

# Bush Veto on Legal Aid Bill Draws National Scrutiny

By A. Phillips Brooks  
Civil liberties and human rights advocates on Monday criticized Gov. George W. Bush for vetoing a bill they said would provide poor defendants better and speedier legal representation, saying his action contradicts the compassionate conservatism Bush is touting in his bid for the presidency.

"By single-handedly blocking the unanimous will of the Texas Legislature to improve laws for appointing counsel to poor people accused of crime, Governor Bush reveals that his brand of compassion does not include justice for the poor," said Stephen Bright, director of the Southern Center for Human Rights in Atlanta.

The bill by Sen. Rodney Ellis, D-Houston, would have allowed counties to decide how to appoint lawyers for indigent criminal defendants. The plan drew criticism from judges who now have that authority.

"There is a perception by many district judges that the system is not broken," said Travis County District Judge Bob Perkins. "It was a shock to see this thing pass without any input from district judges."

The legislation passed the House and Senate without opposition, but was vetoed by Bush late Sunday, the deadline for the governor to sign or veto bills approved during the 1999 legislative session, which ended May 31. Details of Bush's 31 vetoes were not released until Monday. In all, Bush signed 1,586 bills, including a bill aimed at blunting the Hopwood court ruling that triggered a ban on affirmative action in college admissions, scholarships and recruiting.

The new law allows Texas colleges to match affirmative action scholarships or grants awarded to

appoint lawyers from judges to county commissions. It would have given counties the option of setting up a

country and abroad. Bush's veto of Ellis' bill again set off a wave of criticism across the country by people who say Texas' system of appointing lawyers denies poor defendants a fair and speedy trial. Too often, they say, poor defendants languish in jail because judges do not quickly appoint lawyers, and the lawyers often do not provide competent legal representation because they are paid relatively little for such work.

"The governor's action is neither compassionate nor conservative," said Elizabeth Alexander, a spokeswoman for the American Civil Liberties Union. "For what could be more compassionate than ensuring that poverty does not guarantee a prison sentence, and what could be more conservative than adhering to the constitutional guarantee of the right to a fair and speedy trial?"

But Perkins and many other judges and some district attorneys say Bush did the right thing in vetoing the bill, which they said could create a bigger and more expensive bureaucracy and result in poor defendants getting lawyers who are unqualified or worse.

"I don't know that anyone has the perfect solution for providing legal representation for vast numbers of indigents," said Williamson County District Attorney Ken Anderson. "I don't know why anyone would think taking the appointment of counsel and moving it from district judges, who know better than anyone the performance of (lawyers), and moving it to commissioners court would help. At the very best (commissioners) would be removed. And it would add another layer of bureaucracy."

In vetoing the bill, Bush agreed: "The bill inappropriately takes appointment authority away from judges, who are better able to assess

the quality of legal representation." Anderson said poor defendants in Williamson County are assigned lawyers within 72 hours. In Travis County, Perkins said, appointments are made within 48 hours.

Bush also used his veto power to strike \$51.1 million in appropriations from the state's \$98.1 billion budget plan for the next two years. Most of the money was to finance bills that were vetoed or didn't win legislative approval. Among the items he vetoed was the second-year budget for the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority. Bush said the money is not needed because the agency's functions will be transferred to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission by then.

Among Bush's other vetoes:  
• House Bill 2388, which Bush said would authorize county commissioners to sell public property without public notice or a competitive bidding process.

• House Bill 2794, which Bush said would increase by \$2 the fee charged for annual vehicle safety inspection.

• House Bill 3635, which would have been an unwarranted expansion of the Travis County Probate Court's jurisdiction, according to Bush. He said he addressed the probate court's jurisdiction in House Bill 2580.

• Senate Bill 1703, which encourages more low-income housing. Bush said he vetoed it because it is already addressed in another bill that he signed.



Aun que conservativos de Texas dicen que el Gobernador Bush hizo lo mejor para la gente. Muchos reclaman que sus acciones castigaron la gente pobre.

Texas high school or college graduates from out-of-state colleges.

"Governor Bush supports the bill because it will help keep the best and brightest students from all walks of life here in Texas," said his spokeswoman Linda Edwards.

The legal defense bill -- which again has thrust the Texas legal system into a national spotlight as Bush campaigns for the presidency -- could have shifted the power to

public defender's office, contracting with outside agencies or allowing judges to continue making appointments. The bill also would have required public defenders to be appointed within 20 days of the defendant's request.

Texas' handling of clemency cases involving death row inmates, and its fast-paced executions, have been harshly criticized in recent months by death penalty opponents in this

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## Officials Fear Rise of Illegal Immigrant Deaths Along the Border

By Maria Leon  
Tucson, Arizona, - After confirming the deaths of four illegal aliens in the desert so far this month, officials from the U.S. Border Patrol in Arizona fear that 1999 will surpass 1998's number of illegal immigrants who died as a result of the intense desert heat.

In 1998, 12 people died due to the heat while they were trying to illegally cross the border into the United States, Border Patrol officials said.

The four illegal immigrants, coming from Mexico, died of dehydration, according to Rob Daniels, a spokesman for the Border Patrol in Tucson.

The latest case occurred on June 17, when a Border Patrol agent was combing the area southeast of the Tohono Odham Reservation and found the corpse of an unidentified man.

Daniels said that the victim was a man between the ages of 25-30 and was traveling with four people who were reported as missing the day before.

On the same day, another illegal immigrant was found sitting next to a tree in terrible shape due to the sun.

Federal agents administered first aid to him and the man was then transported in an ambulance to a hospital in Ajo, where he eventually died.

"The only available information about this person was that he was a 25-year-old Mexican citizen," Daniels said.

The other two deaths were discovered at the beginning of the month, when a police helicopter spotted the lifeless body of an illegal immigrant, some 15 miles southwest of the town of Sells.

Just a few miles away from the body they found 11 other Mexican citizens who were also suffering from dehydration, Daniels added.

In another case, Jose Ramon Gonzalez, 51, from the Mexican state of Zacatecas died of a heart attack brought on by the intense heat.

Hours later seven illegal immigrants who were detained, said that they had left one person behind due to the fact that he was not feeling well.

Daniels said that the "deaths are tragic" and that he fears that the number of deaths will increase, as temperatures will continue to rise this summer.

Desert regions can reach temperatures of 108 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade.

The Mexican Consul in Nogales, Roberto Rodriguez, said that, faced with this situation, the government of Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo will reiterate its warning, in public danger announcements, of the dangers of illegally crossing the border

## Organizaciones Hispanas Cautelosas de Pre-Candidatos Presidenciales

Por Angel Guerrero

Los Angeles, - Organizaciones latinas de California manifiestan cautela respecto a los precandidatos presidenciales y sus planes para mejorar las condiciones sociales de los votantes hispanos, por considerar que aún es prematuro anunciar un ganador.

"Es muy temprano todavía para establecer quién es el favorito, y eso tendríamos que comenzar a analizarlo con una encuesta en el mes de julio", dijo el director del Proyecto de Registro Electoral del Suroeste (SWVRP, por sus siglas en inglés) en Los Angeles, Antonio Gonzalez.

Los aspirantes a la presidencia de EEUU han salido a la conquista del voto hispano, tocando temas de interés a esta comunidad, como educación, salud, e inmigración, entre otros. Y al anunciar oficialmente su candidatura el jueves pasado, el vicepresidente Al Gore tuvo incluso algunas palabras en español.

El sábado pasado, Gore fue el orador principal de la conferencia anual de la Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos Elegidos (NALEO, por sus siglas en inglés), en donde expresó que la educación será pieza fundamental de su gobierno, si llega a ser presidente.

Otros grupos no-gubernamentales que representan a los latinos no han querido tomar partido o comentar sobre los beneficios que ofrecería cada uno de los precandidatos para la pujante comunidad latina en EEUU.

Una directora del Fondo Mexicanoamericano para la Educación y la Defensa Legal (MALDEF, en inglés), María Blanco, dijo a EFE que su organización tiene "prohibido por ley dar opiniones sobre candidatos electorales o sobre sus plataformas políticas".

En cambio, un representante de El Rescate, una organización de defensa de los centroamericanos en Los Angeles, Juan Carlos Cristales, destacó que la comunidad latina tiene la obligación de presionar a los candidatos sobre los temas que interesan a los inmigrantes procedentes de esa región, devastada el año pasado por el huracán Mitch.

"Ellos (los precandidatos) saben que el voto latino, particularmente en el estado de California, será decisivo en las elecciones del año 2000. La batalla promete ser fuerte", vaticinó Cristales.

En entrevista con el diario La Opinión de Los Angeles, el vicepresidente Gore reafirmó su intención de apoyar a los inmigrantes centroamericanos y a agilizar los procesos de residencia legal y ciudadanía estadounidense.

By Dave Harmon

CHARLESTON, S.C., June 2, 1999 -- Last summer, the U.S. Border Patrol Academy here was buzzing with activity as 700 chanting, sweating, studying men and women honed their skills and prepared to deploy to Texas and other southwestern border states.

Now the academy, located on a former naval base, is quiet. The head count has dropped to less than 150, all but two of the last eight incoming classes have been canceled, and the remaining classes have been pared down -- all because of a sudden shortage of recruits that has put a crimp in the Border Patrol's expansion plans and brought the wrath of

Congress on the agency's tiny recruiting staff.

"It's deader than a doornail right now," said John Attanasio, the training operations supervisor at the academy, which opened in 1996 to accommodate a hiring push that came with Congress' latest effort to stop illegal immigration and drug smuggling at the border.

The nation's booming economy, combined with a steady stream of agents leaving the Border Patrol, have left recruiters scrambling to meet Congress' demand to hire 1,000 agents a year, said Sid Waldstreicher, a manager in the Immigration and Naturalization Service's human resources office. Border Patrol

officials expect to hire fewer than half that number by the end of the budget year on Sept. 1.

"The pipeline essentially started running dry," Waldstreicher said from his Washington, D.C., office -- from which five staff members wander the nation recruiting new employees for both the Border Patrol and its parent agency, the INS. "What had been a steady stream became a drip."

The INS first noticed the slowdown in November, Waldstreicher said. A tight labor market, he said, has put the Border Patrol in competition with the military, police departments, oth-



**Vieques, Puerto Rico:**

# A Kosovo Close To Home?

By Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo

Few spectacles are as repulsive as the military use of modern weapons against the unarmed people of one's own country. The atrocities Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic ordered in Kosovo, in territory he claimed belonged to Serbia, mobilized world opinion against him.

While there is a difference of scale, it appears the United States has created its own Kosovo by conducting military operations among the inhabitants of the small municipal island of Vieques, off the southeastern coast of Puerto Rico.

On April 18, in an incident buried by most U.S. media, an F-18 Navy jet from the USS John F. Kennedy missed its target and launched a bomb that killed one Puerto Rican civilian and seriously injured four others.

Vieques is a little less than 21 miles long and five miles wide, with a population of fewer than 10,000. The Navy occupies 75 percent of its 33,000 acres, pushing the natives into a tiny six-mile strip at one corner of the island.

Since 1941, when it expropriated more than 27,000 acres, the United States has engaged in the highly dangerous practice of shooting live ammunition at tar-

gets on an inhabited island. Not only are the local people at perpetual risk from deadly mistakes, but the practice of warplane strafing destroys the livelihood of the poor local fishermen.

A solid majority of residents of Puerto Rico have joined in demanding a halt to the bombing runs, with an eye to a full Navy withdrawal. A group of local residents has encamped on Navy property in an act of civil disobedience. Congressman Jose Serrano (Dem-N.Y.), a native of Puerto Rico, has called for the Navy's withdrawal. On the island, elected officials of all parties have petitioned Washington for a cessation of maneuvers.

But the Navy commandant, Mark McDonald, claims Vieques is of strategic importance to the United States. Washington is planning to move its southern command from the Panama Canal Zone to Puerto Rico.

When asked why the Navy didn't move its operations to Florida, McDonald responded that any land area for maneuvers in Florida would endanger human populations.

Vieques has experienced fatal accidents before, and the Navy has practiced landings on its beaches in preparation for virtu-

ally every combat since World War II. It has steadfastly refused to declare whether nuclear weapons are stored on Vieques -- an act that would not only endanger Puerto Ricans lives but violate the treaty that pledges to keep Latin America as a nuclear-free zone.

But in a public statement issued May 27, the Navy admitted it used radiation-dangerous bullets in maneuvers. It has now acknowledged that on Feb. 19, it fired 263 armor-piercing shells with depleted uranium. This admission comes days after a previous denial to a commission from the Puerto Rican governor's office. While admitting that the shells are toxic, the Navy claims there is no danger of radiation poisoning unless the depleted uranium is inhaled.

According to Puerto Rican environmentalist Jorge Fernandez Porto, a particle that is one-quarter the diameter of a human hair -- small enough to be lodged in someone's lung -- emits 800 times the amount of radiation that could be tolerated during an entire year. Each of the 25mm shells fired by the Navy over Vieques contains a third of a pound of depleted uranium -- meaning almost 90 pounds of the material was used.

"They fired enough to poison every man, women and child on the island 420 times over," said Tara Thornton of the Military Toxic Project, a public advocate agency.

The Puerto Rico Health Department found that between 1985 and 1989, the population of Vieques had an incidence of throat and pharynx cancer much greater than that in the rest of Puerto Rico. Yet before the 1980s, Vieques residents suffered fewer cancer cases. There is growing belief that the Navy has poisoned the people of Vieques with radioactive weapons during those years.

The United States has long labored with the International Court to have Milosevic branded a war criminal for his attacks upon his own people. Do not be surprised if Puerto Ricans use the same arguments against Washington to bring a stop to the atrocities on the innocent people of Vieques.

(Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo, formerly vice chairman of the New York State Committee for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, is professor of Puerto Rican and Latino Studies at Brooklyn College, City University of New York.)

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## EL DECALOGO DIVINO

POR MARIO SANCHEZ

La ola de crímenes que hemos estado experimentando en toda la nación nos está permitiendo reflexionar y hacemos conjeturas tales como: "porque", "como", lamentablemente la reflexión tiene dos reacciones; negativo y positivo. En lo negativo un tanto conformista ya que algunos piensan: "

De algo tenemos que morir", "Mientras no toquen a mi familia, toda esta bien". Y en lo positivo: "Necesitamos hacer algo, para cambiar esta situación", y es exactamente lo que el gobierno está tratando de hacer; crear nuevas leyes para la obtención de armas y castigos más severos a criminales que se ensañan con sus víctimas. Sin embargo tal parece que la reflexión nos está llevando un poco más allá de lo terrenal, a lo divino. Sí, a lo divino, permitir la intervención de Dios en los asuntos de esta sociedad en decadencia. Y es que el ser humano es más que materia, somos espíritu y muy por encima del pensamiento de los llamados "ateos" termino griego que significa, a; sin y teo-Dios, quienes presumen de negar a Dios y le dan gracias por hacerlo. Los humanos sentimos en lo más profundo del corazón la necesidad de un ser Supremo y Divino capaz de amar, perdonar, conzolar y ayudarnos en nuestras flaquezas. Y es exactamente está, la naturaleza de Dios, lo que afirmarían los teólogos; otro termino del griego que significa: teo; Dios y logos; tratado. Y es precisamente lo que ocurrió la semana del 14 al 18 de Junio cuando en el Congreso se presentó la idea que fue a provado por una gran mayoría que en las escuelas se presente por escrito los Diez Mandamientos de la Ley de Dios (El Decalogo Divino). Humildemente creo que esta medida ayudara mucho y saben porque? porque el espíritu a la verdad esta presto. Son tantas las mentiras e hipocrecias que se difunden por los todos los medios de comunicación que la mente lo absorbió cuál esponja transformando la vida en un caos, todos confundidos llamando a lo bueno malo y a lo malo bueno. Nuestra escala de valores esta en decadencia, tal parece que el pensamiento comunista de que hay que lograr los fine, sin importar los medios fuera la diréctriz de muchas personas, idea errónea, equivocada que llevo a los países del bloque socialista al fracazo, y si no tenemos cuidado, nos puede sucedera lo mismo. Necesitamos reconocer hasta donde llega nuestro derecho y en dondé principia el del otro. Los Diez Mandamientos escritos por la misma mano de Dios fueron presentados por Moises a los hombres de todos los tiempos para que al cumplirlos viveramos en paz. Sera historico y trascendental el dia cuando el pedagóg enseña a sus pupilos El Decalogo Divino. El ponerlos por abra sera maravilloso.

**Vieques, Puerto Rico:**

# A Kosovo Close To Home?

Por Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo

Pocos espectáculos son tan repugnantes como el uso militar de armas modernas contra el pueblo desarmado del propio país de uno. Eso fué lo que movilizó a la opinión mundial contra Slobodan Milosevic, el gobernante de Serbia, por las atrocidades que él ordenó en Kosovo contra su propio país.

Aunque hay una diferencia de escala, parece que los Estados Unidos han creado su propio Kosovo al efectuar operaciones militares entre los habitantes de la pequeña isla municipal de Vieques, en a la costa sureste de Puerto Rico.

En un acontecimiento sepultado por la mayor parte de los medios informativos de los Estados Unidos, el pasado 18 de abril, un F-18 de la marina estadounidense, procedente del portaaviones John F. Kennedy, falló su blanco y lanzó una bomba que mató a un civil puertorriqueño e hirió gravemente a otros cuatro.

Vieques tiene poco menos de 21 millas de largo y 5 millas de ancho con una población menor de 10,000 habitantes. La Marina de Guerra de los Estados Unidos ocupa el 75 por ciento de sus 33,000 acres de superficie, empujando a los residentes de la isla hacia una minúscula faja de seis millas en la esquina de la isla.

Desde 1941, cuando expropiaron más de 27,000 acres, los Estados Unidos se han dedicado a la práctica extremadamente peligrosa de disparar municiones "vivas" (con carga explosiva) contra blancos sobre una isla deshabitada. No sólo se hallan los habitantes

de la isla en riesgo perpetuo de sufrir errores mortíferos, sino que la práctica del ametrallamiento desde los aviones de guerra destruye el modo de vivir de los pescadores locales pobres.

Una mayoría sólida de los residentes de Puerto Rico se ha unido para exigir el cese de las operaciones de bombardeo, con miras a una retirada completa de la Marina de Guerra. Un grupo de residentes locales ha acampado sobre la propiedad de la Marina, en un acto desafiante de desobediencia civil. El Representante José Serrano (demócrata por Nueva York), oriundo de Puerto Rico, ha pedido la retirada de la Marina. En la isla, funcionarios electos de todos los partidos han pedido a Washington que cesen las maniobras.

Pero el Comandante de la Marina de Guerra, Mark McDonald, alega que Vieques es de importancia estratégica para los Estados Unidos. Washington está planeando mudar el Comando Sur desde la zona del Canal de Panamá a Puerto Rico. Al preguntársele por qué la Marina no mudaba sus operaciones a la Florida, McDonald respondió que cualquier zona de tierra para maniobras en la Florida pondría en peligro a las poblaciones humanas.

Vieques ha sufrido 'accidentes mortales antes y la Maric mw practicado desembarcos en sus playas como preparación para virtualmente todos los combates desde la Segunda Guerra Mundial. La Marina se ha negado

constantemente a declarar si hay armas atómicas almacenadas en Vieques-- una acción que no cómo solamente pone en peligro las vidas de los puertorriqueños, sino que infringe el tratado que promete mantener a la América Latina como zona libre de armas atómicas.

Pero en una declaración pública del 27 de mayo, la Marina reconoció que había usado proyectiles con radiación peligrosa en las maniobras. Ahora ha reconocido que, el pasado 19 de febrero, disparó 263 proyectiles capaces de perforar blindajes metálicos, que llevaban uranio gastado. Este reconocimiento llega pocos días después de una negativa anterior a una comisión de la oficina del gobernador de Puerto Rico. Aunque reconoce que los proyectiles son tóxicos, alega que no hay peligro de envenenamiento por radiación, a menos que se respire el uranio agotado.

Según el ambientalista puertorriqueño Jorge Fernández Porto, una partícula que tenga la cuarta parte del diámetro de un cabello humano -- y que sea lo suficientemente pequeña como para alojarse en el pulmón de alguna persona -- emite 800 veces la cantidad de radiación que podría tolerarse durante un año completo. Cada uno de los proyectiles de 25 milímetros disparados por la Marina de Guerra sobre Vieques contiene un tercio de libra de uranio agotado -- lo que significa que se emplearon 90 libras de ese material.

"Ellos dispararon lo suficiente como para envenenar a todos los hombres, las mujeres y los niños de la isla 420 veces," dijo Tara Thornton, del Military Toxic Project, una agencia de observación en defensa del público.

El Departamento de Salud de Puerto Rico halló que entre 1985 y 1989, la población de Vieques tuvo una frecuencia de cáncer en la garganta y la faringe mucho mayor que en el resto de Puerto Rico. Sin embargo, antes del decenio de 1980, los residentes de Vieques sufrían de una cantidad menor de casos de cáncer. Hay una creencia cada vez mayor de que la Marina de Guerra ha envenenado al pueblo de Vieques con armas radioactivas durante todos estos años.

Los Estados Unidos ha trabajado durante largo tiempo con el Tribunal Internacional para que se clasifique a Milosevic como criminal de guerra por sus ataques contra su propio pueblo. No se sorprendan si los puertorriqueños emplean los mismos argumentos contra Washington para poner fin a las atrocidades contra el pueblo inocente de Vieques.

(Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo, que fué antes vicepresidente del Comité del Estado de Nueva York para la Comisión de los Estados Unidos sobre Derechos Civiles, es profesor de Estudios Puertorriqueños y Latinos en Brooklyn College, City University of New York.)

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## Estudio Sida Revela Discriminación de Negros, Latinos y Pobres

Washington, - Un estudio sobre la administración de los "cócteles" de fármacos empleados para curar el sida ha revelado que negros, latinos y pobres sufrieron en 1996 una discriminación que les obligó a esperar varios meses por el tratamiento.

La revelación se recoge en el "Estudio de la Utilización y Costo de los Servicios para tratar el VIH", realizado por la Agencia para la Investigación y las Políticas del Cuidado de la Salud Pública de EEUU, que destaca la remisión actual del problema.

El estudio constata que los negros comenzaron a recibir este tipo de tratamientos, los únicos que pueden salvar la vida de los enfermos del sida, tres meses después que los blancos.

Los latinos sufrieron una discriminación similar y, por sexos, las mujeres, tardaban dos meses más que los hombres en recibir el cóctel de medicamentos.

Este cóctel combina varios de los denominados "inhibidores de la proteasa", los únicos fármacos que han demostrado ser capaces de parar el avance de la enfermedad.

El informe, que se publica en su número de esta semana de la revista Journal of American Medical Association, señala que los enfermos que dependían del sistema público de salud conocido como Medicaid tuvieron que esperar en promedio tres meses más que los que poseía seguros médicos privados para recibir los mismos tratamientos.

A comienzos de 1998, esta circunstancia había variado substancialmente para el caso de los latinos, aunque los negros siguen accediendo a los fármacos más avanzados de modo más lento que los individuos de raza blanca.

"La calidad del cuidado es frecuentemente deficiente respecto a lo que se considera adecuado y puede variar notablemente según la raza, la etnia o el género del paciente", ha señalado John Eiseberg, administrador de la agencia gubernamental que ha realizado el estudio.

El estudio fue realizado con un muestreo significativo de los 231.400 pacientes que están afectados por el sida en Estados Unidos y que reciben tratamiento contra la enfermedad.

Se evaluó si recibían o no "terapia antiretroviral, los fármacos que recibían para evitar una infección neumónica común entre los pacientes del sida, sus visitas ambulatorias, la hospitalización o sus visitas a las urgencias de los hospitales.

Martin Shapiro, el doctor que ha dirigido el estudio, sostiene que en 1998, la proporción de pacientes con sida que recibieron la atención a la que tenían derecho aumentó cerca de un 47 por ciento.

"Toda desigualdad, cualquiera que sea su tamaño, puede ser asunto de vida o muerte si uno pertenece a un grupo que no recibe un cuidado tan bueno u oportuno como el de otros pacientes", ha señalado Shapiro, que trabaja para la Universidad de California, en Los Angeles.

El análisis comparativo de los datos obtenidos en 1996 y los hallados en 1998 muestra que la discriminación ha decrecido de modo notable en negros y latinos, aunque persiste en el caso de las mujeres.

## Juez Federal Debera Decidir Admisión Pruebas Contra Cisneros

Washington, - Un juez federal comenzó hoy a examinar si admite como prueba para el juicio contra el ex secretario de Vivienda, Henry Cisneros, las conversaciones telefónicas grabadas en secreto por su ex amante.

Aunque el juicio contra Cisneros, ex alcalde de San Antonio, está previsto para septiembre, el juez de distrito Stanley Sporkin deberá decidir si esas grabaciones, que no son originales, pueden ser utilizadas como prueba contra el reconocido líder hispano.

Cisneros, de 52 años, está acusado de conspiración, obstrucción de la justicia y de mentir a agentes de la Oficina Federal de Investigaciones (FBI) sobre la relación extramarital que mantuvo con Linda Jones entre 1987 y 1990.

La propia Jones metió en problemas a Cisneros, molesta porque supuestamente el ex miembro del gabinete del presidente Bill Clinton no cumplió sus promesas de ayudarle económicamente.

A Cisneros se le imputa haber ocultado - cuando fue interrogado por el FBI previo a su nombramiento como secretario de Vivienda - el pago de más de 250.000 dólares a Jones, que al igual que el ex secretario estaba casada cuando iniciaron su romance.

Jones, que le grabó en secreto conversaciones telefónicas a Cisneros, originalmente demandó en 1994 al ex secretario "por incumplimiento de contrato".

Luego, tras iniciarse la investigación del FBI, obtuvo inmunidad en este caso pero luego perdió ese privilegio por haber dicho falsamente al FBI que las grabaciones que tenía en su poder eran originales.

Actualmente, Jones cumple una sentencia de cárcel de tres años y medio, por cargos de fraude, conspiración, "lavado de dinero" y obstrucción a la justicia, pero sigue cooperando con la fiscalía.

Cisneros niega haber cometido los delitos que se le imputan, pero acepta que le dio dinero a Jones, aunque nunca más de 10.000 dólares anuales ni el total de alrededor de 250.000 dólares que ella alega.

La defensa de Cisneros asegura que las 88 cintas suministradas por Jones a la fiscalía no son fiables para ser presentadas en un juicio.

Sin embargo, la fiscalía sostiene que las grabaciones van a confirmar el esquema que mantuvo Cisneros para comprar el silencio de su ex amante.

El debate sobre el uso de las grabaciones puede extenderse dos o tres días, aunque el comienzo del juicio está previsto para septiembre.

El fiscal Barrett se ha gastado ya siete millones de dólares en la investigación contra Cisneros, la que inició en mayo de 1995.

Cisneros fue secretario de Vivienda de 1993 a 1997, designado por el presidente Clinton, y ha sido uno de los más importantes líderes hispanos del Partido Demócrata.

Es además el segundo miembro del gabinete de Clinton que afronta cargos delictivos.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Open Letter to the Public

Thirty years ago the life of Martin Luther King, Jr. was taken from us by an assassin's bullet. But the message and power that was MLK continues to live on. It is in that vein that I am placing this open letter before you. It is time the stirring dream Martin shared so eloquently with the nation draw nearer to reality.

I am not the moving speaker that King was, so I'll get directly to the point. It is up to us to further recognize his achievements. One of the greatest honors we can bestow, albeit posthumously, would be to place King on the currency. And that is just what I propose we do. It goes without saying that an honor of this magnitude be reserved for rare and extraordinary occasions such as this one.

Placing King on the penny gives each of us a tangible opportunity to further complete King's dream of a colorblind society. Every child in America will be able to look at the coin of Lincoln and King and see their simple message of "we're in this together."

Is it not fitting that the person who had preserved the union a century before, would come to share the coin that bears his bust with the man who would give his life in that same struggle of inclusion for all members of society?

As President Clinton has often stated, the current environment between white and black Americans must improve. I am calling on him along with Congress and civic leaders throughout this great nation to live up to the promise of our greatness and call for the minting of Martin Luther King's image on the penny. There is great symbolic as well as real importance in placing Martin Luther King, Jr. on the penny. We are at a place in our history where we can bridge our past before the divisions it has created in our society become permanently stamped upon our society.

It is time we move forward as a nation, recognizing the pains of our past and memorialize those who moved us not only through our gravest mementos with their deeds, but ultimately in bringing us closer together, gave their lives.

This was the mission of Abraham and Martin, let us make it our mission.

Todd R. Klein-Lubbock, Texas

## El Editor Newspapers

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## Car Show in Idalou

A benefit car show in Idalou this coming Friday starting at 5 p.m. Admission will be \$5 per car load. Proceed will benefit Selene Lira who is in need of a liver transplant. For more information call Manuel at 762-8866.

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# ALERTAN SOBRE DIABETES PRECOZ PARA EN NIÑOS MEXICOAMERICANOS Su Salud

Por Judith Torrea

Austin. - Son manchas oscuras, aparecen en el cuello y en las axilas de los niños y que parecen costras de suciedad. Sin embargo, estas son las señales de la pre-diabetes que muchos desconocen.

"La diabetes es una enfermedad que está evolucionando muy rápidamente y por eso la población debe estar muy atenta. Hay muchos médicos que están recetando medicamentos para la infección del cutis, cuando se trata de una diabetes", señala la doctora Luby Garza, del programa de prevención de diabetes del Departamento de Salud de Texas.

En EEUU hay 15 millones de personas que padecen de esta enfermedad, de los que un millón y medio son mexicanoamericanos, una comunidad que tiene el doble de probabilidad de tener diabetes en comparación con los anglos, según el Centro Nacional de Control y Prevención de Diabetes.

"Todavía no hay un estudio en EEUU que analice y contabilice por qué los niños mexicanoamericanos están desarrollando la diabetes tipo II, que hasta ahora se creía que afectaba sólo a los adultos", señala el doctor Juan Carlos Ceballos, coordinador en Texas del proyecto binacional de EEUU y México para analizar la incidencia de la diabetes en los 10 estados fronterizos.

En la frontera de Texas con México, con un 85 por ciento de población mexicanoamericana, la incidencia de diabetes es de un 20 por ciento mientras que en el resto del país llega al 5,9 por ciento.

"Cada vez hay más niños obesos, que no hacen ejercicio y que no están siendo educados en la importancia de la alimentación", afirma el doctor Paul Villas, director de la oficina de salud de la frontera de Texas con México, en Edimburg (sur de Texas).

El estado de Texas iniciará el próximo otoño un programa piloto en las escuelas públicas y privadas de la frontera de Texas para estudiar la incidencia de la "acanthosis nigricans" o pre-diabetes que aparece en formas de manchas o costras en los niños.

"Iremos a las escuelas dando información sobre este tipo de enfermedad, tomaremos datos médicos de los niños y realizaremos pruebas de sangre", asevera el doctor Villas.

Una alimentación rica en carbohidratos y alto contenido de

grasas, el poco ejercicio y el tener en la familia una historia de diabetes son factores que pueden llevar a padecer esta enfermedad.

"Muchos hispanos deberían de comer más ensalada, brócoli, zanahoria y fruta, en lugar de queso, yema de huevo, tortillas, hamburguesas, cerdo, arroz y patatas", indica la doctora Luby Garza.

Otra recomendación de la doctora es hacer ejercicio. "No debemos pensar que para hacer ejercicio hay que ir al gimnasio y comprarse ropa adecuada. Podemos ir al centro comercial y andar con unos zapatos cómodos o caminar por la casa en lugar de estar sentados viendo la televisión", apunta.

La diabetes es una enfermedad que aumenta el nivel de azúcar en la sangre, produciendo, si no se trata adecuadamente, amputaciones o incluso la muerte.

"Sólo el doce por ciento de los mexicanoamericanos en EEUU que padecen diabetes siguen el tratamiento recomendado por los médicos. Las razones se desconocen, pero pueden deberse al coste de los medicamentos o a un problema cultural de no aceptar la enfermedad", explica el doctor Ceballos.

Según datos del Centro de Control de Prevención de la Diabetes un 30 por ciento de los diabéticos de EEUU acuerden a México en busca de tratamiento, en ese país el costo de los medicamentos es inferior.

Algunos síntomas de la diabetes pueden ser el cansancio, problemas de visión y acudir frecuentemente al baño. El 30 por ciento de los hispanos que padecen esta enfermedad desconocen que la sufren.

La diabetes se produce por un problema originado con la insulina, sustancia producida por el páncreas. La insulina es la "llave" que abre la célula para que entre azúcar de la sangre.

Si el organismo produce mucha insulina pero no logra realizar su función de suministrar azúcar a la célula o si el cuerpo no produce esta sustancia, se experimenta un aumento de nivel de azúcar en la sangre.

## 'GLUCO WATCH' RELEASED TO CONTROL DIABETES

Washington. - The Cygnus pharmaceutical company of California has developed a wristwatch-like device which measures the level of sugar in the blood of diabetics and which could render injections obsolete.

The device, known as "Gluco Watch" because it looks like one, uses electricity to extract samples of internal fluid from the cells every 17 minutes. The fluid is then analyzed by biosensors built into the watch.

The device is currently being tested on 40 diabetes patients, and as soon as the results of the study are known, it could be approved by the Food and Drug Administration, the USA Today newspaper reported Tuesday.

The Gluco Watch was introduced on Tuesday at a meeting of the U.S. Diabetes Association in San Diego, California.

Biosensors in the watch detect the various levels of sugar in the blood, showing them on the dial of the watch, which sounds an alarm every time these levels exceed the maximum or minimum limits.

The Eli Lilly pharmaceutical company had marketed a device which looks like a pen, which enables diabetes patients to administer insulin to themselves in a simple and less painful manner than through injections.

Moreover, researchers recently discovered a fungus from which the insulin required by diabetes patients can be extracted and synthesized in tablets, which are easier to take than injections.

**El Editor - Subscribe Today - 763-3841**

comfortable American suburb who needed to find himself, or to find God, in the far extremities of hot and cold.

This summer the smart guys with orange hair and blue sports jackets at ESPN and ABC Sports are televising what they call "The X-Games" from San Francisco. An odd idea, since extreme sports have arisen in opposition to regular athletics.

In many extreme sporting events, it's true, there are celebrities, even organized competitions. But while other American kids might want to get

into the NBA and make a million bucks, most persons who are addicted to extreme sports belong on a very different page of the

morning paper -- not the sports page, maybe the religion page, instead.

I know a kid, an "adrenaline junkie," he calls himself. Every weekend, he comes to the forest all alone. He leaps through the trees, from limb to limb.

How to explain the human need to jump through a tree or to climb a terrible ice mountain? How to explain why the bungee jumper howls with pleasure to feel herself falling, falling?

At a moment of history when human beings govern nature, many need to experience hot and cold, to feel the rush of air, to prove to ourselves -- at the risk of death -- that we are alive.

### Competing With Nature:

## The Passion Driving "The X Games"

By Richard Rodriguez, PNS

SAN FRANCISCO -- Your dentist is climbing Mt. Everest. The mother of four is mountain-biking through the desert. The boy next door skateboards on asphalt at 60 miles an hour.

Beyond this summer's baseball scores or news of PGA tournaments or tennis matches something is going on in the world that newspapers and television sports casters barely know how to report as "sports." In those parts of the world where technology separates humans from nature, there is a growing hunger to fear nature, to remember what ancient people knew: Nature's power.

In an earlier time, Herman Melville wrote a novel about a whale lurking in the sea. In the century since "Moby Dick" was written, we have learned that whales are vulnerable to human will. So we love whales now. And yet, some part of us wishes we could fear the sea again.

Consider it the dark side of the environmental movement. Suddenly there are best-sellers about winter's wrath. Sebastian Junger writes in "The Perfect Storm" about fishermen off the Nova Scotia coast who encounter

waves over 100 feet high. Or there is Jon Krakauer's "Into Thin Air," about a deadly storm that enveloped climbers near the summit of Mt. Everest.

It takes money to reach the top of Mt. Everest. Today there are accountants and doctors and advertising executives willing to pay. The base camp of Mt. Everest is crowded with Japanese and Germans, as well as Americans. Often these adventurers bring along cell phones and fax machines.

The line separating the adventurer from the athlete has conventionally been financial. Think of the very rich who fly their hot-air balloons across the sky, only to be rescued at taxpayer expense when their adventure deflates.

More importantly, what separates the adventurer from the athlete is an element of risk -- real danger. Athletics can be dangerous -- think of football or boxing or hockey. But the point of such sports is winning or losing, and the game must always be played within rules.

The adventurer, by contrast, plays an opponent more terrible -

call it life or death.

Today there are sports -- kids call them "extreme sports" -- where the point is less winning or losing than risking and sensation. Rock climbing, bungee jumping, sky surfing, street luge. The list keeps growing. Gravity, cold, the sky becomes the opponent.

Consider the street luge, riding a skateboard at 40, 50, 60 miles an hour, steering only with the body's weight. Participants

speak of the exhilaration of gravity.

In his best book, "Into the Wild," Jon Krakauer tells the story of a teenager from a comfortable Maryland suburb who ventures between hot and cold. For a time he bicycles in the desert. Then this young man ends up in Alaska, where he ends up dead.

Why exactly, we never learn. All we know for certain is that here was a young man from a

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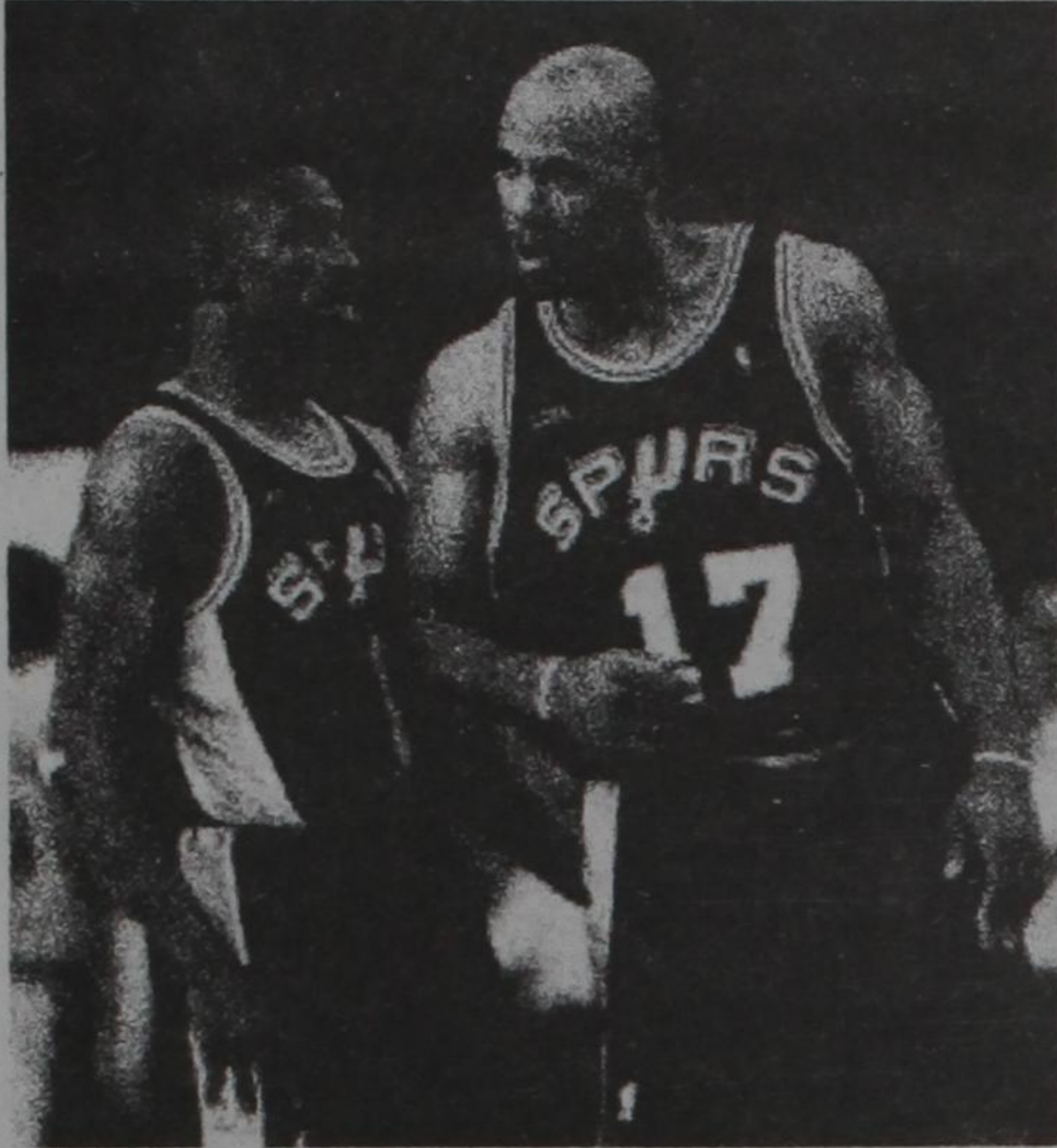
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# Three Down Two To Go



San Antonio Spurs' Mario Elie, right, and teammate Avery Johnson stepped up into the limelight and helped

take the burden off of David Robinson and Tim Duncan in Game 4.

Photo by Kathy Willens,

By Kirk Bohls

NEW YORK -- The cavalry arrived.

Reinforcements finally came for Tim Duncan and David Robinson and provided enough support to lift the San Antonio Spurs to a gritty 96-89 victory over New York and bring them to the brink of their first NBA championship with a formidable 3-1 edge in the best-of-seven series. No Spurs starter had fewer than 14 points as the Spurs' perimeter players, at long last, showed up and have left the Knicks on the outside looking in.

Up until Wednesday night, Mario Elie, Sean Elliott and Avery Johnson might as well have been as much a part of the Madison Square Garden scenery as Evander Holyfield, John F. Kennedy Jr. and Adam Sandler because those three Spurs starters seemed to be watching the action every bit as much as the New York glitterati. If any of the 19,763 Garden patrons were wondering who's your daddy -- or big daddies -- it was Duncan and Robinson and their 14 feet of rebounding, shot-blocking fury. There was nothing phantom about their menace.

However, the supporting cast ultimately did. For once, Duncan's and Robinson's teammates made contributions. Big ones. After a weak game three performance in which the starting perimeter players combined for only 23 points, the trio pooled their effort together for 46 points in game four. Johnson and Elliott each scored 14 points, and Elie chipped in 18. All three had series-high in points. In addition, they sank 11 of 14 free throws and produced 18 assists, 10 from the effervescent AJ.

That offensive outburst represented 48 percent of the Spurs' scoring total Wednesday night and a complete turnaround. Through the first three games of the series, those three backcourt players produced a scant 31 percent of the San Antonio offense.

It all started from the outset when Gregg Popovich's gameplan emphasized the perimeter players early to set the tone and revolved around strong penetration in the lane from Johnson and Elie. Those "other Spurs" took all the shots in San Antonio's first four possessions of the game.

"It was huge," Robinson said of Johnson's attacking the basket. "He was disappointed with the energy we had in game three and was determined to get our

offense flowing. He came into the shootaround and was his ornerly self. I like that. He had his little frown on."

Johnson inverted that frown early in Wednesday's game by breaking down the Knicks' defense and either shooting his running hooks and floaters for his 14 points or dishing the ball to the inside players or teammates outside the arc. New York Coach Jeff Van Gundy was forced to alter his defense in the second half and trap Johnson with two players to keep him out of the paint.

That the smallest man on the court would require a pair of Knicks only served to show how helpless New York is against the Spurs when all five San Antonio players become involved in the offense. It made it easier for the perimeter men to score and easier to pass to the seven-foot giants when Knicks have to help out.

"That was one of the keys to the game," Knicks guard Allan Houston said. "We almost had to change up our defense for him (Johnson). He finishes well, and he makes great decisions."

Before game three, Elie had to beg, borrow and bribe for 22 tickets for members of his family and friends. The way he played, he should have bought a ticket himself. But the Spurs guard, who grew up five minutes from the Garden and played on nearby playgrounds and at the same Power Memorial High School that produced Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, found redemption with a sterling performance that included six rebounds and four assists. His lone three-pointer wasn't another "kiss of death," as the one that stuck a dagger in the Houston Rockets during the regular season, but he made enough big plays to have the Spurs at least puckering up to kiss the Larry O'Brien Trophy that goes to the champion, perhaps as soon as Friday night.

Elie's three three-point plays -- two on fast-break layups and a free throw -- helped the Spurs sustain their lead in the third quarter. Elie also alternated with Elliott to contain Houston to 20 points and had a fast-break dunk and a key steal in the final period before nailing the clinching two free throws at game's end. Somehow, he found time to chat up Knicks superfan Spike Lee on the sidelines during the action.

"I go out there and mess with him," said Elie, who scraped up 25 more tickets for acquaintances on Wednesday. "He's the only guy who talks to me. Everybody else is on me."

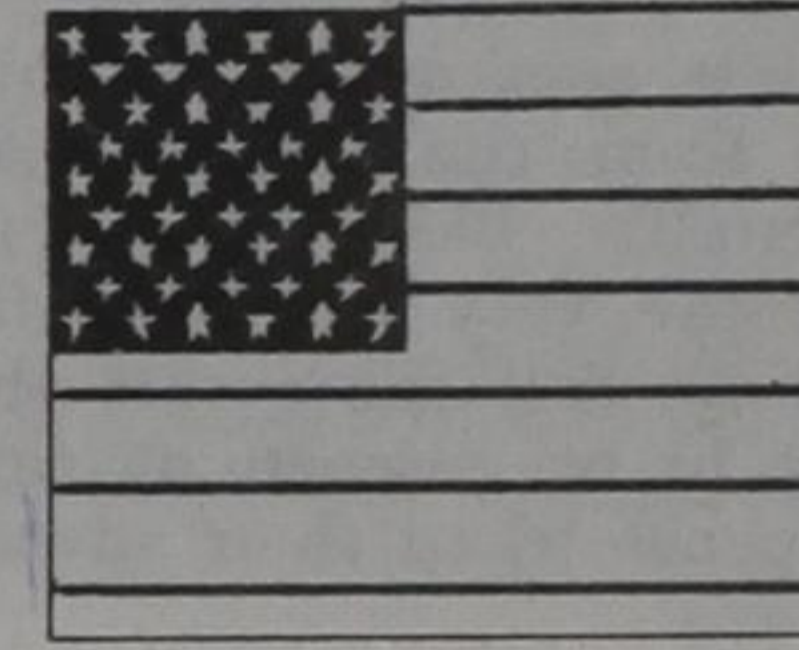


## Muleshoe Tournament

Teams competed in this year's 4th annual Muleshoe Father's Day Softball Tournament and managed to finish before rains and severe weather set in on Sunday. First place was won by the Vipers, second by La Onda and third by Wolfpack. The event was co-sponsored by the City of Muleshoe.

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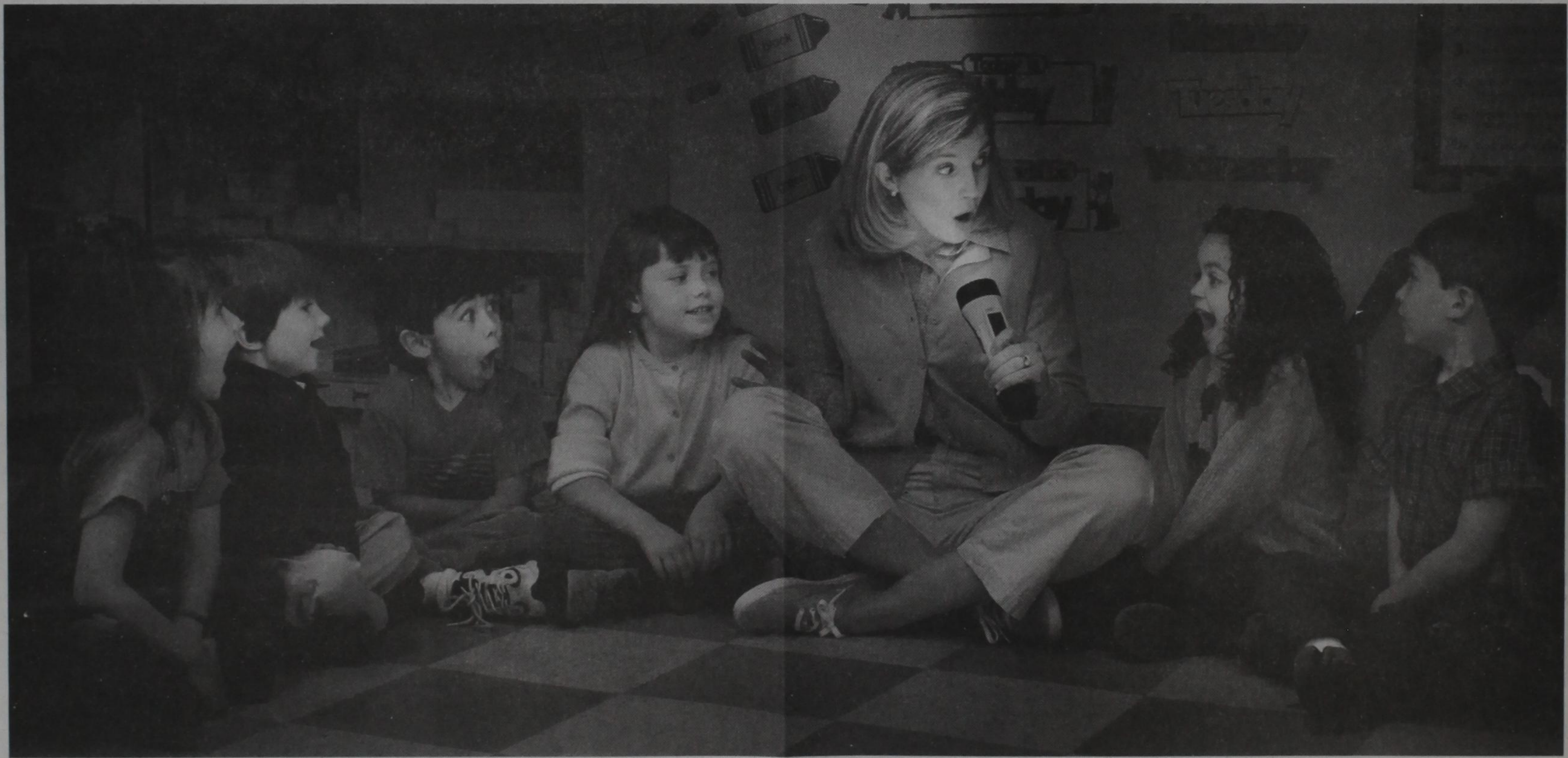
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# Noticias Breves

## Negros y Latinos de Chicago se Unen Contra Brutalidad Policial

Por Alberto Aguero

Chicago. - La comunidad latina de Chicago se ha unido a la afroamericana para protestar por la brutalidad policiaca en contra de las minorías y para exigir una investigación de los casos recientes que han afectado a ambos grupos.

Representantes de la comunidad negra comenzaron sus protestas ante el ayuntamiento de Chicago hace casi dos semanas, poco después de que dos personas de raza negra fueran muertas en persecuciones policíacas.

Un grupo de organizaciones, entre las que se encuentran "Vecinos contra la Brutalidad Policiaca", el "Proyecto Vidas Robadas" y la "Campana para Eliminar la Pena de Muerte", se manifestaron hoy por 12 día consecutivo para demandar una reforma dentro del Departamento de Policía.

Según la organización de derechos humanos Human Rights Watch, la ciudad de Chicago tiene uno de los índices mas altos de denuncias de abusos de la policía.

En 1996 y 1997, se calcula que hubo 3.000 denuncias cada año. Un número similar de quejas se registró en Nueva York, pese a que esta ciudad es tres veces mayor que Chicago.

Precisamente en la ciudad de Nueva York ha habido una serie de manifestaciones contra la brutalidad policiaca, a raíz del asesinato del emigrante africano Amadou Diallo, que murió el pasado 4 de enero por 19 de 41 balazos que le dispararon cuatro agentes de la unidad especial anticrimen.

Miles de personas se han manifestado en Chicago y en Washington para pedir la intervención de los legisladores.

En Chicago, LaTanya Haggerty fue baleada por la policía en una inspección rutinaria de tráfico el 4 de junio. Según las autoridades, Haggerty ofreció resistencia y portaba un objeto brillante en las manos que el agente confundió con un arma.

El arma resultó ser un teléfono móvil. Haggerty moriría más tarde.

En el mismo fin de semana, otro afroamericano, Robert Anthony Russ, perdió la vida después de recibir los balazos de un policía, quien más tarde explicó que el tiroteo había sido accidental.

En los últimos días, los medios de comunicación se han hecho eco de presuntos abusos cometidos por la policía contra latinos. Según el diario Chicago Tribune, más de 100 hispanos, reunidos en una iglesia, pidieron que se investigue un tiroteo ocurrido entre pandillas durante el festival puertorriqueño y al que llegó tarde la policía, según denuncian.

Por otra parte, el canal 66, afiliado local de Univisión, reportaba el lunes la denuncia de la familia del reo Juan Oviedo Torres, de origen cubano, quien se suicidó ahorcándose con su propia camisa, según la policía. La familia de Oviedo duda de esta versión.

Hace una semana, la policía disparó contra Agenor Román, quien sufre de parálisis cerebral. En esa ocasión, la policía aseguró que Román disparó un arma, pero sus familiares insisten en que, debido a su enfermedad, éste no puede mover correctamente su brazo, lo que le impide disparar un arma.

Varias organizaciones cívicas indicaron hoy que estos no son incidentes aislados y que representan un patrón de brutalidad policial en la ciudad de Chicago.

Además, pidieron la creación de un consejo independiente para

revisar las quejas, disciplinar a los agentes y recomendar cargos criminales. También quieren que este consejo autónomo haga pública la información sobre casos de brutalidad y los nombres de los policías involucrados.

Algunos latinos, que dicen haber sido víctimas del mal trato de la policía, piensan reunirse con miembros del Departamento de Policía para discutir soluciones.

Según la activista Ruth Peña, los grupos latinos preparan una marcha multitudinaria para denunciar la brutalidad policial el 10 de julio próximo.

Peña, de origen puertorriqueño, denunció que su hermano fue injustamente detenido, acusado y condenado a 60 años en prisión por un crimen que no cometió. Y la historia se repite con otros casos, aseguró.

En el Congreso, el Comité Judicial está debatiendo un proyecto de ley que crearía una comisión de expertos para estudiar el problema de la brutalidad policial.

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The pressure has come from a group of senators and representatives, including Texas Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison and Reps. Lamar Smith of San Antonio and Silvestre Reyes of El Paso, who have accused the INS of dragging its feet on recruiting.

A 1996 law passed by Congress and signed by President Clinton ordered the INS to hire 1,000 Border Patrol agents a year for five years. When Border Patrol Chief Gus de la Vina told Congress in April that the agency expects to add only 200 to 400 agents because of recruiting problems and attrition, the lawmakers were outraged.

"In my mind, that just shows a lack of commitment and lack of seriousness on the part of INS to do what Congress has told them to do," said Reyes, a Democrat and former Border Patrol chief in El Paso.

Congress also has lashed out at the Clinton administration, which did not request money for the 1,000 new agents in this year's budget because it said the Border Patrol has grown too fast and has too many inexperienced agents in the field.

In a letter signed by dozens of members of Congress, Smith and Reyes scolded Clinton for not being serious about border security.

While overseeing the Border Patrol's efforts in the area, Reyes launched Operation Hold the Line in El Paso in 1993 and watched the idea spread to Border Patrol sectors in California, Arizona and the Rio Grande Valley. The operation seeks to deter illegal immigration by stacking agents and technology on the border around the clock instead of trying to catch immigrants after they cross.

Reyes said he and his colleagues are trying to help the Border Patrol retain agents by supporting a pay raise this year. Legislation filed by Hutchison and Sen. Jon Kyl, R-Ariz., would increase the pay of many agents by \$8,000 a year.

He said his office has stepped up recruiting, tripling the number of college job fairs that recruiters visit and doubling the number of military installations where recruiting drives are held. Recruiters also plan to double their print and radio advertisements by this fall, he said.

Although Texas is one of the Border Patrol's top states for recruits, Waldstreicher said the University of Texas isn't one of the agency pulled out this year after a couple of years of disappointing results. Texas A&M University continues to be fertile ground for recruiting, he said.

Even with the extra effort, the Border Patrol is falling behind. Waldstreicher said the agency has attracted 200 fewer applicants this year than during the same period in 1998.

"The congressional pressure

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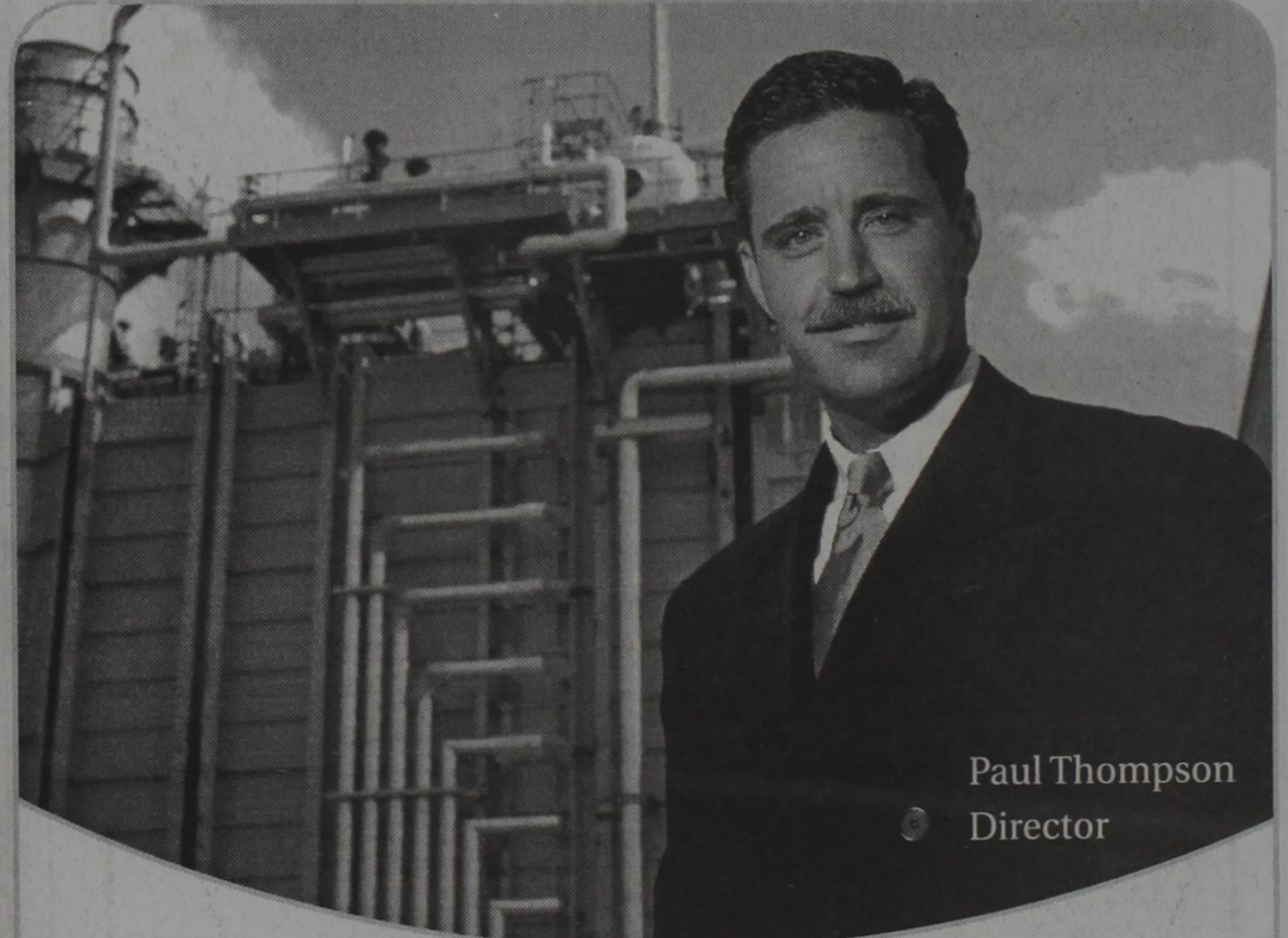
With FHA's new  
**higher** loan limits,  
 you can buy your  
**dream home.**

How's that for a housewarming gift?

Since 1934 we've helped over 26 million Americans get into new homes. And starting this year, HUD can help you get a home loan for up to \$208,800. Be sure to check with your lender to find out what the FHA-insured loan limits are in your area. We can also help you with any questions you might have. Just call 1-800-HUDS-FHA and ask for our free 100 Questions and Answers brochure. It'll tell you how to get an FHA loan for as little as 3% down. How to choose the right lender. How to prepare yourself for the homebuying process. And much more. In fact, if you're looking for a home, it's all the information you need.

**HUD**  
 HUD and FHA are on your side.

**ONE** AMERICA  
 EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY  
 1-800-HUDS-FHA



Paul Thompson  
Director

## 100% of LP&L's profits stay here, they don't go north

As Director of Lubbock Power & Light I want you to know 100% of LP&L's profits stay here. They stay here in Lubbock to work for you. That's a benefit only LP&L can deliver.

The new generation plant and its technical advantages help make LP&L more reliable and efficient--saving LP&L customers more than seventy million dollars over the next twenty years, in addition to providing new jobs.

It's all part of the home-owned advantage of Lubbock Power and Light and the power to fuel the next generation and beyond.

It's all a part of your  
**Home-Owned Advantage**  
...and the power to fuel the next generation

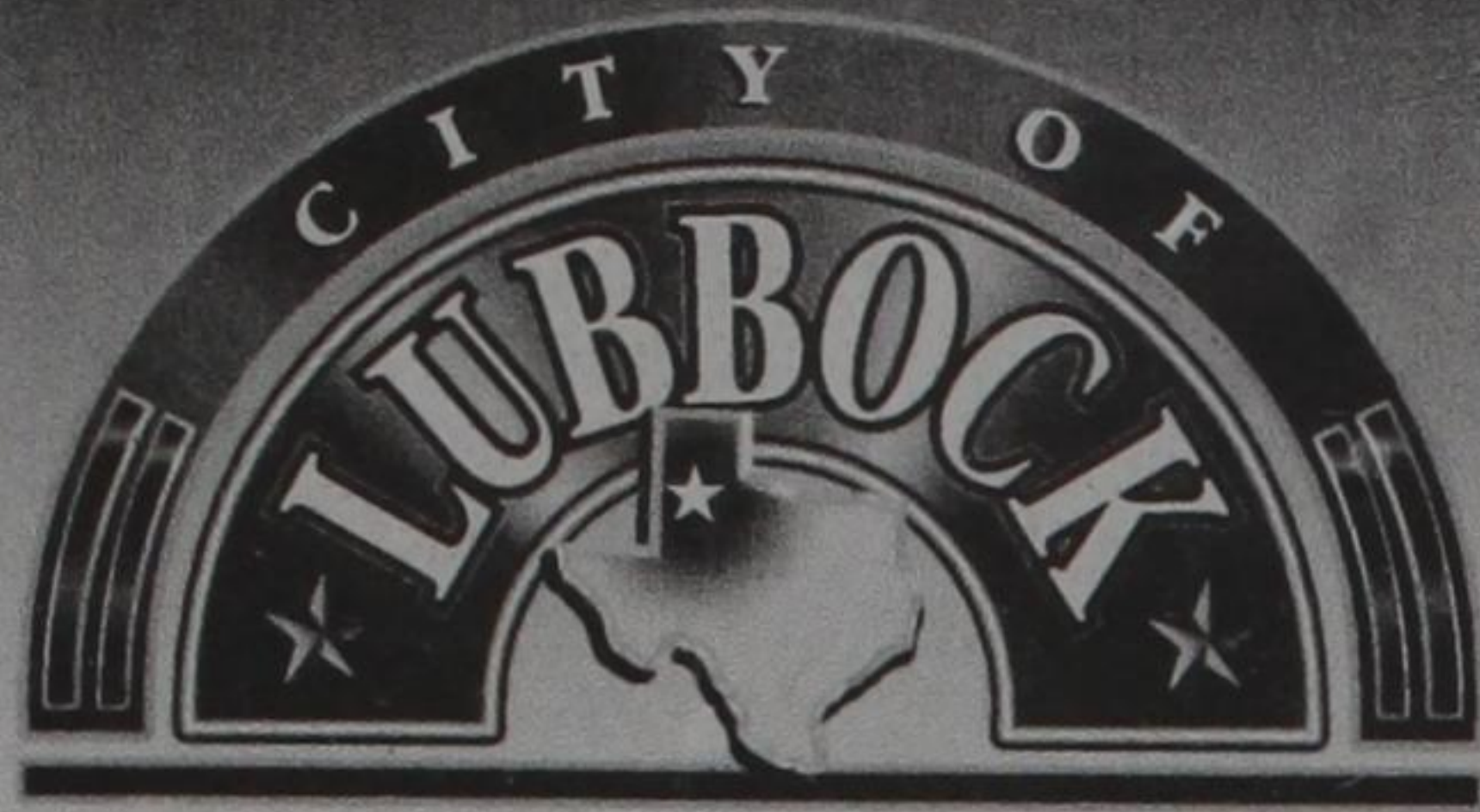
**LP LUBBOCK  
 POWER & LIGHT**  
 1301 Broadway • 775-2509

Because of innovative ideas, like the new generation plant, we have the opportunity to share our profits with our customers. I am very proud that this year we will return \$5.4 million to our customers in the form of rebates and rate reductions.

*Paul Thompson*

**EL CURACA BLANCO**  
**LLEGO TRAYENDO EL SECUESTRO DE AMOR EN SOLO UNA NOCHE**  
 Sexo, Amor y Placer Entrelazados de Pasión y Lujuria Bajo la Sombra de un Amante Perfecto.  
**EL AMARRE QUE ESTA REVOLUCIONANDO A TODO U.S.A.**  
 CONSEJEROS PERUANOS ATAN Y DESATAN Y CON SUS PODERES RETAN A CUALQUIERA  
 ¡RECONCILIACIONES EN HORAS!  
**1000% EFECTIVO**  
 Si tú lo das 3 veces más de lo acordado se ejecutará en un momento.  
 ¡NO SUFRA MÁS!  
 DESPIERTE AL PODER Y LA DICHAS DE SER FELIZ DIRECTO DEL AMAZONAS A LOS ANGELES  
 214 1/2 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, CA 90014  
 (Junto a Carl's Junior, esquina con 7th y Broadway)  
 Atendemos todos los días de 9:00 a.m. a 7:00 p.m.  
**(213) 624-8090**





# LUBBOCK CITY NEWS

## Proposed Capital Improvements Projects 1999-2004

### From The Mayor • Windy Sitton

Dear Citizens of Lubbock,

Your City government cannot be effective without the help of hundreds of volunteers who donate their valuable time to serve on boards, commissions and advisory committees.

In October 1997, we created a Citizens Advisory Committee to look at the major capital improvement projects needed to take our community into the next millennium.

They carefully have weighed the needs, the costs and the City's Debt position, and have made the recommendations to Council listed on this page. I want to thank the Chair of the CAC, Jim Gilbreath, the subcommittee chairs, Steve Krier, Clayton Yeager, and Jim Brunjes and also all of the subcommittee members who spent many hours reviewing projects and community needs.

This group led numerous meetings across the community for the last year and a half and proposed projects which follow the "Goals for Lubbock: A Vision into the 21st Century." This visionary goals plan was unanimously approved by the City Council, County Commissioners, and Lubbock I.S.D. Board of Trustees on August 30, 1995.

I urge you to study this proposal along with the City Council, who will consider putting it before the voters at our June 24 meeting.

Thank You,  
Windy Sitton  
Mayor of Lubbock

P.O. Box 2000 • Lubbock, TX 79457 • [wsitton@mail.ci.lubbock.tx.us](mailto:wsitton@mail.ci.lubbock.tx.us)

### Citizen Advisory Committees

Chair: Jim Gilbreath

#### Finance Subcommittee

Chair: Steve Krier  
Barney Adams  
Sonny Garza  
Marjorie Kastman  
Mike Liner  
Joe May  
Sharon Martin  
Kirk Smith



#### Community Facilities Subcommittee

Chair: Jim Brunjes  
Renee Underwood  
Maggie Trejo  
Bonner Smith  
Kay Sanford  
Ross McKillip  
Mike Calfin  
Jacque Garcia  
Dr. Heenan Johnson III



#### Transportation Subcommittee

Chair: Clayton Yeager  
Jimmy Gomez  
Bob Greenhill  
Arden Hawkins  
Cliff Hopping  
Paul Goebel  
Dr. Paul Johnson, DDS  
Charles Lynch  
Fred Underwood



### City of Lubbock Information

For more information, visit the City's web site at

[www.ci.lubbock.tx.us](http://www.ci.lubbock.tx.us)

and watch Cox Cable Channel 6

### Proposed Ballot Grouping

#### 1. Parks

A. Horizon West Wind	\$398,000
B. Smithlawn	\$386,000
C. Skyview - Notheast Quadrant	\$1,476,000
D. Sandalwood - Southeast Quadrant	\$526,000
E. Northridge - Northwest Quadrant	\$526,000
F. Chapel Hill - Northeast Quadrant	\$306,000
G. Westend	\$526,000
H. Park Benches	\$330,000
I. Fiesta Plaza	\$500,000
J. Mackenzie Border Fence	\$235,000
K. Irrigation/Lighting Automation	\$2,984,973
L. McAlister Park	\$1,617,919
M. Canyon Lakes Dam	\$3,250,000
N. Amphitheater	\$1,700,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$14,765,000*</b>

#### 2. Regional Arts Center

\$475,000\*

#### 3. City-Wide Drainage Projects

A. City-Wide Drainage Improvements	\$1,134,000
B. City-Wide Asphalt Dip Reconstruction	\$500,000
C. Miller Park Subsurface Drainage	\$524,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$2,160,000*</b>

#### 4. City-Wide Street Projects

A. City-Wide Disabled Accessibility Improvements	\$750,000
B. City-Wide Matching Funds	\$5,000,000
C. City-Wide Subdivision and Assessment Pavement	\$250,000
D. Southbound Lane; Slide at Loop 289	\$148,000
E. Southbound Lane; Indiana at Loop 289	\$194,000
F. Southbound Lane; Quaker at Loop 289	\$138,000
G. 50th Street; Slide to West Loop 289	\$3,037,000
H. 98th Street; Frankford to Slide	\$3,765,000
I. Frankford; 82nd Street to 98th Street	\$2,773,000
J. Quaker Strip Pave 98th to 106th	\$217,000
K. Frankford at 19th Intersection Improvements	\$390,000
L. North University Enhancement	\$500,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$17,165,000*</b>

#### 5. Traffic Signal System

A. City-Wide Computerized Signal System Upgrade	\$2,854,200
B. City-Wide Traffic Signals-New Locations	\$440,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$3,295,000*</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37,860,000</b>

\*Rounded to nearest \$5,000 for bond sale purposes.

### Summary

<b>1. Parks</b>	<b>\$14,765,000</b>
<b>2. Regional Arts Center</b>	<b>\$475,000</b>
<b>3. City-Wide Drainage Projects</b>	<b>\$2,160,000</b>
<b>4. City-Wide Street Projects</b>	<b>\$17,165,000</b>
<b>5. Traffic Signal System</b>	<b>\$3,295,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37,860,000</b>

### How Much Debt Can We Afford?

The Citizens Advisory Committee looked at the City of Lubbock's debt rating and conservatively estimated that we can support up to \$45 million dollars in additional debt **without a tax increase.**

This was based on the City's strong financial condition, excellent bond rating and low indebtedness.

The Committee, however, only recommended \$37.7 million in projects. Some additional funds were added to allow proper irrigation of joint City/Texas Department of Transportation projects on the South Loop, bringing the total to \$37,860,000.

