras solitarias desaparecían en las ráfagas de viento y la nieve que volaba.

El trabajo de mi madre era limpiar oficinas en el centro comercial de Chicago. El primer viernes de cada mes, a ella se le permitía invitar a mi hermano y a mí para acompañarla. Yo tenía 12 años en aquella época; mi hermano tenía diez. Ella trabajaba de lunes a sábado, desde las 11 de la noche hasta las seis de la mañana.

Ella necesitaba viajar en tres líneas de autobuses para llegar al centro comercial, y desde las noches bonitas del verano hasta las noches frías del invierno, mi madre nunca faltaba a su trabajo. Y cada primer viernes, César estaba allí con ella.

Yo siempre estaba demasiado ocupado. Si no era la práctica de béisbol, las pruebas de baloncesto, era alguna película. Yo salía con cualquier otro pretexto. No podía verme a mí mismo despierto toda la noche limpiando oficinas.

Pero para mi hermano eso era una historia distinta. César regresaba a la mañana siguiente lleno de emoción. El me contaba sobre pasar la aspiradora de vacío a las alfombras, tirar la basura, de-

sempolvar y las demás tareas con que él había ayudado a mamá. Pero lo más importante de su noche era siempre el jugar a las escondidas con los hijos de los demás trabajadores.

Las compañeras de trabajo de mi madre eran todas inmigrantes, primordialmente mujeres polacas y mexicanas. Muchas eran de nuestra vecindad, y ellas también llevaban a sus hijos e hijas para limpiar las oficinas en aquel primer viernes.

La mayoría de ellas trabajaban ese turno horrible a fin de enviar a sus hijos a las escuelas católicas. Mi madre no era la excepción.

Mis padres llegaron a este país desde México y no hablaban inglés. Los únicos empleos que pudieron encontrar para dar una vida mejor a sus hijos fueron los que exigían mayores esfuerzos físicos.

Sin embargo, mi madre nos hacía el desayuno todas las mañanas, estaba siempre allí para recibirnos después de clases y se cercioraba de que estuviéramos seguros en nuestras camas antes de irse a trabajar. Nunca se quejaba de estar demasiado cansada o demasiado ocupada. Era parte de nuestra experiencia diaria. Sólo después nos daríamos cuenta de cuán verdaderamente extraordinario era todo esto.

De modo que eso continuó. Mi hermano seguía limpiando oficinas con mi madre y yo me quedaba en casa y dormía. César y mi madre me suplicaban que fuera con ellos, pero después de algún tiempo dejaron de hacerlo, sabiendo que yo diría que no. Estoy seguro de que a mi madre le habría gustado mucho que yo hubiera ido con ellos por lo menos una vez.

Cuán cómodo debe ser para los abogados y los dentistas el mostrar sus oficinas a sus hijos. No es tan fácil si se lleva a un hijo o una hija en una noche fría de un viernes para ayudar a limpiarlas.

Pero mi madre estuvo dispuesta a hacerlo.

Ella necesitaba nuestra compañía, pero lo que era más importante, ella necesitaba mostrarnos lo que ella hacía para ganarse la vida. Ella siempre hacía énfasis en que deseaba que nosotros fuéramos a la universidad, de modo que un día pudiéramos tener nuestras oficinas propias y lo pensáramos dos veces antes de dejarlas en desorden cada noche.

Cuando yo estaba en último año de secundaria, le pregunté a mi hermano por qué a él le había gustado tanto el ir a esas oficinas. ¿Le gustaba realmente desempolvar y pasar la aspiradora de vacío? A mí nunca me pareció que él fuera tan cuidadoso con su limpieza.

Su respuesta no fué la que yo esperaba. El dijo que la razón de que él fuera no era porque le gustaba recoger lo que otros dejaban en desorden, sino porque le encantaba estar con ella. El dijo que se sentía triste las demás noches, deseando que ella no tuviera que ir. Y por lo menos una noche al mes, él podía estar allí mismo con ella.

Yo lo miré simplemente y me dí cuenta de cuán fuerte es verdaderamente el vínculo entre madres e hijos. Me sentí avergonzado de mí mismo y me pregunté por qué no lo había visto de ese modo. Para mí era una tarea, algo para lo cual yo era demasiado bueno. Tuve el lujo de decir que no; mi madre no lo tuvo, y mi hermano realmente había es-

cogido hacerlo.

Muchos años después, una vez que mi madre pudo por último dejar de limpiar oficinas, mi hermano menor se graduó en la universidad. El estudió contabilidad y encontró un empleo en el mismo edificio que mi madre había limpiado años atrás.

En su primer día de trabajo, ella se aseguró de que él estuviera preparado para su nueva carrera. César llevaba puesto un traje; ahora él era un hombre de negocios. Mi madre le enderezó la corbata, lo besó en la mejilla y le dió su bendición.

Pero de camino hacia su automóvil, mi hermano se detuvo. Se apresuró a regresar a la casa. Mi madre le preguntó si había olvidado algo. César puso su maletín en el suelo, la rodeó con sus brazos y empezó a llorar. Ella lo abrazó también con un abrazo aún más apretado y lloró también. El hijo de la moza de limpieza había crecido.

Yo estuve allí de pie mirando a esta exhibición gloriosa de amor y ternura entre madre e hijo. Entonces supe el alcance pleno de los sacrificios de mi madre. Y hoy pienso a menudo sobre el calor y la generosidad de mi hermano. El sabía de niño lo que a mí me llevó años aprender. El sabía el modo de expresar el amor, la gratitud y el cariño hacia su familia. El sabía también que ciertas oportunidades llegan sólo una vez en la vida, y que si uno no les echa mano, se van para siempre.

Cuánto desearía yo el haber limpiado aquellas oficinas!

(Alejandro J. Diaz, de Pembroke Pines, Florida, es un escritor por cuenta propia.)

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## Sittin' Here Thinkin'

### The Worst Guy In The World

by Ira Cutler

Once again, we are told, events in Iraq are so critical to America's security that we will soon be required to kill lots of people and to risk the lives of American military personnel. We cannot help it - we must bomb Iraq and it is not our fault. Saddam Hussein, the leader of Iraq and currently The Worst Guy In The World, will not let us inspect anywhere we like in his country and so we cannot be certain that he does not possess weapons of mass destruction.

Foreign policy is not my field of expertise, let alone military strategy. I have a terrible time telling the Bosnians from the Croats and cannot name the Secretary General of the United Nations. What I find remarkable, however, and want to talk about, is how thoroughly unquestioned and undebated the assumptions and principles are behind our actions in Iraq and in other foreign policy matters. Virtually all politicians and pundits are united that we have to do something about Iraq and only disagree about whether bombing is enough. That kind of unanimity is truly scary and nearly always suggests that a big mistake is about to be made.

If you think about it, lots of countries have "weapons of mass destruction." In fact, most privately owned chemical companies have them as well - remember Bhopal? And while I could not do it, it seems that crazy folks in shacks in the Rocky Mountains can, with a little science know-how or a how-to book, mix up a vat of chemical weapons or anthrax in their bathtubs. Timothy McVeigh did an awful lot of harm with some fertilizer and a rented Ryder truck. You do not need an army or even a country to be a terrorist, just the raw materials and a persecution complex. Are we going to take everybody's lethal toys away?

But this is not just about lethal weapons. It is about lethal weapons in the hands of Saddam Hussein who, as we know, is The Worst Guy In The World. Saddam is, we are told, somehow clearly and demonstrably more likely to do awful things with his weapons of mass destruction than are the next ten awful world leaders on the list of bad guys. This is odd. Was Saddam already mentally ill, morally corrupt, and a sub-human beast when we supported him against Iran and the then reigning Worst Guy In The World, the Ayatollah Khomeini?

The identification of foreign leaders as the personification of evil has a long history. It is a way to bring foreign affairs down to the simpleton level that the government believes is all we citizens are equipped to handle. Certainly, during World War II, we could not understand the history of Japanese expansionist policies, and the cultural and economic forces driving those policies, but we could understand that Tojo was a sneaky, dirty rat. The crowning of some international leader as truly evil is particularly helpful in an era when we do not have Russia and the dirty commies to fear anymore. It helps us to feel together as a people if we have someone in common to hate.

Ironically, the establishment of an international figure as The Worst Guy In The World has domestic policy roots. For a long time the Federal Bureau of Investigation, commonly called either the FBI or the Feesb, would name some criminal as Public Enemy #1. Usually the Public Enemy #1 had a colorful name to excite the public - Pretty Boy Floyd and Machine Gun Kelly were particular favorites. The FBI found this to be wonderful public relations, good guys against bad guys, and they usually managed to produce the bullet ridden corpse of a former Public Enemy #1 right around budget time.

The State Department, understandably jealous of the esteem with which the FBI was held, invented the category of Worst Guy In The World and has since reaped the benefits of such an easy to understand policy tool. Over time we have moved from one colorful Worst Guy to the next -- Khaddafi, Noriega the Narco-Terrorist, the Ayatollah. We have seen Worst Guys come and go and most have rather quickly been forgotten. But Saddam - isn't that a great name for an evil enemy? - has shown remarkable resiliency and the continuing anti-popularity of a professional wrestling bad guy. He is a guy we love to hate.

George Orwell, in his classic political novel 1984, told of a society so cowed and so brainwashed that the government regularly announced that yesterday's enemy was today a friend and had always been a friend. And the public just went along. So it is that Germany, Japan and half of Korea are our friends; that Russia will eventually be admitted to NATO; that we are now beginning cultural exchange with Iran and soon, watch and see, they will be our friends, too.

And magically they will no longer be bloodthirsty, primitive, awful people. Their leaders will be transformed from the Worst Guys In The World to our trading partners and trusted allies.

Right now the enemy is Iraq and it has always been Iraq. Saddam is the Worst Guy In The World and he has always been so. All good Americans should back our leaders in this time of crisis. The struggle is about peace and democracy, folks, not about oil.

And, if you believe all that, let me tell you the one about Social Security.

Ira Cutler, HN4072@handsnet.org, says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverent, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. He promises us a Monday column most weeks. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls Standin' Here Talkin'.

## Every First Friday

By Alejandro J. Diaz

I was ready for bed, they were off to work. My mother was shrouded by scarves, hat and gloves. All I could see were her tired eyes. My younger brother Cesar was also covered head to toe in winter wear, but his eyes sparkled.

The streets were deserted. I scraped the frost off the window with my fingernails and watched as their lonely figures disappeared into the gusting wind and rushing snow.

My mother's job was cleaning offices in downtown Chicago. On the first Friday of every month, she was allowed to invite my brother Cesar and me to join her, I was about 12 at the time; my brother was 10. She worked Monday through Saturday from 11 at night until six in the morning.

It took her three bus-rides to reach downtown, and from beautiful summer evenings to bitter winter nights, my mother never missed. And on every first Friday Cesar was right there with her.

I was always too busy. If it wasn't baseball practice, basketball tryouts, or a movie, I would come up with some other excuse. I couldn't see myself staying awake all night cleaning offices.

But for my brother it was a different story. Cesar would come back the next morning full of excitement. He would tell me about vacuuming the carpets, throwing out the trash, dusting, and the other chores he had helped mom with. But the highlight of his night was always playing hide-and-seek with the children of the other workers.

My mother's co-workers were all immigrants, mostly Polish and Mexican women. Many were from our neighborhood, and they too would take their sons and daughters to clean offices on that first Friday.

Most of them labored this horrendous shift in order to send their children to Catholic schools. My mother was no exception.

My parents came to this country from Mexico and did not speak English. The only jobs they could find to give their children a better life were the physically demanding ones.

Yet my mother cooked breakfast for us every morning, she was always there for us after school, and she made sure we were safely in bed before she went off to work. She never complained of being too tired or too busy. It was part of our daily experience. Only later would we realize how truly extraordinary all of this was.

So it went on. My brother continued cleaning offices with my mother and I stayed home and slept. Cesar and my mother would beg me to go along but after a while they stopped asking, knowing I'd say no. I'm sure my mom would have loved for me to have come along at least once.

How comfortable it must be for lawyers and dentists to

show their children their offices. It's not so easy if you take your child on a cold Friday night to help you clean them.

But my mother was willing to do it.

She wanted our company, but more importantly, she wanted to show us what she did for a living. She always emphasized how she wanted us to go to college, so one day we could have our own offices and we would think twice before leaving it a mess every night.

When I was a senior in high school I asked my brother why he had loved going to the those offices so much. Did he actually like dusting and vacuuming? He never seemed that tidy to me.

His answer wasn't what I expected. He said the reason he went was not because he liked picking up after other people, but because he loved being with her. He said he felt sad on other nights, wishing she didn't have to go. And for at least one evening a month, he could be right there with her.

I simply stared at him and

realized how strong the bond between mothers and sons truly is. But I also felt ashamed of myself and wondered why I hadn't seen it that way. To me it was a chore, something I was too good for. I had the luxury of saying no; my mother didn't, and my brother had actually chosen to do it.

Many years later, after my mother was finally able to stop cleaning offices, my little brother graduated from college. He studied accounting and found a job in the same building my mother had cleaned years before.

On his first day, she made sure he was prepared for his new career. Cesar had a suit on; now he was a businessman. My mother straightened out his tie, kissed him on the cheek, and gave him her blessing.

But on the way to his car, my brother stopped. He rushed back to the house. My mother asked him what he had forgotten. Cesar set his briefcase down, put his arms around our mother and began to cry. She embraced him back even tighter and also wept. The cleaning lady's son had grown up.

I stood there looking at this glorious display of love and tenderness from mother and son. I knew then the full extent of my mother's sacrifices. And today, I often think about my brother's warmth and generosity. He knew as a boy what it took years for me to learn. He knew how to express love, gratitude and affection toward his family. He also knew that certain opportunities only come once in a lifetime, and if you don't grab them, they're gone forever.

How I wish I had cleaned those offices.

(Alejandro J. Diaz is a free-lance writer who currently resides in South Florida.)

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### Farmworker Services

As a non-profit since 1963 Guadalupe Economic Services Corporation has provided farmworkers and their families with supportive services. These services include food, clothing, temporary housing, rental assistance, educational assistance, fuel, prescription assistance, transportation and day-care.

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Richard Lopez	Diana Lopez	Romelia Fuentes
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**From Page One**

México y a la protección de sus instituciones y de su juventud... eso es algo que les quedó claro" a los funcionarios estadounidenses, señaló la jefa de Tlatelolco.

**EL CENTRO ANTIDROGAS**

Green habló de las discusiones para crear el Centro Multilateral Antidrogas, lo cual, dijo, "fue una iniciativa interesante" del gobierno de Panamá a fin de un carácter multilateral a los esfuerzos de combate a las drogas.

Expresó que se invitó a varios países a conocer la iniciativa, México entre ellos. "México fue a la ciudad de Panamá a trabajar en la elaboración de los documentos (del centro) y yo siento que éste es un ejercicio en proceso, no se trata de un trabajo terminado", y existe el deseo de ampliar el número de países convocados para incluir también a Estados Unidos y a Canadá.

No se trata de un centro cerrado a la participación de otros países, dijo Green, que consideró que esa iniciativa se inscribe en "el importante esfuerzo por reconocer que los crímenes relacionados con las drogas son crímenes transnacionales que requieren soluciones y visiones no solamente de carácter integral, sino también de carácter transfronterizo".

**VIAJE SATISFACTORIO**

La secretaria Green dijo que se iba satisfecha de Washington por varias razones. En primer lugar, mencionó, porque tuvo la oportunidad de reunirse con la secretaria de Estado Albright, quien le aseguró que su buena relación personal "se habrá de traducir en una cada vez mejor relación entre nuestros dos países".

Ahí reafirmó el compromiso de México con las iniciativas de cooperación en materia de drogas, con la promoción y desarrollo del libre comercio en el hemisferio y la con la protección de sus connacionales.

Dijo que fue recibida "a muy buen nivel" por los responsables de la política estadounidense hacia México, pero también por la plana mayor de la Casa Blanca, como son el asesor de Seguridad Nacional, Sandy Berger, y por el asesor presidencial especial para América Latina, Thomas Mack McLarty y el zar antidrogas, Barry McCaffrey.

"Podimos hablar muy abiertamente, con enorme claridad y discutir los temas que tienen aristas un poco más complicada y siento que hubo una buena comprensión de la posición mexicana, una comprensión respetuosa de la posición mexicana aún en aquellos aspectos en donde no necesariamente estemos de acuerdo", señaló.


Dijo que existe el deseo de seguir trabajando en el ámbito de lo que ella llama el "nuevo entendimiento" con Estados Unidos para encontrar posiciones comunes siempre que sea posible. "Esta es la mejor de las soluciones".

En cuanto a la nueva atención a la frontera, dijo que durante su visita acordó la realización, "muy pronto", de una primera reunión en la frontera entre legisladores estadounidenses y mexicanos con la presencia de académicos de los dos países.

Green señaló también las perspectivas mexicanas sobre la reforma de las Naciones Unidas y de otras instituciones multilaterales, y reafirmó la posición tradicional de nuestro país de buscar soluciones pacíficas a las controversias internacionales y expresó que el diálogo y al negociación deben prevalecer en todos los diferendos internacionales.

La próxima cumbre de las Américas que se llevará a cabo en abril de este año en Santiago de Chile, fue considerada como una oportunidad para promover el diálogo en las Américas.

# KARLA



Known throughout the Region for her early childhood adventures, she was a legend, una leyenda, in her own time...  
La belleza of a beautiful young princess yet, the might and power of a Great Warlord.  
She was the protector of "El Monte Verde" and all the pueblitos around it --

She was **KARLA!**

Coming next week to El Editor

Created and Illustrated by André DeLeón Edited by Bidal Agüero

**Chiapas From Page One**

carriers and 10 amphibious assault vehicles entered into Guadalupe Teyec, birthplace of the Zapatista revolt and headed towards La Realidad, Marcos suspected headquarters now.

"It concerns us that the army, instead of finding the paramilitary operatives [believed to be responsible for the massacre in Acteal], looks for the EZLN [the Zapatistas]," said Samuel Ruiz, the bishop who is acting as a mediator between the government and the rebels.

The minister of Interior, however, dismissed the rumors of an occupation by the army as "provocative and irresponsible accounts... which could have caused new bloodshed."

Labastida attempted to sound

conciliatory.

In a speech outlining his plans, Labastida referred obliquely to the government's neglect of the deteriorating situation in Chenalho that preceded the massacre, noting that the killings were the 15th act of violence in that township in 70 days. Labastida said he intended to make reinstate the peace dialogue there one of his top priorities.

Labastida also pledged to deepen the government's efforts to bring about democratic reform, to clean up and professionalize Mexico's corrupt police forces and to improve relations with opposition parties, the church and human rights groups. Tensions festered between the government and all these groups during Chuayffet's tenure.

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en lugar de comprar una camioneta,  
compró un camión.**

**LA HISTORIA:**  
Roy Gómez ha vivido toda su vida en Ranger, Texas. Por eso, él mejor que nadie conoce las necesidades que tiene el cuerpo de bomberos de su pueblo. Al ganar LOTTO Texas, él decidió ayudar a los bomberos donando un camión de bomberos nuevo en memoria de su hijo Leeroy Gómez.

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# UMC Celebrating 20 Years Of Health Care Service

By James P. Courtney

Today University Medical Center is proud to celebrate 20 years of service to the citizens of Lubbock and West Texas.

The past 20 years have been a time of remarkable growth and development for UMC. As the health care needs of our community and region have changed, UMC has worked hard to also change to meet the evolving health care needs of the many people we serve.

To fully appreciate UMC today, however, it is first necessary to go back to its earliest days. Although UMC opened its doors for the first time on Feb. 1, 1978, its story actually began in 1967 when the voters of Lubbock County approved the establishment of the Lubbock County Hospital District.

The creation of the Hospital District, and the subsequent opening of the hospital, were necessary in order for the Texas Legislature to authorize the creation of the Texas Tech School of Medicine in Lubbock.

There was opposition to the creation of the Hospital District from some in the county. However, the county fathers and the voters of Lubbock County saw the wisdom and potential of this undertaking. From this vision, a health care entity unique to West Texas has blossomed in our community.

The early days of UMC were extremely difficult, with management problems and an ocean of red ink threatening to close the hospital before it had an opportunity to succeed.

There were many who thought that the hospital would surely fail. Fortunately, this view was not shared by a number of single-minded individuals who were determined to reverse the course of the hospital.

During this critical time, UMC was blessed with a strong, visionary Board of Managers who were determined to change the course of the hospital.

To the good fortune of the people of West Texas, the board succeeded. The board

recruited a strong management team who slowly but certainly placed the hospital on a sound financial and patient-care footing and began to pave the way for a successful future. From this rather tenuous beginning, UMC has never looked back, but rather has moved aggressively toward the future.

Over the years, new programs, services and facilities have been consistently added. Each of these additions has added to the comprehensive scope of services offered by UMC.

More importantly, these additions in concert with similar growth by the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center have allowed our institutions to grow into the region's only true academic medical center. Today, University Medical Center stands on a record of outstanding clinical, educational and financial success.

It was teamwork and commitment that got us started and it is these same principles that have kept us strong.

Currently, UMC is one of the country's only debt-free hospitals. This fact is something Lubbock taxpayers can be especially proud of. It means that UMC is using your tax dollars in the most effective and efficient manner possible.

In fact, tax revenues total less than 6 percent of UMC's operating expenses, compared to a state average of more than 26 percent. This is a comforting notion for the people of this region who rely every day on quality health care at an affordable cost.

Fiscal responsibility is an integral part of any business. However, when one

looks back over the past 20 years, it's the lives that have been touched by its medical services that have truly made UMC a success.

UMC has set the precedent for health care in West Texas by providing a number of firsts for this region:

The first neonatal intensive care unit; the first level I trauma center; the first bone marrow transplant unit; and the first burn intensive care unit;

Also, the first air ambulance service; the first children's hospital; and the first pediatric intensive care unit.

The list goes on. And, many of UMC's "firsts" are still the only such services in the region.

Over the past two decades, the success at UMC can be attributed to many factors, including the many loyal and dedicated employees, our medical staff, the unique partnership with the Texas Tech Health Sciences Center and the outstanding support that UMC has received from the citizens of the region.

By maintaining local control and governance, UMC will continue to be in the best possible position to continue its mission of providing the citizens of Lubbock and West Texas with the highest quality care close to home.

In celebrating UMC's 20th anniversary, it is important to thank the citizens of Lubbock and West Texas for their tremendous support.

It is my hope that you will take pride in what UMC has achieved in the past and, more importantly, what it will achieve in the future. By working together, I believe that there is no limit to what your hospital can achieve.

## Amamantar es bueno para la madre y el bebé



### ENFOQUE A LA SALUD

Joseph Garcia-Prats, M.D.  
Baylor College of Medicine  
Houston, Texas

Los estudios han demostrado que amamantar o dar el pecho tiene ventajas sobre la formula para la buena salud del bebé.

Poco se sabe de los beneficios que también obtiene la madre.

Las madres que amamantan tienen menos riesgo de contraer cáncer premenopáusico del pecho y también fracturas óseas más tarde en la vida (osteoporosis).

¿La razón? Hormonas.

Una hormona que la madre produce cuando da pecho es oxitocina, la cual ayuda al útero a regresar a su estado normal más rápidamente.

Tales hormonas también ayudan a la madre a relajarse y a concentrarse más en su bebé. Muchas madres que amamantan han informado que sienten una relación más cercana a sus bebés.

Mientras que la salud de la madre es afectada positivamente por el pecho, son los bebés los que se benefician más.

Los bebés que son amamantados llevan menos riesgo de desarrollar alergias o enfermedades serias

como la diarrea y meningitis bacteriana, y un tercio menos de posibilidades de reingreso al hospital en el primer año de vida.

Los estudios también han sugerido que dar el pecho puede prevenir que los niños contraigan enfermedades como la diabetes y linfoma. También, se reporta que los padres de niños que son amamantados gastan menos dinero en cuidado médico para estos.

Agregando a la lista de beneficios, la lactancia materna también juega un papel en el nivel de inteligencia. Una nueva evidencia sugiere que los niños amamantados tienen un IQ mayor y se desempeñan mejor en la escuela comparados a los niños que fueron alimentados por formula, a pesar de las diferencias socio-económicas.

¿Alimentar con pecho es la única opción? Por supuesto que no. Muchas madres no pueden amamantar por varias razones médicas y físicas. Es absolutamente aceptable para las madres alimentar a sus pequeños con alimento de formula.

Pero estudios han probado que, si es dada la opción, amamantar ofrece tremendos beneficios para ambos la madre y el niño.

## El Editor Newspaper

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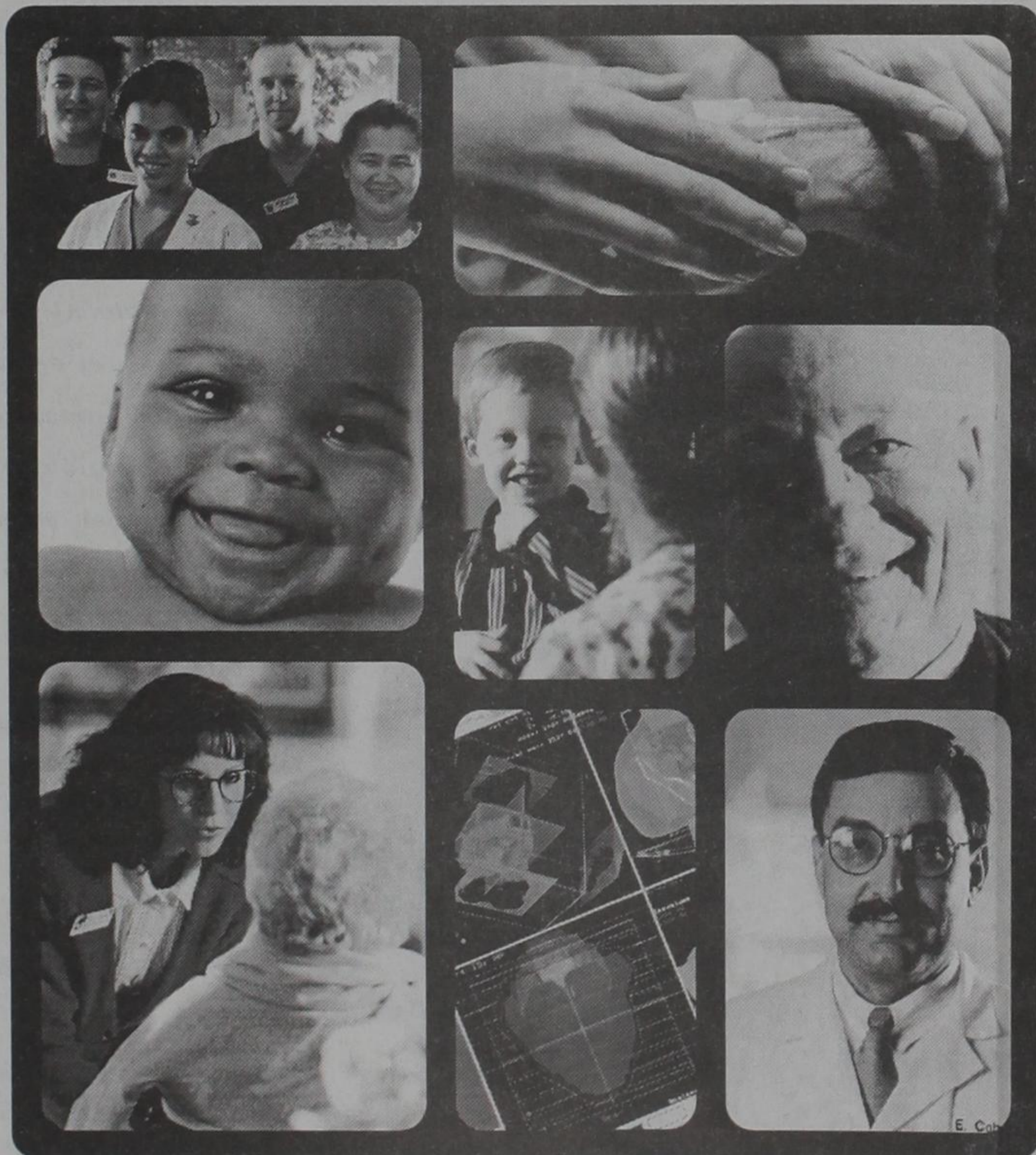
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# University Medical Center

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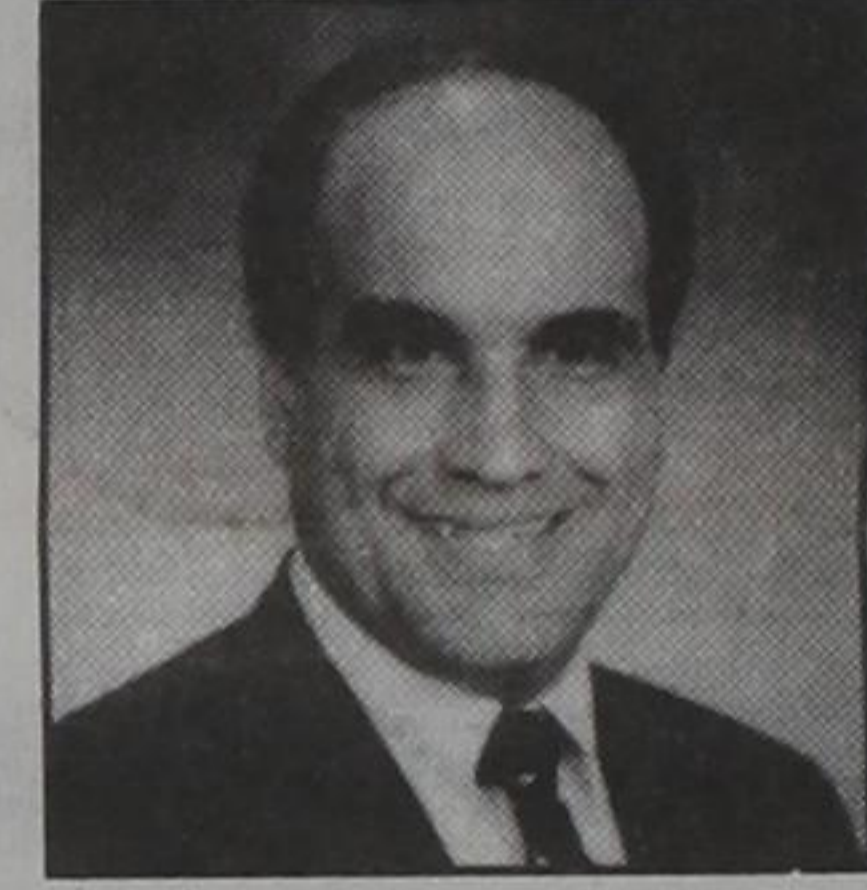
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# Deportes En Breve

- El CMB autoriza el duelo titular entre Erik Morales y José Luis Bueno.-
- Un grupo encabezado por Tom Clancy compra a los Vikingos de Minnesota.-
- Terry Donahue estaría al frente de los Vaqueros.-
- Regular actuación de Adrián Fernández al comenzar sus entrenamientos en una pista de Miami.-

## BOXEO

EL CMB autorizó ayer a la empresa promotora "Top Rank" las peleas entre Erik Morales y el retador José Luis Bueno por el fajín supergallo, y Genaro Hernández y Carlos Gerena, por el ligero júnior. La velada será el 4 abril en sede por definir.

## FUTBOL AMERICANO

TOM CLANCY, quien según la revista Forbes ocupó el año ppdo. el lugar 27 entre las personas más ricas del mu-

ndo con un ingreso anual de 50 millones de dólares, encontró como gastar ese dinero: junto con un grupo de inversionistas compró a los Vikingos de Minnesota en más de 200 millones de dólares, la cantidad más alta pagada por un equipo de la NFL. El autor de novelas de éxito como "A la Caza del Octubre Rojo", "Juegos de Patriotas" y "Peligro Inminente" (todas llevadas al cine), también es dueño minoritario de los Orioles de Baltimore.

EL NOMBRE de Terry Donahue se escucha con mayor insistencia para sustituir a Barry Switzer como entrenador en jefe de los Vaqueros de Dallas, a pocas horas de que expire el plazo que se autofijó Jerry Jones, propietario del equipo. Donahue, quien hasta diciembre de 1995 dirigió a la Universidad de California en Los Angeles (UCLA), sostuvo anteanoche una tercera entrevista con Jones.

## AUTOMOVILISMO

EL MEXICANO Adrián Fernández, del equipo "Patrick Racing", registró el décimo mejor tiempo en el primer día del entrenamiento de primavera, realizado en el remozado óvalo "Miami Dade

Homestead Motorsports Complex", previo a la temporada de la Fórmula Indy Cart. En la primera posición se colocó el canadiense Greg Moore, con una velocidad promedio de 224.743 kph.

## ATLETISMO

LA FRANCESA Christine Arron estuvo ayer a tres centésimas de segundo de igualar el récord mundial de los 100 m planos, en Tampere, Finlandia. La atleta de 24 años de edad ganó la prueba con 11.18", delante de la rusa Svetlana Goncharenko (11.25"). La marca mundial la impuso en 1980 Marita Koch, de la ex RDA, con 11.15".

## TENIS

SIN MAYORES problemas, la suiza Martina Hingis venció a la rusa Yelena Lijovtseva, 6-1 y 6-0, y avanzó ayer a cuartos de final del Torneo de Tokio. En otro partido de octavos de final, Iva Majoli (Croacia) superó a Li Fang (China), 6-3, 3-0 y abandono. En la primera ronda, Naoko Sawamatsu (Japón) superó a María Sánchez Lorenzo (España), 6-1 y 6-1, y Joannette Kruger (Sudáfrica) a Natasha Zvereva (Bielorusia), 6-4 y 7-6 (9-7).

EL BRITANICO Greg Rusedski, octavo del mundo, doblegó al italiano Gianluca Pozzi, 6-3 y 6-4, en la primera ronda del Abierto de Croacia. Martin Sinner (Alemania) superó a Thomas Johansson (Suecia), 7-6 (7-5) y 6-4, y Jian Krosiak (Eslovaquia) a Juan Marín (España), 7-5 y 6-3.

### 1973 Estacado High School 25th Reunion

The 1973 Estacado High School graduates are planning their 25th Reunion in June, 1998. We are looking for you...If you graduated with us that year. For more information call Margie Aguilar at 763-0710 or you can call our voice mail at 766-7273.

### Legal Notice

South Plains Tech Prep/School-to-Work Partnership: Request for Information (RFI) for 1-2 day Professional Development Workshops for teachers, counselors, or administrators. RFI Packets may be picked up at 1302 Main Street, Suite 701 beginning Tuesday, February 3rd. 744-6477. Proposal Deadline: February 20th. Partnership reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

# El Editor - 1st In Sports

## 10 REASONS YOU & YOUR CHILD SHOULD PLAY LUBBOCK YOUTH SOFTBALL

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2. 700+ KIDS ENJOYING SOFTBALL, APRIL - JULY
3. '98 STATE YOUTH TOURNAMENTS & 2 NATIONAL INVITATIONALS
  - ◆ USSSA state tournament sponsored by LYS to be held in Lubbock
  - ◆ National Invitational Tournaments for all ages, both fast & slow pitch
4. SUPPORTED BY LUBBOCK'S HIGH SCHOOL COACHES
  - ◆ High School coaches help administrate, observe & support this program.
5. LUBBOCK YOUTH SOFTBALL HAS BEEN AWARDED AT LEAST ONE WORLD TOURNAMENT EVERY YEAR SINCE 1989 PRESENTED THE AWARD OF EXCELLENCE IN 1990 & 1996
6. BEST YOUTH FIELDS IN LUBBOCK
7. DIRECTED BY SOFTBALL PROFESSIONALS
  - ◆ Softball professionals, trained and experienced
  - ◆ Professionally trained coaches
  - ◆ Parent participation in administration along with qualified, experienced administrators
  - ◆ Professionally trained, experienced umpires
  - ◆ Offering National Coaching Clinics & Player Clinics, organized & presented by softball professionals & professional coaches & World Champion players
8. SANCTIONED
  - ◆ All LYS teams are sanctioned/registered ASA, Pony, TAAF, USSSA
  - ◆ Fast pitch teams play federation rules as in high school
9. 58 TEAMS - STRONG & GROWING
10. FUN!!! With FINANCIAL STABILITY
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  - ◆ South Plains teams encouraged to join our other teams from Post, Plainview, Lamesa, & Tahoka.
  - ◆ Intact teams encouraged to sign up in fast pitch and competitive slow-pitch leagues.

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### El Editor Lubbock #1

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7 PM

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