

The Browning of America

BY RICHARD RODRIGUEZ

Everywhere America is browning. Los Angeles is our largest brown city, California our largest brown state. Brown is moving West to East, South to North. Brown terrifies the skinhead in Colorado; bewilders the African-American historian.

When President Clinton named John Hope Franklin to direct a national conversation on race relations, Professor Franklin was quick to insist that "the unfinished business of America" is black and white. It was, at least, an irony of history that an African-American historian would end up arguing for the centrality of the black and white dialectic.

For generations, white racists denied African Americans the possibility of brown. The Ku Klux Klan was infuriated by the very idea of brown -- brown, the color of family secrets, illicit passion; brown, the shade of love and of drawn shades.

To deny the biologic possibility of brown, white racists concocted the "one-drop theo-



ry." Its aim was to keep the African slave a slave.

Regardless of how light-skinned, how brown you might be, regardless of how racially mixed, you remained African if you carried a single drop of African blood.

In fact, America was never just white and black. From the first day that African slaves were brought to these shores against their will there was a complicating third race: The Indian. The Indian fought against the European

and also married the European. The Indian married, too, the African. Every African American I've ever known has told me somewhere in the course of our friendship, "By the way, did you know that my grandmother was Cherokee, my great-grandfather was Sioux?" The African-Indian marriage is the great unwritten chapter in American history books.

Lyndon Johnson seems to me the last black and white President of the United States.

It was LBJ who oversaw the final years of the Negro Civil

Rights movement and the collapse of segregation: separate water fountains, separate schools, separate seats in the movie theater, designed to keep black and white apart. It was Richard Nixon, a Californian, who 25 years ago moved us well beyond the black and white chessboard by providing five choices: white, black, Hispanic, Asian, Native American.

It is a mark of true emancipation that two of this nation's most prominent African Americans, Colin Powell and Tiger Woods, are now able to speak so candidly about their racial complexity. And the Clinton

administration has announced that in future we Americans will be able to describe ourselves on census forms as belonging to more than one race.

Last November USA Today published a survey showing that 57 percent of American teenagers date inter-racially. The largest number -- 90

News Briefs

Bill Increases After-school Programs

Sen. Edward Kennedy is trying to revive efforts to channel federal money into crime prevention for youths by spending \$7.25 billion over five years on after-school programs.

One component of the "America After-School Act" would provide \$1.25 billion over five years in matching grants to local public and private agencies for after-school prevention programs in high-crime neighborhoods and areas with high numbers of youths considered at risk for committing crimes.

To fund the grants this year, Kennedy's bill would direct that half of \$500 million already approved by Congress for juvenile justice law enforcement could be used for prevention activities.

Kennedy, who estimated that 5 million children -- some as young as 8 or 9 -- spend some time alone after school, favors linking federal funds more directly to crime prevention efforts.

Crime prevention programs are a Democratic priority often denigrated by Republicans, who undermined them after taking over Congress in 1995. Most prevention programs have been eliminated in favor of providing block grants with few strings attached to local communities.

Although the 1994 crime law, which spawned debate over the effectiveness of midnight basketball leagues and other efforts targeting at-risk youths, authorized \$6.9 billion for crime prevention, only \$688 million has been spent.

Kennedy's bill would also provide \$5 billion over five years to expand state block grants to increase the availability and affordability of before- and after-school care for school-age children, and for weekend and summer activities. Kennedy has suggested funding this through a tobacco tax or by reducing corporate tax breaks.

Another \$1 billion over five years would go toward helping public schools expand before- and after-school programs, such as by improving access to their libraries, gymnasiums and computer laboratories. This program is included in President Clinton's balanced budget proposal for 1999.

Kennedy and Sen. John Kerry, D-Mass., a co-sponsor, hope Congress takes a cue on preventing juvenile crime from Boston, where the city went 29 months without a juvenile murder before Dec. 11, 1997.

Gingrich Backs EEOC Spending Raise...Sort Of

House Republicans said Tuesday they would support a \$37 million budget increase for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as long as the money is used to clear up a 65,000-case backlog and not to pursue new claims.

The proposed increase is part of President Clinton's plan to boost spending on civil rights enforcement throughout government to \$602 million next year, up from \$516 million this year.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich said it was vital for the EEOC, charged with enforcing laws against workplace discrimination, to function in a fair, efficient and professional manner.

"If the commission can demonstrate that it can do this, we will support additional funding for it," the Georgia Republican said at a House Education subcommittee hearing on the agency's future.

Paul Igasaki, the acting EEOC chairman, said he would use any budget increase to continue reforms begun in 1995. They include improving customer service, reducing the case backlog and expanding the options for settling cases without litigation.

The agency's budget this year is \$242 million. Gingrich said the EEOC shouldn't spend any of the new money on programs that create new cases, such as the use of testers who go into the workplace anonymously to detect hiring discrimination. Such programs would undermine the agency's credibility, he said.

Report Says Number of Hate Groups Growing

In its quarterly report on extremist organizations, the Southern Poverty Law Center said Tuesday that it counted 474 hate groups nationwide in 1997, a 20 percent increase over 1996. Some of the groups have Web pages.

"It's cheap, it's efficient, it gives you instant communication," project director Joe Roy said. "You can reach anywhere with it. It's a great format to communicate, vent your frustrations."

Among the groups cited in the report was Detroit-based Resistance Records, a company that distributes CDs with racial-tinged lyrics.

The report called Resistance Records one of the more sophisticated hate groups. "You look at their magazine, the albums and they're very professional," extremist-group expert Michael Barkun said in the report.

The Southern Poverty Law Center, founded in the 1970s to battle discrimination against minorities, won major legal fights against the Ku Klux Klan and other white supremacist groups.

A separate report by two gay advocacy groups Tuesday said anti-gay violence and harassment increased nationwide by 2 percent last year in 14 areas around country.

There were 2,445 documented cases of anti-gay violence and harassment last year in the 14 areas, according to the report by the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs and the New York City Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project.

However, the number of murders related to anti-gay violence dropped to 18 in 1997 from 27 in 1996, according to the report, based on data gathered by unofficial local groups.

The 14 areas tracked were New York City; Los Angeles; San Francisco; California's central coast; Chicago; Cleveland; Columbus, Ohio; Washington, D.C.; Detroit; El Paso, Texas; Massachusetts; Phoenix; St. Louis; and Virginia.

Report: CA to Check Workers' Residency

California plans to become the first in the nation to force licensed workers to prove they are U.S. citizens or documented residents the next time they renew their licenses.

The rule was mandated by the 1996 federal overhaul of wel-

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

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Lubbock, Texas

Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers

Viva Aztlan Fija Horario

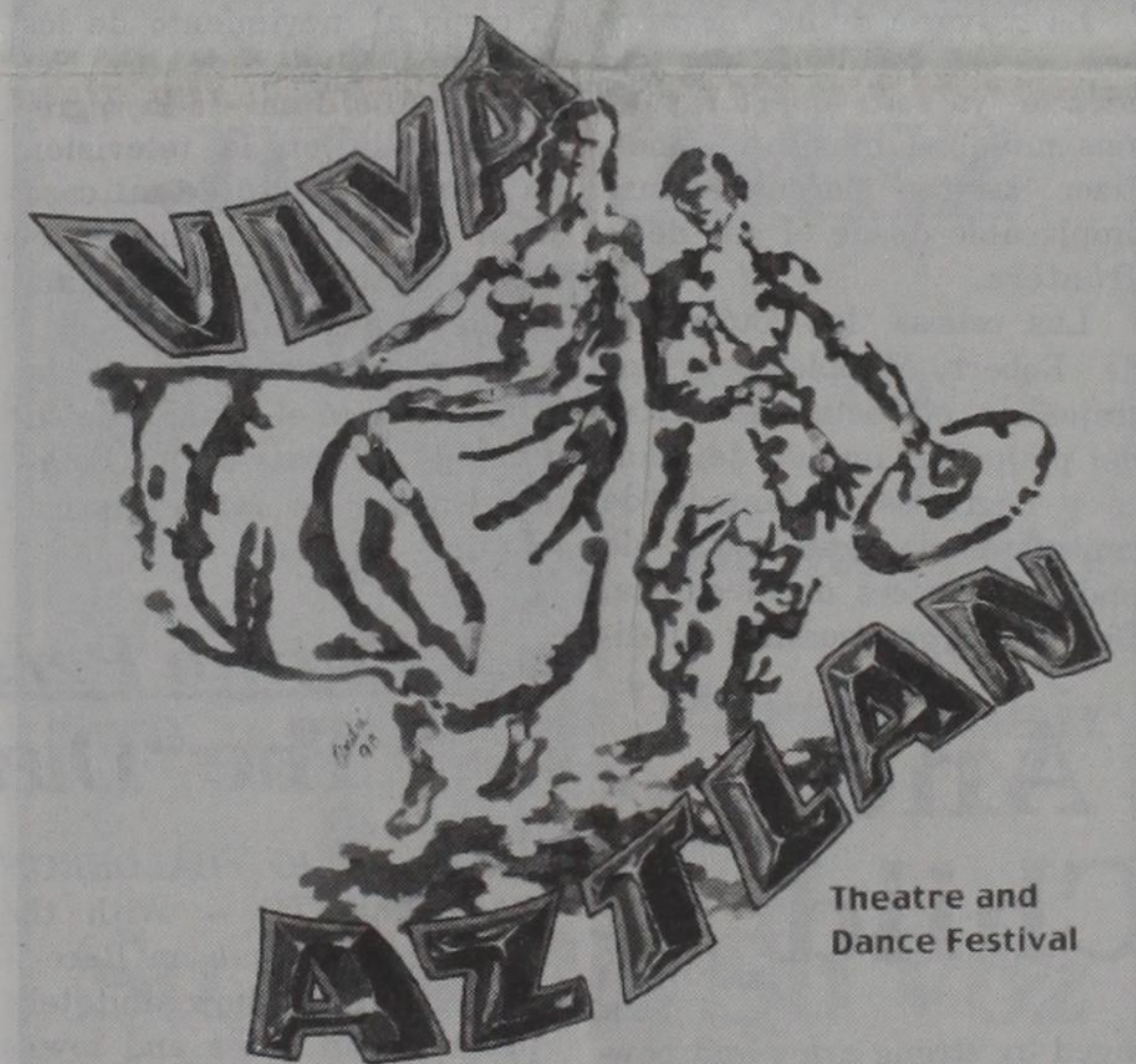
Miembros de Lubbock Centro Aztlan confirmaron que 28 grupos de ballet folkloricos se presentaran este proximo

27 y 28 de Marzo en el "Festival Viva Aztlan."

Segun Jim Gomez, miembros de la mesa directiva y del comite de publicidad los grupos vienen de San Antonio, Houston, Edinburg, Amarillo, Ralls, Albuquerque, Hondo y Roswell Nuevo Mexico y Greely, Colorado. "Ademas los grupos de Lubbock, quienes han trabajado tambien para hacer el Festival un exito, estaran presentando sus talento ante el publico," dijo Gomez.

El Festival le dara oportunidad a todos los ballet que competan para premios basados en su esplendidad y talento. Los jueces, quienes vienen de San Antonio, La Cruces y Austin. "Todos son profesionales y tiene entrenamiento adecuado para hacer determinacion en cuales son los mejores ballet," dijo Gomez. Agregó que

El horario incluye empujando la competencia el vienes en el Coliseo Municipal con los grupos compuestos de niños de 3 a 13 años a la 1 de la tarde continuando hasta las 5. Habra una recepcion para los concursantes a las



5:30 hasta las 6:45 con la competencia empujando de nuevo a las 7.

La competencia para los adultos empesara a las 9 de la mañana hasta las 9 de la noche en el Centro Civico Memorial. La presentacion de premios sera inmediatamente al terminarse la intre-

duccion de los directores quien interperaran un baile para entretener a los aficionados del ballet.

Admision para el Festival sera \$3 por adultos, \$1 niños y ancianos. Para mas informacion sobre el Festival Viva Aztlan llamen al 763-3841.

Election Day Is Tuesday

Jim Gomez, candidate for County Chair of the Democratic Party today urged voter to take advantage of the last day of early voting this Friday. "It's so much easier and convenient to vote early because a voter can go while the shop for groceries or at the Mall.

Candidate for Justice of the Peace in Hale County, Carmen Diaz, echoed Gomez. "It's especially hard in the rural areas to take off from work on Tuesday to go vote."

Early voting will be open until 8 pm at most United Supermarkets in Lubbock as well as the Mall. Early voting in Hale County is principally at City Hall or County Courthouses.

Polls will be open at 7 pm on Tuesday March 10th and will remain open until 7 pm. Voters can either vote in the Democrat or Republican Primary.

The only contested race in the Democratic Party is for County Chair between Gomez and Tommy Jones.

In statements given to the League of Women

Voter's Guide, Tommy Jones, the incumbent said that he has been active in the Party for a number of years supporting candidates and issues

and attending Precinct and County Conventions. Asked what his plans are to strengthen the Party, Jones said "We will recruit precinct chairs, to serve on the executive committee, that have a desire to work at insuring the party is viable and responsive to the Democratic Party ticket. Money will be raised and volunteers will be gathered to provide the party and all of our candidate with the type of support that will be needed to win elections. Voter education and retention will be priorities. As a function organization we will make a greater effort to ensure that diversity and inclusion are our watchwords."

Gomez stated that he also has been active in political campaigns, run-



ning for City Council in 94 and additionally has served on as chairman of the Community Development & Services Board. About building the Party, Gomez said, "My vision is to restore credibility to renew our pride, to be an all inclusive party, working together toward one goal - to get more Democrats elected in the County. We'll foster party unity through positive party messages and do a much better job of fundraising. Increasing Citizen Participation and on recruiting candidates so that every race will be contested. Community Relations is vital to our success, there fore we'll be very visible in every function this great city of ours has to offer. Finally, together we can win, together we will win as Democrats. I appreciate everyone's support.

**VOTE
MARCH 10**

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

I would guess that everyone knows that next Tuesday the 10th is Election Day - not that a whole lot of people are going to go vote. Very little excitement seems to be in the air and most people are only exposed to the candidates via TV, radio and newspaper spots.



But before giving our usual endorsements, I wanted to point out to our readers the informational advertisement on page 4. The info-mercial gives a detailed report on the activities of Market Lubbock in their efforts to improve economic development for Lubbock.

Recently economic development was at issue when proponents of development called for a 3/8% increase in sales tax. The efforts of Market Lubbock were heavily brought under fire. In reading the report, I can clearly see that their efforts have indeed helped Lubbock. Using the money available they have used each \$1 to return \$27 in annual payroll and capital investment. Many in our community complained that none of that money was reaching the people in North and East Lubbock but as a portion of the report states, "66% of the total new capital investment is located either east of I-27 or north of 4th Street." In speaking to one of the Directors figures point to the fact that over 90% of the new jobs created are minorities.

Some of my friends would probably say that the only reason I'm writing this is because they placed an ad in the paper. Well if you can remember, I did support the increase in the sales tax principally because I knew what it could accomplish as shown by this report. Read the report - judge for yourself (Continued Page 2 See Endorsements)

Endorsements

Well as I stated on page one, writing about the election and our endorsement, it seems strange not to have gotten the candidate rallies, fundraisers and forums for politicians that normally happen in the Democratic Primary during this political season here in Lubbock. This is not to say that plenty was happening in South and West Lubbock for the Republicans. Many questions have been raised recently as to whether we (Lubbock Democrats) are defeating the purpose of trying to create change by not having the opportunity to participate in local politics because of lack of candidates. This is especially true in that most local Republican candidates are unopposed in the November elections therefore in all actuality winning the position they are seeking at the primary level.

It's a question that needs to be discussed and perhaps our community leaders will follow my suggestions.

But for now, back to who we would suggest to vote for this coming Tuesday.

In the Democratic Primary

There is one contested race locally. **For the Party Chair. We give our endorsement to Jim Gomez** who has actively been working and getting people to vote - at supermarkets, malls, and reminding them of election day. Our present Party Chair has apparently forgotten to bring out votes -- or perhaps he has campaigned to Party regulars.

In the Attorney General race - Our good friend Jim Mattox deserves our vote. He has always been there to help us.

In the Agricultural Commissioner - Pete Patterson, a good friend of T.J.

In the Land Commissioner race - Richard Ramon

In the U.S. District 13 Rep race - Mark Harmon, a good friend and hard worker for the rights of the have-nots.

In the Republican Primary

For most people we would say just flip a coin but there are a few that have come by our office and who we know personally who, despite being Republicans are good people. In these we recommend:

For Governor - The Other Guy

For District Judge 237th Court - Bill Harriger. He seems sincere about creating change as well as being fair to everyone before him not judging them by the fact that they have money or not. Medina is a good preacher.

For Lubbock County Judge - Tom Head, for a change

For Judge County Court No. 2 - Tom Cannon

For County Commissioner Pct. 4 - Lloyd Gardner, at least he used to be a Democrat

For Justice of the Peace Pct. 2 - Jim Long

For all the rest of the races - flip a coin

El Coloramiento Moreno de los Estados Unidos

Por Richard Rodriguez

Por dondequiera los Estados Unidos está adquiriendo una coloración morena. Los Angeles es nuestra ciudad morena más grande, California nuestro estado moreno más grande. Lo moreno está avanzando del oeste al este, del sur al norte. El color moreno espanta al "skinhead" de Colorado; desconcierta al historiador africano americano.

Cuando el presidente Clinton nombró a John Hope Franklin para que condujera un diálogo nacional sobre relaciones raciales, el profesor

Franklin no tardó nada en recalcar que "el asunto pendiente de los Estados Unidos" es blanco y negro. Resulta, por lo menos, una ironía de la historia que un africano americano fuera el que acabara defendiendo la centralización de la dialéctica blanca y negra.

Generación tras generación los racistas blancos le han negado a los africanos americanos la posibilidad del color moreno. La mera noción del color moreno enfureció al Ku Klux Klan -café, el color de los secretos de familia, pasión ilícita; café, el matiz del amor y de las cortinas cerradas.

Con el fin de negar la posibilidad biológica de lo moreno los racistas blancos tramaron la "teoría de una sola gota,"

siguiera siendo esclavo. Sin importar el matiz entre lo claro y lo oscuro de la piel, ni el grado de combinación de razas, seguía siendo africano quien tuviera una sola gota de sangre africana en el cuerpo.

La realidad es que los Estados Unidos no fue jamás solamente blanco y negro. Desde el primer día en que los esclavos africanos desembarcaron en estas costas, en contra de su voluntad, ya había una tercera raza que complicaba las cosas: la india. El indio luchó contra el europeo, y también se casó con el europeo. El indio se casó, también, con el africano. Todos los africanos americanos que he conocido me han dicho a lo largo de nuestra amistad, "...por cierto, ¿Ya te conté que mi abuela era cherokee y mi bisabuelo era sioux?" El capítulo importantísimo sobre el matrimonio africano indio es uno que no aparece escrito en los tomos de historia estadounidenses.

A mí me parece que Lyndon Johnson fue el último presidente blanco y negro de los Estados Unidos. LBJ fue quien supervisó los últimos años del movimiento de los Derechos Civiles de los Negros hasta el desmembramiento de la segregación: bebederos separados, escuelas separadas, asientos separados en el cine, todo pensado para mantener separados al blanco y al negro. El californiano

Richard Nixon fue quien acabó de tajo con el ajedrez blanco y negro mediante cinco opciones: blanco, negro, hispano, asiático y americano nativo.

Algo que nos da la señal de una emancipación real es que dos de los africanos americanos más prominentes, Colin Powell y Tiger Woods, puedan hoy día hablar tan francamente acerca de su complejidad racial. A propósito de esto, el gobierno de Clinton dijo que nosotros los estadounidenses tendremos la posibilidad de autodescribirnos multiracialmente en los censos a futuro.

En noviembre del 97 la revista USA Today publicó una encuesta que muestra que un 57 por ciento de los adolescentes se relacionan interracialmente.

Los hispanos tienen el porcentaje más alto: 90 por ciento. Y, ¿Por qué no?

La mayoría de los hispanos son ya el resultado de una mezcla, ya sean puertorriqueños mulatos, mexicanos mestizos. La tez morena avanza implacable desde el sur de la frontera.

Las cebras, las fotografías de Robert Mapplethorpe, los trajes de etiqueta, las teclas del piano --el mundo de blanco y negro es un mundo de contrastes de gran estilo, de onda, y a veces de elegancia. Sin embargo, cuando anali-

zamos o juzgamos algo decimos que las cosas están en blanco y negro, que son o que no son, es decir, simplificadas al grado de no aceptar ni complejidades ni matices.

A pesar de que este país se torna más y más moreno, son pocas las voces públicas que aceptan lo moreno, o cómo lo moreno pudiera afectar nuestro diálogo nacional sobre razas. Los libros de moda sobre relaciones raciales más comentados son blanquinosos. Stephen y Abigail Thornstrom escribieron un blanquinegro optimista. Y de David Shipler tenemos un blanquinegro pesimista. Escojamos.

Soy un hombre moreno en un país negro y blanco. El diálogo negro y blanco lo he escuchado toda mi vida, como quien escucha un pleito de pareja desde el cuarto contiguo de un motel. En los años cincuenta y sesenta, azorado vi cómo el movimiento de los Derechos Civiles de los Negros forzó el final de la segregación. Allí en la televisión en blanco y negro de mi casa vi al presidente Johnson firmar la ley que ponía fin a una nación blanca y negra.

Luego el pavo real de la NBC desplegó el abanico de su plumaje y el país de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica adquirió colores.

A Latino Perspective

The "Dialogue on Race" Is A Sham

BY JULIO CALDERON
SACRAMENTO -- With the National Dialogue on Race -- now holding "show and tell" programs in cities and towns across the country -- President Bill Clinton has moved to make to make race the central issue in the 1998 election campaign.

Clinton missed out on the 1960s and 1970s, and now he wants to be known as the president who finished the task left undone at President Kennedy's tragic death.

But the focus of his national dialogue is a sham. "Race" is a problem to Bosnian Serbs and Croats, to Hutus and Tutsis, to Palestinians and Israelis. These people tried to do something about "race" but they could not, they can not. Neither can Clinton or the federal government, and I thank God for that.

We can point to many countries where there is violent conflict between races, yet in our own United States immigrants of differing races from these same nations live in relative harmony.

The focus has to be on what each group -- race, nationality -- contributes to our social structure, the diversity of music, foods, poetry. Mariachis are now playing with the great orchestras, mixing their culture with those brought from Europe. Different races bring different cultures, and different languages -- and that is the rub.

If two Filipinos are talking to each other in Tagalog, and

Sittin' Here Thinkin' Ohio

by Ira Cutler

I don't know about you, but I jumped for joy at seeing the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense and National Security Advisor pummeled in Ohio. It has been too long since we have seen Americans loudly and angrily tell their government that it is full of crap.

They were thoroughly unprepared for the reaction to their policies. Like everyone else, they expected the public to act like well behaved children and to believe what they were told. One columnist aptly described these high level national officials as being so shocked that they looked like deer frozen in the headlights. The federal government is just not used to hearing, directly, how angry people are and how little they are trusted. School Board and small town City Council members hear it all the time, Cabinet Secretaries do not.

It is amazing that we got to see it. Scientists describe how viruses evolve to ward off threats. When we develop a new antibiotic, they mutate and develop immunity to it. In a similar way, to foster their own survival, politicians have evolved and developed new skills and abilities since Watergate and Vietnam brought two Presidents down. They are far better, at the national level at least, at managing the news and at packaging their evasions and manipulations in ways that protect their interests. Television, from which most of us get most of our information, aids and abets in this process and no one is better at using that medium than the political pros.

And so it was all the more amazing to see naked political dissent in a made for television, CNN produced event. Ironically, pundits writing about the Ohio debacle have frequently described it as poor public forum television show technology. They cite sloppy advance work, inadequate crowd screening, a bad choice of venue in the first place, thoughtless staging, and other mistakes made in putting on the show. Some suggest that the production was so poor because all the stars at doing this sort of show, including the President, were preoccupied with that other thing.

It was clear that none of the President's representatives were skilled in the art of looking like they were truly listening, pretending to respect the public they work for, or answering the question they wanted, rather than the one they were actually asked. They were certainly not as good at this as the President himself who, because of that other thing, cannot go out in public.

The Ohio show was shocking because the press, which has regular access to the government, has been asking respectful, softball questions for so long that we have forgotten what a hard question looks like. CNN, the show's producer, was thoroughly compromised and it was embarrassing to watch the reporters struggling to protect the government from the people. For a lot of pundits, and certainly for the politicians, what we learned in Ohio was that the staff failed to control the show and the message. For them it was the presentation, not the policy, that was flawed.

But by whatever combination of circumstances, the government briefly lost control and a little bit of truth seeped through. The guy in the Veterans of Foreign Wars hat spoke forcibly on behalf of the young people who would be asked to kill and perhaps die for the government's empty slogans. People asked why it is wrong to assassinate Saddam Hussein and yet perfectly okay to risk the lives of Iraqi civilians. Are the lives of government leaders worth more than the lives of their people?

Much to the government's surprise, people can think independently and a lot of them do. There is intelligent dissent out there, after all, but it is not covered on television and so we have not seen it. The glorious lesson of Ohio may be that there is a limit to the government's ability to manipulate the public.

I do not want to get too excited. This was only one brief incident and we are still awash in lies about budgets, Social Security, tax cuts and a lot more. It was not quite The Boston Tea Party or Tiananmen Square. Going up into Madeline Albright's face is not quite so scary, not quite so risky, as standing in front of a tank.

But it's a start.

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

VOTE MARCH 10

'El Soldador' And The Modern Child

By Joe Olvera

He would make his entrance to the barrio in a burst of fire. His hands were blackened with the soot of his labors, his face foreboding. The terrible tools of his trade were piled haphazardly on his makeshift carrying tray. His clothes were filthy; yet he walked with a dignity and certain confidence born of decades-long dedication to the job at hand.

As he walked, he kicked up the soft dust of El Paso. His frightening cry would engulf barrio walls. "¿Algo que soldador? ¿Ninos traviesos que componer?" he would shout into the wind. "Anything to weld? Any misbehaving children to repair?"

My small body would shake with fear. My mother had warned me: "If you don't behave, I'm going to ask the soldador to take care of you. To fix you. To weld you shut."

And I had heard stories. I had heard that he would grab youngsters like me, take them to his shack near the river where he would perform unspeakable acts on them. As adventurous as we were, we didn't dare cross that boundary. The soldador was in a class by himself when it came to instilling fear.

In those days, parents didn't mess with psychology when it came to discipline. They didn't care for Dr. Spock and

his child-rearing advice. Our parents knew how to keep us on the road to righteousness. They didn't worry about our young psyches. They only cared that we were scared into submission, into obedience.

"No, ama, please don't tell the soldador that I misbehaved," I would implore. "I promise I'll be good. I promise I'll obey, go to church, say the rosary, go to confession, stay by your side and be good. Just promise me you won't tell him." And my mother would hold me in her arms in an instantaneous moment of love, showing affection to her wayward son.

My mother, who would chase me around the kitchen table for some infraction, also stood up for me and for my brothers and sisters against the viejas chismosas del presidio. That wonderful angel would threaten me with the most fearsome specter that had yet invaded my young life. As soon as we heard his plaintive cry, those of us who had been bad would run to hide. We knew that his terrible tools could spit fire, puncture steel and roar with a vengeance against those of us chavalos who dared to make life miserable for our jefitas. Some of our jefitas packed a powerful punch, but even that didn't stop us from our daily mischief. In those days, mothers didn't read studies about how we were being dam-

aged by strong arms and powerful hands.

But, it worked, you know? It was all about respect. We learned to respect our elders, authority figures, each other. Punishment was a buzzword among parents. They used flyswatters on us. They used stiffened pieces of leather. They used fists, they used feet, they used whatever was handy. Whack! They didn't care if we threatened to tell our teachers that our parents had hit us.

We knew, most of us, what to expect. If we were unruly, if we disturbed our neighbors, or if we disrespected our elders, blows would be rained upon us. "Te va agarrar el demonio," was another admonition. "The devil will get you." My mother wasn't above using scared-straight tactics.

Today we're told not to threaten our children because it can damage their precious little psyches. Children know the laws that protect them. If there is so much as a red mark on their body, law enforcement will swoop down on the perpetrator.

Of course, sometimes discipline can be too harsh. Discipline can turn into abuse. But there has to be some leeway. There has to be some way for parents to punish unruly children before it's too late.

We must find some way to

Continued on Page 3

VOTE MARCH 10

'El Soldador' Y El Niño Moderno

Por Joe Olvera

El hacía su entrada en el barrio en una explosión de fuego. Sus manos estaban ennegrecidas por el tizne de sus trabajos, con una cara era presagiosa. Las herramientas terribles de su oficio estaban amontonadas desorganizadamente en su bandeja improvisada de transporte. Sus ropas estaban sucias; sin embargo, él caminaba con una dignidad, con una cierta confianza nacida de la dedicación, durante los decenios, al trabajo que estuviera a la mano.

Su grito atemorizador envolvía a las paredes del barrio. A medida que caminaba, levantaba el polvo suave de El Paso. "¿Algo que soldar? ¿Niños traviesos que componer?" gritaba él al viento. Mi cuerpo pequeño se estremecía de temor. Mi madre me había advertido: "Si no te portas bien, voy a pedirle al soldador que te cuide. Que te arregle. Que te suelde para que te calles".

Y yo había oído relatos. Había oído que él agarraba a los chicos como yo, y se los llevaba a su tugurio cerca del río, donde comía actos inauditos contra ellos. Tan aventureros como éramos, no nos atrevíamos a cruzar aquella frontera. El "soldador" estaba en una clase por sí mismo cuando se trataba de instilar el temor.

En aquellos días, los padres y las madres no se molestaban en echar mano de la psicología cuando se trataba de la disciplina. No les preocupaban el Dr. Spock ni sus consejos para criar niños. Los padres sabían el modo de mantenernos en el camino de la rectitud. No se preocupaban por nuestras psiquis jóvenes. Sólo les interesaba asustarnos

para someternos a la obediencia.

"No, amá, por favor no le digas al soldador que me porté mal", imploraba yo. "Te prometo ser bueno. Te prometo que obedeceré, que iré a la iglesia, rezaré el Rosario, iré a confesarme, me quedaré a tu lado y seré bueno. Sólo prométeme que no se lo dirás".

Y mi madre me sujetaba en sus brazos en un momento instantáneo de amor, mostrándole cariño a su hijo majadero.

Mi madre, que me perseguía alrededor de la mesa de la cocina por cualquier infracción, también me defendía y defendía a mis hermanos y hermanas contra las "viejas chismosas del presidio". Ese ángel me amenazaba con el espectro más temible que hubiera invadido jamás mi vida joven.

Tan pronto como escuchábamos su grito quejumbroso, aquellos de nosotros que hubieran sido malos corrían a esconderse. Sabíamos que sus herramientas terribles podrían escupir fuego, perforar el acero y rugir con venganza contra aquellos de nosotros, los "chavalos" que nos atreviéramos a hacer la vida miserable para nuestras "jefitas".

Algunas de nuestras "jefitas" daban puñetazos poderosos, pero ni eso nos detenía en nuestras diarias travесuras. En aquellos días, las madres no leían estudios acerca de cómo estábamos siendo dañados por los brazos fuertes y las manos poderosas.

Pero eso funcionaba, ¿saben ustedes? Se trataba totalmente del respeto. Aprendíamos a respetar a nuestros mayores, a las figuras de autoridad,

unos a los otros. El castigo era una palabra de zumbido entre los padres y las madres. Ellos usaban matamoscas sobre nosotros. Usaban pedazos de cuero endurecido. Usaban los puños, los pies, cualquier cosa que estuviera a la mano. Whack!

No les importaba si amenazábamos con decirles a nuestros maestros que nuestros padres nos habían pegado.

La mayoría de nosotros sabíamos lo que podíamos esperar si no nos portábamos bien. Si éramos desobedientes, si molestábamos a nuestros vecinos o si les faltábamos al respeto a nuestros mayores, los golpes lloverían sobre nosotros.

"Te va a agarrar el demonio", era otra admonición. Mi madre no estaba por encima de usar tácticas para enderezarnos a fuerza de sustos.

Hoy se nos dice que no amenecemos a nuestros hijos porque puede dañar a sus pequeñas y preciosas psiquis. Los niños conocen las leyes que los protegen. Si hay tanto como una marca roja en sus cuerpos, la ejecución de la ley le caerá encima al perpetrador.

Desde luego, yo comprendo esto. Algunas veces la disciplina puede ser demasiado áspera. La disciplina puede convertirse en agresión. Pero tiene que haber algún campo

de acción. Tiene que haber algún modo de que los padres castiguen a los niños desobedientes antes de que sea demasiado tarde.

Sí, lo sé. La agresión física no es la respuesta.

Pero, ¿cuál es? Debemos encontrar algún modo de mantenerlos a raya antes de que los perdamos en favor de las pandillas, de otras fuerzas demasiado poderosas para que nosotros las manejeemos. No queremos tener que comparecer ante los consejeros escolares, ni los agentes de policía. De modo que dejamos que los niños creen el pandemonium. Los dejamos, literalmente, salirse con el asesinato.

El dicho que dice: "Suelta la vara y estropea al niño" no era un problema en la época de mis padres. Todavía puedo sentir los dedos de hierro de mi madre pellizcándome en el brazo.

Pero no es así hoy. Los jóvenes de hoy tienen a la ley de su parte. Eso está bien. Ellos necesitan esa protección. Pero, ¿qué hay de nosotros, los padres y las madres? Nosotros también necesitamos ser capaces de disciplinar a nuestros hijos desobedientes. ¿Sí o no?

(Joe Olvera es columnista de "The Frontier Voice" en El Paso, Texas.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1998. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate



Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

Forzosamente la doctrina de Cristo había de ser doctrina cristiana, y la doctrina cristiana es Doctrina de Cristo; pero ésto se dice en tal forma porque de otro modo se necesitarían muchas palabras, y fuera por la explicación de lo que en sí misma contiene, y de la tradición de la Iglesia.

La doctrina de Cristo, tanto en lo que se refiere al dogma como a la moral, es, y no otra cosa, la que tiene y profesa la Iglesia Católica, Apostólica, Romana, la que tomó de la tradición, tan autorizada como la Escritura misma. Para reducirla a enseñanza por sus principios mas elementales: Credo, Mandamientos, Oraciones y Sacramentos.

Como toda nuestra vida sobre la tierra hemos de mencionar lo que debemos de creer, lo que debemos esperar y pedir, y lo que debemos recibir, se re-

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keep them in line before we lose them to gangs, to other forces too powerful for us to handle. We don't want to have to appear before school counselors, before police officers. So we let children create mayhem. We let them, literally, get away with murder.

The dicho "Spare the rod and spoil the child" was not a problem in my mother's and father's time. I can still feel my mother's steel fingers pinch me on the arm.

Not so today. Today's youngsters have the law on their side. That's good. They need that protection. But what about us parents? We also need to be able to discipline our unruly children. ¿Sí o No?

(Joe Olvera is a columnist with The Frontier Voice in El Paso, Texas.)

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parte la suma de la doctrina de Cristo en la verdad que contiene en el Credo, en la moral que encierran los mandamientos de Dios, en la sustancia y modo de orar que nos enseñó Jesucristo y que usa la Iglesia Católica y en la Doctrina de los Sacramentos con que adquirimos la vida de la gracia, y la aumentamos y la perfeccionamos con la ayuda del Espíritu Santo. (Mateo 16, 18019).

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percent-- are Hispanics. And why not? Most Hispanics are already mixed, either Mulatto Puerto Ricans or Mestizo Mexicans. Brown is pushing up from South of the border. Zebras, Robert Mapplethorp photographs, tuxedos, piano keys --the world of black and white is a world of sharp, cool, sometimes elegant contrast.

But about ideas or judgments we say are black and white, we mean that they are simplistic, admitting no complexity or shadings.

Despite the fact that America is browning, few public voices acknowledge brown or how it may affect our national conversation on race. This season's most talked about books on race relations are black and whites.

There's an optimistic black and white written by Stephen and Abigail Thornstrom. And there's a pessimistic black and white from David Shieler. Take your pick.


I am a brown man in a black and white country. All of my life I have listened to the black and white conversation, like listening to a quarreling couple through a thin motel wall. In the 1950's and 60's, I watched in awe as the Negro Civil Rights movement forced the end of segregation. There, on my family's black and white television, I saw President Johnson sign legislation marking an end to a black and white nation.

And then the NBC peacock unfurled its wings, and America assumed color.

Richard Rodriguez, an author and essayist for the News Hour with Jim Lehrer, is completing a book on The Color Brown.

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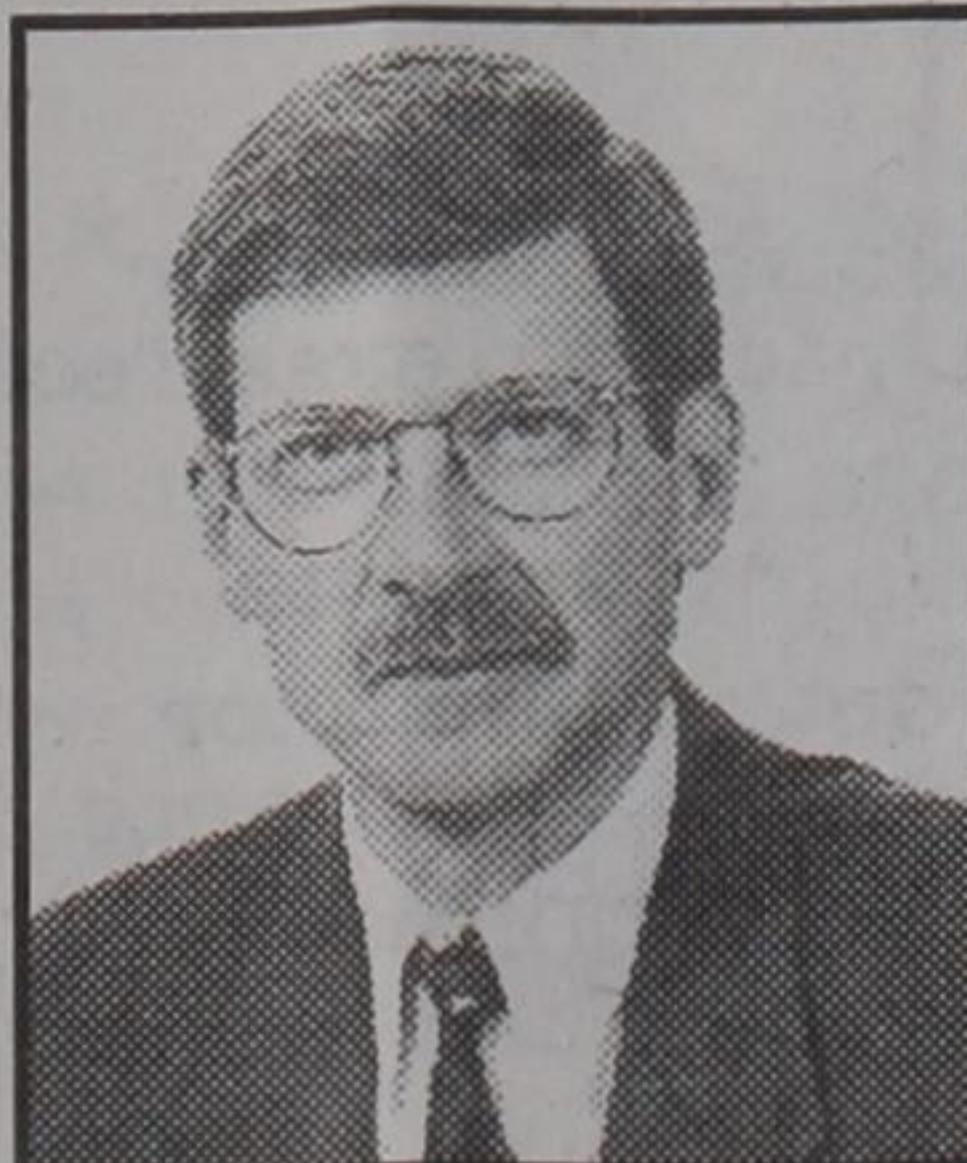
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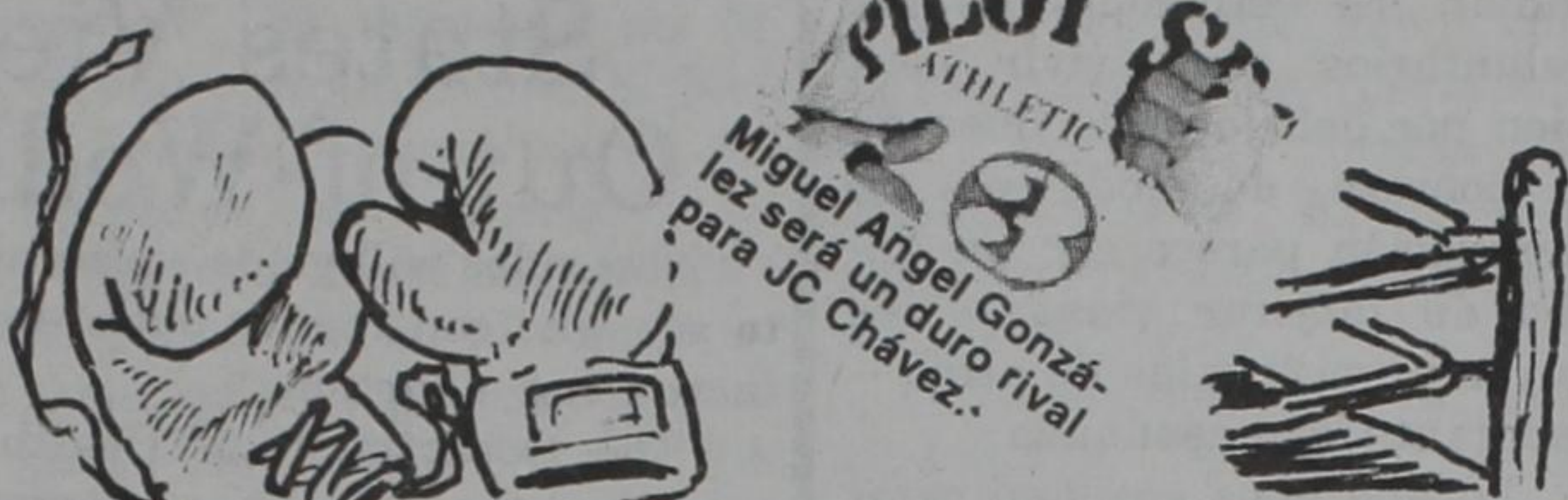
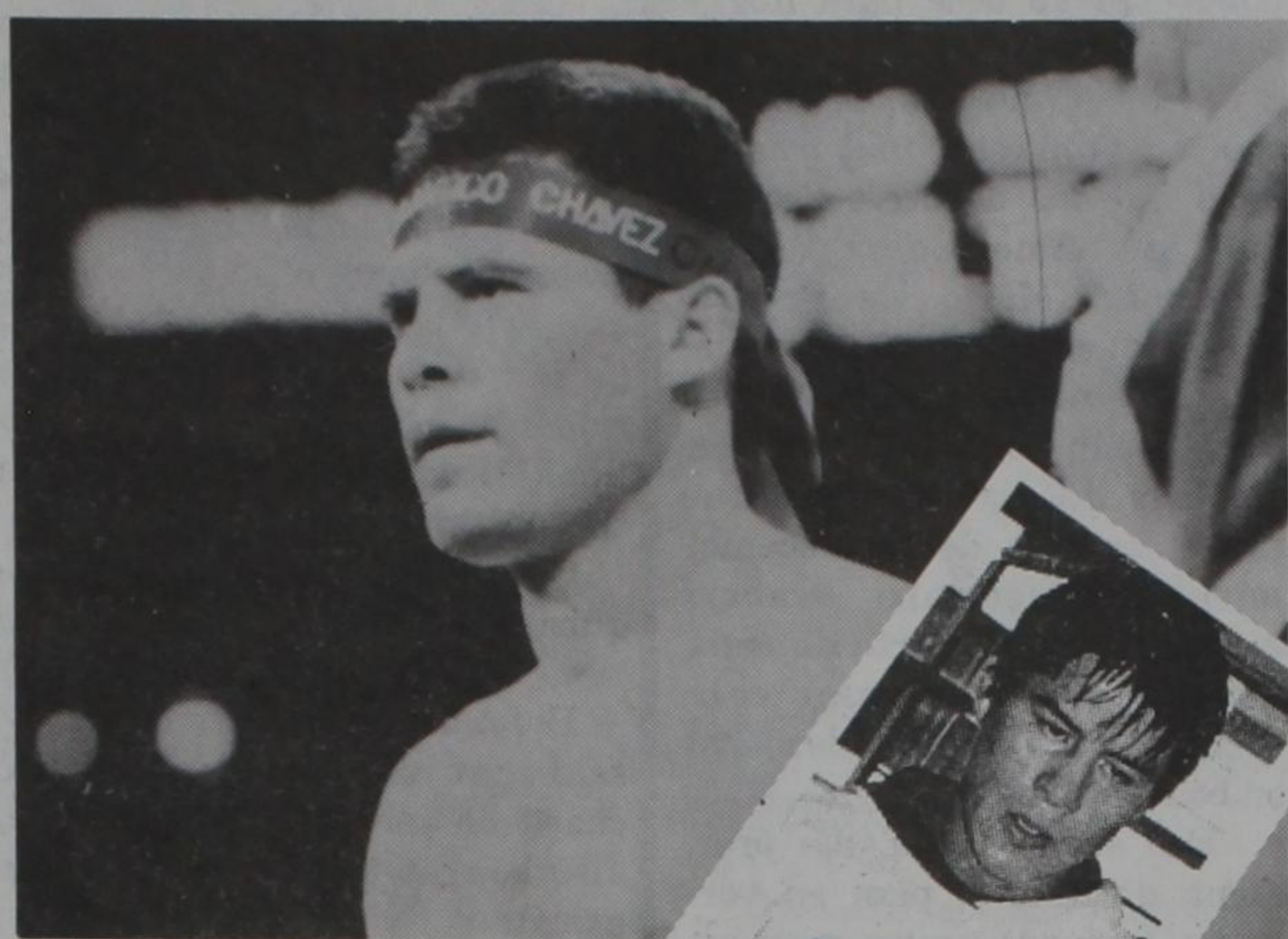
Al grito de "¡Chávez, Chávez!" de cientos de aficionados, el sonorenses Julio César realizó ayer un entrenamiento público en la Arena México previo al combate titular que sostendrá el sábado por el fajín vacante superligero del CMB ante Miguel Angel González, quien por el contrario omitió la práctica ya programada y se limitó a hacerse el chequeo médico previo al combate.

El público respondió a la convocatoria y acudió en gran número al local de la colonia Doctores para observar las prácticas que hizo Chávez y que consistió en cinco rounds con los sparrings José Luis Castillo y Maximino Llano.

Julio César, escoltado por su equipo de trabajo, atendió primero a los medios de difusión en los vestidores y posteriormente subió al cuadrilátero para realizar su sesión de boxeo ante la expectante mirada de los aficionados.

Atendido por su hermano Rodolfo, el doctor Sergio Sandoval y el preparador físico Daniel Castro Ugalde, el ex campeón mundial boxeo tres episodios con Castillo y dos más con Llano, extremando precauciones y sólo en momentos se empleó a fondo pese a la exigencia en ese sentido del respetable.

JC entrenó protegido con careta y concha y una cinta adhesiva en el codo izquierdo, para evitar problemas después de la intervención quirúrgica de bursitis y que causó



dos aplazamientos del combate.

Este miércoles, Chávez y González asistirán a una rueda de prensa en un hotel de Paseo de la Reforma, con los protagonistas de la función "La Guerra".

Al tiempo que Chávez corroboraba que sigue siendo un ídolo, los capitalinos Miguel Angel González y Ricardo López sólo hicieron acto de presencia en el entrenamiento público que realizarían todos los participantes en la función "La Guerra".

Ambos púgiles sólo cumplieron con el requisito del

examen médico, y sin más explicaciones se retiraron ante la desilusión de por lo menos unas mil personas en la Arena México.

Ricardo López fue el primero en pasar el examen médico y cuando los aficionados esperaban que el invitado peleador capitalino realizara algunos movimientos sólo se subió al ring para saludar y después se retiró.

En contraparte, su rival, el nicaragüense Rosendo Alvarez, con el que unificará las diademas pajas del CMB y AMB, completó no sólo su sesión de prácticas, sino que boxeo con sparring ante la algarabía del público, que lo alentaba con grandes aplausos.

Su manager Luis Spada dijo al público presente, en clara alusión a López Nava y a González, que ellos, por respeto y agradecimiento al apoyo recibido desde que llegaron a México, realizarían todo el entrenamiento que acostumbra el peleador nicaragüense.

Miguel Angel González también aprobó el examen médico de rigor y, al igual que su colega Ricardo López, sólo subió al ring a saludar y a regalar algunas playeras con su nombre, sin comprender que el público lo que quería era verlo entrenar.

González, incluso, llegó más temprano de la hora programada para su sesión pública, y cuando se disponía a retirarse dijo que completaría su práctica en el gimnasio Margarita, en donde tiene los aparatos necesarios para realizar su labor.

Horas más tarde llegó el sonorenses Julio César Chávez, quien también demostró su profesionalismo y ganas de recuperar la corona superligera del CMB, ya que entrenó, lo que conformó y resignó al público que, al final de cuentas, sí pudo ver en acción a dos de los implicados en la función de este sábado en la Plaza México. (Notimex)



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The Man Who Turned 'Baseball' Into 'Beisbol'

By Herman Sillas

My wife Cora calls him "La Voz de Oro" -- the Golden Voice. It's deep, emanating a quality of sincerity, compassion and authority. The voice is heard by millions of baseball fans throughout California and south of the border.

It's the Spanish voice of the Los Angeles Dodgers and it belongs to Jaime Jarrin.

His appeal has ballooned the Hispanic attendance at Dodger games so that today Latinos represent around 35 percent of the fans in the stands. He has been good for baseball, and "beisbol" has been good for him. He will be inducted into the sport's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown this July.

Response to the recent announcement of his impending induction has been overwhelming, both from English- and Spanish-speaking fans. Among them: me and my son Phil.

Our connection began 24 years ago when we were guests in Jaime's radio booth as he described the diamond action below. He held a small transistor radio to one ear to pick up the English commentary of Vin Scully. Jaime offered his own version of the game, sometimes spicing it with Scully's observations.

The Dodger pitcher that day was a knuckleballer. As he threw toward home plate, Jaime would describe it, "La pelota viene como una mariposa." "The ball moved like a butterfly." Jaime was a poet, and we were privileged to enjoy the game through his eyes and words.

At one point, the opposing team filled the bases with runners and the batter had a full count. "Es el momento del matador," he told his audience, "el momento de la verdad." The bullfighter's moment of truth. The game took on proportions of life and death.

Afterwards, Jaime escorted Phil and me to the players' dressing room and we met many of the Dodgers, some bound for the Hall of Fame. Now Jaime is joining them.

He became the Dodgers' Spanish voice when the team came to Los Angeles from Brooklyn in 1959, at a time when Latinos were still rarities on the playing field. I can't remember a single one in a Dodger uniform that year.

At first, Jaime wasn't taken along when the Dodgers traveled. He picked up the games by wire, recreating the action so vividly that his listeners had to believe he was there in person.

Eventually, he traveled with the team, and when the Dodgers picked up a rookie sensation named Fernando Valenzuela, Jarrin's fame swept quickly along with "Fernandomania" from Southern California to the rest of the nation.

In each new city, the press lined up to interview the crafty lefthander, with Jaime as his official interpreter. Fernando got the best of the deal. He not only gained an interpreter -- it was "La Voz de Oro."

In an increasingly transient sport, Fernando and most of the Dodger diamond heroes -- Koufax, Drysdale, even manager Tommy Lasorda -- whom Jaime introduced to his Latino audience have retired or moved elsewhere. But the club knows the enduring value of a golden voice -- in any language.

Today Jaime is one of the best box office assets the Es-

quivadores have. His continued presence has built a Dodger tradition among Southern California's surging Latino population that no other professional team -- including the California Angels -- has come close to matching. Not bad for a kid from Ecuador who never played baseball.

As baseball bestows its highest honor on him, I'm thinking we owe him more than a bust in Cooperstown. He has introduced U.S. professional baseball to millions of Spanish-speaking fans. He brought a slice of our culture into their homes and hearts.

For millions of U.S. immigrants with roots in Latin America, Jaime has been one of the few guides around to introduce our cultural mores in Spanish. And in Dodger baseball, he chose one of our more endearing pathologies.

Ambassador Jaime Jarrin might be a fitting title.

(Herman Sillas is a Los Angeles attorney who loves (ITALS) beisbol. (UNITALS))

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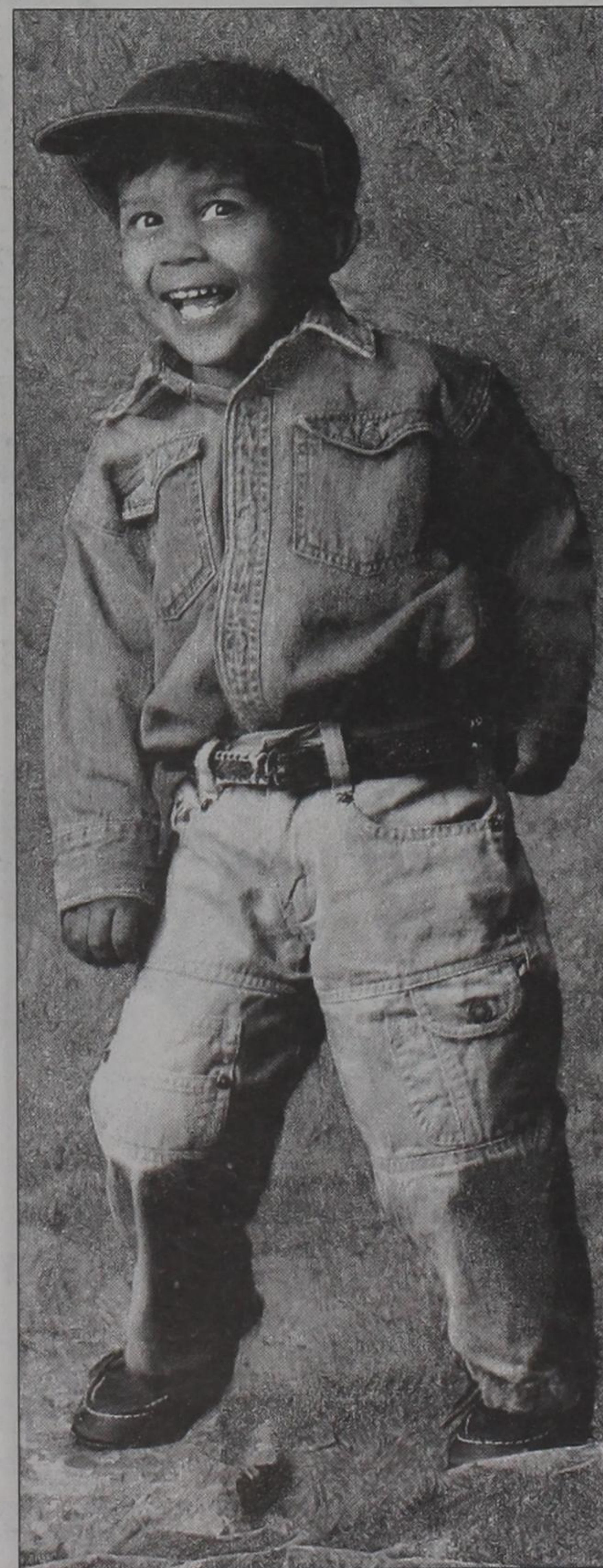
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Donde Los Voluntarios Hispanos Significan Una Diferencia

Por Bruce Jensen

Ellos tienen una de las tres ocupaciones más peligrosas de los Estados Unidos; no obstante, las cuatro quintas partes de ellos no tienen seguro de salud y las tres quintas partes no son elegibles para seguro de compensación por accidentes.

Son invisibles, aún incomprendibles, para la corriente principal de los Estados Unidos, pero sin ellos no podríamos comer.

Son trabajadores agrícolas, y a todo lo largo de nuestra historia han sido los estadounidenses más nuevos, que se mudan con las cosechas antes de arraigar en el suelo que ellos conocen mejor que el resto de nosotros.

Los peligros y las dificultades de su trabajo empiezan con las viviendas inferiores y el desempleo frecuente. Los peligros diarios que plantean la maquinaria y los productos químicos son exacerbados demasiado a menudo por la capacitación insuficiente; la agricultura es una industria en la que la gerencia no habla el idioma de su fuerza de trabajo.

En este año, un grupo de voluntarios -- la mayoría de ellos bilingües, la mayoría con antecedentes de trabajo agrí-

cola -- estará en 17 estados propagando un mensaje de precaución a aquéllos que trabajan y viven con los productos químicos agrícolas tóxicos.

El programa de capacitación, que es una gestión conjunta de la Asociación de Programas de Oportunidades para los Trabajadores Agrícolas (AFOP en inglés) y del servicio nacional de voluntarios "AmeriCorps" -- descrito a menudo como "el Cuerpo de Paz interior" -- fué lanzado hace tres años junto con un mandato federal que exige que los trabajadores agrícolas reciban capacitación de seguridad contra los pesticidas aprobada por la Agencia para la Protección Ambiental (EPA en inglés) en su primera semana en el empleo.

La capacitación en el empleo no se ofrece siempre "en un idioma que los trabajadores comprendan", como se indica en el reglamento. Y debido a que los presuntamente capacitados reciben automáticamente una tarjeta de la EPA al final de la clase, no hay acostumbradamente un examen del aprendizaje verdadero.

Las consecuencias de una fuerza de trabajo no capacitada son desoladoras: De 10,000

a 20,000 casos de envenenamiento agudo por insecticidas en las granjas cada año, según el conteo de la EPA, para no decir nada de los defectos congénitos, los cánceres y otros efectos crónicos de la exposición de largo tiempo a los insecticidas.

El programa de AFOP/AmeriCorps procura remediar esta situación. Ya ha capacitado a más de 100,000 trabajadores, y este año se ha expandido a varios estados nuevos, especialmente Texas y Oregón.

Los voluntarios se dirigen a los trabajadores agrícolas en un lenguaje claro y con una presentación animada que alienta a la participación. En la conferencia de orientación nacional de los capacitadores en enero, los maestros de las clases de demostración se movían rápidamente, hacían preguntas y recompensaban respuestas con dulces, navajas de afeitar y cepillos de dientes sacados de una mochila. A diferencia de los videos que se usan a menudo en las granjas para cumplir con los requisitos legales, la capacitación de la AFOP es una experiencia de aprendizaje que no permite dormir a nadie durante la misma.

La cosecha de 80 capacitadores voluntarios de este año llegó al programa -- que paga solamente un modesto estipendio para vivir, seguro de salud básico y \$5,000 para una beca -- desde una variedad de antecedentes, aunque los tres cuartos de ellos son hispanos. Muchos de los presentes en la conferencia de orientación relataron sobre miembros de sus familias y amigos que habían resultado envenenados en los campos. Algunos habían sido envenenados ellos mismos.

Un hombre contó que había pasado una semana en una unidad de cuidados intensos después de haber estado expuesto al DDT en el decenio de 1970, y que todavía le preocupaban los efectos que le quedaban. Una mujer describió un campo de trabajo de la Florida en el que las ventanas rotas fueron dejadas sin reparar para que entrara el aire fresco. El rociado aéreo de los campos vecinos cubrió las paredes de estas viviendas con residuos visibles de insecticidas.

Para muchos de los volun-

tarios más jóvenes, éste será su primer empleo al salir de la escuela secundaria. Rosa, de California, mencionó a sus clientes de cuidado de niños como referencias; ella se propone usar su beca para llegar a ser maestra.

Los voluntarios de AFOP son, en promedio, mayores en edad que los de otros programas de AmeriCorps. Algunos, como Mario, de Crystal City, Texas, ya han terminado sus estudios superiores -- él obtuvo una licenciatura en ciencias de agricultura durante el espacio de un decenio, mientras efectuaba trabajo migratorio gran parte de cada año. El espera ingresar a la escuela para graduados con su beca de \$5,000.

Eso suena como una gran suma de dinero, pero en verdad sólo puede usarse para estudiar. El estipendio de los voluntarios para vivir está bien por debajo de la línea de la pobreza, de modo que su motivación parece ser un deseo de mejorar vidas -- las suyas propias y las de otros -- mediante la enseñanza.

Lo que ellos enseñan cambiará hábitos y salvará vidas, aún cuando gran parte del consejo pueda parecer evidente: No llevar productos químicos agrícolas a las casas, especialmente en recipientes para bebidas -- esta es la causa principal de envenenamiento entre los hijos de los trabajadores agrícolas. Lavarse las manos antes de usar el servicio sanitario. Lavar sus ropas separadamente del resto de las ropas.

Los voluntarios reciben un anclaje firme en la ciencia que hay detrás de todo este consejo. La mayoría necesitará ser aprobados en un examen de certificación en sus estados de residencia, y algunos tomarán cursos de enseñanza superior sobre la aplicación de los insecticidas. Su conocimiento ayudará a cultivar la confianza y el respeto de una comunidad del negocio agrícola que tiene la probabilidad de ser escéptica.

Con demasiada frecuencia, el debate del servicio nacional produce abstracciones vagas sobre ideales elevados o dólares de impuestos desperdiciados. El enfoque fundamental de AFOP/AmeriCorps demuestra cómo un programa sólido puede fortalecer a las comunidades y mejorar las vidas a todos los niveles. El mismo vincula a sus miembros a la tierra, a sus raíces y a sus propias posibilidades.

News Briefs

From Page One

fare laws, but California would be the first state to implement the requirement.

The plan affects the more than 3 million people licensed to do business in California -- from accountants and doctors to dry cleaners. Some workers will have to start proving their status as soon as this summer.

Citizens with professional licenses will have to prove citizenship only once, and the information then will be added to a state database, officials said. Documented residents will have to prove their status each time they renew their licenses.

"It's beyond bad. It's nuttiness," said Barry Broad, a Sacramento lobbyist for the Teamsters and other labor organizations. "I don't know why government would want to put people through this bureaucratic hell."

Gov. Pete Wilson signed an executive order last March requiring all state agencies to implement the federal welfare law, including the licensing provision.

Defending the proposal, Wilson administration officials said that although most public debate over welfare reform focused on how to move welfare recipients into jobs, Congress also sought to deny "public benefits" to undocumented immigrants.

States Vie to Reduce Out-of-Wedlock Births

New rules will guide states as they compete for \$100 million to see who can reduce out-of-wedlock births the most without increasing abortion.

The Department of Health and Human Services, which published the guidelines Monday, had the tricky task of determining how to judge states when abortion statistics are somewhat unreliable and sometimes nonexistent.

The rules implement a little-noticed portion of the 1996 welfare overhaul bill. Congress rejected calls for a limit on the number of children who are counted in a welfare-dependent family. But, concerned about out-of-wedlock births, lawmakers gave states an incentive to reduce their rates.

Nationally, about one in three babies is born to an unmarried woman. These families are significantly more likely to end up in poverty and on welfare. The mothers are less likely to finish high school; their children are more likely to become teen parents themselves.

Under the competition, up to five states that reduce their percentages will share \$100 million each year for five years. The contest includes all out-of-wedlock births -- intended and unintended, to teens and adults, to families on and off the welfare rolls.

Not all states report abortion statistics to the CDC. And there was concern that states would be punished if people from neighboring states came there to have abortions.

HHS decided to let states decide whether they would include all abortions or just those by in-state residents.

And HHS determined that the accuracy of the abortion data is not particularly important because states are not competing with each other based on these rates. The data are used only to determine whether abortion has decreased. If so, a state is eligible; if not, it is ineligible.

The rules do require, however, that a state submit abortion data if it wants to compete for the money, meaning that a handful of states that have not been reporting -- including California -- will have to start collecting the data if they want to compete for the money.

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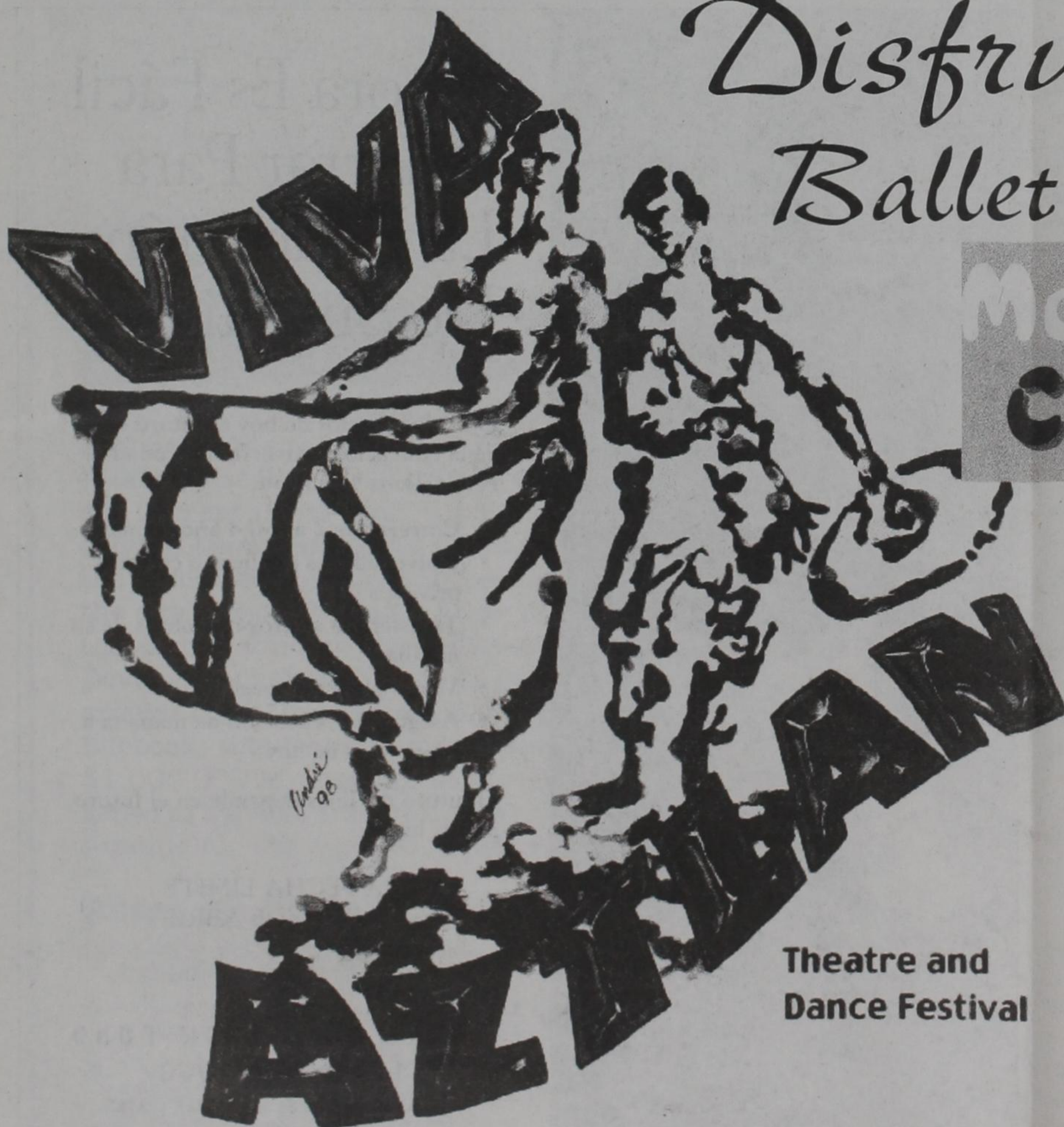
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Theatre and Dance Festival

El Hombre Que Convirtio Al 'Baseball' En 'Beisbol'

Por **Hernán Sillas**

Mi esposa Cora le llama "La Voz de Oro". Es profunda, y destila una calidad de sinceridad, compasión y autoridad. La escuchan millones de fanáticos del béisbol por toda California y al sur de la frontera.

Es la voz en español de los "Dodgers" de Los Angeles y le pertenece a Jaime Jarrín.

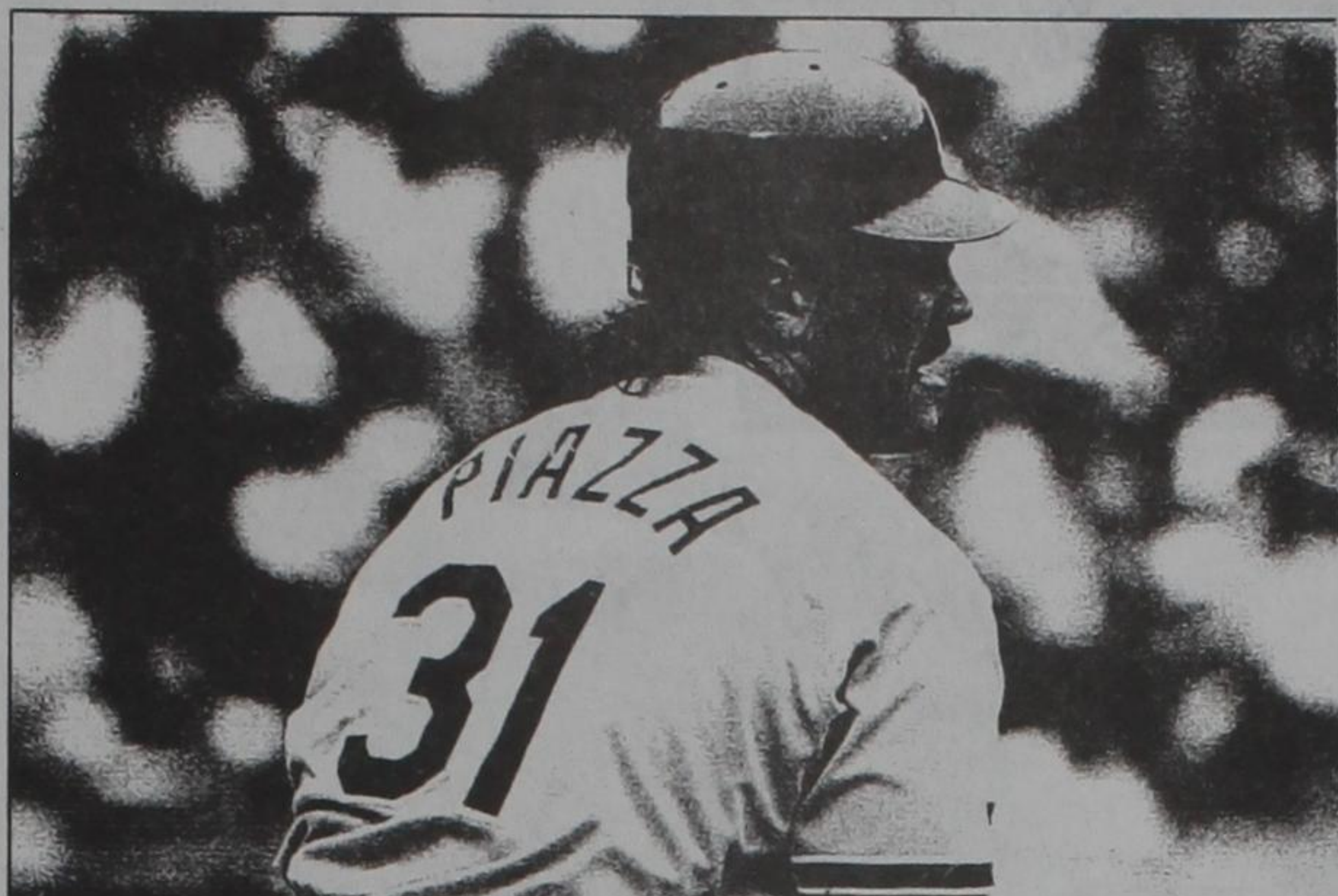
Su atractivo ha hecho aumentar a la asistencia hispana a los juegos de los "Dodgers" de tal modo, que hoy los latinos representan alrededor del 35 por ciento de los fanáticos que hay en las graderías. El ha sido bueno para el béisbol, y el "béisbol" ha sido bueno para él. El será instalado en el Salón de la Fama de ese deporte en Cooperstown en julio próximo.

La reacción al anuncio reciente de su instalación ha sido abrumadora, tanto de los fanáticos de habla inglesa como de los de habla hispana. Entre ellos: Mi hijo Phil y yo.

Nuestra conexión empezó hace 24 años, cuando fuimos invitados a la cabina de radio de Jaime, a medida que él describía la acción en el diamante de más abajo. El sujetaba un radiocito de transistores contra un oído y recogía el comentario en inglés de Vin Scully. Jaime ofrecía su propia versión del juego, sazónándola algunas veces con las observaciones de Scully.

El lanzador de los "Dodgers" aquel día era uno que lanzaba una "bola de nudillos". A medida que la tiraba hacía el "home plate", Jaime lo describió: "La pelota viene como una mariposa". Jaime era poeta, y teníamos el privilegio de disfrutar del juego a través de sus ojos y sus palabras.

En un punto, el equipo opo- nente llenó las bases de corredores y el bateador tenía un conteo completo (3 "bolas" y 2



"strikes"). "Es el momento del matador", dijo él a su auditorio, "el momento de la verdad". El momento de la verdad para un torero. El juego asumió proporciones de asunto de vida o muerte.

Después, Jaime nos acompañó a Phil y a mí al cuarto de vestir de los jugadores y conocimos a muchos de los "Dodgers", algunos de los cuales se encaminaban al Salón de la Fama. Ahora, Jaime está uniéndose a ellos.

El llegó a ser la voz hispana de los "Dodgers" cuando el equipo llegó a Los Angeles desde Brooklyn, en 1959, en una época en que los latinos eran todavía algo raro en el campo de juego. No puedo recordar que haya habido ni uno sólo en el uniforme de los "Dodgers" en aquel año.

Al principio, no llevaban a Jaime cuando los "Dodgers" viajaban. El recibía los juegos por hilo telefónico, volviendo a crear la acción tan vívidamente que sus escuchas tuvieran que creer que él estaba allí en persona.

Con el tiempo, él llegó a viajar con el equipo, y cuando los "Dodgers" adquirieron una sensación de novato llamado Fernando Valenzuela, la fama de Jarrín subió rápidamente junto con la "Fernandomanía" desde el sur de California hasta el re-

sto del país. En cada ciudad nueva, la prensa se alineaba para entrevistar al zurdo hábil, con Jaime como su intérprete oficial. Fernando obtenía lo mejor del trato. El no sólo ganó un intérprete -- éste era "La Voz de Oro".

En un deporte cada vez más transitorio, Fernando y la mayoría de los héroes del diamante de los "Dodgers" -- Koufax, Drysdale, hasta el administrador Tommy Lasorda -- a quienes Jaime presentaba a su auditorio latino -- se han jubilado o han ido a otros equipos. Pero el club sabe del valor duradero de una "voz de oro" -- en cualquier idioma.

Hoy, Jaime es uno de los mejores valores de taquilla que tienen los "Esquivadores". Su presencia continuada ha construido una tradición de los "Dodgers" entre la población cada vez mayor del sur de California, que ningún otro equipo profesional -- incluyendo a los "Angeles" de California -- ha llegado a igualar ni siquiera de cerca. No está mal para un chico del Ecuador que nunca jugó al béisbol.

A medida que el béisbol confiere su mayor homenaje sobre él, estoy pensando que le adeudamos más que un busto

KARLA

Created and Illustrated by **André DeLeón**
Edited by **Bidal Agüero**

Seven years later she awoke under a tree at "EL MONTE VERDE"

Still a child but wise beyond anyone her age.

"Bendicida por Dios desde Niña con poder Comparable a sus retos y aventuras"

And So It Begins **KARLA!**

LEAVE!

HAY VETE!

Since her return to her new life some years ago, She has become used to listening to a voice within her which has become very confident to its messages and commands. ALMOST AS IF SHE WERE THINKING THEM

KARLA just left the village of JOPA; only minutes from BORTA, her home.

MUST GET HOME.

JOPA and BORTA are divided by a lake called "EL MEDIO LAGO".

KARLA continues to acknowledge that she must hurry back to BORTA. Why, she does not know yet doesn't question it.

HOME!

"ME VOY PARA CASA"

en Cooperstown. El ha presentado al béisbol profesional de los Estados Unidos a millones de fanáticos de habla hispana. El llevó a una parte de nuestra cultura al interior de sus hogares y sus corazones.

Para millones de inmigrantes a los Estados Unidos que tienen raíces en la América Latina, Jaime ha sido uno de los pocos guías existentes que haya presentado nuestras costumbres culturales en español. Y, en el béisbol de los "Dodgers", él escogió a una de nuestras patologías más apreciadas.

Un título adecuado para él podría ser: "Embajador Jaime Jarrín".

(Hernán Sillas es un abogado de Los Angeles que ama al "béisbol".) Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1998.

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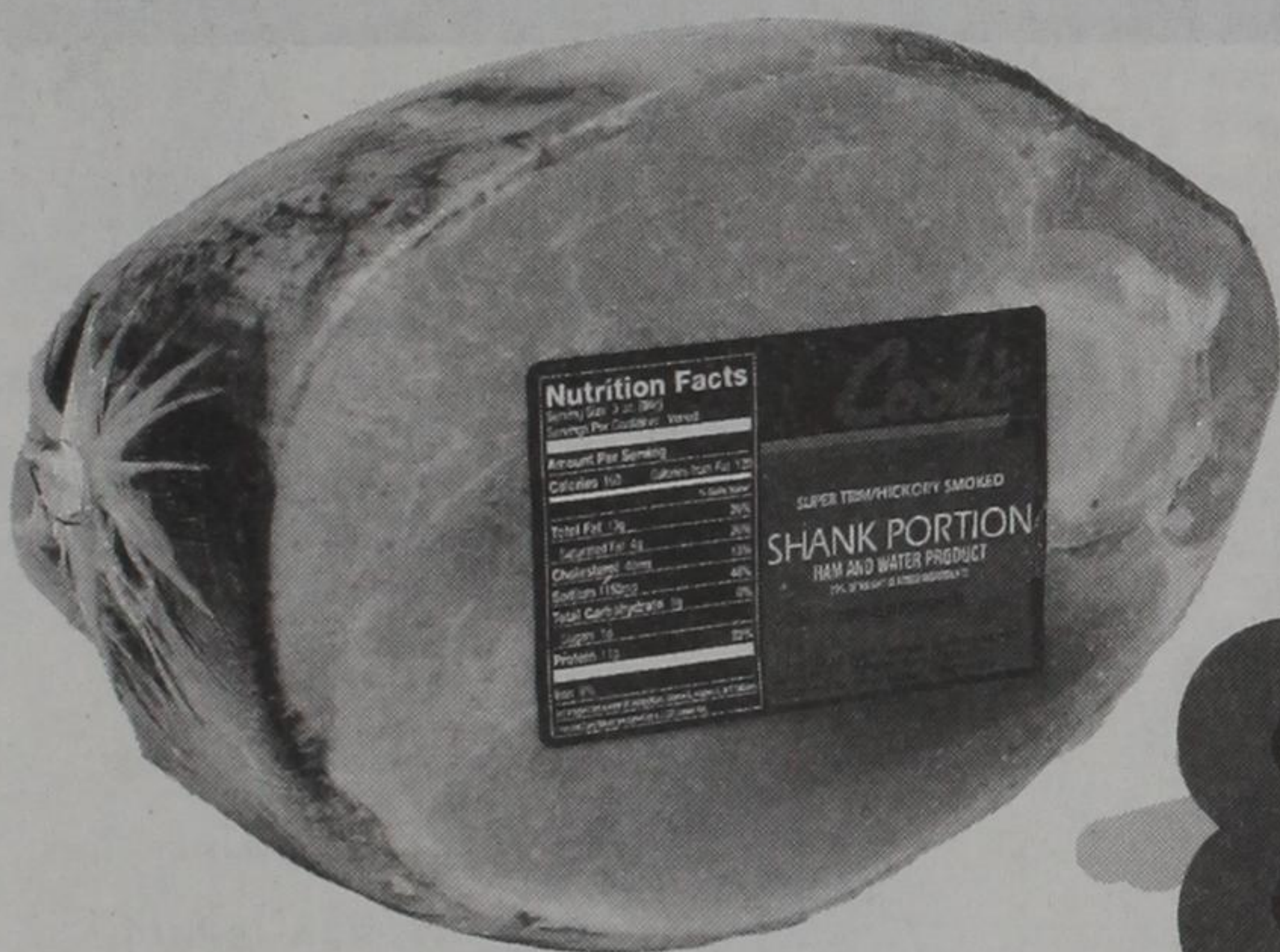
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87¢ lb.



Boneless Top Sirloin Steak

\$2.49 lb.

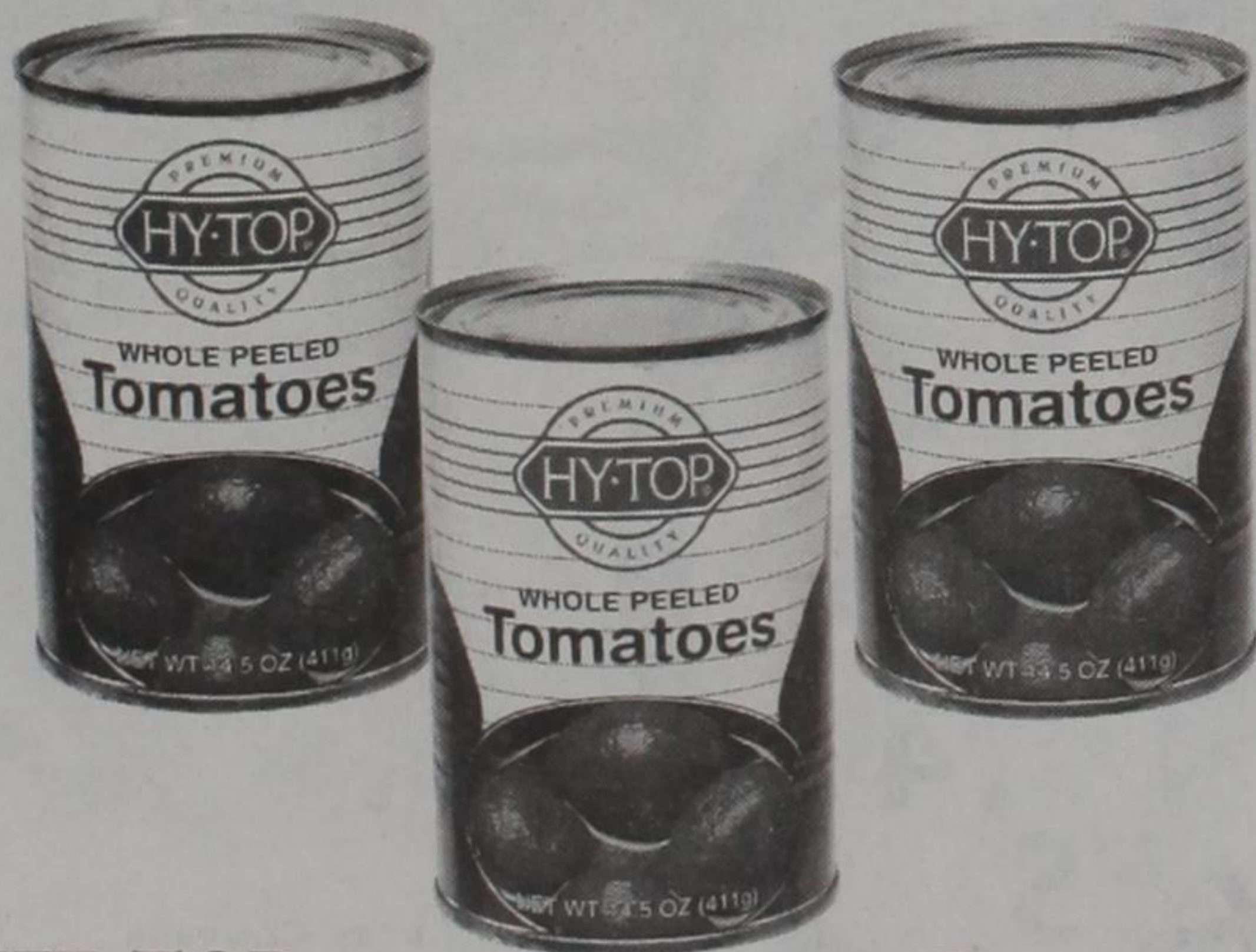
Cook's Smoked Ham Butt Portion

\$1.09 lb.



Top Sirloin Steak

\$2.19 lb.



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