

# NAFTA PASSES

The Debate on NAFTA finally ended on Wednesday night as the House of Representatives voted 230 to 200 in favor of the NAFTA agreement.

Most major Hispanic organizations throughout the United States had endorsed the agreement saying that the agreement would definitely help the impoverished border of Texas and California.

Early in November Congressman Esteban E. Torres (D-CA) worked to get endorsements from national organizations for what he said was a commitment by the administration to devote 10 percent of the funds from a new U.S.-Mexico development bank to help economically depressed areas even if they are not along the US-Mexican border.

The National Council of La Raza was one of the first organization to endorse NAFTA.

Raul Yzaguirre, president of the Council said his organization had decided to support NAFTA because of the development bank and the administration's pledge to provide additional funds to take care of dislocated workers.

"We have now been assured that all workers displaced by NAFTA will have the opportunity to participate in effective job retraining programs and that communities adversely affected by NAFTA will be eligible for special economic development," he said.

The concerns were recently published in a position paper compiled by the Latino Consensus on NAFTA.

The paper was compiled

through a two year process of debate, discussion and research among thousands of Latino leaders.

"The Latino Consensus on NAFTA neither endorses nor rejects NAFTA. Instead it details a set of policy recommendations regarding the impact of NAFTA as it is currently written," said Antonia Gonzalez coordinator for the Consensus and president of the Mexican American Defense and Educational Fund.

The Consensus was endorsed by 27 public officials and organizations from throughout the United States.

Among the organizations in the Consensus was the San Antonio based Southwest Voter Research Institute who also recently endorsed NAFTA.

Andrew Hernandez, president of the Institute said that the concerns of the Consensus

were addressed by agreements reached in the final draft of NAFTA and that he was satisfied enough to endorse it.

In Lubbock the local Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (COMA) had worked in favor of NAFTA since early in the campaign. Although the organization could not actively lobby congress members, members were encouraged to call and write their representatives in Congress.

Lubbock Councilman Victor Hernandez attended a special meeting held by the White House last week to gain support from Hispanic elected officials for NAFTA.

(Copies of the Latino Consensus are available at El Editor or by writing SWVRI, 1712 W. Beverly Blvd, Suite 203, Montebello, CA 90640.)

## News Briefs

### NINE OUT OF 10 AMERICANS DOUBT OSWALD ACTED ALONE

NEW YORK, Nov 15 - Only one in 10 Americans think Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in assassinating John F. Kennedy and nearly half think the CIA was involved, a new poll said Monday.

The CBS News poll, released a week before the 30th anniversary of the Kennedy assassination, showed Americans have grown more sceptical that they have been told the full story of the killing.

Eighty-one percent think an official cover-up has prevented Americans from knowing the truth about the assassination, up from 61 percent in 1988, the CBS poll said.

Only 11 percent accept the Warren Commission's view that Oswald acted alone in assassinating Kennedy, compared to 36 percent in 1966 and 29 percent right after the 1963 assassination in Dallas.

It showed that 49 percent believe the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in the killing, 37 percent believe the Mafia was involved, and 22 percent think the Cubans has some role in the assassination.

The results were based on telephone interviews with 1,117 randomly selected adults on October 6-7. The margin of error was three percentage points.

### Millions of Elderly Go Hungry

The Gannett News Service reports that a new study released by the Urban Institute found that between 2.5 and 4.9 million senior citizens suffer from hunger or the fear of hunger.

"The fundamental perception of the elderly is they're all living in Florida, they're all millionaires and we've solved the poverty problems among the elderly," said Martha Burt, a researcher from the Urban Institute. But many elderly have incomes just about the poverty line. "They're above the cutoff for SSI (Supplemental Security Income) and they're above the cutoff for food stamps," says Burt. "They get Social Security but they don't get enough to get them high enough above the poverty level to buy what they need to eat."

Hispanics suffer the most hunger and food insecurity problems, according to the survey. In part, because so many elderly Hispanics receive either no Social Security or limited Social Security. The report also found that only one in three hungry seniors receives help from food programs, and almost nine of 10 low-income senior citizens do not receive food stamps. Because direct feeding programs are "stretched to the limit" and can never reach all needy senior citizens, the Urban Institute suggests the following: Pass health care reform that covers more than the costs of medication, allowing the elderly to use their Social Security payments for food.

### Unequal Haitian Refugee Treatment

UPI reports that Steve Forester, supervising attorney for the Haitian Refugee Center in Miami is calling for changes in immigration law to rectify what he sees as unequal treatment for Haitian refugees. "Cubans are never detained before being released," Forester said. "Haitians are often detained for up to two weeks while being processed." Haitian migrants in Miami are generally released to relatives, he said, although not always immediately.

On the extreme end, Forester cited Louisiana, where eight Haitian refugees have been imprisoned in an Orleans Parish jail since last December without an asylum hearing. "We've written two dozen parole requests to the district director in New Orleans, with some very compelling reasons why they should be released," he said, but there's been no written response. "They're just sitting there, rotting," Forester said. "Incredible."

Forester said the Haitians face biased treatment for three reasons: They are black; For years, the U.S. government has supported dictatorship in Haiti; And Haitians in the U.S. lack the political clout of Cuban-Americans.

### Disabled Suffer as S.S. Awaits Rulings

AP reports that sick and injured workers face hunger, inadequate medical care and homelessness as they wait for Social Security to act on their claims for disability benefits. Congress and the Social Security Administration are now trying to deal with the agency's backlog of claims, but their efforts are currently mired in White House politics.

Several weeks ago, the agency sought authority to increase its staff by 1,000 workers, but a decision on the request has not been made. "Unfortunately, it appears that no action is being taken because the Office of Management and Budget has insisted on imposing a government wide hiring freeze on SSA along with every other federal agency," said Rep. J.J. "Jake" Pickle, D-TX, chairman of the House Ways and Means oversight subcommittee. "I understand the need to restrain the growth in the size of the federal government," Pickle said. "However, in this instance people are being denied services to which they are entitled and for which they have already paid."

Sen. David Pryor, D-AR., said his office has been receiving desperate calls from people who face eviction, the loss of utilities, and homelessness while they wait. "People who have worked their whole lives only to become disabled should not have to face abject poverty," Pryor told OMB Director Leon Panetta in a letter Monday.

According to Social Security, the average wait is 110 days for a ruling on an initial claim for disability benefits, but the appeals process can delay the final decision for a year. Social Security expects the process to lengthen to 145 days as the number of applications grows and it predicts an increase in its backlog from 732,000 today to 1 million next year.

### Health Study on Black Women

AP reports that a new study suggests that black women who get hysterectomies face a greater risk of long hospitalizations and are three times as likely to die in the hospital than

Continúa Pagina 5

Established  
Establecido  
1977

El respeto al  
derecho ajeno  
es la paz

Lic. Benito Juárez



# EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Vol. XVII No. 8

Week of November 17 to November 24, 1993

Lubbock, TX

## Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

A story that appeared in the Southwest Digest last week brought

back memories of a not too distant past in which law enforcement officials overtly discriminated against minorities in Lubbock.

The story written by Candida N. Johnson outlined what could be considered abuse of authority by Lubbock detective Bill Bates as he deals with or we could probably call harasses Nasty's nightclub, it owner, Richard Anciso and many of his customers.

Harassment could be claimed in that Bates continually enters Nasty and proceeds to give sobriety test to customers.

Harassment could be claimed in that Anciso has been the only Lubbock club owner who has been taken to jail because the club is overcrowded. According to Anciso many other clubs have been cited for overcrowding but all have just been ticketed and fined but not arrested.

Harassment could also be claimed in that only Anciso's requests for club licenses have been contested by Bates.

It was in the middle 70's when minorities who attend clubs (mostly students) were being discriminated against by both club owners and police to the point of many confrontations occurring and sometimes getting to the point of getting out of control.

It was the Human Relations commission who addressed the problem and eventually convinced the City to pass an ordinance that prohibited discrimination.

The problem of not letting minorities into clubs is more or less obsolete since most club owners now realize that all money is green, but the problem of harassment and abuse in the hands of law enforcement officers continues.

We not only see them entering clubs and administering sobriety test but we also see many minority clubs being staked out in order to fill the Saturday night cells.

Anciso's allegations of harassment cannot be overlooked.

Maybe our City fathers should pay attention and try to do something about it.

## November is Hospice Month

### A Visit With a Hospice Patient

by Javan Garcia

Sometime last week during the latter part of the day when one would expect to see the skies covering the sun with a thick blanket of grey clouds on a cold and gloomy typical November evening, it surprisingly turned out to feel and look a lot like a warm and sunny spring day.

Ironically, on that same day I interviewed Mr. Rodolfo and Mrs. Modesta Trevino. And like the weather, I was expecting to find this couple in despair, filled with depression and rage, demonstrating anxiety and frustration. But that was not to be the case.

Why would I even think like that, you may ask?

Because Mr. Trevino has very little time left to live. In fact, according to his doctor, he should have already been laid to rest.



La Familia Treviño

For you see, Rodolfo Trevino has been diagnosed with cancer of the Pancreas and as of February of 1993 had been given 6 months to live.

The doctor found he couldn't do anything more for Rodolfo, so he sent him home to cherish

quality time with his wife and family.

How I came to meet the Trevinos is the focus of this story.

I was wanting to write about National Hospice Month (November).

Continued Page 4

## ¿QUE PASA?

### Bikers Ride for Toys

Graves Harley-Davidson Sales, Inc. will be sponsoring their 11th Annual Toys for Tots Run on November 21st at 3 pm

All motorcyclists are invited to meet at Graves 2319 Texas Ave. on Sunday November 21st at 3 pm. Entry fee for the toy run will be one new toy.

The destination for the Toy Run will be the Chips Sports Bar where the U.S. Marines will collect the Toys. 50/50 tickets will be available with the proceeds being used to purchase additional new toys.

For more information contact Garves at \*806) 744-4597. The event is open to all motorcyclists!!!

### Fraternity to Celebrate 6th Anniversary

Omega Delta Phi, a hispanic founded service/social fraternity founded at Texas Tech University will celebrate their sixth anniversary banquet at the Holiday Inn Civic Center, November 20th. Rafael Robert Garcia, Associate Professor, Director, C.A.R.E. Center, Department of Pediatrics, will be the keynote speaker.

Omega Delta Phi is the only hispanic founded fraternity in the nation. In its short existence Omega Delta Phi has acquired seven chapters and two colonies with approximately 550 members in the Southwest region of the United States.

As a service based fraternity, they have established a scholarship fund with awards handed out yearly to deserving Hispanic students entering Texas Tech. Proceeds from this banquet will go towards this effort. For ticket information call 745-5275.

### Overton Meeting

The South Overton Neighborhood and Commercial Association will be hosting a Pot Luck Christmas Gathering on December 5th at Hodges Community Center and is inviting all neighborhood association in City Council District 11. The Mayor, City Council and staff members have been invited and there will be entertainment.

### Catholic Family Services Moves

Catholic Family Service, Inc., 123 North Ave. N, Lubbock, Texas 79401 will move to a new location on Friday, November 12, 1993 and be open to provide services on Monday, November 15, 1993 at the new site.

The new location is 102 Ave. J, Lubbock, Texas 79401. It is the site of the former Well Baby Clinic. It is located in the Guadalupe Neighborhood, across the street from Aztlan Park and 4 blocks from the present CFS Office site.

The Catholic Family Service telephone numbers will remain the same: 765-8475 and 741-0409 (immigration program).

There will be an Open House for the community-at-large at a later date.

The present site, 123 North Ave N, will continue to be used by Catholic Family Service for parenting classes, Que Hago Teen Theater practice, U.S. Citizenship Exams, and general educational purposes.

For more information, please call Steve Hay, Executive Director, Catholic Family Service, Inc. at 765-8475.

### Christmas Magic at State School

With the Holiday Season just around the corner, the Volunteer services Council for Lubbock State School asks you to help provide gifts for the 500 people served by Lubbock State School. You can help spread joy by bringing a new gift item, unwrapped, to the School, North Univ. and Loop 289 or you may give a tax-deductible cash donation. Groups are also welcome to sing Christmas carols, provide parties and decorations.

Businesses or groups are also asked to participate in the Adopt-a-Tree program. The program is designed to provide Christmas gifts that appear on a specific person's wish list. Paper tree ornaments are made with the person's first name on one side and the gift they would like on the other. The Magic begins when their wish becomes a reality because your group gets involved.

For more information call 742-8233.

SEND YOUR INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ACTIVITIES TO EL EDITOR, QUE PASA, P.O. BOX 11250, LUBBOCK, TX, 79408

# La Política Del Alfabetismo Y La Ciudadanía, Al Estilo De California

Por Margo De Ley

Imagínense un programa del gobierno federal que enseñara inglés y la historia y la Constitución de los Estados Unidos a los inmigrantes residentes legales permanentes sin un centímetro de fondos nuevos.

El programa se enfocaría sobre los más de 3 millones de inmigrantes de toda la nación que fueron legalizados mediante las disposiciones de amnistía de la Ley de Reforma y Control de la Inmigración de 1986. El sesenta por ciento de ellos reside en California.

California tiene la mayor proporción de los inmigrantes de la nación, el inglés ha sido declarado por votación su idioma oficial y la gente a todos los lados del debate sobre los inmigrantes se lamenta de la presencia de recién llegados que permanecen fuera de la corriente principal. De modo que, ¿cómo podría alguien de ese estado oponerse a dicho programa?

Tristemente, el pensamiento de enseñar a 3 millones de inmigrantes, primordialmente mexicanos, el inglés y la cívica, y de convertirlos en ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, atormenta a algunos de los funcionarios públicos de California.

El programa en cuestión sería una extensión del programa de enseñanza para la amnistía, que fue parte del Programa Estatal de Ayuda para los Efectos de la Legalización (SLIAG en inglés). Este fue establecido a tenor de la ley de 1986 para cubrir los costos en que incurrieran los estados a fin de suministrar servicios de salud y asistencia social a los inmigrantes recién legalizados y dar a esos inmigrantes clases de inglés y cívica para prepararlos a cumplir con los requisitos de la ciudadanía estadounidense.

El Congreso autorizó cerca de \$4,000 millones en 1986 para estos fines, con una estipulación de que por los menos el 10% de la asignación de cada año se destinara a cada uno de los tres campos -- la salud, la asistencia social y la enseñanza de los adultos. Una disposición de la legislación SLIAG decía que los inmigrantes serían elegibles para dichos servicios comenzando con su solicitud de legalización (1987 y 1988) y continuando durante cinco años. El Congreso prohibió también que dichos inmigrantes recibieran cualesquiera beneficios públicos mientras exigía que pagaran todos los impuestos locales, estatales y federales.

La legislación original anticipaba que los fondos de SLIAG se utilizaran durante esos cinco años. Según resultó, el Congreso arrastró los pies para asignar dinero para SLIAG, aprobando sólo asignaciones pequeñas en la mayoría de los años y ningún dinero en el Año

Fiscal de 1991.

Eso dejó un saldo de \$812 millones todavía autorizados al final del Año Fiscal de 1993, y asignado ahora por el Congreso para el Año Fiscal de 1994, pero sin que haya nadie que sea elegible para los servicios proporcionados por el programa. Los fondos sobrantes pueden usarse, sin embargo, para sufragar los gastos incurridos en los años anteriores del programa. La mayoría de los gastos remanentes son de California, y más especialmente por costos de atención a la salud.

Para seguir la intención del Congreso

do de Los Angeles alegan que aunque ellos puedan no necesitar todos los \$812 millones sobrantes, no quieren que ni un centímetro de esa suma se destine a la enseñanza de los inmigrantes de la nación. O bien se dedica a la salud y la asistencia social, o no se dedica a nada. Gloria Molina, miembro de la Junta de Gobierno del Condado, les ha "torcido los brazos" a los congresistas latinos y a otros para que sigan la línea del Condado al oponerse a una extensión.

Los funcionarios electos no latinos de California, con algunas excepciones como el Representante Howard Berman, parecen sentir un temor de un electorado latino cada vez mayor como base de electores futuros para los candidatos latinos de sus distritos. Los funcionarios latinos, electos con cantidades de votos muy pequeñas, pueden ver a una cantidad mayor de electores como más difíciles de influenciar y con probabilidades de aumentar el número de depositores posibles.

Las encuestas entre los participantes de la amnistía muestran

que el 80% de ellos desea llegar a ser ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos. Las investigaciones efectuadas por la Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos Electos y Designados (NALEO en inglés) indican que, una vez naturalizados, los ciudadanos latinos nacidos en el extranjero tienen tasas de participación electoral mucho más altas que sus colegas nacidos aquí.

Los proponentes de la enseñanza al amparo de SLIAG -- incluyendo a las organizaciones con sede en la comunidad, a las escuelas superiores comunitarias y a los distritos escolares -- reconocen las necesidades de las ciudades y los condados de hacer frente a los costos sanitarios cada vez mayores. Ellos han venido trabajando con los proveedores de atención a la salud y sus partidarios para llegar a un compromiso que sea beneficioso para todos.

Las disposiciones de amnistía y SLIAG de la Ley de Reforma y Control de la Inmigración de 1986 fueron destinadas por el Congreso a sacar a un grupo grande de inmigrante de las sombras y llevarlos a la corriente principal de nuestra sociedad -- para que llegaran a ser "como nosotros." Eso es lo que quieren los participantes de la amnistía. Y el futuro de nuestra nación depende de ello.

La extensión de la elegibilidad para la enseñanza del inglés y la ciudadanía al amparo de SLIAG mercede, en verdad, el apoyo cordial de nuestros funcionarios electos. ¿Quién sabe? Los inmigrantes amnistiados que se conviertan en ciudadanos durante los cuatro años próximos bien pueden decidir votar por ellos.

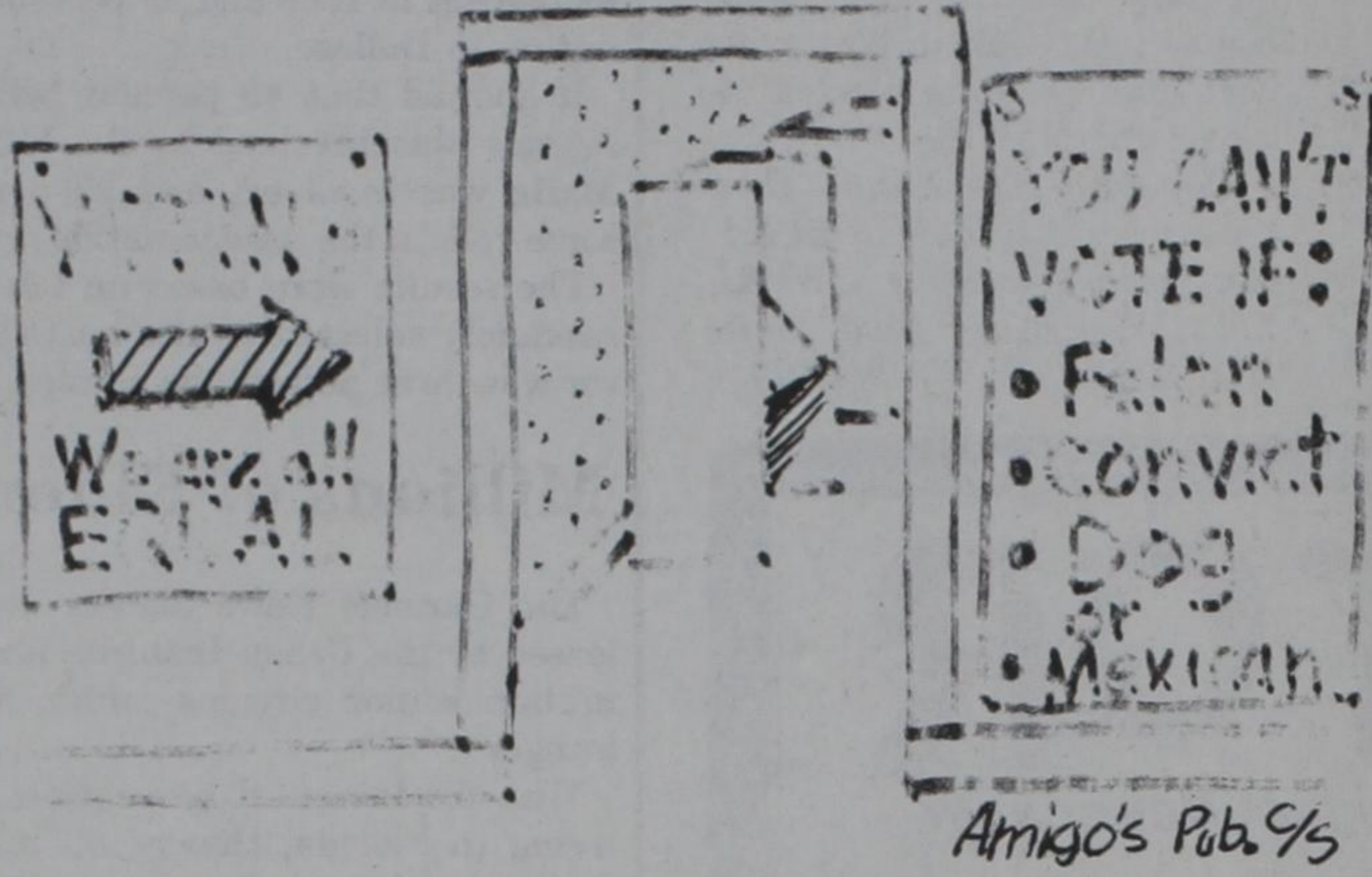
en 1986 de que la asignación de cada año para SLIAG suministre por lo menos el diez por ciento para la enseñanza del inglés y la ciudadanía, y armado con cifras del Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos que indican que después que todas las cuentas de los años anteriores fueran pagadas, habría más de \$80 millones sobrantes, los proveedores de enseñanza a los inmigrantes adultos empezaron a principios de este año a apremiar al Congreso a disponer la extensión de la elegibilidad de los inmigrantes comprendidos en la amnistía para las clases de inglés y cívica al amparo de SLIAG.

Con una extensión de la elegibilidad para la enseñanza de los adultos, los proveedores podrían volver a abrir las clases que se cerraron a fines del Año Fiscal de 1993. Las clases se reanudarían precisamente mientras los tres millones de participantes de la amnistía en la nación empiezan a ser elegibles para la ciudadanía de los Estados Unidos, en diciembre de 1993. Todos habrán terminado su periodo de espera de cinco años para la naturalización hacia 1997.

Los Representantes Matteo Martínez, de California, y Luis Gutiérrez, de Illinois, han presentado proyectos de ley al Comité de lo Judicial de la Cámara que procuran dicha extensión. El ganar el apoyo de la delegación de California ha sido árduo, con el titubeo en evidencia entre los no latinos y los latinos por igual.

¿Por qué no ha querido California enseñar y naturalizar a sus inmigrantes?

Primero, los funcionarios del Conda-



## Crazy Horse

By Stephen C. McIntyre

The Lubbock Avalanche-Journal has taken over the "Pulse of America" Lubbock area poll that was started while Bush was president. Sooo if you ever want to know what the majority of folks in this country probably think on any given issue just read the poll and very seriously consider the minority point of view as the real heartbeat of this country.

I noticed that Carrol Thomas, the ex-principal of Estacado who left town to take over as the superintendent of North Forest I.S.D. down near Houston, has been nominated for Texas superintendent of the year. Has any superintendent of the LISD ever been up for that award? Wasn't he in the running for the job at LIISD?

For years I have heard that there isn't any discrimination. I have heard folks loudly proclaim that a minority would be hired if s/he was the most qualified. I have heard it, and heard it, and heard it.

I have an idea. Someone write a letter requesting the resumes and applications for the recent Lubbock finalists for:

- \* LISD superintendant
- \* Chamber of Commerce director
- \* United Way executive director
- \* Lubbock city manager

The documents should be printed in the newspaper without identifying who they belong to and request folks to write in as to who they think had the best qualifications. After the results are tallied the identity should be revealed along with who got the most votes. It could be very interesting.

I suspect many folks will conclude that we need affirmative action in this city, extra effort in this city, to overcome the institutions: bias in favor of white males for any and everything.

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|-------|------|---|
| 11/19 | 1915 | Labor Organizer Joe Hill is executed in Utah State prison - "Don't mourn, organize."  |
|       | 1969 | White house staffer, Herb Klein, admits calling T.V. and radio stations to question their editorial treatment of the Nixon.   |
| 11/20 | 1971 | Monticello, Minn., reactor spills 50,000 gallons of radioactive water into Mississippi.   |
|       | 1982 | Wrongly thinking he is not yet on the air, President Reagan admits: "I'm prepared to tell you it's (the economy) in a hell of a mess."  |
| 11/21 | 1964 | FBI sends an anonymous letter and tape to MLK and wife Coretta: "King, there is one thing left for you to do. You know what it is. You have just 34 days in which to do it. This exact number has been selected for a specific reason. It has definite practical significance. You are done." |
|       | 1966 | National Organization for Women (NOW) founded   |
| 11/22 | 1963 | Pres. Kennedy assassinated in Dallas, TX  |
- \*\*\*\*\*and justice for all

### PENNY-KASICH CHILD CARE PACKAGE

provided by National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse  
During the week of Nov. 15th, the House of Representatives will likely vote on a rescission bill which will make some additional cuts in appropriations for FY '94. Rep. John R. Kasich (R-OH) and Rep. Tim Penny (D-MN) have put together an amendment to the Administration's rescission bill that will hurt child care.

**\*\*If it passes, the Penny-Kasich package would have serious consequences for child care. We must work to defeat it.\*\***

The Penny-Kasich bill would combine the Child Care and Development Block Grant, the "at-risk" Child Care Program, the Title XX Social Services Block Grant, the Community Services Block Grant, and Title III services and meals for the aging into a single block grant. The combined funds of these programs would be cut by four percent.

Each child care advocate should call his or her Rep. today and urge them to vote against this bill. Remind your Rep. that since 1990, we enacted the first child care bill since World War II. Tell them how important child care programs have been to your state. Explain that the programs to be combined do not all provide child care and that your state and the country would lose a vital focus on child care. Talk about the long waiting lists in your state, and stress that more not less child care funds are needed.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said today that the \$37 billion Medicare spending cut proposed in the Penny-Kasich plan would undermine President's Clinton's plan to use Medicare savings to help finance health care reform. Speaking before the House Ways and Means Committee, Bentsen said the proposed package "strikes directly" at Clinton's efforts. Call Helen Blank at (202) 662-3547, or Eileen Sweeney at (202) 662-3586 if you need more information.

## El Editor - News that Educate - Not Just Inform

### The Politics of Literacy and Citizenship, California Style

By Margo De Ley

Imagine a federal program that would teach English and the history and Constitution of the United States to legal permanent-resident immigrants without a penny of new funds.

The program would target the more than 3 million immigrants -- 60 percent of whom reside in California -- who were legalized through the amnesty provisions of the nation's 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act.

California has the largest share of all the nation's immigrants. English has been voted its official language. And people on all sides of the immigration debate lament the presence of newcomers who remain outside the mainstream.

So how could anyone in this state oppose such a program?

Sadly, the thought of teaching 3 million mostly Mexican immigrants English and civics and turning them into United States citizens frightens some of California's public officials.

The program in question would be an extension of the amnesty education program that was part of the State Legalization Impact Assis-

tance Grant program. SLIAG was established under the 1986 law to cover costs incurred by states in providing health and welfare services to newly legalized immigrants and for English classes to help them meet the requirements of U.S. citizenship.

Some \$4 billion was authorized by Congress in 1986 for those purposes, with a stipulation that at least 10 percent of each appropriation go for each of the three areas -- health, welfare and appropriation go for each of the three areas -- health, welfare and adult education. Immigrants would be eligible for such services beginning with their application for legalization (1987-88) and continuing for five years. Congress also prohibited those immigrants from receiving any public benefits but at the same time required that they pay all local, state and federal taxes.

The original legislation anticipated that SLIAG funds would be used during those five years. As it turned out, Congress dragged its feet in appropriating SLIAG money, approving only small appropriations in most years and no money at all in FY 1991.

That left \$812 million still author-

ized for SLIAG at the end of FY 1993, and now appropriated by Congress for FY 1994, but with no one eligible for services under the program. The remaining funds may be used, however, to pay bills for expenses incurred in earlier years of the program. Most of the remaining expenses are from California, especially for health costs.

In keeping with the intent of Congress that each year's appropriation for SLIAG provide at least 10 percent for English and citizenship education, and armed with Department of Health and Human Services figures showing more than \$80 million would be left after all the bills were paid, adult-education providers began early this year to press Congress to extend the eligibility of amnesty immigrants for the classes.

The providers could then reopen classes shut down at the end of FY 1993. The classes would be resumed precisely as the nation's 3 million amnesty participants begin to qualify for citizenship, in December 1993. All will have completed their five-year waiting period for naturalization by 1997.

Reps. Matthew Martinez of California and Luis Gutierrez of Illinois

both have submitted by bills to the House Judiciary Committee seeking such an extension. Winning support from the California delegation has been arduous.

Why wouldn't California want to educate and naturalize its immigrants?

First, Los Angeles County officials claim that while they may not need all the remaining \$812 million, they want it to go for health and welfare or for nothing at all. County Board member Gloria Molina has arm-twisted Latino and other congressmen to toe the county line in opposing an extension.

Non-Latino elected officials in California, with some exceptions, such as Rep. Howard Berman, seem to fear a growing Latino electorate as a base of future voters for Latino candidates in their districts. Latino officials, elected with very small numbers of votes, may see a larger pool of voters as harder to sway and likely to increase the pool of possible opponents.

Surveys of amnesty participants show that more than 80 percent wish to become U.S. citizens. Research conducted by the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Of-

ficials indicates that once naturalized, Latino foreign-born citizens have much higher voting rates than do their native-born counterparts.

SLIAG education proponents -- including community-based organizations, community colleges and school districts -- recognize the needs of cities and counties to address rising health costs. They have been working with health-care providers and their advocates to reach a compromise that will benefit everyone.

The immigration reform act's amnesty and SLIAG provisions were intended by congress to bring a large group of immigrants out of the shadows and into the mainstream -- to become "like us." That is what the amnesty participants want. And the future of our nation depends on it.

The extension of eligibility for English and citizenship education under SLIAG certainly deserves the wholehearted support of our elected officials. Quien sabe? The amnesty immigrants who become citizens during the next four years may decide to vote for them.

(Margo De Ley is president of the National Board of Directors of the Hermandad Mexicana Nacional Legal Center.)

# Deportes/Sports/Deportes/Sports

## Raiders Looking to Go To Bowl - Beat Houston

**Regular Season Finale:** Riding a four-game winning streak, the Texas Tech Red Raiders (5-5) will make their first appearance in San Antonio since playing Texas A&M there in 1950 when they hook up with the Houston Cougars (1-7-1) Saturday in the Alamodome. Kickoff is 7 p.m.

**Lots of Gravy on this one:** The Red Raiders have numerous things riding on this one: 1) A win brings Texas Tech its first bowl invitation in four years. It is the culmination of five straight weeks in which the Red Raiders have faced elimination from the bowl picture. Texas Tech must win to qualify most likely for either the John Hancock Bowl or the Builders Square Alamo Bowl.

2) The Red Raiders are bidding to close out their regular season with five consecutive victories for the first time since the '73 team won their last eight on the way to an 11-1 season. The last time a Tech team won five consecutive games was in 1978, Rex Dockery's first year as head coach.

3) A Tech win and a Texas loss in either of its last two games gives Spike Dykes his third consecutive runner up finish in the Southwest Conference.

4) A horde of SWC and school records could be on the verge of falling, including Earl Campbell's conference rushing record for a season.

**If's and But's:** The Red Raiders are expected to receive an invitation to the John Hancock Bowl should they defeat Houston and Texas lose to either Baylor or Texas A&M. Should Texas win out and the Raiders also win, Texas would represent the Southwest Conference in the Cotton Bowl, Texas A&M likely would be invited to the John Hancock Bowl and the Raiders likely would go to the Builders Square Alamo Bowl. The Red Raiders still have a mathematical chance at the Cotton Bowl, but for that to happen, A&M must lose to TCU and Texas, Texas must lose to Baylor and beat A&M and Tech must beat Houston.

**Offensive Explosion:** The Red Raiders will bring to San

Antonio one of the most explosive offenses ever in the Southwest Conference. Red Raiders lead the SWC in the six prime individual offensive categories: rushing, all-purpose yardage and scoring (Bam Morris); pass efficiency and total offense (Robert Hall) and receiving (Lloyd Hill). No school has ever swept the league's top major offensive categories. After establishing season records for pass completions (196) and first downs (260) last week, the Bam-and-Shoot is on the verge of setting even more team marks.

**Last year's game:** Quarterback Robert Hall accounted for four touchdowns and led the Red Raiders to 590 yards in total offense as Texas Tech defeated Houston 44-35 in icy conditions in Lubbock. The two teams combined for 1,156 yards -- the most ever in a game at Jones Stadium. While Hall was passing for three touchdowns and running for another, Bam Morris was running for a then-career best 222 yards as Tech racked up 31 first downs. Lloyd Hill had only 68 yards on two catches but it was enough to give him the nation's leading receiving yardage title.

**About SMU game:** A lightning 72-yard touchdown strike -- Texas Tech's longest in two years -- changed the complexion of the game for good as the Red Raiders rolled to a 41-24 victory last week over SMU. With the Raiders clinging to a narrow 21-17 advantage early in the fourth quarter, Robert Hall connected with Derrell Mitchell after a terrific play fake to Bam Morris and the Raiders were on their way to their fourth consecutive victory. After soph Verone McKinley swiped an SMU pass on the Ponies ensuing play from the scrimmage, the Raiders posted a pair of touchdowns to put the game away. Bam Morris had another big game with 222 yards on 38 carries and three touchdowns despite a weakened condition due to an illness.

**Spike on SMU game:** "SMU played extremely well. They have done a nice job of getting their program competitive

again. Derrell Mitchell's touchdown really got us going and it seemed to take some wind out of their sails. I thought we showed a lot of poise when they made amove in the second half. It's good to get out of there with a win."

**Spike on Houston Game:** "If we hadn't learned it before last week, we should have now. There won't be any easy games. Houston has a lot of weapons. They are like a sleeping giant. If you let them get ignited it will be a hard fire to put out."

**Red Raider turnaround:** the four-game winning streak has been spurred by a number of factors. Good health has been one. An offense that averaged 41.5 points a game is another. But maybe the prime reason has been a defense that has grabbed 12 takeaways and held opponents under 400 yards in three of the four games. None of the four have been able to rush for 200 yards against the Raiders. With five sophomores starting on defense, it took a while for the unit to mesh.

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**BAM:** Junior running back Byron (Bam) Morris had his most courageous outing of the season last week and remains a prime Doak Walker candidate going into the last week of the season. Weakened by an illness, Bam practiced only Thursday but still slammed for 222 yards on a career-high 38 carries. That put him in position to make a run at the SWC season rushing record set by Earl Campbell in 1977. He needs just 216 yards for that one after gaining 445 yards the last two weeks. He also has a shot at the league's season touchdown mark, needing three to tie and four to break Manny Hazard's record of 22. Bam set his first school records last week. He erased James

Gray's standards for rushing yards and tandem yards in a season. Bam's spirited showing last week was his ninth game this season to better 100 yards rushing and 15th of his career. Among the nation's leading rushers all season, Bam has all but locked up the nation's No. 2 spot. In SWC games only, Morris has rushed for an amazing 1,009 yards (six games). He has moved to 12th on the league's career rushing list with 3,322 yards and he needs only 73 yards to pass Sonny Anderson and move into second on the school's career tandem yardage list. "Bam continued to get better every week," said Spike Dykes. "He's running with great confidence and authority. He's really a load."

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# Does The U.S. Have A Self-Esteem Problem?

by Arturo Cifuentes

While different arguments have been offered against the North American Free Trade Agreement, they have one common thrust -- the fear of losing jobs. Many U.S. nationals seem uncomfortable with the idea of competing against foreigners.

I find this fear of competition far more dangerous than any effect NAFTA might have on the U.S. economy.

First, let us agree that whatever happens to NAFTA, one thing is certain -- the world has become a global village. We are all neighbors. Therefore, sooner or later and with or without NAFTA, there will be free flow of capital and goods across national borders, much the same way as people, books, music, ideas, computer files and TV signals are finding it easier to go around the world. Hence, the issue is whether the U.S. worker is ready to function in a global environment -- an environment where national borders lose their

meaning and competition is at a world level.

NAFTA foes, who favor tariffs and imports quotas, do not seem to have much confidence in the competitiveness of U.S. industry. Their view, which resembles that of Latin American protectionists from the '60s, is that when a job is gone, it is gone forever. They don't believe that if a worker loses his job he might be retrained to do something else. Or that if an industry is moved overseas, a new industry, based on U.S. know-how and ingenuity, might replace it.

But most important, they don't understand that today the whole planet is the domain of action. In short, they seem stuck with isolationist views that have no place in the 21st century.

At the root of these views is the fact that the majority of U.S. society, for all its cultural diversity claims, has remained provincial at heart. Signs are everywhere: The team that wins the North American base-

ball competition calls itself World Champion; most news programs (the exception is CNN) remain obsessed with local issues while ignoring world affairs; most U.S. colleges do not have foreign language requirements; and most U.S. nationals don't watch movies with subtitles; they know little world geography and almost no world history.

In fact, for most of them, their grasp of international affairs reduces to knowing the difference between sushi and paella or a burrito and a won ton.

I recently heard a speech by a U.S. executive who encouraged his subordinates to compete more aggressively against the Japanese. He was quickly reminded by a more enlightened superior that the company was not competing against Japan -- it was competing against other multinational corporations. In fact, this company sells billions of dollars of goods to Japanese consumers, employs a few thousand people in Japan and has among its U.S. staff many

Japanese engineers. Clearly, this provincial concept of competition helps little in today's economy.

In spite of this provincialism, I believe the United States can compete at an international level -- a fact that seems to be supported by history. After all, we are talking about the country that invented the automobile, put the first man on the moon, developed an impressive aerospace infrastructure and still dominates the computer hardware and software industries.

It is a country that sold not only its products but also its culture to the rest of the world. It is precisely for this reason that the anti-NAFTA arguments, based on this fear of competition, seems at odds with the U.S. tradition of competitiveness, individuality and free-market ideas.

A State Department official with whom I recently talked put it more clearly. "NAFTA is not about losing a job here or there; it is about a principle -- the free-market economy principle, a principle the U.S. has prac-

ted and promoted." The same official confessed that he feared a rejection of NAFTA would slow down the change in the U.S. mentality needed to operate in a global economy.

Ultimately, the issue is whether the United States is ready to go global. And there is something ironic in the fact that the country that contributed the most to the world integration with all its technological prowess feels uneasy about joining a North American partnership.

True, the Toronto Blue Jays beat the Philadelphia Phillies and Mexican runners still dominate the Los Angeles marathon. But that's hardly cause to fear Canada and Mexico. After all, the U.S. population is about 10 times that of Canada, and the U.S. budget is about 20 times that of Mexico.

Why so many doubts about NAFTA then? Is the United States experiencing a self-esteem problem?

## ¿Tienen Los EE.UU. Un Problema De Auto-Estimacion?

Por Arturo Cifuentes

Se han ofrecido distintos argumentos en contra del Tratado Norteamericano de Libre Comercio, pero tienen una preocupación común Norteamericano de Libre Comercio, pero tienen una preocupación común -- el temor de perder empleos. Muchos estadounidenses parecen incómodos con la idea de competir en contra de los extranjeros. Hallo que este temor a la competencia es mucho más peligroso que cualquier efecto que NAFTA pueda tener sobre la economía de los Estados Unidos.

Primero, concordemos en que cualquier cosa que le ocurra a NAFTA, una cosa es cierta -- el mundo se ha convertido en una aldea global en la cual todos somos vecinos. Por lo tanto, más pronto que tarde y con o sin NAFTA, habrá una corriente libre de capital y bienes a través de las fronteras nacionales de igual modo que las personas, los libros, la música, las ideas, los archivos computarizados y las señales de televisión están hallando más fácil el dar la vuelta al mundo.

De aquí que el asunto es si el trabajador estadounidense está listo para funcionar en un ambiente global -- un ambiente en el que las fronteras nacionales pierden su

significado y la competencia se halla a un nivel mundial.

Los enemigos de NAFTA, que favorecen los aranceles y las cuotas de importación, no parecen tener mucha confianza en la calidad de competencia de la industria estadounidense. Su punto de vista, que se asemeja al de los proteccionistas latino -- americanos del decenio de 1960, es que cuando un empleo se va, se ha ido para siempre. Ellos no creen que si un trabajador pierde su empleo, se le pueda volver a adiestrar para hacer algo diferente. O que si una industria se muda al extranjero, una nueva industria, basada en el conocimiento y la ingeniosidad estadounidenses, podría sustituir a la que se fué.

Pero lo que es más importante, ellos no comprenden que hoy todos estamos jugando en un estadio internacional donde todo el planeta es el campo de acción. En resumen, ellos parecen hallarse aferrados a los puntos de vista aislacionistas anticuados, que se basan en un concepto estrecho del mundo que no tiene lugar en el siglo XXI.

En la raíz de estos puntos de vista aislacionistas se halla el hecho de que la mayoría de la sociedad estadounidense, con todos sus alegatos de diversidad, ha continuado siendo provincial en el corazón. Las

señales se hallan en todas partes: El equipo que gana la competencia norteamericana de béisbol se llama a sí mismo el Campeón Mundial; la mayoría de los programas de noticias (con la excepción de los de la CNN) permanecen obsesionados con los asuntos locales mientras pasan por alto los asuntos mundiales; la mayoría de las escuelas superiores de los Estados Unidos no tienen requisitos de aprendizaje para idiomas extranjeros; y la mayoría de los ciudadanos estadounidenses no ven películas con subtítulos, conocen poco de geografía y casi nada de historia mundial. En verdad, para la mayor parte de ellos, su comprensión de los asuntos internacionales se limita a saber la diferencia entre el sushi y la paella, o entre un burrito y una sopa de won ton.

Recientemente escuché un discurso pronunciado por un ejecutivo estadounidense que alentaba a sus subordinados a competir más agresivamente contra los japoneses. Un superior más iluminado le recordó rápidamente que la compañía no estaba compitiendo en contra del Japón -- estaba compitiendo en contra de otras empresas multinacionales. En verdad, esta empresa vende artículos por valor de miles de millones de dólares a los consumidores japoneses, emplea a varios millares

de personas en el Japón y tiene entre su personal de los Estados Unidos a muchos ingenieros japoneses. Es claro que este concepto provincialista de la competencia ayuda poco en la economía de hoy.

A pesar de este provincialismo, creo que los Estados Unidos pueden competir a un nivel internacional -- un hecho que parece estar apoyado por la historia. Después de todo, estamos hablando del país que puso a un hombre en la luna, inventó el automóvil, desarrolló una infraestructura aero-espacial impresionante y aún domina las industrias de los equipos principales y los programas y servicios auxiliares de las computadoras.

Es un país que ha vendido no sólo sus productos -- sino también su cultura -- al resto del mundo. Es precisamente por esta razón que los argumentos contrarios a NAFTA, basados en este temor a la competencia, parecen estar contrapuestos a la tradición de competencia, la individualidad y las ideas de mercado libre de los Estados Unidos.

Un funcionario del Departamento de Estado con quien hablé recientemente lo dijo con mayor claridad: "Con NAFTA no se trata de perder un empleo aquí o allá; se trata de un principio -- el de la economía del mercado libre, que los Estados Uni-

dos han practicado y fomentado. El mismo funcionario confeso que el temia que un rechazo de NAFTA desaceleraría al cambio de la mentalidad de los Estados Unidos que se necesita para funcionar en una economía global.

En última instancia, el asunto es si los Estados Unidos están listos para llegar a ser globales. Y hay algo irónico en el hecho de que la nación que ha aportado en la mayor medida a la integración del mundo con toda su habilidad tecnológica, se sienta incómoda de unirse a una asociación norteamericana.

Es cierto que los Azulejos de Toronto derrotaron a los Filis de Filadelfia y que los corredores mexicanos dominan todavía en el maratón de Los Angeles. Pero eso es difícilmente una causa para temer al Canada y a Mexico. Después de todo, la población de los Estados Unidos es diez veces la del Canadá, y el presupuesto de los Estados Unidos es veinte veces el de México. ¿Por qué tantas dudas sobre NAFTA, entonces? ¿Están los Estados Unidos sufriendo de un problema de auto-estimación?

(Arturo Cifuentes, oriundo de Chile, es ingeniero y escritor por cuenta propia basado en Ossining, Nueva York.)

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Washington D.C. - Varios veterans de toda la nacion y de el Oeste de Texas asistieron la ceremonia para dedicar en nuevo monumento en honor de las mujeres de sirvieron a esta nación durante la guerra de Viet Nam. Entre los participantes estuvieron Francisco J. Gutiérrez de Lubbock y Joe Galindo de Littlefield. La ceremonia se llevo acabo el Dia de los Veteranos y miles de veterans de Viet Nam asistieron en actividades que se llevaron acabo en honor de la mujeres que sirvieron a su nación.


Photos by Francisco J. Gutierrez

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white women. Researchers studied more than 50,000 patients and said that the reasons for the disparities are not known. But Kristen Kjerulff, co-author of the report, said further study might illuminate important racial differences in health and medical care of women.

The study also found that black women got hysterectomies at younger ages than white women for each of a wide variety of diagnoses. The average age was 42 for blacks, about four years younger than white women. Researchers said the data suggests the age disparity is due to something in the decision-making process that leads to hysterectomy rather than to an earlier appearance of the medical conditions. Fibroids led to 65% of hysterectomies in blacks but only 29% for whites. Whites were more likely than blacks to have the surgery for cancer, uterine prolapse or endometriosis. Kjerulff said the data could not reveal whether differences in health care or socioeconomic status played any role. The study will appear in this month's issue of the journal *Obstetrics and Gynecology*.

### Jackson Targets Black Violence

The New York Times reports that Jesse Jackson is campaigning against violence in the black community. He says he cannot remember a time when the community was in such danger or deep despair because of drugs and violence, unemployment and disease. He said that poverty and racism are still prevalent, but community violence is becoming another adversary. Young black men and boys are killing each other, Jackson says, in a storm of "self-destruction." Children are dying in the cross fire.

For Jackson and a growing number of prominent African-American clergymen, writers and community leaders, ending the violence has become a crusade, says the Times. Jackson calls it the "new frontier of the civil rights movement." Long term answers must include jobs and schools, the nuts and bolts of life, Jackson said, but meanwhile, people are dying. "No one else will do it for us," he says, "When it's black on black, there seems to be a zone of permissiveness about crime. That has got to stop." He is call

ing on students to be on the front lines in the war against guns, self-hate, greed and violence, much in the same way their parents' generation worked for civil rights.

### Lawmakers Urge Tougher Spending Cuts

The Washington Post reports that 15 Democratic and Republican Senators joined a bipartisan group of House members in seeking passage of a second major spending reduction package this year, despite warnings from the Clinton administration that such action would undermine the president's health care initiative and possibly stall the economic recovery.

The administration last week submitted a proposal to cut \$1.9 billion from planned spending for the fiscal year 1994. But the White House and some congressional Democratic leaders are wary of the far more ambitious proposals being promoted in the House and Senate.

The Senate group, headed by Bob Kerrey, D-NE., and Hank Brown, R-CO, unveiled a proposal for \$109 billion of additional spending cuts and savings, including a freeze on federal agency overhead, a 252,000-person reduction in the federal work force, and an increase in premiums paid by wealthier Medicare recipients.

The largest proposed savings, \$26.7 billion over five years, would come from reducing the federal work force. About \$22 billion of those savings already have been claimed by the Senate to finance a Violent Crime Reduction Trust fund.

The Kerrey-Brown proposal is similar to a \$103 billion spending reduction package sponsored by Reps. Timothy J. Penny, D-MN., and John B. Kasich, R-OH which will be considered by the House before Congress adjourns for 1993. But the its proposed Medicare cuts are not as severe. Kerrey urged President Clinton to "stay neutral" while he sought agreement with the Senate leadership to bring the issue to a vote before adjournment. Yet within an hour of Kerrey's announcement, Deputy Office of Management and Budget Director Alice M. Rivlin testified on Capitol Hill that the administration would oppose the Penny-Kasich plan and dubbed it bad economic policy.

### Possible Gender-Bias in U.S. Jobless Rate

Knight Ridder reports that the Labor Department has revised its U.S. unemployment poll. Questions in the original survey "I think were just not well designed to elicit information, from women in particular," Katherine Abraham, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Abraham said she hoped the new method would eliminate what the department considered "a gender bias" in the data,

which may have inaccurately assessed women's participation in the labor force. Studies using the new method showed that the unemployment rate for women was significantly higher than thought, largely because many had not been counted before. The Labor Department expects the new survey to boost the national jobless rate by 0.5%.

### Senator Blasts City Immigration Policies

The San Francisco Chronicle reports that the Sen. William Roth R-DE, one of the Senate's leading advocates of immigration law reform, chastised cities that refuse to help the INS find and prosecute undocumented immigrants. Roth called the cities, "hypocritical," pointing out that some of them are among the harshest critics of the INS' inability to control illegal immigration. He singled out Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Oakland, Sacramento and San Francisco.

Roth's remark came after the Senate approved his crime bill amendment that requires state and local governments to provide information to federal immigration authorities. Those cities with non-cooperation policies would be prohibited from getting a share of the federal government's \$22.68 billion crime-fighting fund. The amendment also directs Attorney General Janet Reno to report to President Clinton and Congress within six months on the level of local and state cooperation.

### Hospice

from page 1

And since I know the administrative staff at Hospice of Lubbock, located on 8207 Hudson Ave, here in the city, I had no second thought about contacting Linda Mayes, RN and Director of Marketing for Hospice of Lubbock.

Linda, as she prefers to be called, was kind enough to help me get my story.

She saw the importance of getting the word out to the minority community that Hospice, although relatively new to Blacks and Hispanics, can be of great assistance in coping with the fear and hopelessness, I would imagine, that come with being terminally ill.

"Hospice of Lubbock patients are cared for by a team of doctors, nurses, social workers, counselors, home health aides, clergy, therapists and volunteers - and each provides assistance based on his or her area of expertise," according to an excerpt from the Hospice of Lubbock Information Packet.

Linda promised me she would find me a candidate to interview and thanks to Hospice of Lubbock, I was put in touch with this family extraordinary, the Trevinos.

But, according to Rodolfo and Modesta, there is nothing special about their situation.

The reason I found them to be as warm and beautiful people as the weather was to the day, as put to me by both, is precisely because of Hospice of Lubbock.

Mr. Trevino said that if it had not been for Hospice of Lubbock, the whole family would have already broken down a million times over.

Mrs. Trevino said, "They have counseled the whole family on how to cope."

"Sure," she went on to say,

"we are hurting, especially a couple of our children who are very close to their daddy. They are denying Rodolfo is dying. And that is where Hospice of Lubbock has been very supportive and helpful."

"They (Hospice) have taken the time to counsel us on a one to one level."

The Trevinos couldn't over emphasize the need for this service.

And although Mr. Trevino has insurance, this service is available to anyone who finds themselves or a loved one and their family in a similar situation. "Money is helpful, very helpful, but not necessary."

"Hospice care is within reach for a disadvantage family as it is for anyone with financial means," said the director of the office of administration for Hospice of Lubbock, Mrs. Lee Betty, H.O.L.

The director also says there are some resources who are very compassionate and cooperative in assisting anyone in need of Hospice care.

The Trevinos were humbly hospitable. They understood that the reason I was there was because of National Hospice month and said all they could to promote it.

Mrs. Trevino pressed on to say that Hospice of Lubbock even catered, with a big cake, party favors and the like to help her, Rodolfo and the family celebrate their 30th wedding anniversary.

Rodolfo tiringly but with alertness said, "Hospice even helped me prepare my will."

Then somberly said, "I don't really mind knowing that I'm about to die. I guess that's God's way of telling me to make the best of the short time I have left in this world."

I asked Mr. Trevino about the pain. What if it gets too unbearable? What if he needs the doctor?

He jokingly but with confidence answered, "My doctor

from Hospice is on duty 24 hours a day for me."

He went on to make light of what will inevitably signal his death by saying that if he should find himself in need of the "personal touch", the Hospice doctor will be at his doorstep before he even hangs up the phone.

Though I found him to be in a humorous mood, I could see he was already needing more medication.

And instead of trying to change the subject to give him a chance to recuperate by asking him about his job, the realization of Rodolfo dying in a very short time hit me like a ton a bricks.

Throughout our conversation though melancholy, Mr.

Trevino had shown no emotions. But when he started telling me about all the different people he had made friends with in all the years he had been an employee of Gifford Hill, I could almost feel the aches in his heart while he displayed them with his tears.

He said he has his immediate family at his side while thanking God, but regrettably "my work family is one I will never see again."

I couldn't understand, still, the emotions. But when he put a number on the years, 27, at Gifford Hill. And that the company, just last year, had recognized and awarded him his 25 Years of Service

Award, I understood.

When I asked him who of all the people he had met at work, does he miss the most, he smilingly answered, "My supervisor, Jesse Tijerina."

As my time to leave was nearing, I told him to just say whatever he wanted to say, via El Editor, to whomever he wanted to say it to.

And here's what Mr. Rodolfo Trevino had to say, "To my wife, I say, thanks for all the wonderful years - my family, I love all of you. Stay out of trouble, keep going to church and God bless you all."

When I asked him if he wanted to say something to our readership, he, in hopes of having an influence said, "If you smoke, stop. And if you drink, you drink (consume) the liquor, don't let the liquor drink (consume) you."

With that good-for-a-lifetime advice, I got up and thanked him for giving me a few minutes of his very precious time. Knowing that we will never see each other again, I got up and left.

Mr. Rodolfo Trevino is 51 years of age. Modesta, his wife is 47.

His family in chronological order are; Patricia Chavez, Gloria Hayes, Maggie Trevino, Rodolfo, Jr. and Hejinio Trevino.

He also has a son-in-law, Noe Vega and 5 grandchildren.

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## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sra. Sofia Martinez

Los Catolicos llamamos a Maria "Madre de Dios" porque es la madre de Jesus, quien a la vez es Hijo de Dios. Ningun otro ser humano puede reclamar jamas ese titulo. Esta es la razon por la cual, Maria proclama con sus propias palabras: "Todas las generaciones me llamaran dichosa. En verdad el Todopoderoso hizo grandes cosas para mi; reconozcan que Santo es Su Nombre". (Lucas 1,48-49).

Llamamos a Maria "Madre de todos los pueblos: porque su Hijo Jesus es el nuevo Adan, o sea, la nueva cabeza de la raza humana. Maria es la Madre espiritual de todos los que profesan la fe de Jesucristo. La llamamos "Siempre Virgen" porque, segun la Tradición Sagrada, ella permanecio virgen despues del parto de Jesus. Pero mas importante que su virginidad fisica es el sentido espiritual de este titulo. La virginidad a la que se consagro Maria es señal de su amor total a Dios y su dedicación a cumplir Su voluntad.

Maria es llamada "Madre de la Iglesia" no solamente por su presencia maternal que inspiro a la primera comunidad Cristiana despues de la Resurreccion y Ascension de Jesus, sino basicamente porque ella es la madre de Cristo, cabeza de la Iglesia. Le damos el titulo de "Mediadora" porque ella ruega a favor de la humanidad. En la primera carta a Timoteo llemos la declaración de que no existe mas mediador entre Dios y la Huani-

dad que Cristo Jesus. Los Catolicos, cuando llamamos a Maria "Mediadora" no estamos negando, de ninguna manera, la importancia basica de la muerte salvadora y resurrección de Jesucristo. Pero, reconocemos que fue el "si" de Maria lo que hizo posible la Encarnación, y que sin la aceptación de Maria, no se hubiera hecho hombre, Por eso es apropiado reconocer el lugar clave de Maria en la historia de la salvación.

Ella es llamada "La nueva Eva" porque, al igual que nuestros Primeros Padres, Maria es totalmente inocente, justa y santa... Por eso la llamamos "La Inmaculada Concepción", o sea que Maria fue preservada de toda mancha de pecado desde el momento de su concepción. A diferencia de la primera Eva, Maria acepto colaborar con Dios y para Dios, en vez de actuar en contra de El. Hay un hermoso proverbio Cristiano antiguo que dice: "La muerte entro a traves de Eva. La vida entro a traves de Maria".

Maria es "Reina del Cielo" porque ya goza totalmente de la vida eterna en cuerpo y alma, con Cristo en el Cielo. El cuerpo de Maria no sufrio ninguna descomposición, sino que tuvo una transformación gloriosa. Este privilegio que le fue concedido por su mision especial en la historia de la salvación, es tambien promesa de nuestra propia resurreccion. Maria es nuestro modelo de fe en Jesucristo. Ella siguio a Jesus hasta la cruz. Esa clase de obediencia a la cual todos estamos llamados.

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## Arts Festival Applications Available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Job Opportunity

FOX KJTV34 is seeking an assistant promotion manager to join a killer promotion team in a state of the art facility. This creative individual should possess:

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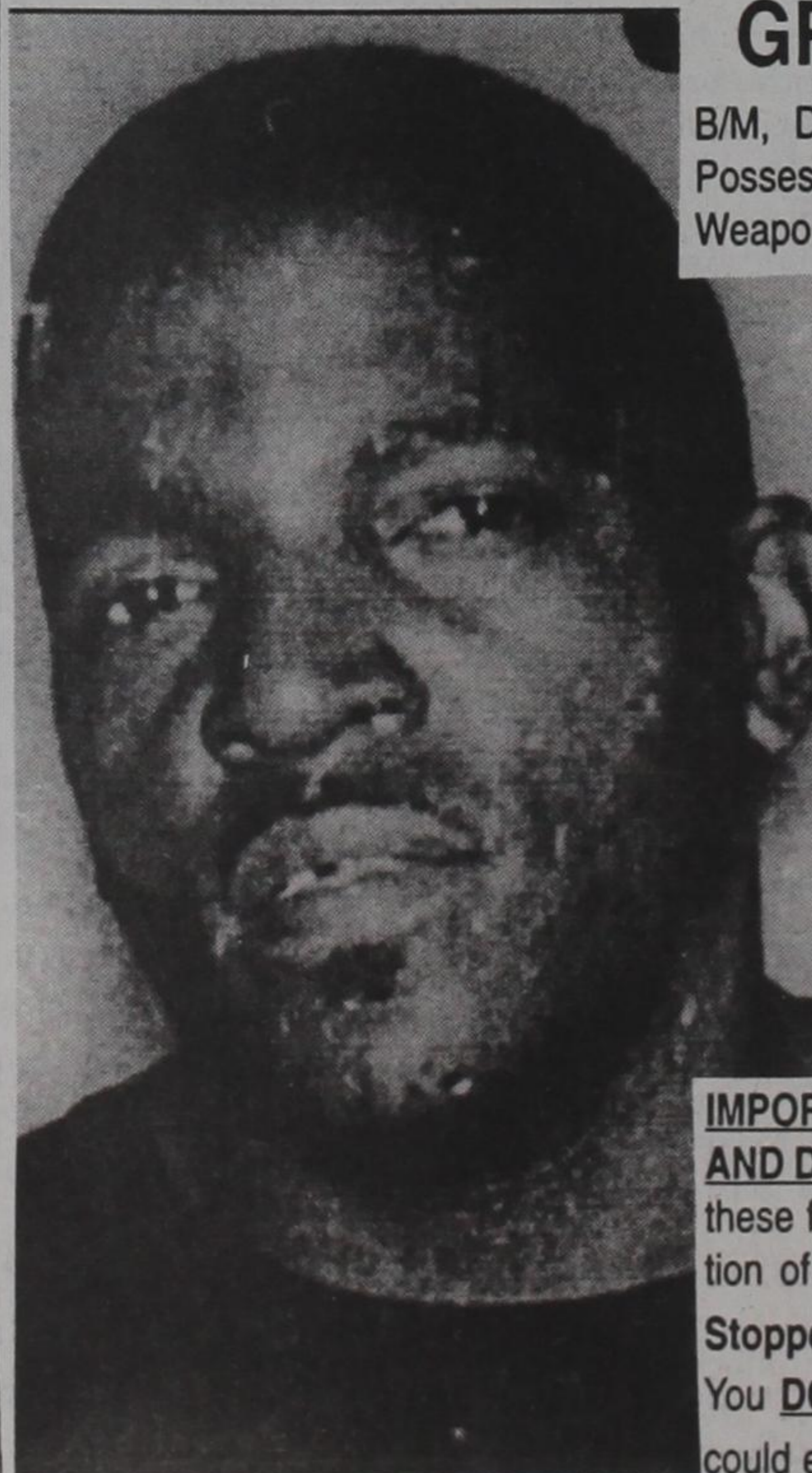
Texas Crime Stoppers will pay a \$1,000 cash reward for information leading to the arrest of each fugitive.

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1-800-252-TIPS (8477)

### GREGORY EUGENE NEAL

B/M, DOB: 10-16-58, 5'9", 208, black hair, brown eyes. Possession w/ Intent to Deliver Controlled Substance, Robbery, Weapon Offenses. Last known Address: Travis County.



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

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

## AVISO

La Lotería De Texas Tiene Gran Interés En Expandir Su Lista De Proveedores.

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**PRODUCCIÓN DE SONIDO.** Se buscan compañías de producción de sonido/música con experiencia en comerciales para radio y televisión. Favor de

enviar un audiocassette en donde se demuestren las capacidades de su compañía. Incluya un historial detallado de su compañía y una descripción del equipo disponible en el estudio.

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