

¡Todo Mundo Lo Esperaba y Ya Llego!

EL EDITOR'S MENUDAZO

Sat. & Sun.

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'98

Gratis

GRATIS

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Sat. & Sun.
MacKenzie Park
Softball Fields



¡Todo mundo esperaba El Menudazo y ya llegó! Este próximo fin de semana todo Lubbock y áreas circunvecinas están invitadas a la gran celebración de El Menudazo '98 que se llevará a cabo en el Parque MacKenzie de Lubbock en la cual toda la familia puede participar en una fiesta donde habrá actividades para toda la familia desde el más chico al más anciano.

Cada año el periódico el Editor se enorgullece a presentar esta fiesta para el entretenimiento de todos. Este año se presentarán los más buenos en música Tejana con la presentación de seis de los grupos más mejores de la área. Entre los que se presentarán estarán Johnny G y El Momento, Los Tremendos Gil, Juan y sus Favoritos, Ambición, Los Viciosos, Pura Vida y la nueva sensación Xeso.

Algunos de los grupos se estarán presentando el sábado y el domingo empesando a las 2 de la tarde y todos los grupos se presentarán el domingo de las 12 medio día hasta las ocho de la noche.

Además de la música aficionados pueden disfrutar con juegos de softball que también se estarán llevando a cabo los dos días. El domingo también se llevarán a cabo torneos de herraduras, waschas y volleyball donde equipos competirán para ganar premios. Personas interesadas en entrar a estos torneos de debería de registrar antes de el domingo medio día en las oficinas de El Editor en el 1502 Avenida M o en el Parque MacKenzie el sábado o el domingo.

Todas las actividades serán gratis y habrá puestos de comida con todo desde hamburguesas hasta toda clase de comida mexicana. Para más información sobre cualquier actividad personas pueden llamar al 806-763-3841.

NAACP's Julian Bond Sees New Civil Rights Era Ahead

ATLANTA -- In his first major address since taking over as the policy leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Julian Bond said Sunday that he was looking for a few good men and women to help begin a new era of American civil rights advocacy in the face of racial discrimination that "just won't go away."

"We are going to build a world where private prejudice doesn't become public policy," Bond said at the organization's annual convention. His speech was marked by historical references to the struggle for civil rights, a strident defense of affirmative action and a pledge to end the internal squabbling that has sapped the organization's focus and energy in recent years.

"I promise that you will read about the N.A.A.C.P. because we are fighting for civil rights and not because we are fighting with each other," Bond said.

While praising those who battled legalized segregation in the past, Bond also prodded his audience of several thousand to take a more active role in securing racial equity. "Martin Luther King didn't march from Selma to Montgomery by himself; he didn't speak to an empty field at the March on Washington," Bond said. "There is an enormous opportunity for service and for action available to each of us."

For Bond, a former King associate, the trip to Atlanta was a homecoming of sorts. Almost 12 years ago, he lost a bruising Congressional battle here to Representative John

Lewis, a veteran of the civil rights struggles of the 1960's who had also marched with King.

The bitter defeat prompted Bond to leave the main stage of public advocacy for the quieter setting of academia. He now teaches government at American University in Washington and history at the University of Virginia.

Bond returned to a civil rights leadership role in February when he was elected chairman of the N.A.A.C.P.'s 64-member national board of directors.

In his speech, Bond called affirmative action the most effective tool for advancing blacks into the American mainstream and for providing some measure of economic justice: an item on the civil rights agenda he said has been largely unaddressed and unfulfilled.

To critics who contend that affirmative action remedies do not help blacks trapped at the bottom rungs of the economic ladder, Bond said the policy "ought not be blamed for failing to solve problems it wasn't designed to solve."

"Affirmative action isn't a poverty program," he said. "It is designed to counter racial discrimination. Affirmative action created a sizable middle class that constitutes one-third of all black Americans Sunday."

Looking to the not-too-distant future when the Hispanic population of the United States is expected to surpass the black population, Bond said both groups should agree on a common agenda because "we go forward fastest when we go forward together."

Casi 1,200 Muertos En La Frontera En Tres Años

Unos 1,198 inmigrantes que pretendían ingresar ilegalmente a EE.UU. han fallecido por diversas causas entre 1993 y 1996 en la frontera con México, según un estudio de la universidad de Houston (Texas) y fuentes del Servicio de Inmigración (INS).

El número de víctimas tal vez puede ser superior a la cifra anterior, afirman diversas fuentes citadas por "The Washington Post" en un amplio reportaje sobre "la peligrosa frontera sur".

Alrededor de un 72 por ciento de estas 1,198 personas que trataban de alcanzar el territorio estadounidense sin los documentos migratorios de rigor fallecieron ahogadas al intentar cruzar los ríos de la región.

Cerca de un 8 por ciento pereció al ser atropellado por vehículos, generalmente cuando corrían por las autopistas de EE.UU. cercanas a la frontera, y alrededor de un 5 por ciento murió por calor, frío y deshidratación.

En meses recientes, una correntada repentina causó la muerte a 8 inmigrantes indocumentados atrapados en un drenaje, 18 fallecieron congelados en una montana cercana a San Diego (California) y 7 más murieron al accidentarse el vehículo en que viajaban debido a exceso de

velocidad.

Expertos del INS señalan que existen múltiples peligros naturales y de bandas de asaltantes para los inmigrantes que pretenden ingresar ilegalmente a Estados Unidos a los largo y ancho de la frontera sur, de más de 3,200 kilómetros.

Las mismas fuentes dijeron que al menos seis personas indocumentadas fallecieron semanalmente en la frontera sur al intentar cruzar la línea divisoria o dentro de la zona fronteriza en Estados Unidos.

Rafael Cuellar, alguacil del condado Kenedy (Texas), informó de que unas 38 personas fallecieron a causa del calor y la deshidratación en el sur de Texas en los últimos dos años en su intento por permanecer ilegalmente en este país, y que se desconoce cuántos más pudieron haber fallecido de la misma forma y cuyo paradero se desconoce.

La mayoría de fallecimientos ocurren por causas del medio ambiente principalmente en Arizona, y se estima que la mayor parte de estos inmigrantes indocumentados procedían de México (295), El Salvador (3), Guatemala (2), Honduras (2), Ecuador (1), Pakistán (2), la India (1) y unos 892 eran de nacionalidad desconocida.

EL EDITOR

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

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EEUU-Cuba

Clinton Se Propone Renovar Suspensión Título III Helmsburton

Por José A. Delgado Washington, 15 jul (EFE).- El presidente de EEUU, Bill Clinton, se propone renovar mañana, jueves, la suspensión del título III de la ley Helms-Burton, que permite demandar

Comentarios de Bidal

Can you believe Linda DeLeon is going to cook menudo. Sure enuff! Linda will be competing in the World Famous Menudo Cookoff to take place at this year's Menudazo scheduled for Sunday at 3 pm at MacKenzie Park Softball Diamonds. We asked the rest of the Hispanic officials, Victor, Aurora, Gilbert and Marina to compete too. We already hear from Gilbert. He says the only thing he knows about Menudo is that it's made out of jackrabbit stomach. He says he and his crew would be willing to go out every day looking for jackrabbits in Precinct 3 if we need them. Victor asked if the TV cameras were going to be there and Aurora asked if she could get the work release people to cook it for her. Marina pulled out her handcuffs and headed toward the Precinct 3 barn to help Gilbert's crew. Another noted person that said he was going to enter was Ramon from Designer Printing. He promised to paint little faces on each one of the menudo pieces.

Everyone is invited to come out and eat Menudo -- if you dare. But if you don't like the Menudo our elected officials make you can always enjoy the delicious menudo to be prepared by local restaurants. Menudo will be served at 3 pm. All day Sunday don't forget that good music is going to be playing for the enjoyment of all. And what's more importante to note is that everything is free. Come by after mass and enjoy some our food booths that will be serving everything from hamburgers to fajitas. We'll see you there!

a quienes hagan negocios sobre propiedades confiscadas a estadounidenses en Cuba.

Según fuentes de la Casa Blanca, Clinton volverá a dejar en suspenso ese apartado de la ley que hace dos años endureció el embargo económico estadounidense en contra de la isla.

La determinación de Clinton le enfrentará nuevamente con los congresistas republicanos, que han pedido la total implantación de la legislación. Sin embargo, le valdrá el aplauso de un grupo de congresistas demócratas -como los neoyorquinos José Serrano y Charles Rangel- que continuamente le han pedido que se eliminen todos los obstáculos en las relaciones con el país caribeño.

Clinton tiene autoridad para suspender cada seis meses el artículo III pero no puede hacer lo mismo con el también polémico título IV, que ordena denegar visados a los directivos de empresas extranjeras que invierten en propiedades de Cuba que pertenecieron a estadounidenses.

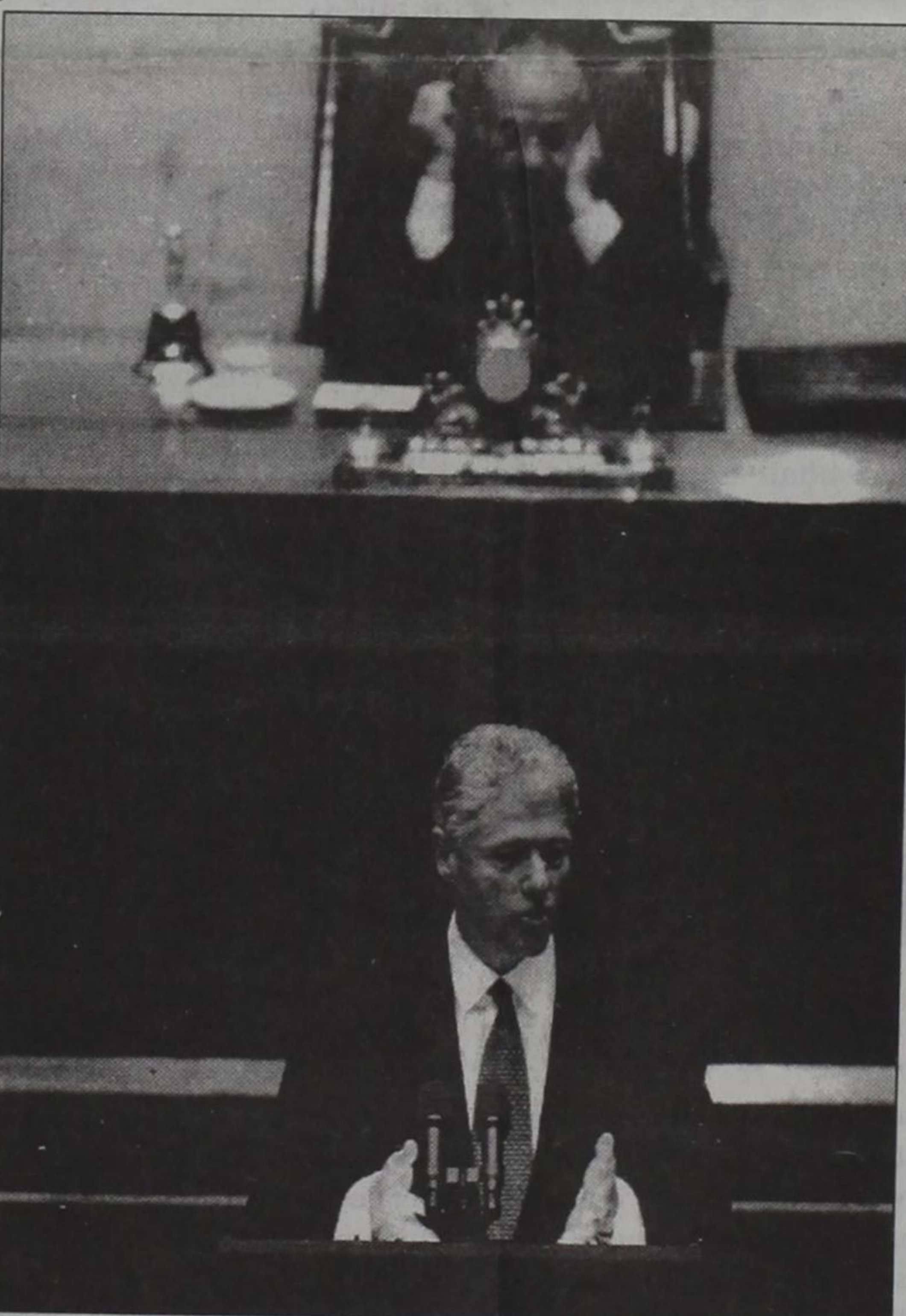
En marzo pasado Clinton suavizó las sanciones contra Cuba al autorizar vuelos directos hacia La Habana para fines religiosos, culturales y humanitarios, simplificar la forma de enviar medicamentos y autorizar la transferencia de hasta 1.200 dólares.

En mayo Clinton anunció el fin del litigio de la Unión Europea (UE) contra la ley Helms-Burton, que aquella objetó por plantear un problema de extraterritorialidad.

Por medio de ese acuerdo EEUU y los países de la UE retirarán subsidios, ventajas fiscales y otros beneficios a las compañías que inviertan en propiedades confiscadas en "países que tienen un historial de expropiaciones que violan la ley internacional...Cuba es un ejemplo notable".

A su vez, EEUU eximió a las empresas europeas de las sanciones que se establecen en la legislación Helms-Burton, que cumplió dos años el pasado 12 de marzo.

Pero aparentemente los europeos no cumplirán su parte del acuerdo hasta que el Congreso de EEUU acepte modificar la ley para permitir



también la suspensión del título IV.

El desarrollo de la relación Cuba-EEUU siguió en junio, cuando el Departamento de Estado accedió, ante las Naciones Unidas, a autorizar que Cuba sobrevuele su territorio, por primera vez en casi cuatro décadas, para cumplir vuelos directos a Canadá.

Cuando se conmemoró el segundo aniversario de la ley Helms-Burton el Gobierno de EEUU mantuvo su respaldo a la permanencia del estatuto, pero reconoció que su implantación ha sido difícil y, en ocasiones, poco efectiva.

Michael Rannenberger, responsable de los Asuntos Cubanos en el Departamento de Estado, dijo entonces ante el Congreso que la ley, por lo menos, ha sido una de las medidas "esenciales" para mantener la presión sobre el gobierno de Fidel Castro.

"Estamos más cerca que nunca de una transición democrática en Cuba porque el régimen de Castro está más débil, más aislado a causa de esfuerzos multilaterales y más

sometido a presiones", indicó.

Mike McCurry, portavoz de la Casa Blanca, dijo que esta ley "no ha traído los cambios pacíficos en el régimen comunista que Estados Unidos desea fervientemente".

Pero recalcó que la política de cooperación con Cuba de otros países "tampoco ha traído el tipo de cambios que, según esas naciones, iba a resultar de su compromiso".

Rannenberger, por su lado, también habló de las dificultades para implantar el título IV de la ley.

Mencionó que el Gobierno cubano reclama que el país tiene actualmente más de 300 proyectos industriales conjuntos con empresas extranjeras, aunque piensa que ese total ha sido "inflado" por las autoridades de la isla caribeña.

La ley Helms-Burton, criticada por el Papa durante su viaje de enero pasado a Cuba, fue implantada después de que fuesen derribadas, en febrero de 1996, dos avionetas del grupo de exiliados cubanos "Hermanos al Rescate", suceso en el que murieron los cuatro tripulantes.

El Censo Deberia Eliminar Las Categorías Raciales Y Etnicas

Por Raymond Rodriguez

No habrá categorías interracial, multi-racial o de raza mixta en el censo federal del año 2000. Y si de mí dependiera, eliminaría las cuatro anticuadas clasificaciones raciales de una vez por todas. Esa sería una contribución positiva para eliminar al racismo en los Estados Unidos.

La perpetuación de las insensatas clasificaciones es racista y divisiva. El clasificar las personas por raza o etnicidad es la base de la discriminación.

Aunque continuemos insistiendo que todos somos estadounidenses, nunca tendremos una sociedad unificada, que no preste atención al color, hasta que quitemos la carga de obligar a las personas a identificarse por clasificaciones raciales.

Si somos estadounidenses, ¿entonces por qué necesitamos conocer nuestros orígenes raciales individuales? Ello va en contra de todo lo que profesamos creer: Que todos los hombres son creados iguales, la libertad y la justicia para todos, y los demás principios sobre los cuales se fundó nuestro país.

Sorprendentemente, los opositores de eliminar las cuatro categorías raciales incluyen a grupos tales como la NAACP y el Consejo Nacional de La Raza. Su oposición se fundamenta en el temor de

que la pérdida de la identificación racial y étnica resulte en la pérdida de financiamiento, programas y salvaguardas destinadas a beneficiar a las personas de color. Su oposición se basa primordialmente sobre sus intereses creados para mantener la situación actual. Es de auto-servicio y de corta visión.

Antes que perder los fondos o eliminar los programas, el eliminar las categorías raciales podría realmente aumentar la cantidad de ayuda, si nos enfocamos en ayudar a todos aquellos en nuestra sociedad que están necesitados.

Si todos somos estadounidenses, ¿es justo excluir a alguien que necesite ayuda u otorgar tratamiento especial a cualquier segmento de nuestra sociedad diversa?

Cualquiera que esté desventajado, ya se trate de una mujer, un blanco pobre, un anciano, un residente legal o cualquier otra persona, debería tener derecho a recibir las mismas salvaguardas que se proporcionan a quienes las reciben ahora.

Empero, continuamos pidiendo a las personas que se identifiquen bajo una de cuatro categorías raciales: Isleño de Asia o el Pacífico, aborigen norteamericano u oriundo de Alaska, blanco o negro. Si tiene duda, puede marcar la categoría titulada "otros", cualquier cosa que sea lo que

signifique.

Bajo las nuevas directrices del Censo, los respondientes podrán marcar más de una de estas categorías. Además, se pide a las personas que indiquen si son de origen hispano. Eso viene sólo a agregar a la confusión. Y prueba cuán poco importantes son las clasificaciones raciales. Hasta 1930, los hispanos (léase mexicanos) no eran identificados por separado.

Dentro de las próximas semanas, la Oficina de Administración y Presupuesto adoptará una determinación final sobre las clasificaciones raciales o étnicas que serán empleadas por el censo. Las categorías serán usadas también por las dependencias federales en una multiplicidad de formularios y documentos oficiales.

Con toda sinceridad, no comprendo por qué se molestan en hacer eso. Durante los años, las clasificaciones -- establecidas primordialmente por estadounidenses de origen europeo, ninguno de los cuales (ni se le ocurra pensar) es racista -- cambian constantemente para reflejar las nociones actuales de quién pertenece a qué grupo.

La Oficina del Censo puede llevar a cabo este juego insensato y racista bajo cualquier disfraz que escoja -- pero que no cuenten conmigo! Me niego a participar en la farsa.

Cuando se tome el censo del año 2000, no responderé a ninguna pregunta sobre raza o etnicidad.

Aunque estoy orgulloso de mi herencia cultural, como debemos estar todos, sólo quiero que se me clasifique como estadounidense. No quiero que se me catalogue como latino, hispano o chicano.

No podemos alegar que todos somos estadounidenses, mientras obliguemos a las personas a identificar lo que no es más que un accidente de nacimiento. Nadie pide nacer en un grupo racial o étnico en particular, de modo que ¿por qué deberíamos identificarnos a nosotros mismos por raza o etnicidad?

La identificación racial se torna aún más absurda cuando los hijos de las uniones interraciales se casan y producen una sociedad todavía más racialmente mezclada. A medida que construimos el puente hacia el milenio próximo, el mejor modo de celebrar nuestro orgullo y nuestra singularidad como estadounidenses es eliminar las clasificaciones raciales anticuadas. Estas no tienen lugar en una sociedad verdaderamente democrática.

(Raymond Rodriguez, de Long Beach, California, es catedrático universitario jubilado.)

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Census Should Eliminate Race, Ethnic Categories

By Raymond Rodriguez

There will be no interracial, multiracial or mixed-race category in the federal census in the year 2000. And if it were up to me, I would eliminate the four outdated racial classifications altogether. It would be a positive step in eliminating racism in the United States.

The perpetuation of the inane classifications is racist and divisive. Categorizing people by race or ethnicity is the basis of discrimination.

While we keep harping on the fact that we are all Americans, we will never have a unified, color-blind society until we remove the onus of forcing people to identify themselves by racial categories.

If we are Americans, then why do we need to know our individual racial origins? It runs counter to everything we profess to believe in: that all men are created equal, of liberty and justice for all.

Surprisingly, opponents of eliminating the four racial categories include such groups as the NAACP and the National Council of La Raza. Their opposition is built on the fear that losing racial and ethnic identity will result in loss of funding, programs and safeguards intended to benefit people of color. That stance is based primarily on their vested interests in maintaining the status quo. It is self-serving and short-sighted.

Rather than losing funding or eliminating programs, doing away with racial categories could actually increase the amount of aid if we focus on helping all in our society who are in need.

If we are all Americans, is it fair to exclude anyone who needs help or to grant special treatment to any segment of our diverse society?

Anyone who is disadvantaged -- a woman, poor white, elderly, legal resident or whoever -- should be entitled to receive the same safeguards accorded those who receive them now.

Yet we continue to ask people to identify themselves in one of the four racial categories: Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native, black or white. If in

doubt, you may mark the category labeled "other," whatever that is.

Under the new census guidelines, respondents will be able to check off more than one of these categories. In addition, individuals are asked to indicate if they are of Hispanic origin. That just adds to the confusion. It proves how meaningless the racial classifications are. Until 1930, Hispanics (read: Mexicans) weren't identified separately.

Within the next few weeks, the Office of Management and Budget will make a final determination about the racial and ethnic classifications to be utilized by the census. The categories will also be used by federal agencies in a myriad of official forms and documents.

Quite honestly, I don't understand why they bother. Over the years, the classifications -- established primarily by European Americans, none of whom, perish the thought, are racists -- keep changing to reflect current notions about who belongs in which group.

The Census Bureau can play its inane and racist game under whatever guise it chooses -- but it can count me out! I refuse to participate in the charade. When the 2000 census is taken, I shall not respond to any question on race or ethnicity. While proud of my cultural heritage, as all of us should be, I only want to be classified as an American. I do not want to be labeled Latino, Hispanic or Chicano.

We cannot claim we are all

Americans while we force people to identify with what is nothing more than an accident of birth. No one asks to be born into a particular racial or ethnic group, so why should we identify ourselves by race or ethnicity?

Racial identity becomes even more absurd as the children of interracial unions get married and produce an ever more racially mixed society. As we build the bridge into the next millennium, the best way to celebrate our pride and uniqueness as Americans is by doing away with outdated racial classifications. They have no place in a truly democratic society.

(Raymond Rodriguez, of Long Beach, Calif., is a retired university professor.)

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El Cruce De Peatones De Nuestra Calle Amenazadora

Por William O. Medina

University Avenue cabe dentro de la definición de una calle miserable. Corta la sección méxicoamericana de Riverside, California. Los pandilleros acostumbra situarse en las esquinas de la calle, y las prostitutas agresivas atraen a los clientes a la parte trasera de los edificios para evitar la luz pública.

Con todo, estos protagonistas indeseables de University Avenue no plantean el mayor peligro para la vida humana. El villano más amenazador es el automóvil, mientras recorre el cruce de peatones muy concurrido frente al Café Las Zacatecas, nuestro negocio familiar desde 1963. El restaurant deriva su nombre del estado mexicano de Zacatecas, que mi difunta madre Josefina dejó atrás cuando emigró al norte, hace casi medio siglo.

El cruce de peatones es como la Corriente del Golfo, un corredor que conecta a dos puntos de University Avenue. Las familias deben atravesarlo para llegar a la tienda y comprar leche, o para enviar a sus hijos a una escuela cercana. Algunas veces, las prostitutas ambiciosas se sitúan en el cruce en búsqueda de clientes. Es triste que, cada vez que alguien se adentra en el cruce, esa persona corre el riesgo de ser lesionada o muerto por un conductor.

¿Son los conductores y los peatones enemigos naturales, que se

disputan el poder en nuestras calles congestionadas?

He visto a niños en el cruce de peatones imposibilitados de moverse, atrapados por autos que no les cedían el paso por ambos lados. He observado a mujeres maniobrando sus coches de niños para evitar los vehículos, mientras que las llantas llegaban a sólo unas pulgadas de distancia de sus bebés dormientes. Presencí cuando un auto envió a un peatón dando vueltas de camero en el aire y a un anciano en una silla de ruedas sometido a un barrage de aullidos de bocinas porque estaba demorándose más de la cuenta para quitarse del camino del peligro.

El único peatón al que he visto alguna vez lograr algún respeto fué un hombre con una botella de cerveza, amenazando golpear fuertemente con ella si cualquier auto se atrevía a atravesarse en su camino.

Una explicación de tales hostilidades se centra en el antagonismo de clases económicas. Es la antigua historia de los que tienen contra los que no tienen. El argumento, arraigado en arena movediza, es que las personas que tienen automóviles disfrutaban de alguna semblanza de riqueza, mientras que los peatones se hallan amontonados en la base del poste totémico, sin que merezcan ni la más ligera de las cortesías.

Queriendo poner a prueba mi hipótesis sobre el antagonismo económico, traté de convencer a un amigo para que atravesara el cruce de peatones frente al café durante una noche ocupada. El llevaba un traje formal y parecía provenir de Wall Street de cabeza a pies. Si mi intuición era correcta, los autos se detendrían para darle paso. Pero él carecía del valor para atravesar University Avenue durante la hora del tránsito denso. "Es demasiado peligroso", se quejó él.

Una explicación de competencia para la conducta de matadero en el cruce de peatones es la notoria "carrera de los ratones". El llevar a niños ruidosos a las prácticas de fútbol, el observar los requisitos de horario de los patrones y el verse atorados en el tránsito de las carreteras, por ejemplo, destruye cualquier rasgo de civilidad. Cuando el ritmo del pulso se acelera, los conductores tienen poca compasión para los peatones. En un estado que vive de prisa, dudo que los conductores siquiera alcancen a ver a los peatones. Es como advertir a las hormigas mientras uno trota.

El temor da otra explicación posible. No es inusitado el ver que las ventanillas de los automóviles se cierran por completo a medida que los conductores se aproximan al cruce de peatones -- especialmente cuando lo atraviesa un latino o un afroamericano. El auto es la



Sittin' Here Thinkin'

by Ira Cutter

No Laughing Matte.

Did you hear the one about Viagra? It seems they found a troubling side effect. Men who are taking both iron supplements and Viagra were warned that the combination might cause them to spin around and point north.

Viagra, if you have been in outer space the past few weeks, is an anti-impotence drug that has become simultaneously the hottest selling drug ever and, to most people, history's funniest pharmaceutical. Its name, a combination that conjures up images of vigor, vitality and virility, coupled with the honeymoon vision of Niagara Falls, says it all.

The irony is that Viagra was discovered pretty much by accident. Research scientists at Pfizer Inc. did not set out to develop a drug for impotence. Instead, Viagra was designed to be a treatment for angina. When the drug was tested it was relatively ineffective in treating angina. But many of the men receiving the drug wanted the trials to continue and confessed to the unusual side effect of unexpected erections.

All joking aside, Viagra has also been the focal point of recent health policy debate. Insurance companies and health maintenance organizations, which are only profitable when they give us less health care than we pay for, have decided not to cover Viagra, a prescription drug, in their plans. Kaiser Permanente, the nation's largest HMO with over 9 million members, said that Viagra is too expensive and that impotence does not constitute a medical necessity. A panel of doctors, pharmacists and ethicists (convened by Kaiser, which lost \$270,000,000 last year) drew a distinction between "quality-of-life" treatments and drugs deemed medically necessary.

The Kaiser Family Foundation released a poll that highlighted national ambivalence about Viagra, or maybe about sex: 49% of respondents thought Viagra should be covered, 40% thought it should not, and 11% were just too conflicted to be sure.

The head of Kaiser Permanente is not sure, either. "We could, of course, build the cost of Viagra into everyone's premium, but is that the right thing to do?" asked Dr. Francis Crosson, executive director of the Permanente Federation, the HMO's corporate parent.

In other words, why should we all have to pay for the erections needed by only a handful of patients? Why indeed? And why should we all pay for diabetes treatment when only a few of us get it? Why not each just pay for the care we get, asks the executive director of an HMO? Huh?

While Kaiser, Aetna and others were just saying no, some insurance companies, oddly, are choosing to cover Viagra but limiting the number of pills per month to between six and eight. Apparently some sex is okay but too much, defined by insurance company actuarial departments as more than a couple of times a week, is just asking for trouble.

I heard, too, that there are new plans being made to raise the Titanic. Experts plan to pump it full of Viagra, and expect it to raise right up.

Inevitably, Viagra has also become a hot political issue. The Clinton Administration, consistent for once, has declared itself to be pro-erection. The Department of Health and Human Services announced that Viagra will be covered under the federally sponsored Medicaid program. Middle class people are being denied Viagra by their insurers, while poor people on Medicaid can achieve erection whenever they want and at taxpayer expense. Wait until Jay Leno and Newt Gingrich hear about this.

Meanwhile the Governors of two formerly progressive states, New York and Wisconsin, have declared their opposition to Medicaid coverage of Viagra. Since both Thompson and Pataki fancy themselves Presidential candidates, we may see national policy on erections becoming a key issue in the year 2000 Presidential Follies. Vice president Al Gore, whose personality is most frequently described as wooden, has yet to select a position. Bob Dole, last time's Republican nominee and a prostate cancer survivor, has been a direct beneficiary of Viagra. Elizabeth Dole, frequently mentioned as a Vice Presidential possibility, just smiles dreamily and refuses to comment on Viagra.

An estimated 30 million American men suffer from erectile dysfunction, or impotence, which is defined as the inability to achieve and/or maintain an erection sufficient for sexual activity. Impotence is a serious and tragic condition, one that is fraught with frustration and anger for the individuals affected, and that has serious societal consequences as well. Impotence can be debilitating and demoralizing to the men involved, can place extraordinary stress on marriages, and no doubt contributes to substance abuse, domestic violence and divorce. But we live in a society where dealing with sex in a serious and adult manner is rare. We joke about sex, and about impotence and Viagra, because we are too embarrassed to talk about anything sexual in a serious way.

You would think that anything, at any price, that could help to strengthen relationships between men and women would be considered a plus in a society beset by family dysfunction and divorce. You would think that anything that would help combat depression and anxiety would be a plus. You would think that solving a problem that 30 million people experience would be a good thing, and you would be right as long as the solution did not involve the S word. We are just not ready to pay that price for happiness.

Oh, and by the way, did you hear about the other drugs that are coming out for men and that their wives will thoroughly enjoy? They include Directra, which when given to men before leaving on car trips caused them to stop and ask directions when they got lost; Complimentra, which in clinical trials caused middle-aged men to notice that their wives had a new hairstyle; and the long awaited Nega-Sportagra which has the strange effect of making men want to turn off televised sports and actually converse with other family members.

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fortaleza sobre llantas del conductor, que le proporciona seguridad en los ambientes hostiles.

Me imagino que tal conducta sea comprensible. Los medios de información describen a menudo a las grupos étnicos raciales como depredadores, especialmente cuando viajamos en grupos. Hay que temerosos. Aunque los miembros de las pandillas usan el cruce de peatones, la mayoría de los peatones no plantean amenaza alguna. Nunca he visto que atacaran a ningún conductor, pero he visto autos encimándoseles a los peatones.

La tecnología podría ofrecer una

solución. Los automóviles podrían ser equipados con un "sensor de personas" y detenerse automáticamente cuando detecte una persona en la calle.

O bien nuestro consejo municipal podría aumentar fondos aprobando una ley que impusiera multas más elevadas a los conductores que dejaran de ceder el paso a los peatones en uno de los cruces. Un escuadrón de agentes de policía, situado en el estacionamiento de la tienda que queda cerca del cruce de peatones, podría expedir multa en una semana como para rescatar a nuestra biblioteca.

Y quizás si hasta para salvar una vida.

Texas Governor Sounding More Like A Presidential Candidate

By RICHARD L. BERKE
AUSTIN, Texas -- Ask Gov. George W. Bush of Texas whether he is running for president and he insists that, really and truly, he has not made up his mind. But in the next breath -- in fact in the course of the next 90 minutes -- he puts forth 10 reasons why he would make the best Republican candidate.

After months of protestations that he was focused on winning re-election in November, Bush came the closest he has come thus far to making a case for his candidacy for the Republican nomination. Sitting behind the massive walnut desk in his office in the State Capitol that was once used by his father the president, Bush sounded more determined than coy in an interview.

He seemed eager to send out the signal that he is no Colin Powell, making clear that he is more than just dreaming about the White House. But not wanting to jump too far ahead of himself -- or of his re-election campaign -- Bush laced his conversation with disclaimers. But they seemed to have a ritualistic ring.

Bush's strong hints about a candidacy were particularly striking because ever since his awkward appearance at a cattle show of Republican hopefuls in Indianapolis last summer, he has been careful to stay close to home and not play national candidate.

Bush at times sounded as if a bid for the White House were a foregone conclusion, referring at one point to his fellow Republicans as "some of the other candidates." At another point, he said, "All of us have strengths and all of us have weaknesses. Republican primary voters are going to have to look at the field and say, 'Who do they want to lead?'"

Throughout the interview on Monday, Bush, 51, offered signals of encouragement for those who want him to run.

He said that he had a vision for the nation, that he was a master of the retail politics that are crucial in early primary

states, that he had learned the rigors (he called it "the ugliness") of national campaigns from his father, that he could unify Republicans, that he had proven appeal to Democrats, that a governor would make the best president, that he was "a hard charger" who would not shrink from a barrage of attack advertisements, and that he had a record running "the second-largest state in the union" that could sell nationwide.

Though Bush said he was worried about the impact of a presidential run on his 16-year-old twin daughters, who have "expressed some concern" about his possible candidacy, he said "it has given me some comfort" that the news media had left Chelsea Clinton alone. The effect on his daughters, he said, is "not the overriding issue."

Bush said that his wife, Laura, "was the last person on board" when he sought the governorship four years ago but that she felt differently about the White House.

"Now that she has seen that she can be a great first lady of Texas," he said, "I think she now knows she can be a great first lady of America."

The governor's deliberations, and unmistakable hints, are no small matter as the presidential field begins to take shape for what could be an intensely competitive battle for the Republican nomination.

He is such a red-hot commodity in Republican politics that would-be advisers are already practically shutting here to offer their services. Some Republicans are conceding him the nomination and focus on polls that even pollsters acknowledge are wildly premature but that show Bush edging out Vice President Al Gore for the White House in 2000.

"I'm amazed, I really am," Bush said of the polls. "I'm honored, of course. But I'm more startled." Dismissing those who argue that his commanding poll numbers may stem from confusion between Bush and his father, the governor could not resist a

job at the vice president, saying, "Either that -- or it's a pretty strong reflection on Al Gore."

Bush said his father rarely tried to offer advice but was "living vicariously through all this."

Despite surveys in Texas that show him holding steady at about 70 percent against his Democratic opponent, Garry Mauro, Bush insisted that he was taking his re-election drive seriously. His advisers said a huge win in such an important state would underscore his national appeal.

Yet at times in the interview, Bush's mind sometimes veered far beyond the borders of this state, which is sweltering under record summer heat.

He acknowledged that he felt "the temptations" of national office. And he sounded primed for electoral warfare when he insisted that he would never shrink from the inevitable blitz of scathing attack commercials from Steve Forbes, who pumped millions from his fortune into his race in 1996 and plans to run again in 2000.

"That's not going to trouble me," the governor said. "It's not a reason not to run for office."

Bush said politicians did not always have the luxury of choosing their own timetable for seeking higher office.

"I understand how life works," he said. "There are windows of opportunities that come and go. I believe that history has got a unique way of offering people opportunity, and often times those of us in the political process really can't affect timing."

Noting his upset victory over Gov. Ann Richards in 1994, Bush said, "There's a certain amount of gumption that one must have in order to seize the moment."

While his father was known as president to struggle with "the vision thing," Bush said he was sure that he would know how to lead the nation -- though his concept of a national vision seemed a bit unformed.

"The reasons to do it are

reasons you've heard me talk about some," he said. "Ushering in the responsibility era. Or the best education system in the country. And, of course, other national issues I would be confronted with."

Bush said a candidate for president should "have a reason to run -- a compelling reason -- and to stand in front of America and say, 'If you elect me, here's the vision, here's where I'd like to lead.'" Asked whether he had that vision, he replied, "Well, yeah. I think I've got a pretty clear view of where a better tomorrow is for everybody."

Citing endorsements from many Democratic officer holders in Texas and his strong inroads in Hispanic areas that have long been Democratic strongholds, Bush suggested that his leadership could be applied on a national level.

"I've tried to unify," he said. "I don't believe you can lead a divided nation. It's important to nominate someone who can unite -- and someone who can lead."

Some Republicans argue that Bush's calls for uniting conservatives and moderates make him insufficiently conservative to win the party's nomination. Unlike other prospective candidates, Bush, who opposes abortion, refused to rule out the possibility that he would support an abortion rights candidate on a Republican ticket, saying, "Those are all questions that have to be answered given the context of the moment."

Asked if he agreed with Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss., and others in the party who have recently decried homosexuality as a sin, Bush sidestepped the matter.

"We're all sinners," he said. "I don't believe I should use my position to make any kind of determination as to who goes to heaven and who goes to hell." Bush said the attacks on homosexuality could backfire on Republicans. "If it's a concerted effort to divide, I think it's going to affect the outcome of elections."

Though Bush did not mention that "retail politics"

are important in states with early contests like Iowa and New Hampshire, where several of his potential rivals have already spent months hunting for support, he left no doubt that he was capable of winning over voters one on one.

He made sure to point out his talent for connecting with voters -- reminding a reporter how he plunged into a crowd of well-wishers at a recent event in the town of San Marcos.

"You saw it was not the old rope line," he said. "It was the ultimate immersion. And I spent a lot of time there. There's still retail politics in a state like Texas. I like people. I enjoy it. I'm a hugger and a shaker."

Bush also made the case for the election of a governor as president. "Governors make good candidates and good presidents because they've been chief executive officers."

Still, not about to invite competition, Bush demurred when asked which other governor would make a good

president. "Just about any of them," he said.

Despite all his reasons for a Bush candidacy, the governor warned that such talk was horribly premature.

"I haven't made up my mind one way or another whether I will run for president," he said. "I know that's hard for you to accept. I hope you do accept it. Because it's the truth."

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LA HISTORIA:

Aquella noche, Jesús Amaya compró su boleto de LOTTO Texas cuatro minutos antes de que cerraran las ventas para el sorteo. Quince minutos después, igualó los seis números ganadores. Esa noche hubo sólo un ganador en el sorteo de LOTTO Texas: Jesús Amaya.

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Targeting Defectors--CNN Mea Culpas Obscure Role of U.S. Killer Teams

EDITOR'S NOTE: CNN's sensational claim that U.S. Special Forces dropped sarin nerve gas on a village in Laos at the height of the Vietnam War has now been discredited. But in all the hand wringing, CNN's equally disturbing allegation -- that the raid was intended to seek out and eliminate American deserters -- has largely been ignored. This issue deserves further exploration. PNS commentator Douglas Valentine is the author of a book-length study of the activities of the Special Forces in Vietnam, entitled "The Phoenix Program," published in 1990.

By Douglas Valentine
Pacific New Service
The fate of American deserters during the Vietnam War -- a blip in CNN's now loudly discredited story about the use of Sarin gas in Laos -- remains a controversial and unresolved issue some 25 years after the war ended. If the U.S. government has its way, the issue will remain buried.

Who were these soldiers and how did the U.S. government deal with them?
It is important to distinguish between deserters and defectors.

A deserter is a soldier who leaves his post without authorization, no matter what the reason. During the Vietnam War, many deserters "of conscience" fled through various underground railroads to nations that offered sanctuary. A smaller

number chose to remain in South Vietnam, in so-called "Twilight Zones" where they thought they were beyond the reach of the authorities.

A defector commits the far more serious offense of treason--collaborating with the enemy. In Vietnam, a number of U.S. deserters allegedly fought with enemy units, while others were said to have remained in their units, passing classified information to the enemy or committing acts of sabotage. Some deserters were prisoners of war who, in exchange for leniency, spread anti-war propaganda or attempted to persuade their fellow POWs to cooperate with the enemy.

U.S. policy toward POWs often blurred these distinctions. Some POW officers worked with the enemy to ensure the survival of the men under their care; none was ever court martialed. But Marine Corps private Robert Garwood, who was captured by the Viet Cong in 1965 and escaped in 1979, became the only American serviceman convicted of collaborating with the enemy -- although he explained that

he had acted, like many officers, to protect his comrades. All 700 deserters listed in a 1972 compilation were identified as enlisted men from troubled backgrounds.

A top priority for U.S. policy makers in dealing with deserters was to keep them out of the public spotlight. Investigations were conducted but quietly. Detachment A of the CIA's Special Operations Division, formed in 1968 and led by Major Fred Carristos, sought deserters in the Twilight Zones of South Vietnam major cities. "People were coming out of Holabird (the Army's military intelligence school) and going AWOL... but most (were involved) in blackmarket transactions, and we never found any security problems," Carristos recalls. "They weren't selling weapons -- they were loyal."

But there were also "killer teams" organized under the CIA's Phoenix Program whose aim was to assassinate, on sight, suspected deserters behind enemy lines.

Phoenix operations were also directed against deserters who, as denizens of Twilight Zones, were

very much behind enemy lines. "We had a problem with deserters, mostly blacks hiding out in shantytowns," the Phoenix adviser in Danang told this writer. "They were trying to stay underground, but they were heavily armed and, at times, they worked with the VC. So we had cordon and search operations to round them up. After the MPs started taking casualties, we used American military units, South Vietnamese airborne rangers, and Nungs."

On the other hand, deserters could also be cultivated as double agents to infiltrate the ranks of Viet Cong sympathizers (the Phoenix Program kept a list of suspected sympathizers in every district, province, region and city in South Vietnam). Many deserters had fled the army to make money selling drugs and gold on the black market, and CIA talent scouts looking for assassins sought out just such ruthless individuals. Likewise the CIA would recruit soldiers from stockades, offering them qualified freedom if they "escaped" and then "deserted" and went to work as deniable assets, doing the dirtiest of jobs. Soldiers facing charges of murder and rape often took the deal.

It was these "deserters" -- who operated in Cambodia and Laos as well as Vietnam -- who were flagged for execution because, as Jensen noted in her book, "No one should find out that such a traitor had ever existed."

Indeed, "The CIA had compiled thick dossiers of such men," according to Keating, including those who were only "suspected of crossing over."

This is the basic premise of the CNN story which has yet to be recanted.

AFTER THE WAR -- AMERICA'S QUIET CAMPAIGN TO ELIMINATE DEFECTORS

When the 1973 cease-fire was declared ending the war in Vietnam, an estimated 300 American deserters remained in South Vietnam. Only 268 took advantage of an amnesty offer in April 1975, according to Susan Katz Keating, author of the 1994 book, "Prisoners of Hope."

Goaded by alleged sightings of American POWs and MIAs by Vietnamese refugees, the search for deserters continued under the guise of an MIA-POW recovery effort. No one seemed to recall earlier U.S. government assertions that all POWs had been returned.

In 1987, the issue attracted public attention after Scott Barnes claimed to have photographed two American POWs in Laos. At the same time an official government commission announced there was a strong possibility of Americans in Laos and Vietnam -- including "voluntary stay-behinds: deserters, civilian contractors gone native, converts to Vietnamese religious sects, over-zealous missionaries, and Americans involved in drug trafficking."

Congress finally formed a select Committee on POW MIA affairs, following the publication in 1990 by the LA Times of a photograph allegedly showing three American POWs. (The photograph later turned out to be a scam by unscrupulous Cambodian officials). By 1991, according to Michael McConnell, in his 1995 book "Inside Hanoi's Secret Archives," only 57 firsthand sightings of live Americans remained unre-solved, and most "were eventually determined to involve either American deserters (about 24 in number) or Soviet or Eastern Bloc technicians."

In 1991, working as a consultant to the BBC on the Phoenix program, I corroborated this information while interviewing Vietnamese living near Nui Ba Den Mountain, on the Cambodian border. I was tracking down rumors that two American men were living in the vicinity -- rumors that had already attracted the interest of official U.S. Government MIA POW search teams. My host told me of the hefty bribes these teams offered villagers for evidence of the missing men. "Find the MIAs and the U.S. will bring your family to America," they tell us."

This information was also corroborated by Anthony Poshepny (aka Tony Poe), the CIA agent then

living in Thailand who had served as the model for Marlon Brando's Colonel Kurtz in Apocalypse Now! Poe told me that investigators planted evidence to fuel the MIA POW rumor mill, but the real objective was "to find 55 deserters, all criminals guilty of fragging (murdering with grenades) their officers, who had escaped from prison in 1973 and 74 and gone into the tunnels with the Viet Cong."

The Vietnamese did not want to turn these men over to the U.S., but they desperately needed the American dollars that would come with normalized relations. So they said nothing officially, but whenever possible took the bribes and then led U.S. search teams on a wild goose chase.

For me, the last sad, strange twist in the deserter story came in 1992, when C-SPAN aired Vietnam Revisited, a document-tary about Senator John Kerry's (D-MA) trip to Vietnam to solve the mystery of American POWs and MIAs. I was surprised to see Kerry's interpreter was Jean Sauvageot who, during the war, had conducted secret prisoner exchanges for the CIA with the Viet Cong. These exchanges had opened up a secure

channel of communication with the North Vietnamese which was then used to attempt to negotiate a cease fire that never happened in 1967.

I had interviewed Sauvageot myself in 1987 when he was a retired colonel and Vice President in charge of Asian operations for Northrup. He had also just returned from Hanoi with General John Vessey.

In April 1992 Sen. Kerry reported evidence of a "significant enough number" of deserters to take into account when evaluating reports of sightings of American servicemen unaccounted for after the war.

In 1993, according to Keating, the number of deserters had fallen to six.

"The government has tracked them for years while simultaneously denying their existence," she writes.

Five years later, how many of the six remain? Has the CIA eliminated them all? Probably, now that relations with Vietnam are restored. But the question of who these deserters and defectors were remains a mystery -- as do the methods the U.S. government used to ensure they would remain invisible.

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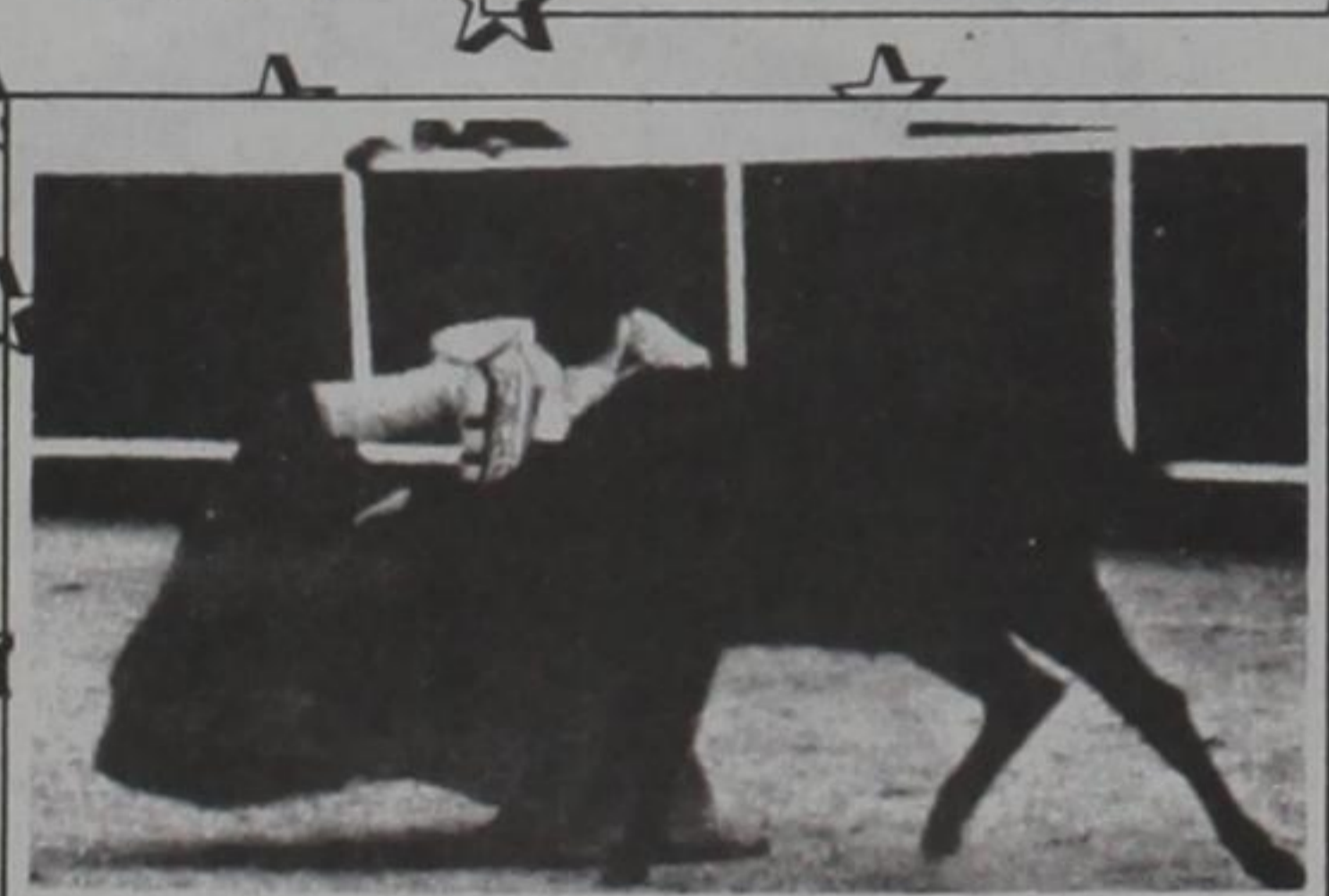
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It's A Summer Doubleheader for Babe Ruth Fans

By Richard Sandomir

Chris Martens, an ESPN producer, thought Mace Brown, a former Pittsburgh Pirate, was offering him a rare treasure recently. As a rookie pitcher in 1935, Brown witnessed Babe Ruth's last three home runs, slugged in Forbes Field as a Boston Brave. And, Brown told Martens, his wife had filmed the event.

"That's like the Holy Grail," Martens said, recalling his anticipation.

Did Brown, who turned 89 in May, have the film? No, Brown said. About 15 years ago, the film began to disintegrate. The Browns threw it out.

Martens did get his hands on plenty of material, though, and it will be on display next Tuesday in "Outside the Lines: Babe Ruth's Larger Than Life Legacy" (ESPN, 7:30 P.M.). He had wanted to make a documentary about Ruth for at least 10 years, since collaborating with Ruth's daughter, Dorothy Pirone, on a book about the Babe. And he

was not the only one on the cinematic trail of the legendary slugger. Within a month, viewers can decide if they learn more from ESPN's work or from HBO's "Babe Ruth" (Aug. 16, 8 P.M.).

ESPN's is not a biography but a smorgasbord of segments that examine Ruth's role as the first superstar, his self-marketing, his value to the memorabilia market, his impact on the language and his unfulfilled desire to manage.

"We wanted to look at his legacy, because the shadow he still casts is enormous," Martens said. His research included placing an advertisement in Stars and Stripes, the military newspaper, to find any veteran who heard attacking Japanese soldiers scream, "To hell with Babe Ruth." (He didn't find any.)

Martens's discoveries included a 1946 letter Ruth wrote to Larry MacPhail, the Yankees' general manager, begging to manage the team; an unpublished memoir written

by Emil Fuchs, the owner of the Boston Braves, for whom Ruth was briefly a player-assistant manager; and an agent's itemized list of Ruth's endorsements, which totaled nearly \$500,000 over 18 years.

Among those ESPN interviewed were Paul Hopkins, now 93, who surrendered Ruth's 59th home run in 1927. "I threw my best pitch, a sinkerball," Hopkins said. "He hit it over the fence. Gone. Gone. Gone."

HBO's work is a linear one, like its Joe DiMaggio film of last year. "It's character analysis, biography, at times a fun-loving piece," said Ross Greenburg, executive producer of HBO Sports. It also has home movies, an HBO hallmark.

"A major portion of the film will be a learning experience," Greenburg said.

Martens set a similar standard. "I've been through the Ruth legend so many times that I wanted Robert Creamer to learn something," he said, referring to the best of Ruth's biographers, "and for the sports nut to learn something."

Soccer Deficiencies in the Booth

ABC's Bob Ley and Seamus Malin achieved mediocrity on Sunday with their call of France's 3-0 victory over Brazil to win the World Cup.

Malin provided better analysis than usual, even calling Brazil's corner kick defense "criminally deficient." In a crucial oversight, he never explained how France, which was shorthanded for the final 22 minutes of the second half, could play as if it did not matter, and even score a third goal.

Ley narrated more touches and sounded occasionally excited. But still, his was not a riveting, consistently strong call. In a key oversight, he did not offer a goal-scoring call when Emmanuel Petit made the score 3-0. If you don't make goal calls -- Ley did the same when Iran beat the United States -- you're not doing your job.

In overnight Nielsen ratings, the France-Brazil game produced a 6.9 on ABC, or 4 million households, down from a 12.8 for the final in 1994. On Spanish-language Univision, the game scored a 22.2 rating and lured 1.7 million Hispanic households in the United States. Locally, the game rated a 4.9 on Channel 41, its highest-rated daytime program ever.

The Unseen Home Run

What happened to Mark McGwire's game-winning home run on Saturday? From 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. on Fox-owned Channel 5, New York viewers saw the Red Sox-Orioles game, intercut smartly with McGwire's at-bats from the Cardinals-Astros game. When the Boston-Baltimore game ended early, Fox switched for 15 minutes of the St. Louis game. But at 4, viewers of Channel 5 were shifted to "Police Academy." About 20 minutes later, McGwire won the game. Did you see it?

"We have station obligations, so unless the game assigned to the market goes past 4 o'clock, we go to local programming," said Lou D'Ermilio, a Fox spokesman. Why not make an exception to the rule because of the home run race?

"Anticipation of home run 38 is not the same as anticipation of No. 58," he said.

Would Fox have done differently if the game were played on Sept. 11? "It's too early to tell," he said.

Warriors to Compete In Games of Texas

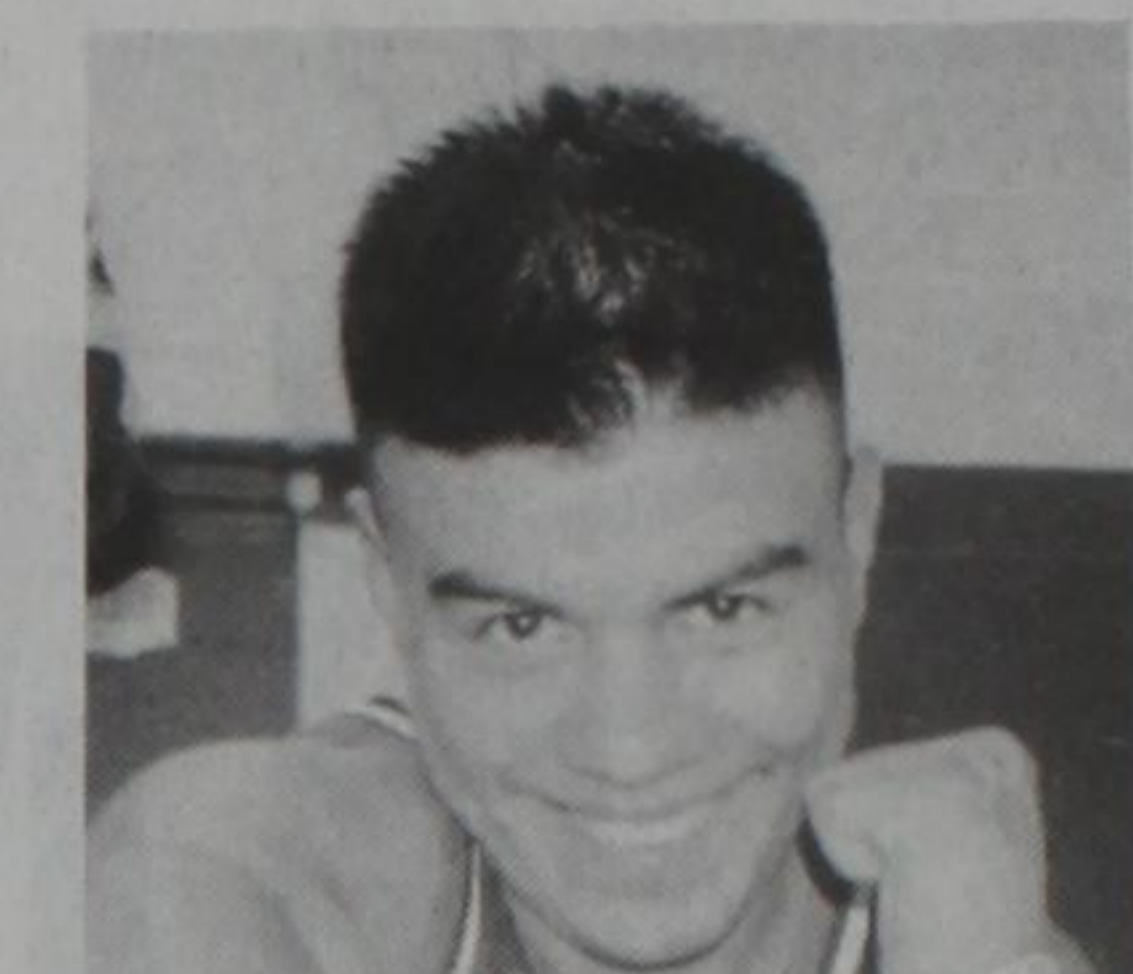
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Joseph Rosendo Jr. 1998 Texas State Golden Gloves Champion Division Light Middleweight 156# 17 years old, attends Lubbock High School Honor student plays varsity football and member of weight lifting team Currently ranked #1 in Texas: 1998 Texas Golden Gloves Champion, 1998 USA Boxing & Golden Gloves Champion, 1997 Texas Jr. Cup USA Boxing Champion, 1997 Texas TAAF Light Middleweight champion, 1996 Texas Regional Golden Gloves Jr. Olympic Champion, 1995 Texas TAAF Jr Middleweight champion, 1994 Texas USA Boxing Jr. Olympic champion, 1993-Texas and Oklahoma Jr. Olympic champion, and 1992 West Texas USA Boxing Jr. Olympic champion.

Craig Mooring 1997 Texas State TAAF Champion Division Super Heavyweight #252 Graduate of Estacado High School Attends South Plains College Law Enforcement Currently ranked #2 in Texas, 1998 Texas State USA Boxing Runner-up, 1998 Texas Regional Golden Gloves Champion, 1997 Texas TAAF Super Heavyweight Champion, 1996 West Texas USA Boxing Champion, 1996 Texas Regional Golden Gloves Champion



Leonel Moreno 1998 Texas Regional Golden Gloves Novice Champion Division Heavyweight #185 Attends Texas Tech University and plays on the Texas Tech Soccer Team



Randall Yarbrough 1998 Texas Regional Golden Gloves Novice Champion Division Light Heavyweight #172 Attends Texas Tech University Walk-on Texas Tech Football Team



Edward Hernandez III 1998 Texas State USA Boxing Champion Division Welterweight #147 18 years old, 1998 Lubbock High Honors Graduate Will attend University of Notre Dame this fall. Currently ranked #1 in Texas and #10 in USA, 1998 Texas State USA Boxing Champion, 1998 USA Boxing and Golden Goves Champion, 1997 Texas Regional Golden Gloves Champion, 1997 Texas TAAF Welterweight Champion, 1996 Texas Jr Cup USA Boxing Champion, 1995 TAAF Jr Lightweight Champion, 1994 West Texas USA Boxing Jr



Manuel Valencia 1998 West Texas Novice Champion Division Lightweight #132 Attends Texas Tech University

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El Editor Newspaper

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AVISO DE SOLICITUD

Plains Cooperative Oil, Inc., ha solicitado de la Comision de Conservacion de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) la renovacion del Permiso de Calidad de Aire de Aire Numero 8955 de una cottonseed processing facility en 2901 Avenue A, Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La facilidad va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosfericos: materia en particulas, dióxido de azufre, óxido de nitrógeno, monóxido de carbono, compuestos de carbono sin quemar, hexano. Una persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosfericos de la facilidad propuesta puede solicitar una audiencia.

Si el solicitante desea que la facilidad existente va a cumplir con todos los requisitos de calidad de aire aplicables, el solicitante cualificará para recibir una renovacion 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, seriedad 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 los siguientes: (1) su nombre (o, para un grupo o asociacion, un representante oficial), direccion 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 oracion en ingles "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripcion breve u especifica de cómo y por qué las emisiones de la facilidad le perjudicarian a usted de una manera que no es común con los miembros del público en general; y (5) la localizacion de su propiedad en relacion 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 publicacion de este aviso. Este aviso se publicará en 16, Julio, 1998 y en 23, Julio, 1998.

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 e informacion adicional pueden obtenerse de TNRCC Lubbock Regional Office, Air Program at 4630 50th Street, Suite 600, Lubbock, Texas 79414-736-7092. Miembros individuales del público que deseen inquirir sobre la informacion contenida en este aviso, o inquirir sobre otras solicitudes de permisos o procesos de la agencia, deberán telefonar a la Oficina de asistencia Pública del TNRCC, libre de cargos, al 1-800-687-4040.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TO PROSPECTIVE BIDDERS
Invitation for bid
for Contract Staffing Services
Wide-Area-Network Program Director

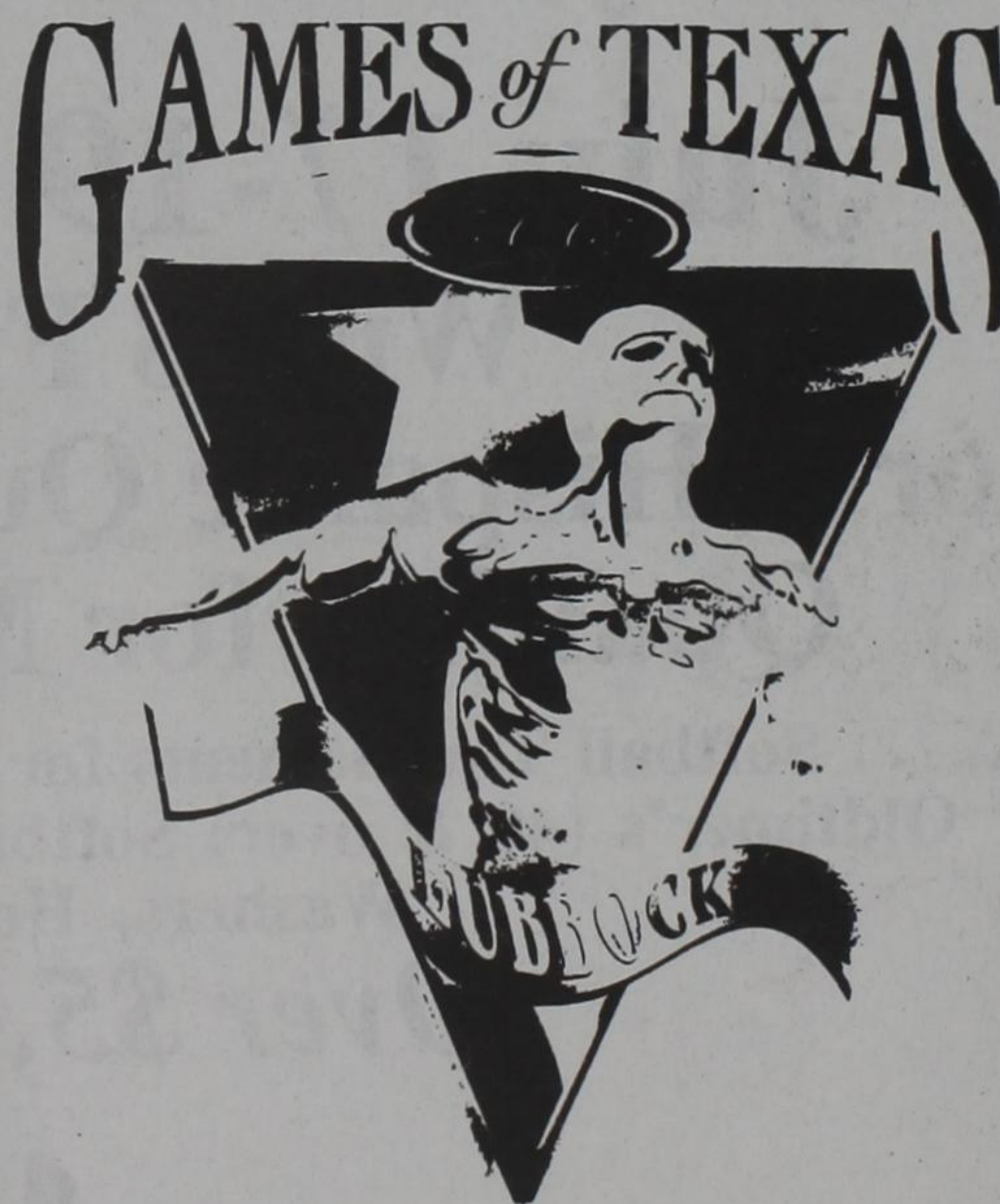
Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission
2910 LaForce Blvd
(Midland International Airport)
Research and Development Board

915/563-5239

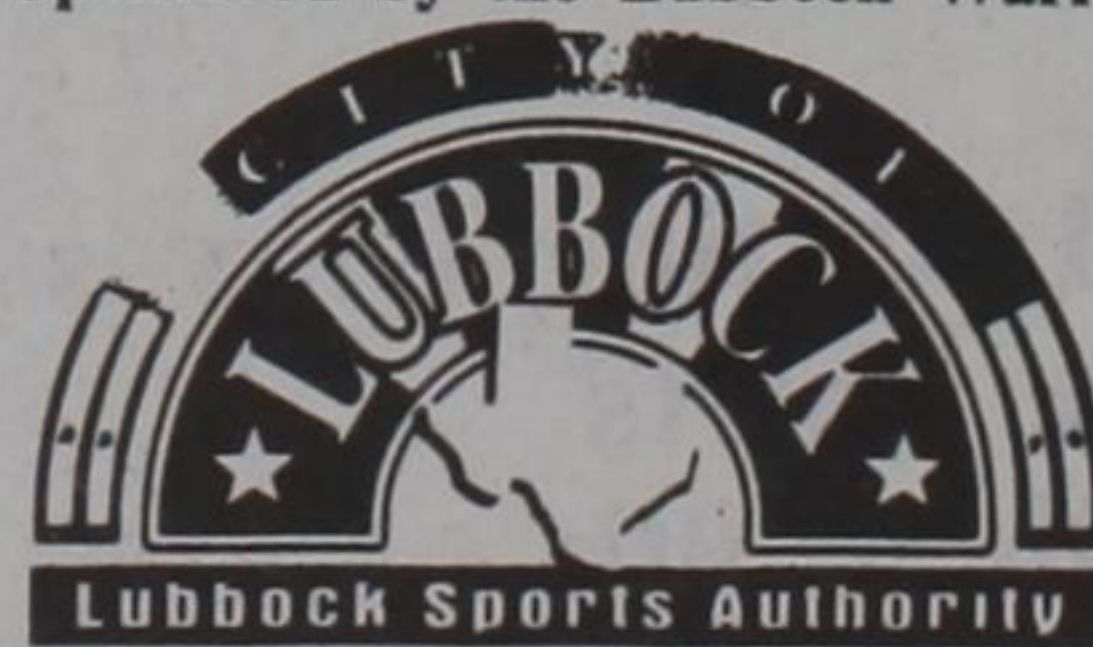
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Jack Lewis Park
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- Boxing**
Lubbock Municipal Coliseum
July 24 - 26 (Friday - Sunday)
- Cycling**
Mackenzie Park, Canyon Lake Drive
July 25 (Saturday)
- Cheerleading**
Texas Elite Gymnastics Academy
July 24 - 25 (Friday - Saturday)
- Fencing**
O.L. Stalon Jr. High
July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)
- Golf**
Meadowbrook Golf Course
July 23 - 24 (Thursday - Friday)
- Gymnastics**
Texas Elite Gymnastics Academy
July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)
- In-Line Hockey**
The Rink
July 24 - 26 (Friday - Sunday)
- Soccer**
Berl Huffman Soccer Complex
July 24 - 26 (Friday - Sunday)
- Softball**
Berl Huffman Softball Complex
July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)
- Swimming**
Aquatic Center, Texas Tech University
July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)
- Tae Kwan Do**
Mackenzie Jr. High
July 25 (Saturday)
- Tennis**
Burgess-Rushing Tennis Center
July 24 - 25 (Friday - Saturday)
- Track & Field**
R. P. Fuller Track, Texas Tech University
July 23 - 25 (Thursday - Saturday)
- Tumbling & Trampoline**
Talent Plus
July 23 - 26 (Thursday - Sunday)
- Volleyball**
Atkins Jr. High & Evans Jr. High
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