

Se Presentara Escaramusa "Las Realeras"

Directores de Lubbock Centro Aztlan anunciaron esta semana que se ha contratado un Escaramusa para hacer una presentación especial en la Charreada Mexicana que se llevara a cabo los días 3 y 4 de Junio en el Buffalo Lake.

La Escaramusa Las Realeras de El Paso consiste de 6 damitas quien montan a caballo para hacer suertes. Las Realeras se presentaran ambos días junto con 6 grupos de Charros que vienen de todas partes de Texas y Nuevo Mexico.

Los grupos Charros son: La Asociación de Charros Los Centenarios de Sunland Park Nuevo Mexico, La Asociación de Charros La Guadalupe de Plainview, La Asociación de Charros Los Ajiladeros del Rio Bravo de El Paso, La Asociación de Charros de Dallas y La Asociación de Charros Miguel Hidalgo de Midland.

Ademas de estos cinco miembros de el Lubbock Centro Aztlan tambien anunciaron que los campeones de Tejas este pasado año, La Asociación de Charros Los Bigotones de El



Paso tambien estaran participando. Ellos tambien fueron ganadores de el segundos lugar en la competencia Nacional. Segun Jose Quiñones quien visito a Lubbock hace varias semanas, ellos perdieron el primer lugar en la nacional por solo un punto.

Segun informes se cobrara solamente el normal costo de admision de el Buffalo Lake, \$2.50 por adultos y \$1.00 por niños de 6 a 12 el Sabado día 3 se acaso consiguiera ticquetes se estaran regalando por estacion de radio de toda la area. Ademas esta semana y la proxima busque un ticquete que esta publicado en este periodico. Para personas quien no consiguen el ticquete se puede comprar en adelantado por solo \$3 por ambos dias sabado y domingo dias 3 y 4 de Junio. Costo de admision sera \$3 por dia si lo compran en la puerta.

No falte, entretenimiento para toda la familia. Los dias 3 y 4 de Junio en el Buffalo Lake de Lubbock. Programa presentado por Lubbock Centro Aztlan, Coors-La Bala de Plata, y el Consejo de la Ciudad. Allí nos vemos!

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derecho ajeno
es la paz"
Lic. Benito Juarez



EL EDITOR

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Lubbock, Texas

New Selena Songs Set for Release

In a major industry announcement, EMI Records and EMI Latin will jointly release Selena's new bilingual album worldwide on July 18.

The international superstar's sudden death on March 31 halted the recording of Selena's highly anticipated English-language album that was to be released this Summer.

The new EMI album, DREAMING OF YOU, will be a 13-Song collection. It will include four new English tracks; one previously recorded and re-mixed English track; two new English/Spanish duets (one with David Byrne and one with the Barrio Boyzz); two Spanish language tracks recorded for the feature film Don Juan DeMarco; and several of her best-known Spanish hits from previous albums.

"Selena was working to release her first English-language album," says Davitt Sigerson, president and CEO of EMI Records. "This project represents that music. It will spread her extraordinary creative vision from the Latino/Tejano community where she was already a superstar."

The album's four new English-language cuts include:

I Could Fall In Love
Produced by Keith Thomas (Vanessa Williams, Amy Grant, Whitney Houston)

Dreaming of You and Captive Heart

Both produced by Guy Roche (Celine Dion, Michael Bolton, Exposé, Cher)

I'm Getting Used To You

Produced by Rhett Lawrence (Paula Abdul, Mariah Carey), and written by Diane Warren. Additional Tracks include:

Missing My Baby Full Force's remixed version of the previously recorded Missing

My Baby, from Selena's Entre A Mi Mundo album - her only prior

English recording

God's Child An English/Spanish duet with former Talking Heads singer/producer David Byrne

Wherever You Are: An English/Spanish duet with the Barrio Boyzz. Originally a No. 1 duet with the Barrio Boyzz entitled Dondequiera Que Estes, the lyrics were rewritten in English by Desmond Child, and re-recorded with the Barrio Boyzz as a Spanglish version

Siempre Hace Frio and Tu Solo Tu: Both originally re-



corded for the feature film Don Juan DeMarco

Bidi Bidi Bom Bom

A remix of the No. 1 Billboard Latin Single, from the No. 1 Latin album Amor Prohibido

Techno Cumbia Also from Amor Prohibido

Como La Flor: A Top-10 Billboard Latin single from

the gold album, Entre A Mi Mundo

Selena, whose credits include a 1994 Grammy award, three No.1 albums, six No. 1 hit singles, and gold, platinum, and double-platinum-selling albums, was a Latin superstar on the rise. Selena was known as "the queen" of Tejano music, an accordion-

driven form of Latin music originating from Texas, which combines polka, cumbia (hot dance rhythms), R&B and a bit of country.

Says Jose Behar, president of EMI Latin of the performer, "As a recording artist, Selena was that proverbial needle in the haystack who was authentically Hispanic and authentically American. Selena had a lot of R&B in her, but she also absorbed other musical influences, including her father's Tejano roots. As a person, Selena left us with an enduring legacy immeasurably more valuable than hit records and sold-out concerts.

She heightened our awareness of what really counts: love and respect for each other. And that message in her music will always live on."

A portion of the proceeds from the album will be donated to the EMI Selena Scholarship Fund in honor of her memory.

Psychiatry Sees Links To Hispanic Folk Healers

By Julie Vorman

MIAMI BEACH, Fla - Psychiatrists should work together with folk healers using methods including animal sacrifices to treat some of the growing number of Hispanics suffering from depression, some experts said Monday.

According to experts gathered at the American Psychiatric Association's annual meeting, U.S. Hispanics are more likely than Anglos to suffer from the psychological disorder.

They said appropriate treatment for some Hispanic patients may include conventional therapy or antidepressant drugs combined with methods ranging from santeria and spiritualism.

Followers of santeria, a Cuban-based religion that blends worship of African deities with veneration of Catholic saints, offer sacrifices including chickens, goats or doves to a particular god to win favors or healing.

Those who believe in spiritualism, widely practiced in Puerto Rico, consult a medium or channeler to remove the "bad spirits" from them.

"These beliefs in santeria and other things can have a powerful effect on patients," said Dr. Roberto Lewis-Fernandez, a researcher at Harvard Medical School.

"There's no reason why we

psychiatrists can't work together with these folk healers to try and fix the problem. Some of them can be very helpful while others are terrible -- just like we medical doctors."

Folk healing techniques and religions were brought to the Caribbean and Brazil by African slaves more than 200 years ago, where they won wide acceptance.

"There is a supportive role played by Hispanic patients visiting santeros or spiritualists," agreed Dr. Silvia Olarte, who chairs the American Psychiatric Association's Hispanic division. "Some of these patients want to cover all the bases." But experts said many U.S. psychiatrists lack the cultural sensitivity to accurately diagnose or treat Hispanics.

Adding to the problem are vast cultural differences among Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Mexicans, Dominicans and Argentines as well as the usual differences stemming from education and employment and other factors.

The issue becomes increasingly important as the U.S. Hispanic minority grows. It is expected to overtake the African-American community in size by about the year 2010.

In 1990, Southern California had the nation's largest concentration of Hispanics with

4.8 million. The metropolitan New York area ranked second with 2.8 million, followed by Miami and its suburbs with 1 million Hispanics.

Olarte's studies showed that Hispanic women have the greatest risk of developing depression during the first 18 months after they immigrate to the United States.

Hispanic patients' dependence on close family and community relationships, making their view of themselves based mainly on relationships with others, may also make that ethnic group more vulnerable to depression, the experts said.

The National Mental Health Association, in an advertising campaign to make Hispanics more aware of depression, panic disorders and anxiety disorders, is also trying to eliminate the stigma attached to psychiatric treatment.

An estimated 18 percent of the Hispanics living in the United States suffer from depression, according to the mental health group, making them more at risk of developing the disease than Anglos.

Nationwide, about 17.5 million Americans are diagnosed annually as suffering from the illness, which costs the U.S. economy about \$44 billion in lost work and health care bills.

News Briefs

Clinton Will Veto Food Stamp Block Grants

The Associated Press reports that Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman told the Senate Agriculture Committee that President Clinton will veto any welfare reform legislation that dismantles the food stamp program.

Glickman said the president's "bottom line position" is that they must not convert the food stamp program into block grants to states. He said that President Clinton would not allow spending to be fixed. Clinton wants spending to grow in response to need.

Glickman said possibilities for saving money included scaling back the basic food stamp benefit slightly, adjusting deductions claimed by recipients in calculating their benefits, and better targeting nutrition assistance to family day-care centers.

The Senate Agriculture Committee has not outlined its plans for reforming the food and nutrition program. Sen. Dick Lugar (R-IN), committee chairperson, said that the administration's proposals would save only \$500 million over five years. Lugar criticized the administration for "abdication of its responsibility" to find the savings necessary to reduce federal deficits.

Reuters reports that Glickman declined to advise Congress on ways to apportion cuts between food aid and farm subsidies. "We've never pitted farm versus nutrition interests before. I hope we don't do it this time," he said.

The New York Times reports that Clinton now has four conditions for negotiations with the Republicans: that they drop tax cuts for the wealthy, protect education programs, curtail the growth in Medicare only in overhauling the health care system and back off from their plan to repeal the scheduled expansion of tax credits for low-income working families with children.

Christian Leaders Challenge the Right

The Washington Post reports that an ecumenical group of more than eighty Christian leaders are offering an alternative to those they accuse of using the church to pursue a narrow partisan agenda and abandoning the call to serve the poor.

The coalition represents evangelicals, mainline Protestants, Catholics, Greek Orthodox, and African American church members. They plan to heighten the voices of Christians who are concerned about the resurgence of the religious right in local and national politics.

"Even the word 'Christian' has become associated with a particular brand of very conservative Republican politics," said the Rev. Jim Wallis, founder of Sojourners Magazine, based in Washington. "The religious contribution to the political debate of late has made it more divisive, polarized and less sensitive to the voiceless."

Wallis said his group emphasized that "there really is another voice, and the Christian Coalition does not represent the whole evangelical community, let alone most of the churches." The ecumenical leaders said they planned to foster "partnerships" between churches, local governments and businesses to combat problems such as unemployment, poverty and violence.

At a news conference at the National Press Club, the ecumenical leaders issued a two-page manifesto called "The Cry for Renewal," rejecting "the old political language and solutions of Right and Left, liberal and conservative" as "completely dysfunctional." The manifesto was drafted and spearheaded by two leaders, known as religious liberals -- Wallis and the Rev. Anthony Campolo, an evangelist based at Eastern College in St. Davids, Pa., who is the founder of several urban youth programs and a friend of President Clinton.

The group does have some common ground with the religious right. "We agree that ...most of the social and political issues we are facing have a moral core," Wallis said.

Court Ends Black's Scholarship

The New York Times reports the Supreme Court has let stand a lower-court ruling that a scholarship program intended exclusively for blacks at the University of Maryland was unconstitutional.

The Washington Post reports that over half the nation's colleges have similar affirmative action programs, which now may be in a legal peril, according to officials familiar with the ruling. This is especially true for Virginia, Maryland, the two Carolinas and West Virginia, which are covered by the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling the Supreme Court declined to review.

The University of Maryland program provided 40 annual blacks-only scholarships and was designed to redress years of discrimination, officials said, and to encourage a greater minority presence on a campus that is 12 percent black, despite a statewide population that is 24 percent black.

The Times reports that Theodore Shaw, associate counsel-general of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc., which had filed a friend-of-the-court brief in support of the Maryland program, cautioned against making too much of Monday's action.

A study by the NAACP legal defense fund also notes that nationwide there is a plethora of scholarship programs that give financial aid exclusively to members of specific groups and that have not been the subject of legal challenges. These scholarship programs, are usually privately financed, and not financed with public money, as in the University of Maryland program.

The Associated Press reports that the University argued that its blacks-only scholarship was a valid method of combating lingering effects of past discrimination at its main campus in College Park. The university barred black students until the 1950s, and remained virtually all-white through the 1960s.

Originally, the program was open to all minority students, however, in 1988 it was limited to blacks. The scholarships represent only 1 percent of the university's financial aid program.

The University President William Kirwan said he found the court's action disturbing because of the university's history of discrimination against blacks. "It is a particularly bitter pill because the need for the program is so great," Kirwan said.

Attorney David Price of the Washington Legal Foundation, which represented the Hispanic student who challenged

Para Quedarse Aquí, Los Salvadoreños De Los Estados Unidos Planean A Largo Plazo

Por Lucy Hood

El fin de la guerra civil de 12 años de duración en El Salvador señaló una fase de transición para cerca de un millón de refugiados a quienes impulsó hacia el norte, a los Estados Unidos. Durante los disturbios, los salvadoreños desarraigados demostraron su talento para organizarse y desarrollar coaliciones mientras que trabajaban en solidaridad con grupos de su tierra.

Ahora hay un movimiento en marcha para aprovechar ese potencial y crear una estructura política y social permanente en los Estados Unidos para ellos mismos -- y eventualmente para otros centro-americanos que están asentándose aquí.

El Proyecto de Planificación Estratégica Centro-Americano (CASP en inglés), fué formado el año pasado a fin de desarrollar un plan a largo plazo para el éxito de la comunidad salvadoreña aquí, según dice Sylvia Rosales-Fike, que dirige al equipo de dirigencia ejecutiva de 25 miembros de CASP.

El equipo presentará sus recomendaciones cuando se reúna en Houston entre el 2 y el 4 de junio.

CASP espera terminar un programa de trabajo el año próximo para presentarlo a una convención nacional que lo lanzará formalmente como una voz nacional unificada para la comunidad.

CASP nació cuando nueve dirigentes de asentamientos de salvadoreños en los Estados Unidos, incluyendo a Rosales-Fike, directora del Centro Vesper para el Desarrollo Institucional, con sede en San

Francisco, se reunió en Febrero del año pasado para una sesión de debates informativos.

Durante el año último, el grupo obtuvo el respaldo de las Fundaciones Ford y Kellogg, así como del Centro Vesper.

El grupo central se ha ampliado a 25. Cinco comités se enfocan sobre los campos de la inmigración, el desarrollo económico, la dirigencia política, la salud y la enseñanza.

La inmigración "continúa siendo un caso de urgencia," dice Rosales-Fike, que creció en El Salvador.

El jefe de comité Raúl Solórzano, director del Centro de Recursos Centro-Americanos en Washington, DC., define el enfoque de CASP como doble:

1) Alentar al exceso de 600,000 salvadoreños que son elegibles para la naturalización a que lleguen a ser ciudadanos, y

2) Ayudar a otros 187,000 que viven aquí bajo la Situación Temporal Protegida para que se queden cuando el programa venza en septiembre próximo.

Algunos de éstos serán elegibles para obtener asilo político, pero muchos más no lo serán. Su futuro es precario.

No existen cifras precisas, pero varios miembros de CASP dicen que una cantidad relativamente pequeña de salvadoreños ha regresado a su tierra desde que terminó la guerra en 1991.

Cecilia Morán, coordinadora del comité de organización política de CASP, hace notar que hubo un aumento breve de las repatriaciones inmediata-

mente después de la guerra, cuando el optimismo era alto, pero eso disminuyó bastante cuando se hizo evidente que la paz y la prosperidad verdaderas no eran inminentes.

El objetivo del grupo es situar a salvadoreños en plazas que les den una voz en la elaboración de cursos de acción, ya sea en las juntas escolares locales, en los gobiernos municipales o en las legislaturas estatales.

En noviembre de 1994, Liz Figueroa, de Fremont, en el Condado de Santa Clara, fué electa como miembro de la legislatura de California, llegando a ser la primera salvadoreña que haya prestado servicios en esa entidad.

Las claves para edificar una comunidad influyente serán las gestiones para animar a los salvadoreños que son ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos a salir y votar, y ayudar a los que son residentes permanentes a convertirse en ciudadanos, dice Morán, que presta servicios como director del Centro Salvadoreño en Hempstead, Nueva York. "Hay muchos de nosotros, pero mientras que no tengamos poder político, no haremos ningún adelanto."

Durante la guerra, explica ella, los refugiados salvadoreños trabajaron con grupos religiosos, de los derechos humanos y otros que simpatizaban con ellos para ciertos cursos de acción que se relacionaban con su tierra. Ahora los salvadoreños de los Estados Unidos quieren ayudarse a ellos mismos a sembrar raíces fuertes.

Otros asuntos del programa de trabajo de CASP son el desarrollo económico, la aten-

ción a la salud y la enseñanza.

Nicolás Avelar, maestro de enseñanza elemental de Houston que encabeza al comité de enseñanza, dice que éste se dirigirá a los distritos escolares que tienen grandes números de salvadoreños, tales como los de San Francisco, Washington, DC., Los Angeles y Houston, para animar a la participación de los padres y los programas que hacen énfasis sobre el valor de la diversidad cultural y de la enseñanza bilingüe. Muchos adultos salvadoreños continúan sintiéndose atemorizados por el sistema de enseñanza de los Estados Unidos, según dice él.

Como la mayoría de los inmigrantes, los salvadoreños ven a la oportunidad de la enseñanza como clave. Empero, entre los centro-americanos que viven en los Estados Unidos, ellos tienen la tasa más baja de graduación en las escuelas secundarias. El Censo de 1990 informó que sólo el 8% de la población salvadoreña adulta de los Estados Unidos se había graduado de secundaria, en contraste con el 21% de los panameños, el 15% de los nicaraguenses, el 12% de los hondureños, el 9% de los guatemaltecos y el 16% de los costarricenses.

Los salvadoreños de los Estados Unidos tienen aún algunas montañas que subir, pero han probado durante el último decenio y medio que no se amilanar fácilmente.

(Lucy Hood, de Washington, DC., es una escritora por cuenta propia.)

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Here To Stay, U.S. Salvadorans Plan For The Long Term

By Lucy Hood

The end of the 12-year civil war in El Salvador signaled a transitional phase for some 1 million refugees it propelled north to the United States.

During the turmoil, uprooted Salvadorans demonstrated their talent to organize and develop coalitions as they worked in solidarity with groups back in their homeland.

Now a movement is underway to tap that potential and create a permanent political and social structure in the United States for themselves -- and eventually for other Central Americans who are settling here.

The Central American Strategic Planning Project was formed last year to develop a long-term plan for Salvadoran community success here, according to Sylvia Rosales-Fike, who directs CASP's 25-member executive leadership team.

The team will present its recommendations when it meets June 2-4 in Houston.

CASP expects to complete a final agenda by next year for presentation to a national convention that will formally launch it as a unified national voice for the community.

CASP was born when nine leaders from U.S. Salvadoran settlements, including Rosales-Fike, director of the San Francisco-based Vesper Center for Institutional Development, met in February of last year for a brainstorming session.

Over the past year, the group gained the backing of the Ford and Kellogg foundations as well as the Vesper Center.

The core group has expanded to 25. Five committees address the areas of immigration, economic development, political leadership, health and education.

Immigration "continues to be an emergency," says Rosales-Fike, who was raised in El Salvador.

Committee head Saul Solórzano, director of the Central American Resource

Center in Washington, D.C., defines CASP's focus as twofold: to encourage the 600,000-plus Salvadorans who are eligible for naturalization to become citizens and to help 187,000 others living here under Temporary Protective Status to remain when the program expires in September.

Some of those will be eligible to gain political asylum, but many more won't. Their future is precarious.

Precise figures don't exist, but various CASP members say a relatively small number of Salvadorans have returned to their homeland since the war ended in 1991.

Cecilia Morán, coordinator of CASP's political organizing committee, notes that there was a brief surge in repatriations immediately after the war, when optimism was high, but that dropped off when it became clear that true peace and prosperity weren't imminent.

The group's goal is to place Salvadorans in positions that will give them a voice in policy-making, whether that be on local school boards, in municipal government or state legislatures.

In November 1994, Liz Figueroa, of Fremont in Santa Clara County, was elected to the California legislature, becoming the first Salvadoran to serve in such a body.

Key to building an influential community will be efforts to encourage Salvadorans who are U.S. citizens to vote and to help those with resident status to become citizens, says Morán, who serves as director of the Salvadoran Center in Hempstead, N.Y. "There are many of us, but as long as we don't have political power, we will not make any headway."

During the war, she explains, Salvadoran refugees worked with religious, human rights and other sympathetic groups for certain policies relating to their homeland. Now U.S. Salvadorans want to help themselves to plant strong roots.

Other issues on CASP's agenda are economic development, health care and education.

Nicola's Avelar, a Houston elementary school teacher who heads the education committee, says CASP will call upon school districts with large Salvadoran populations, such as those in San Francisco, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles and Houston, to encourage parental participation and programs emphasizing the value of cultural diversity and bilingual education. Many Salvadoran adults remain intimidated by the U.S. education system, he says.

Like most immigrants, Salvadorans see educational op-

portunity as key. Yet among Central Americans living in the United States, they have the lowest high school graduation rate. The 1990 census reported that only 8 percent of adult U.S. Salvadoran population had graduated from high school, contrasted to 21 percent of Panamanians, 16 percent of Costa Ricans, 15 percent of Nicaraguans, 12 percent of Hondurans and 9 percent of Guatemalans.

U.S. Salvadorans still have some mountains to climb, but they have proven over the past decade and a half that they aren't easily daunted.

(Lucy Hood, of Washington, D.C., is a free-lance writer.)

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Sittin' Here Thinkin'

Breaking Up Is Hard To Do

Part Three: Love and Marriage

By Ira Cutler

Two weeks ago we talked about states, the federal government and geopolitical break up, and last week about race and class. This week I will finish the Breaking Up trilogy by talking about the kind of breaking up that the old song is all about -- men and women and love and relationships -- and next week I am going to take Memorial Day off.

It seems that every new social solution brings with it a new set of social problems. Divorce and family break up, or families in the traditional sense not forming at all, are more common today in part because we have increased freedom, better health care, and a more plentiful economy.

Women in the past were not free to set out on their own, to earn their own living, to reject servitude and mistreatment. When families broke up, whatever the reason, the once respected wives were ostracized by their communities, damned by their churches, and disgraced in the eyes of their neighbors.

In times past most marriages ended when someone died. Normal people did not get divorces -- religion did not allow it, the culture did not allow it, and economic common sense did not allow it to even be seriously considered. For most families survival was the defining issue, not happiness and romance. The family was an economic machine producing bread and sustenance and every hand was needed. Today families can break up without the members starving.

Physical love in the past was a risky business and its romantic possibilities were dampened by the fear of producing still more mouths to feed. Death in childbirth was common and cast a further pall over sexual life. Today we have improved medical technology to the point where people live long enough to get bored and dissatisfied -- a hundred years ago a twenty five year marriage was life-long.

So we are lucky today in a lot of ways. We have a rich communications technology bringing us drama and fiction filled with stories of wondrous love that never loses its intensity. We have better health and longer lives. We have greater freedom and are closer to equality between the genders. We just do not have as many stable families.

Experts differ on the effect of divorce on children. Most agree that the ideal is a strong nuclear family with two parents. They would probably agree as well on happy siblings, a dog named Spot, and a chubby, loving grandma. The Waltons would do as a model. But deciding on what is the ideal is not the tough call that real people face in their real lives. More often we decide for our kids whether it would be better to live in a "broken home" or in a home in which their parents are miserable.

This is a terribly serious matter for the adults and kids involved and one which most of us are ill-equipped to handle. Some of us marry and have children long before we know enough about ourselves to have even a ghost of a chance of succeeding. Most of us bungle our way through a lifetime of relationships, hurting people and getting hurt -- not out of malice but out of inadequate life skills and immaturity. Some of us do such a bad job that our kids grow up cynical about relationships in general and marriage in particular.

It is a terribly serious matter for our society as well. Without stable families as the society's backbone we wind up with the government having to do things parents ought to be doing -- providing financial support, guidance, and sometimes a home. And the government, even with the best of intentions, is a poor substitute for good parents.

Sad to say there is precious little good advice on relationships, family and marriage available to us as we are growing up. Schools are terrified to venture into the shark filled waters of morality, values and sex, for fear of the political controversy lurking there. Television is full of advice, nearly all of it bad, and the bookstores are full of superficial books about Women Who Love Men Who Don't Love Women Back. There is a ton of money to be made out of all of this pain and the media drips with broken hearted love songs, touching movies of love finally found, and daytime television full of real life stories of people whose lives are far worse than yours.

It is all the rage now in Washington to blame social policy, meaning the New Deal and later social insurance programming, for the break up of the American family. Conservatives argue that you get the kind of behavior you reward. If you give welfare to people who have children without marrying or who get divorced, then it follows that people will have children without marrying or will get divorced. And they believe the flip side as well: if we stop giving out welfare then people will stop needing it.

This is fairly crazy talk when you consider that it comes from people who also argue that government interventions simply do not work. These are the same people who used to argue that outlawing racial segregation would not work because "you cannot legislate morality." Apparently they believe that government intervention is powerful enough to produce bad ends but not good ones -- you cannot legislate morality, it seems, but you can legislate immorality.

In truth we are going through some sort of transition period. Notwithstanding the hope of some, we cannot and will not turn the clock back to the mythical Ozzie and Harriet days. Women will not go back to the kitchen, nor will we all go back to the farm and live simple, colorless lives. We know that we are leaving a lifestyle behind and we need to be honest about both its virtues and its failings.

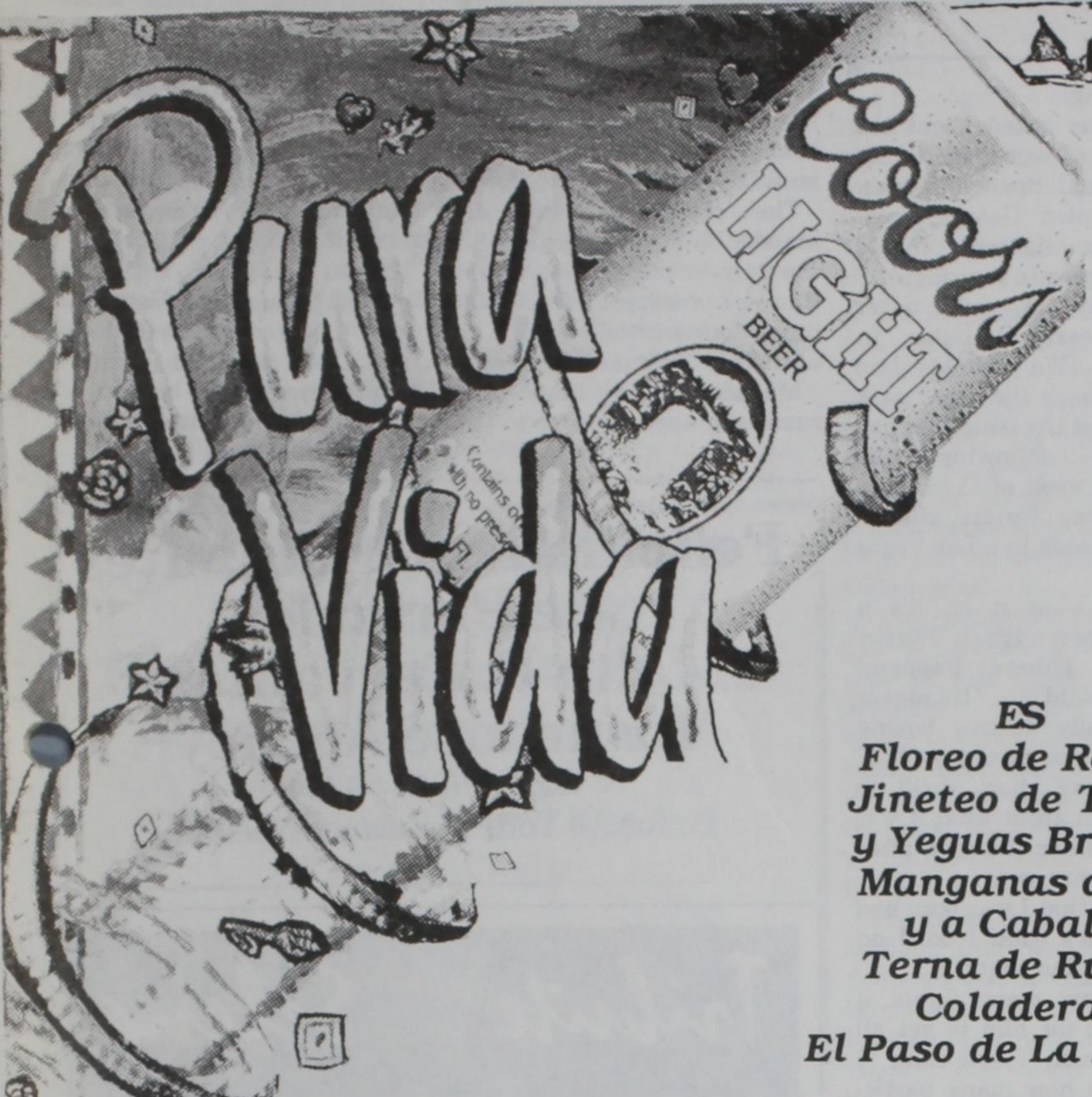
Perhaps chaos is just around the corner, but it is more likely that our society is changing, is re-forming in new ways that we cannot quite see yet. Perhaps instead of breaking up -- be it countries, races, or families -- we are seeing a social order that is breaking down and changing shape. It is difficult to let go of familiar ideas and sweet myths about times past. But despite the temptation, we cannot hold on to the way things used to be and need instead to focus on what we are heading towards. No society can survive which believes that its future lies in going back to its past.

Ira Cutler, 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.



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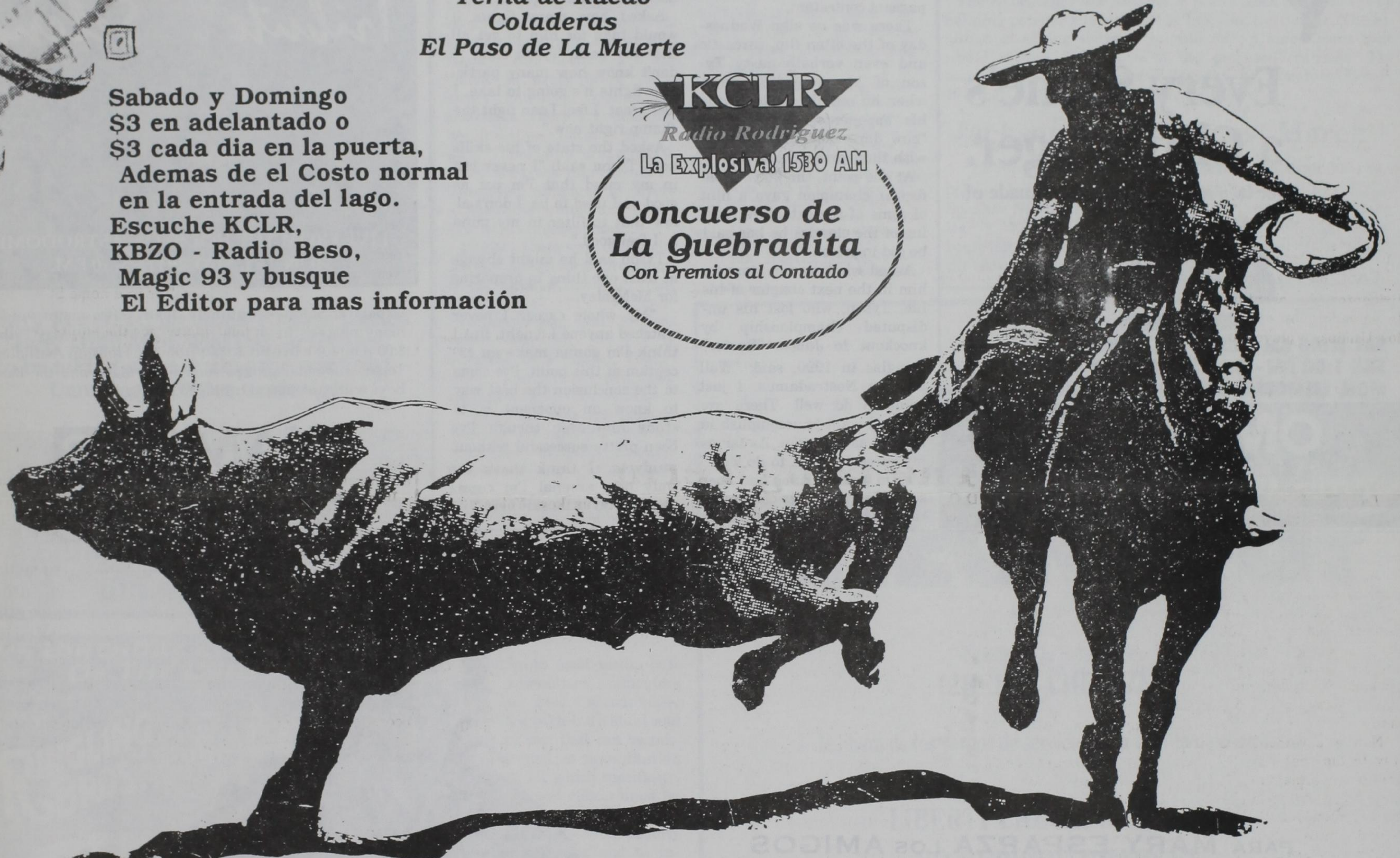
Charreada Mexicana

Competiendo:
Los Bigotones de El Paso
La Asociación de Charros de Dallas
La Asociación Miguel Hidalgo de Midland
Los Guadalupanos de Plainview
Los Ajiladores del Rio Bravo
Los Centenarios de Sunland Park, N.M.

ES
Floreo de Reata
Jineteo de Toros
y Yeguas Bravas
Manganas a Pie
y a Caballo
Terna de Ruedo
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Buffalo Springs Lake Empesando a las 12 medio dia Sabado y Domingo 3 y 4 de Junio

El Ballet Folklorico Tenochtitlan
Mariachi, Pueblo Band, Johnny G y El Momento
Domingo, 5 pm - Musica Por
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Sports-Deportes

Tyson Fight Set

By Jody Heaps

LAS VEGAS. Former heavyweight champion Mike Tyson announced Wednesday that he would return to the ring this August for the first

time in four years, adding confidently that he's "ready to take on the champ right now." Tyson (41-1), however, will make a more modest beginning by fighting the relative-

ly unthreatening Peter McNeeley, 26, on August 19 at the MGM Grand hotel here.

McNeeley, whose father was badly beaten by former champion Floyd Patterson in a title fight more than 30 years ago, is 36-1 against an assortment of under-talented fighters.

A serious looking Tyson, wearing a moustache and a dark suit, was asked at a news conference at the MGM Grand how the four-year lay-off since his last fight would affect him.

"I have no idea. I feel great. I look great. I don't know, I never experienced that before. But I'm sure I'll do well," said Tyson, the once self-described "baddest man on the planet" who was paroled from an Indiana prison March 25 after serving three years for raping a beauty-pageant contestant.

There was no sign Wednesday of the often flip, sarcastic and even verbally-nasty Tyson of his pre-prison days, when he readily would deride his opponents, once saying, "how dare they challenge me with their primitive skills?"

At one point, the 28-year-old former champion gave a hint of some of the extensive reading of the classics he has said he did in prison.

Asked what was in store for him in the next chapter of his life, Tyson, who lost his undisputed championship by knockout to James "Buster" Douglas in 1990, said: "Well I'm not Nostradamus. I just want to do well. There are things I want to accomplish in my life as a person. As far as my career, I want to do well."

Firm ground rules had been set before the news conference that questions were only to be

about boxing.

Tyson was asked about the comments of some, including International Boxing Federation champion George Foreman, that fighters should wear headgear in the ring.

"We may as well never have professional fights in my book. (We should) ban boxing if that's the case," said Tyson, about the issue that has resurfaced following the death last week of Colombian boxer Jimmy Garcia after a beating he took in a Las Vegas title fight.

"Mainly what it is, it's a fighting sport. It's a hurtin' business. Things happen," Tyson said. "Headgear would totally destroy boxing from a fan's point of view."

Tyson gave short shrift to the question about what it was like to re-enter the gym after all those years away.

"It's just that I was born and bred -- that's what I do. I do nothing else but that."

Asked how many fights it would take for him to get all the way back, Tyson said: "I don't know how many particular fights it's going to take. I feel great. I feel I can fight the champ right now."

Asked the state of his skills now, Tyson said: "I never put in my mind that I'm not as good as I used to be. I don't allow that to filter in my mind ... I feel good."

Tyson said he might change at least one thing in preparing for McNeeley.

"My whole career I never watched anyone I fought. But I think I'm gonna make an exception at this point. I've come to the conclusion the best way to know an opponent is to study him even though I've been pretty successful without studying. I think that's the only new arsenal I'm gonna put into my little skit here."

Argentine Court Rejects Maradona Appeal

BUENOS AIRES, - An Argentine court on Tuesday rejected Diego Maradona's appeal to have criminal charges against him for shooting at journalists dropped in exchange for performing community service.

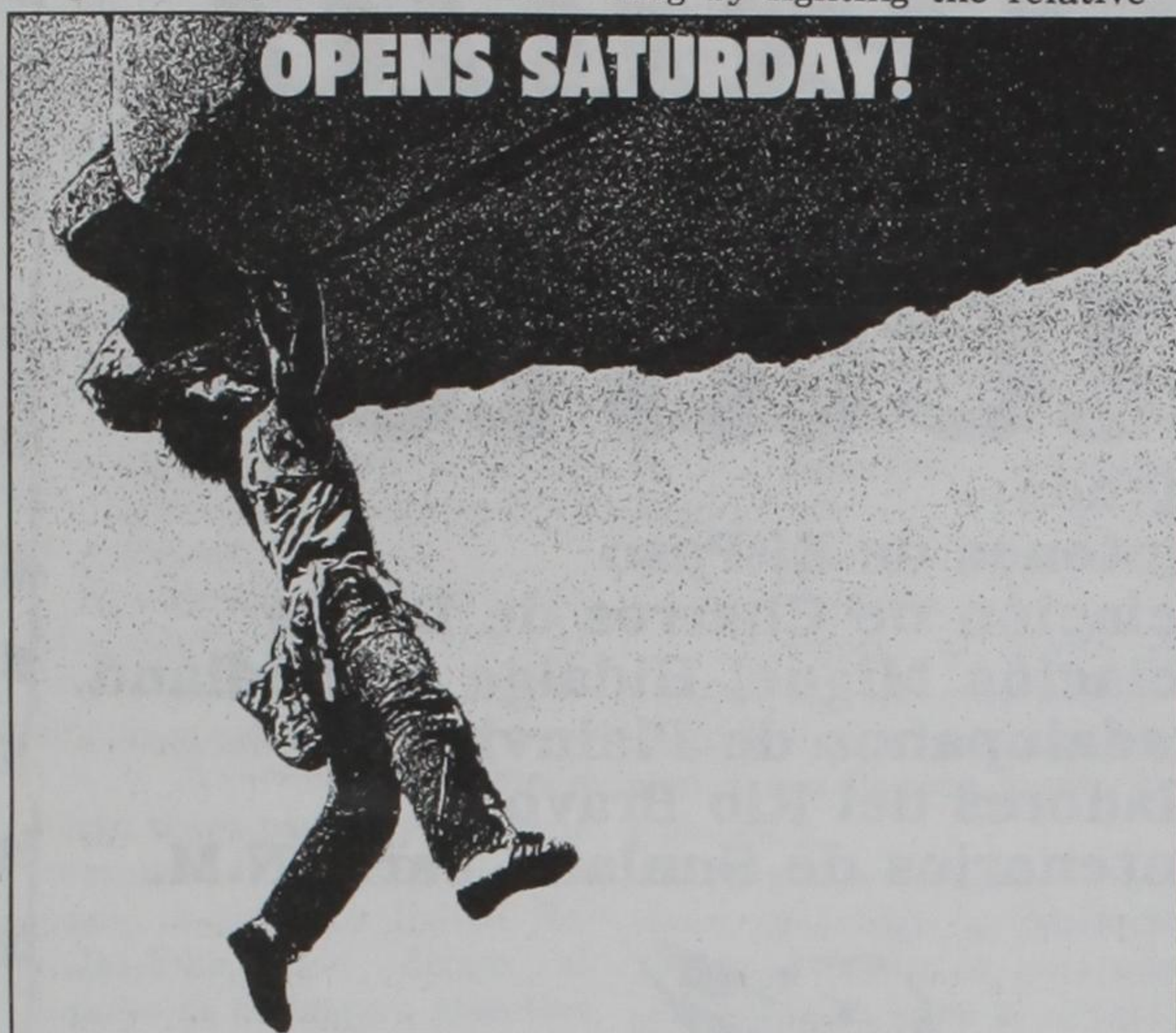
The prosecution has demanded four years' prison for the 34-year-old former Argentina soccer captain for shooting at four journalists with an air rifle in February 1992.

Maradona's only hope for a successful appeal now is to the

Supreme Court.

Maradona is under a 15-month soccer ban for failing a drug test in last year's U.S. World Cup. The ban ends in September and he is negotiating with Brazil's Santos where he would wear the same number 10 shirt as soccer legend Pele.

In an interview with the Brazilian magazine *Veja* this week, Maradona said his World Cup expulsion was the result of a CIA plot because of his friendship with Cuban leader Fidel Castro.



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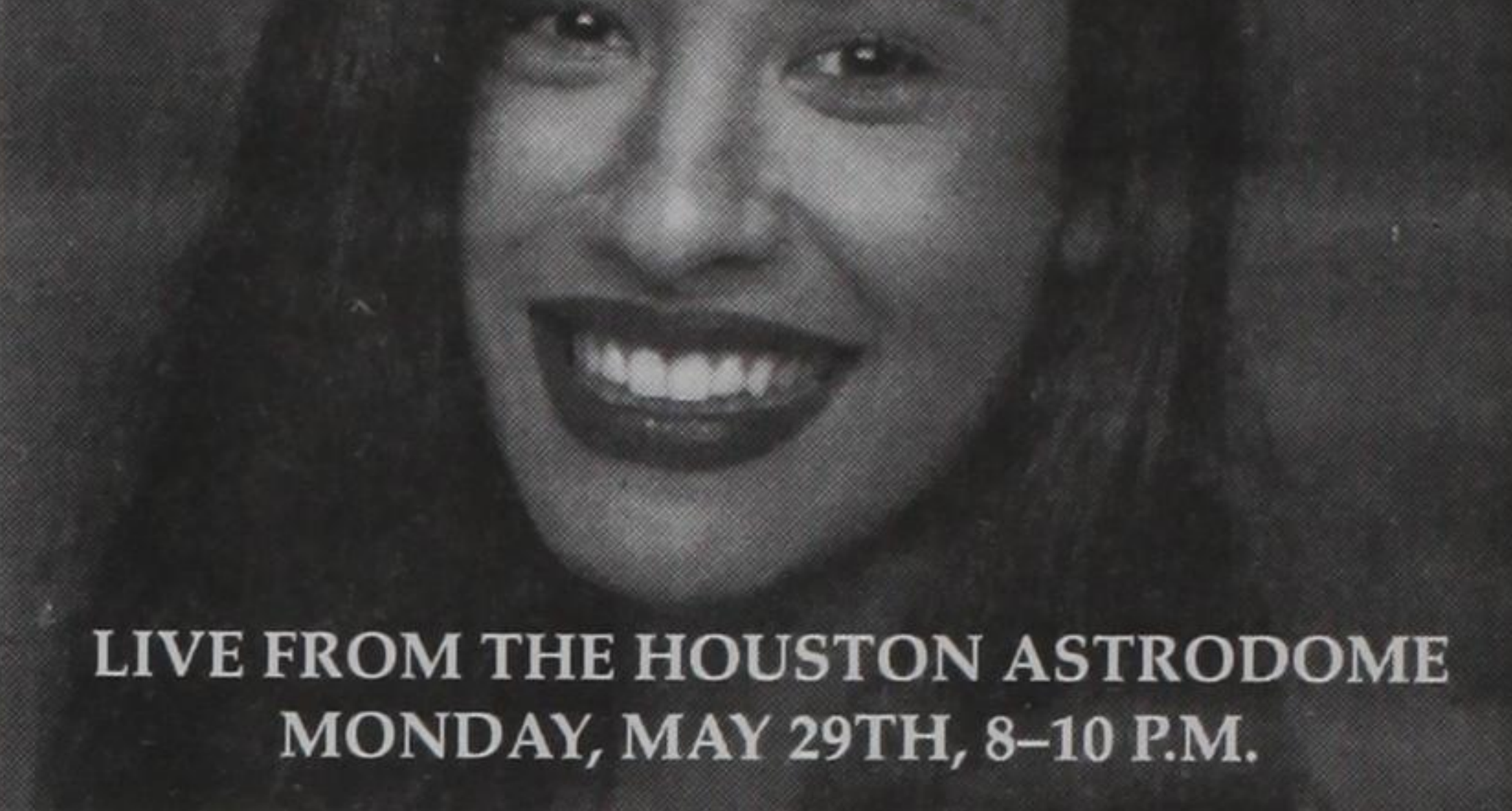
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Expanding the Yin-Yang Ritual About Latinos in the Newsroom

By Mercedes Lynn de Uriarte
On the heels of reports that Latinos have lost some of the precious ground they had gained in newsroom participation -- not even enough for a small mound, really -- come two annual events where critical thinkers might seize the opportunity to change the annual ritual of pointing the finger at employers.

In the yin-yang of the familiar annual dialogue, the National Association of Hispanic Journalists (NAHJ) demands more hires, while em-

ployers lament the absence of candidates for jobs.

So what is the truth to this matter?

NAHJ's June convention in El Paso and the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication's (AEJMC) August conference provide great platforms to explore the issue further.

Obvious information remains missing. NAHJ calls for more hiring, but it fails to point out how many Latino journalists simply cannot get a job in a newsroom any-

where, who have made repeated applications and remain unemployed?

If this figure is supplied -- if it, in fact, exists -- we can see once and for all the naked deceit of employers who claim there is none.

Or if indeed Latino journalists are scarce, why is the role of the journalism educator in this process repeatedly ignored by those who call for greater Latino participation? From where are Latino journalists to come, if not from among the ranks of those who get 87 percent of the entry-level jobs in the field -- journalism graduates.

Here indeed is a matter that can be addressed with more than annual ritual. Not only are there avenues through which to hold journalism education accountable, but there are effective actions that can be taken individually by every Latino journalist who really wants to see things change.

We know, thanks to various studies, that non-white students do best in college when they find their counterparts in graduate programs and on the faculty. But Latinos are invisible at every level. They aren't found in journalism textbooks. There are virtually no full-time Latino professors. Those who are tenured or tenure-track number about two dozen, compared to several thousand whites and about 400 African-Americans.

In 1993, there were only eight Latinos in doctoral programs in the field nationwide, compared to 71 African-Americans and 563 Anglos. About one Ph.D. a year is awarded to a Latino. Today, most journalism programs require a Ph.D. for tenure.

There are only 199 Latinos seeking a master's degree, compared to 443 African-Americans and 4,311 Anglos.

So is it any wonder that there are only 4,000 Latinos in undergraduate communications programs (a large number of whom are majoring in public relations), compared to more than 9,000 African-Americans and about 52,000 Anglos?

Unlike in most media outlets, journalism educators can be held accountable. There are both individual and group actions that can be taken. The tool is accreditation Standard 12, which specifies:

-- Organized efforts must be made to recruit, advise and retain students and faculty members of color and to include information in the curriculum about their contribution to journalism and mass communications.

-- Course offerings must help prepare students to understand, cover, communicate with and relate to a multicultural, multiethnic and multi-racial and otherwise diverse society.

Every NAHJ member who has a journalism degree can personally call his or her alma mater department and ask for a copy of its most recent accreditation report.

NAHJ representatives who sit on the accreditation council (a membership gained as the result of vigorous advocacy on the part of the National

Association of Black Journalists six years ago, when NABJ challenged the accreditation findings at the University of Texas, Austin in regard to Standard 12) can become well versed on the process. To do this, they can request briefings from those members of the AEJMC Commission on the Status of Minorities. They can request a copy of the first issue of Twelve, the commission's newsletter. It provides the background and history of Standard 12.

NAHJ can invite AEJMC advocates on accreditation to provide workshops on how to cut through the sometimes deliberately obtuse discussions about the process.

Regional and local Latino journalist organizations can become more inclusive and supportive of Latino journalism educators. Latinos teaching in accredited programs both understand and are affected by Standard 12. Their experiences are vital to increasing Latino participation in newsrooms. Without their involvement, the annual yin-yang remains a predictable design with an unchanging outcome.

(Mercedes Lynn de Uriarte, formerly an editor and writer at the Los Angeles Times, is a professor of journalism and Latin American Studies at the University of Texas. She was the first chair of the AEJMC Commission on the Status of Minorities and is currently vice chair of the Hispanic Faculty and Staff Association at the University of Texas. She is one of about six tenured Latina journalism professors in the nation.)

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News Briefs

the scholarship, predicted other courts would look to the federal appeals court ruling in the Maryland case. "It marks the beginning of the end for publicly funded race-based scholarships," Price said.

David Merkwitz of the American Council on Education said the appeals court's ruling had been based on the facts involved in the Maryland program. Merkwitz said, "there is going to be an impression that this is the death knell for minority scholarships. But we don't believe that."

Education Groups Fight Budget

The Associated Press reports that fourteen education groups have formed an alliance to fight the Republican plan to reduce spending on federal education programs by \$67 billion over the next seven years.

The Education First Alliance group said, cutbacks would be disastrous for school children, especially disadvantaged youngsters who have benefited the most from federal programs. The Alliance said that polls showed that Americans want the federal government to spend more, not less, on education, even if that means maintaining a deficit or reducing it more slowly.

The House outlined its plans for the budget last week by passing a resolution that called for cuts in spending on education and other programs, to balance the federal budget by 2002. The plan would also eliminate the Education Department.

Under the House plan, inner city schools would lose \$538 million next fiscal year and 878,509 children would lose essential education services, say the Council of the Great City Schools, which represents the nation's largest school districts.

The Education First Alliance hopes to block those moves by building popular support and by lobbying the Senate. The coalition is asking senators to vote for an amendment that would restore \$40 billion of the proposed cutbacks. The amendment was introduced Monday by Senators Ernest Hollings (D-SC), and Tom Harkin (D-IA).

Jackson Leads Protest March

AP reports that the Rev. Jesse Jackson and about 300 supporters began a 30-mile march Sunday to protest House Speaker Newt Gingrich and the GOP "Contract With America." "Rebuild America," Jackson sang to the crowd, bouncing to keep time. "Keep hope alive" and "Boot Newt," the crowd yelled back.

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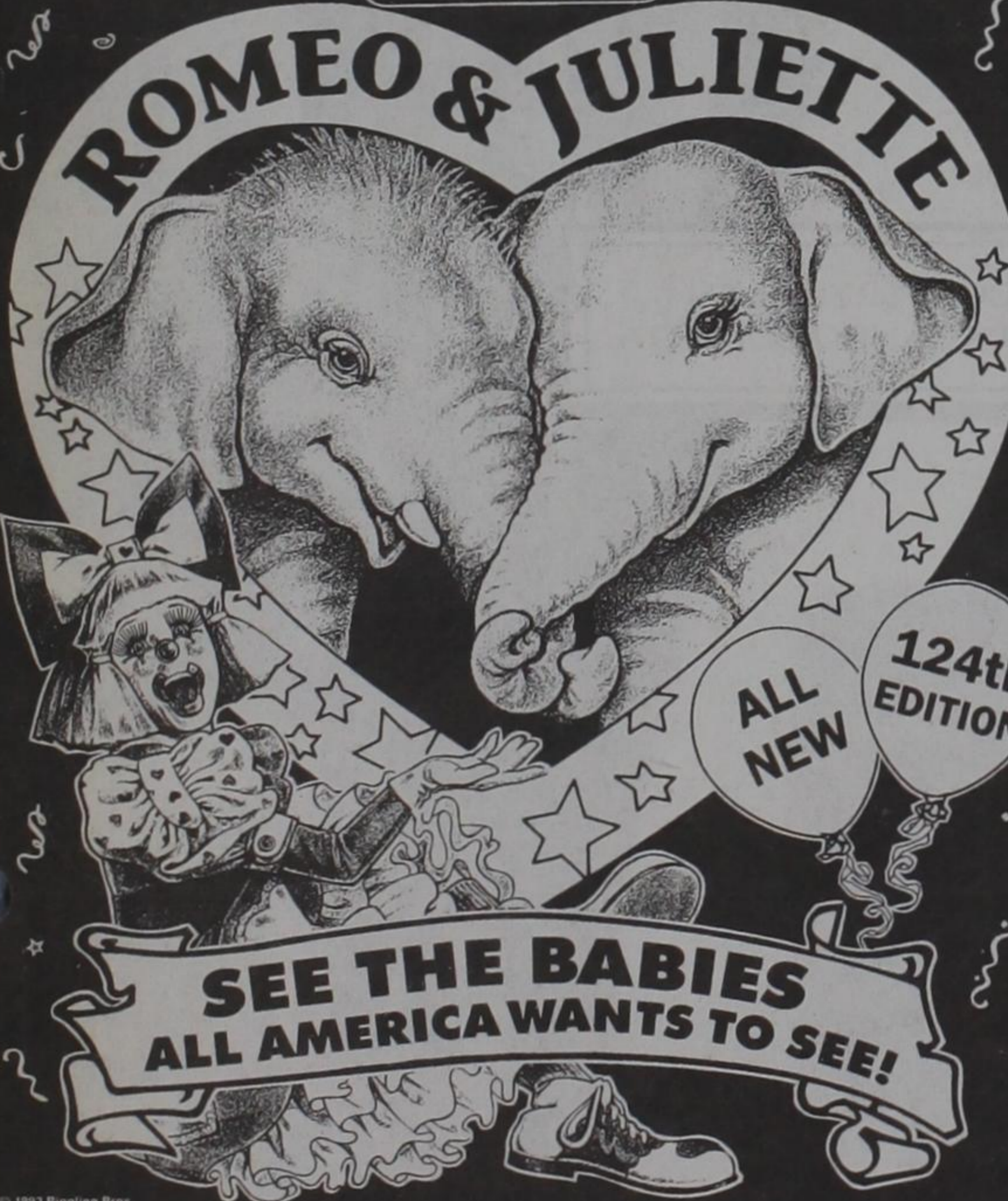


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Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

Para aprender bien un arte, es necesario guardar algunas reglas. Así, también, para aprender bien el arte de ser buenos cristianos, necesitamos guardar las reglas de los Mandamientos de la Ley de Dios: cuando los niños obedecen a sus padres, sus padres están muy contentos, y el amor de esos buenos padres se hace más grande, y siempre que pueden le hacen sus gustos a los hijitos. Además, los hijos que obedecen se sienten más felices.

Los que "por amor", guardan o cumplen los Mandamientos de Dios tienen contento a Dios, y Dios escucha y compliace con mucho gusto a esos hijos obedientes, cuando le piden alguna cosa que sea para el bien de ellos. Los que cumplen como verdaderos hijos de Dios, sienten su alma llena de paz y de alegría, porque saben que van por el buen camino que los lleva a alcanzar la felicidad eterna.

"Hacer lo que Dios quiere, y querer lo que Dios hace". Esto es un hermoso ideal por los que queremos llenar

ar nuestras almas de felicidad. Dios nos tiene señalado el camino que debemos de seguir: Sus Mandamientos te lo indican. Y Dios, que es tu Padre, Su interés es hacerte feliz cien por ciento aquí en la tierra, y sobre todo, en el cielo. No podemos hacer nada mejor en nuestra vida que lo que Nuestro Padre Dios quiere que hagamos, y obrando así, vamos a encontrar la felicidad, que no existe en ningún otro lugar y de ninguna otra manera. "Querer lo que Dios hace": A todos los niños les gusta lo que sus padres hacen, porque ellos piensan que sus padres nomás quieren todo lo bueno para sus hijitos, y que sus padres nunca se equivocan. Aunque en esto si se equivocan los niños, nosotros nunca vamos a equivocarnos si confiamos completamente en Dios, al juzgar que lo que Dios hace, aunque no lo entendamos, estamos seguros que eso es lo mejor para nosotros. Porque Dios es nuestro Padre, y es Todopoderoso, y nunca se equivoca, y nos ama con amor eterno, y Su amor nunca se aparta de nuestro lado. (Isaías 54, 8-19).

Tal vez, no sabías que Dios es nuestro Padre, pero ahora que ya lo sabes, dilelo a toda la gente, como Jesucristo nos dice: "dios mi Padre es también tu Padre". Dios es todopoderoso. Y nos ama con amor eterno. Pruebalo... Amalo. Corredre". (Juan 20, 17).

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