

To End Racism In U.S.

By Carmen Aticia Fernandez
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
Jul 22 (EFE).- Hispanics, who
consider themselves one of the
most united minorities in the
United States, want to serve as
an example to other citizens of
the country to eradicate
racism and inequality.

In a speech delivered in
Philadelphia on Tuesday, Raul
Yzaguirre, president of the
National Council of La Raza
(NCLR), said that the 32
million Latinos living in the
United States came from some
20 different nations.

"We are a mix of all races,
cultures and religions of the
world, and despite this, we
have succeeded in meeting a
common goal: the end to
racism, harassment and all
negative stereotypes as well as
the promotion of education,"
Yzaguirre said.

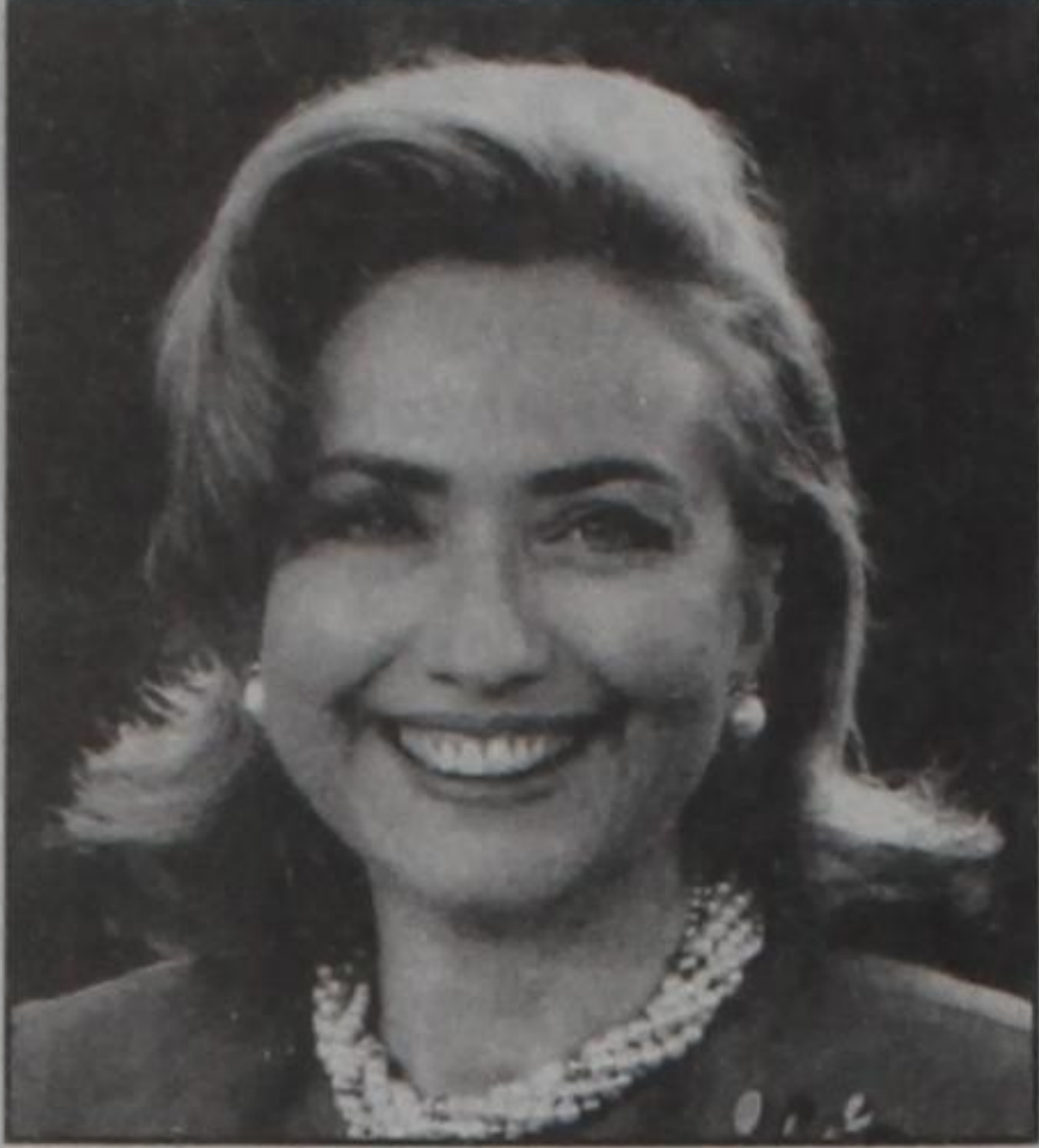
The NCLR, the biggest
coalition championing civil
rights of Hispanics, brings
together 250 Latino
organizations, which in turn



have a membership of three
million people.

Founded 30 years ago
initially to defend the rights of
Mexican-Americans, the NCLR
has expanded in recent years
to embrace Puerto Rican,
Cuban groups and other Latin
American nationalities.

Also attending the the
NCLR convention, which ends
Wednesday, are representatives
of leading Hispanic-American
organizations, such as the
Mexican-American Legal



HILLARY CLINTON

Defense and Education Fund,
the League of United Latin
American Citizens and the
National Association of Latino
Elected Officials.

Yzaguirre pointed out the
negative forecasts of U.S.
political observers, who
claimed that Latinos could
never create a force in the
country due to their distinct
origins, goals and aspirations.

The Hispanic leader urged
the U.S. Congress to approve a
bill backed by President Bill

Clinton to set aside 600 million
dollars in the fiscal year 1999
budget for the education of
Latinos.

One of the key issues of the
three-day NCLR conference
has been the education crisis
in the Hispanic community,
which has the highest drop-out
rate in the country and poverty
level.

High-ranking U.S. govern-
ment officials, including First
Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton,
and other Hispanic activists
have warned that the low
school attendance among
Latinos will have negative
consequences in the country
due to their high birth rate.

A recent study by the think
tank Rand Corp said that if
Latinos had the same
educational level as the Anglos
or European-Americans, the
Treasury would receive 10
billion dollars more in income
taxes.

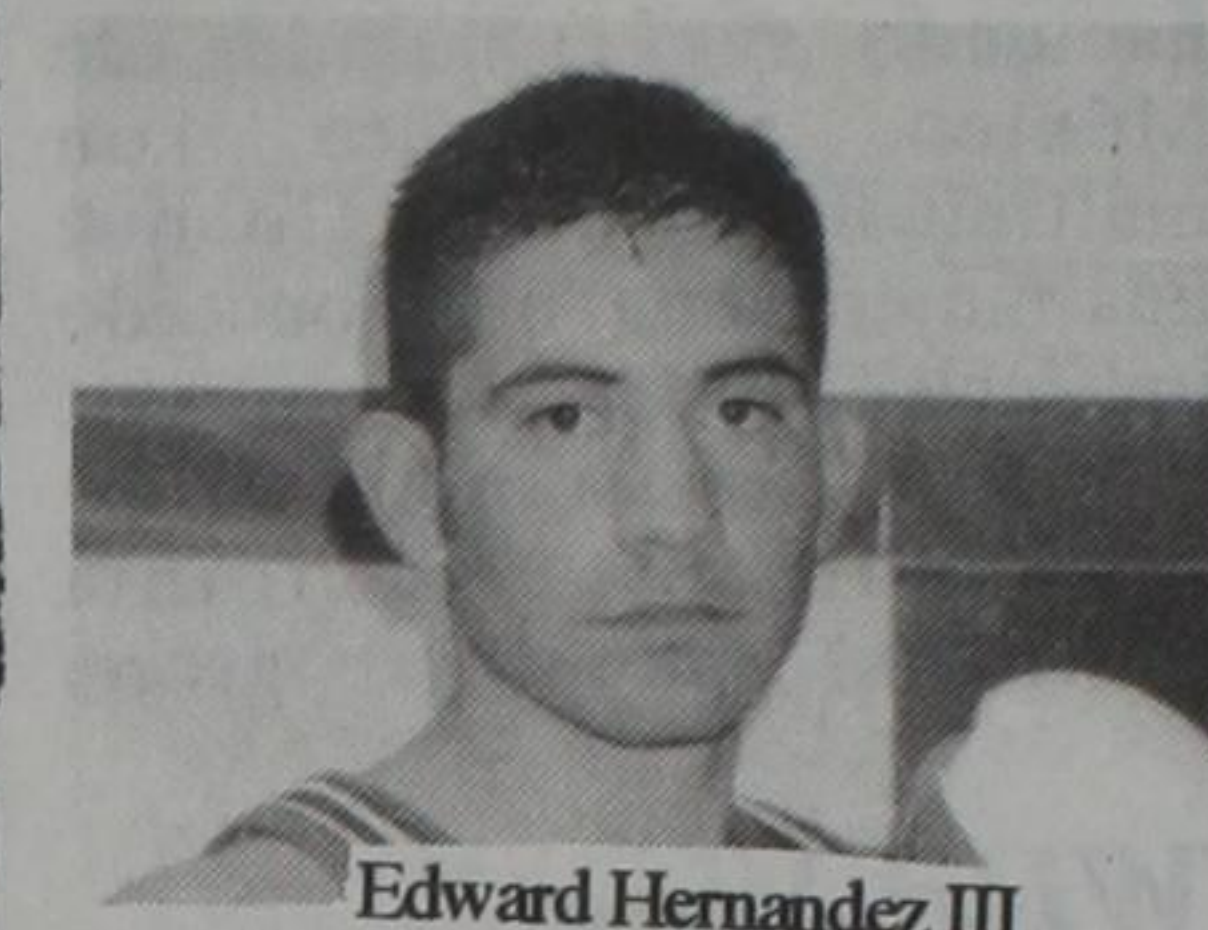
Yzaguirre said that Latinos
belonged to the "cosmic race"
due to the diversity of their

origins, which range from
European to African.
At the end of his speech,
Yzaguirre recited a few lines
from a poem of Walt Whitman,
who wrote that Latinos would
someday be the salvation of
the country.



Games of Texas to Feature Two of Lubbock's Best

Boxing at it's best will be featured at this year's
Games of Texas. Two boxers, Edward Hernandez III
and Joseph Rosendo Jr. will be defending champions.
See more pictures on page 6.



Edward Hernandez III



Joseph Rosendo Jr.

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

EL EDITOR

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Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers

Zapatista's Struggle To Maintain Everydayness of Life

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mexico's
southern states are once again
drawing international attention,
with an upcoming visit by U.N. Secretary
General Kofi Annan and a proposal
for talks from the mysterious
Commandante Marcos. But the
essence of the Zapatista "rebellion" is
far from communiques and the world
stage -- it is in the gritty business of
surviving day to day.

POLHO, MEXICO -- These
are dangerous times for the
Tzotzil Maya Indians of the
Chiapas highlands. Just
maintaining the everydayness
of life in an atmosphere of
mayhem and fear is what it
means to be a Zapatista -- a
supporter of the 5-year long
movement for autonomy here.

The central government's
response to this movement has
caused some 6,000 people to
flee to this mountain village,
once home to 1,000, seeking
the safety numbers might bring.
"We don't know what is

going to happen," says
Luciano, 36, a spokesman for
the town. "We are not thinking
about returning to our home
villages, because Federal
soldiers and paramilitaries are
there, inside the communities."

Dozens of Tzotzil Maya
have died violently over the
past year, including 45
murdered in the town of Acteal
by pro-government paramili-
tary forces last December.
After Acteal, army troops
flooded this coffee-rich area --
they are visible day and night
in new encampments
encircling Polho -- and the
Tzotzil regard them as
accomplices to the violence.

This is an ancient village,
with breathtaking views of lush,
solid peaks reaching into
moving clouds. Steep dirt
paths connect the pulse points
of the community -- the porch
where the governing council
meets, a clinic, the hardware
store where one can find warm

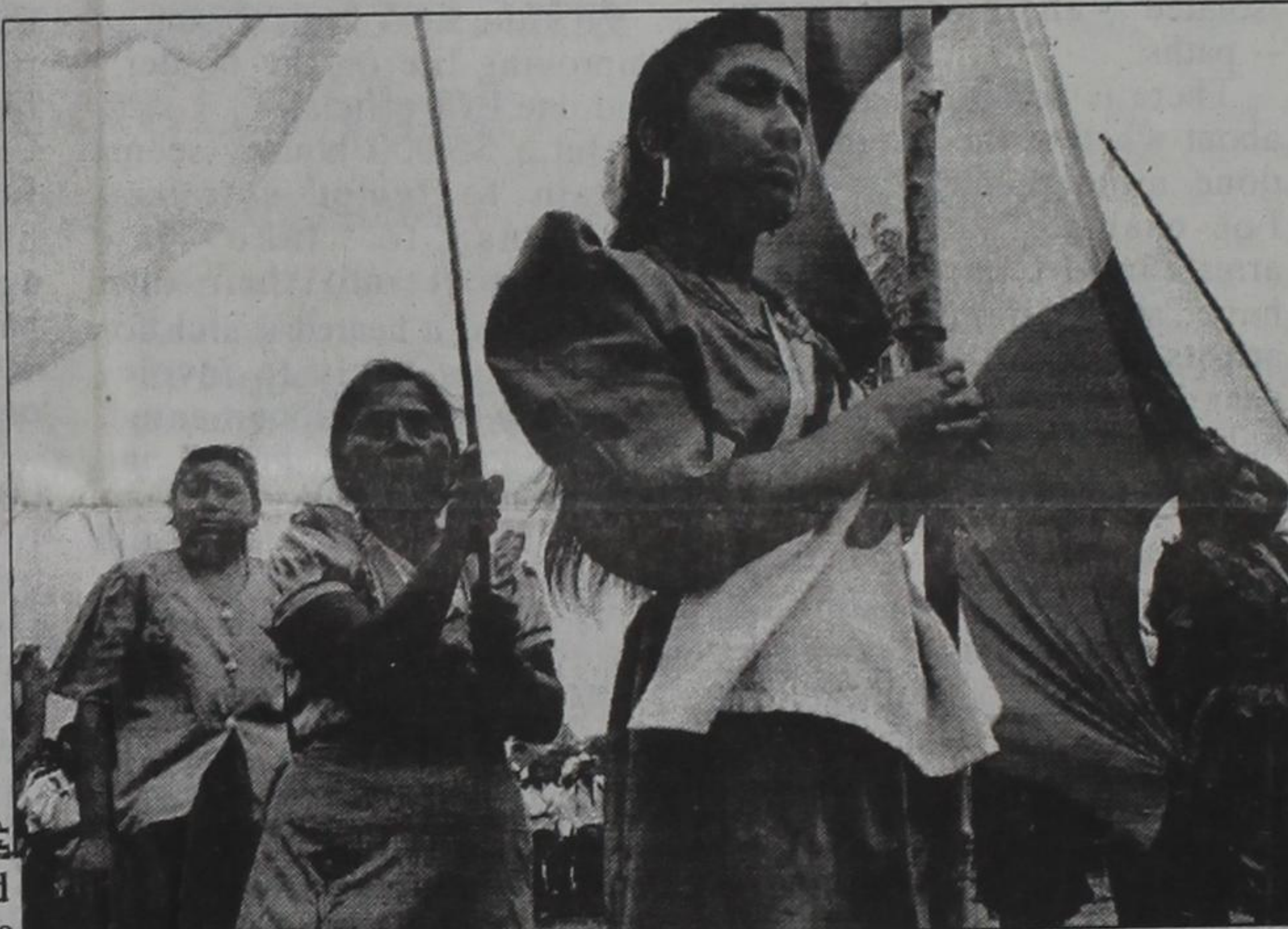


El subcomandante Marcos di-
jo que si el gobierno cumple
las cinco condiciones, regre-
sarían "de inmediato" al diálo-
go.

soft drinks (but little else) and
talk, vegetable fields, coffee
groves and, high up where the
paved highway passes, the
place where a thick pole is
lowered across the muddy road
into town, a symbol meant to
warn away those who would do
harm.

According to human rights
monitors, 500 to 700 civilians
have died since the Zapatista
uprising began in 1994,
despite a cease-fire that went
into effect after a few months.
Pro-government paramilitary
groups, with names like "Peace
and Justice," have emerged,
expelling those who do not
accept their authority.

The Roman Catholic human
rights center for this diocese
has chronicled two years of
expulsion, house burning, and
assassination in the two years
leading up to Acteal -- all



Indígenas tzeltales con banderas blancas y nacionales se manifestaron en
frente del cuartel militar de Taniperlas, Chiapas, para protestar por la ex-
pulsión de 12 extranjeros del país. Tropas del Ejército mexicano arresta-
ron a los extranjeros y a nueve nacionales que ayudaban a establecer la
comunidad autónoma de "Flores Magón".

unpunished, and almost all at
the hands of pro-government
militaries. Here they are called
"Pri-istas" after the name of the
governing PRI party.

For all the danger, Antonio -
45, and the father of 12 --
still willingly announces, "I am
Zapatista" because, he explains,
all other paths seem exhausted.

"I went to school only to the
fourth grade, but little by little
I learned more," he says,
mentioning courses in nursing,
organic farming, raising fish.
He even landed jobs as an
indigenous "technical advisor"
in government programs.

But there was a moment of

taking stock. "I was doing the
best I could, as my father and
his father had done, and still
could not give my family the
barest necessities, like shoes."

Antonio also speaks to a
local perception that an
insidious racism against
indigenous people touches
every corner of life here. "On
every job, the government
agronomists and engineers
who were well paid took
advantage of the kind of
knowledge we learn from our
fathers. But what does it
benefit us?"

After the Zapatistas' armed
uprising in January of 1994,

Antonio decided that, without a
change, "there was no future."
He is now organizing
newcomers to this village to
plant. "We're starting with
cabbage, radishes, lettuce,
carrots, potatoes." He has no
plans to leave. "It's beautiful
work. I'll stay here."

The pledge may be heartfelt
-- but he also knows Zapatistas
cannot travel easily these days.
Highways and town entrances
are militarized with nerve-
wracking identification checks,
and government authorities
have shown they are willing to
arrest people for crimes that
human rights observers say are
fictitious.

On a piece of blue plastic
spread on a treasured flat space
in front of the hardware store
Jose Miguel 22, his mother, his
wife, and his son, age 4, sit
sorting a heap of coffee beans
by color.

The Tzotzil here have long
been coffee people. The
mountainsides are dark green
with the bushy, shiny-leaved
trees, and coffee has long
brought just enough so they
did not have to join those
forced to farm in rain forests
on the other side of the state.

Jose Miguel used to live in
the village of Tzajalucum. "I
have 1200 trees," he lamented.
They can be picked three times
a year but this year, he says,
the Pri-istas picked the first two
harvests for themselves without
paying. The church human
rights office has documented
this charge. "If I went to



During this year's National Conference of Hispanic Publication,
Phil Price was awarded an Amigo Award for his contributions to
the promotion of Hispanic Media. Price was nominated by El Edi-
tor Newspaper. (In photo Olga Riojas-Aguero, Business Manager
and Phil Price of Price Communications)

Comentarios de Bidal

We finally received a list of
agencies that received money
from the 79415 project. Next
week we will be focussing on
what they are doing as des-
cribed in the press release
what people are saying about
each, how much money they
got... something not provided
by the funding agency and
other related items.

Talking about advertisers,
they might be willing to start
advertising for the upcoming
school year. Almost to 50%
of the student population is
expected to be Hispanic. To-
gether with the Black popu-
lation, minorities are now
the majority in schools.
Very interesting, it's it?

Happy
Summer

Zedillo demanda a los zapatistas volver a las pláticas

JULIA PRESTON

Simojovel, México.- El Presidente
Ernesto Zedillo, en un nuevo reco-
rrido por el agitado estado de Chia-
pas, emitió lo que sonó como una
última llamada a los rebeldes zapatistas
para que regresen a las pláticas
de paz, las cuales se interrumpie-
ron un año y medio atrás.

En un discurso ante una muche-
dumbre ampliamente proguberna-
mental en un poblado indígena don-
de la guerrilla zapatista también
cuenta con muchos simpatizantes, el
Presidente Zedillo dijo que su Go-
bierno había utilizado "toda su bue-
na voluntad hasta el límite de nues-
tros poderes constitucionales" para
promover la reconciliación en Chia-
pas y atraer a los zapatistas de vuel-
ta a la mesa de negociaciones.

Zedillo no dijo qué haría si los zapatistas
no atendían a su ofrecimien-
to, el cual sonó en gran parte como
un ultimátum. Sin embargo, implicó
que el Gobierno estaba considera-
ndo el abandono de los lineamientos
que han guiado las negociaciones de
paz durante cuatro años, los cuales



En una nueva visita a Chiapas, Zedillo dijo que su Gobierno había utilizado "toda la buena voluntad hasta el límite de nuestros poderes constitucionales" para promover la reconciliación en ese estado sureño.

permiten a los zapatistas mantener
las armas hasta que se llegue a un
arreglo final, así como la suspensión
de órdenes de aprehensión contra lí-
deres del movimiento zapatista.
Zedillo dijo que no iría a la guerra
en contra de los rebeldes.
"No pueden existir guerras entre

los mexicanos", dijo.

El Presidente rechazó claramente
las afirmaciones de los zapatistas en
el sentido de que él estaba involu-
crado en un discurso doble, y busca-
ba volver a atacar al ejército guerri-
llero, el cual escenificó un breve le-
vantamiento armado en 1994.

Citó la renuencia de los zapatistas
a dejar las acciones violentas como
una de las causas principales del
conflicto latente en Chiapas, en el
cual docenas de pobladores indíge-
nas han sido asesinados durante el
último año en enfrentamientos entre
facciones a lo largo del estado.

Zedillo también culpó a dos gru-
pos de agravar la situación: a los
grupos de los derechos humanos, los
cuales dijo que favorecían a los zapatistas,
y a los extranjeros, quienes,
dijo, se involucraron en la política
chiapaneca.

Zedillo realizó un ataque particu-
larmente severo sobre el Obispo Sa-
muel Ruiz García, quien dirige la
Diócesis de Chiapas donde vive la
mayor parte de los indígenas, así co-
mo sobre otros clérigos católicos
que han simpatizado con el llama-
do

de los zapatistas para una igualdad
mayor para los indígenas. Samuel
Ruiz renunció recientemente a su
puesto de mediador en las pláticas.

El Presidente dijo que el obispo
había "defraudado" al Gobierno al
ejercer su papel como mediador
siendo parcial en favor de los zapatistas
y calificó a los clérigos en
Chiapas de "apóstoles de la hipocresía".

Asimismo, el Presidente no hizo
mención de reducir la presencia de
las fuerzas armadas en Chiapas. Los
zapatistas han hecho de la reducción
en el número de tropas en el estado
una condición para regresar a las
pláticas.

Las maniobras recientes del Go-
bierno en Chiapas han provocado
alarma entre grupos de los derechos
humanos internacionales y políticos
en México, a los que les preocupa
que se profundice la polarización.
Desde abril, el Gobierno ha em-
prendido varios operativos militares
de gran tamaño para aplastar a los
gobiernos locales que los zapatistas
establecieron en poblados donde son
populares. (NYT).

La Extraña Guerra Californiana De Carteleros Sobre La Inmigración

NOTA DEL EDITOR: La turbulenta pelea californiana sobre inmigración ha cobrado realmente grandes proporciones. Carteleros próximos a la frontera entre Arizona y California y otras cerca de Los Angeles han encendido controversias que revelan emociones demasiado fuertes como para permanecer ocultas por mucho tiempo. La comentarista de PNS Julie Reynolds es editora de El Andar Publications y del centro web Electric Mercado en Santa Cruz, California.

POR JULIE REYNOLDS, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

Llámelos una guerra de carteleros: la publicidad callejera se ha convertido en la nueva arena para el agitado debate de California sobre la inmigración. El disparo inicial ocurrió el 7 de mayo en la Interestatal 10 cerca de la desértica ciudad de Blythe, en la frontera entre California y Arizona. La organización del condado de Orange California Coalition for Immigration Reform (CCIR, Coalición de California para la Reforma de la Inmigración) pagó por un anuncio parecido a una enorme señal verde de las que se usan en las autopistas estatales. Decía: "Bienvenido a California, el estado de la inmigración ilegal", y advertía

a los visitantes: "No deje que esto le pase a su estado". Incluía un número telefónico de llamada gratuita: 877 NO ILLEGALS (877 no ilegales).

La señal fue inspiración de la presidenta de CCIR Barbara Coe y su colega Les Blankhorn. Coe, vehemente activista en contra de la inmigración ilegal y patrocinadora de la Proposición 187, dijo: "Pensamos: qué más da, hagamos la prueba. Estoy fascinada con los resultados".

Efectivamente, CCIR estaba más que feliz de que la cartelera disparara el furor de los activistas hispanos pro-inmigrante.

Coe niega los cargos de que la cartelera fuera racista, diciendo: "No me importa de qué etnicidad son; si están aquí ilegalmente, la ley dice que deben ser deportados". Y agregó: "Una gran parte de los hispanos que se atienen a las leyes padecen por lo que están haciendo sus camaradas de México. Es injusto; son maltratados sólo por lo que una mujer llama 'mi bronceado indeleble'", rió Coe.

El Departamento de Transporte de California (Caltrans) ordenó al grupo

remover la señal, argumentando que las letras blancas sobre el fondo verde son demasiado parecidas a las señales oficiales de Caltrans para las autopistas. En cambio, Coe pagó \$375 para pintar encima un fondo negro.

Al mismo tiempo, la estación de radio de habla hispana KTNQ lanzó una serie de controvertidas carteleros en el área de Los Angeles. Una de ellas mostraba tres atractivos hombres de piel morena tratando de trepar un muro con la inscripción "Bienvenido a Estados Unidos". Otra mostraba a un joven latino con un arma en su cabeza. Todos los carteleros tenían la frase "¿Que pasó?" La idea, de acuerdo al director de promociones de la estación, Bill Beadles, era estimular interés en las discusiones sobre crimen y violencia que conduce KTNQ a través de llamadas telefónicas de sus oyentes; pero les salió el tiro por la culata.

Muchos residentes sólo vieron imágenes de gran tamaño de criminales latinos. La supervisora del condado de Los Angeles Gloria Molina estaba furiosa, y reportó que el 85 por ciento de los

constituyentes que llamaron a su oficina estaban molestos sobre la "imágenes negativas y estereotipadas de los latinos", de acuerdo a su asesor Miguel Santana.

Activistas anti-inmigración también estaban disgustados con los anuncios, aunque por diferentes razones, argumentando que aquellos promovían pandillas latinas e inmigración ilegal. "Recibimos un montón de llamadas intimidatorias", dijo Beadles. "La gente de afuera no ve que estamos tratando legítimamente de resolver los mismos problemas que les preocupan a ellos".

Finalmente, KTNQ emitió una apologética "respuesta a la comunidad" junto a la promesa de remover la serie de inmediato. La mayoría de las carteleros han sido reemplazadas con versiones más nuevas, con texto solamente.

Una vez que esta connotación se había asentado más o menos, la cartelera de CCIR en Blythe se enfrentaba de repente a una nueva oposición. El antiguo activista por los derechos civiles Mario Obledo, quien recibiera en enero la Medalla Presidencial de la Libertad de manos del presidente Clinton, desafió el

reclamo de Coe acerca de que el cartel no era racista. "En California, cuando se habla de inmigrantes ilegales, no se está hablando de canadienses o europeos", dijo. "Se está hablando de mexicanos".

Obledo prometió públicamente "quemar o arruinar" el cartel de CCIR a las 2:00 p.m. del sábado 27 de junio, como un acto de "júbilo y celebración".

Gil Flores, director estatal de League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC, Liga de Ciudadanos Latino-Americanos Unidos) prometió que su organización seguiría a Obledo hasta Blythe, e invitó a otros a participar.

Luego, CCIR urgió a los "americanos leales" a unirse a ellos en Blythe para defender el cartel.

Ese sábado a la mañana hubo cerca de 80 policías en Blythe. También unos cien seguidores del CCIR. Obledo, sin embargo, no estuvo presente. Unos días antes, Martin Media, dueña de la cartelera, simplemente quitó el cartel y devolvió a Coe su dinero, expresando que preferían proteger su propiedad. Obledo celebró y Coe rápidamente prometió:

"Ese cachorro estará ahí otra vez, y aun más".

Obledo está considerando el patrocinio de una serie de carteleros señalando la contribución de los inmigrantes a la prosperidad de California, y jura que si el CCIR coloca algún otro cartel, los arruinará uno por uno.

Jorge Chino, editor de una revista bilingüe de California, piensa que la situación va más allá que una cartelera. "Bajo la libertad de expresión, ellos tienen derecho a tener un cartel. Ese no es el tema", dice. "El tema es que nos quieren fuera de aquí. ¿Cómo nos ocupamos de eso?"

Si los sentimientos hostiles y deseos ocultos tras las carteleros son parte del nuevo cuadro mental de California, los carteleros pueden forzar a los californianos a hacerles frente en toda su vulgaridad.

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Cuba's Latest Drama Builds on the Lives of Three Protagonists

By Jorge Luis Romeu

Nineteen ninety-seven ended with the unfolding of two major news stories -- separate but interconnected -- for Cuba watchers. The Nov. 23 death of Cuban exile leader Jorge Mas Canosa here in the United States, and the announcement of Pope John Paul II's Jan. 21-25 visit to Cuba, are working to modify the direction of Cuba in the year ahead. A visit by the pope had been unsuccessfully courted by Fidel Castro's government for several years. But as long as Castro would not give assurances that the pope could move freely, speak on any subject and convene the faithful without constraints, the pope had refused to visit. Well known for his travels all over the world, he has been to every Latin American country except Cuba.

He has also been an active critic of the U.S. embargo against the island. His trip is no doubt sending a message to the capitalists of the world that Cuba is a safe place to invest.

Born and raised in Poland, John Paul has lived under communism and knows the consequences of his actions. He is a savvy global politician. Castro's concessions included measures liberalizing religious restrictions, most prominent among them

the recognition of Christmas and its public celebration.

For those of us raised as Catholics in communist-subjugated Cuba, this was a major act. I still remember that, in the early '60s, Catholic schools were shut down and confiscated; the priests and nuns -- sometimes at gunpoint -- were taken from the convents, put into ships and sent out of the country; how organizations like CYO and Catholic Workers were disbanded; the seminaries were emptied and their students, along with Catholic university students, were sent to the infamous UMAP forced-labor camps to work 14 hours a day, seven days a week.

To survive, Cubans had to hide their faith. Catholics were not allowed to pursue certain university careers, such as medicine, engineering, economics, education or journalism. They could not be managers or travel abroad as sports or literary figures. Thus, only old people were seen in church, and religion became a very private matter.

Also driving Castro's interest in the visit has been the loss of all Soviet subsidies and total economic disaster. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, Cuba's main "product" -- the rent of its

Continued on Page 5

Return of the "Wild West"

Plans For New Border Policy Would Rely On Untrained Civilians

EDITOR'S NOTE: The U.S. and Mexico have announced a \$5000 bounty for information leading to arrest of people trying to cross the border illegally -- a move both governments say aims to reduce the rising death toll of illegal border crossers. But critics view the new national measure as a reversion to the worst abuses of the old west. PNS Associate Editor Alfonso Serrano F. is formerly the editor of El Mensajero, a bilingual weekly published in San Francisco.

BY ALFONSO SERRANO F., PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

Parts of a new government plan, offered as a method for "increasing safety along the U.S.-Mexico border," threaten to revive some of the worst abuses of the old west.

The new program was announced to the press last month by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Commissioner Doris Meissner and Mexico's Ambassador to the U.S. Jesus Reyes-Heroles. It is the first bi-national effort to patrol the border.

Ironically, recent U.S. policy on the border is the root of the problem that the INS now seeks to address. Operation Gatekeeper in California and Operation Rio Grande in Texas, introduced in 1993, tightened control on the most accessible routes, forcing immigrants and those who smuggle them in to the United

States to travel on more isolated -- and more dangerous -- paths.

There is some disagreement about whether the program has done more than shift traffic. For example, border patrol arrests in El Centro, California have risen dramatically but arrests in San Diego hit a 17 year low last year -- to about half the number arrested before Gatekeeper began in 1993.

But Gatekeeper has undoubtedly increased the danger of crossing. According to the Center for Immigration Research at the University of Houston, more than 1200 people have died attempting to cross the border illegally since 1993. Deaths due to such factors as drowning, exposure and dehydration have become much more common.

The new program was announced as an effort to reduce deaths among undocumented immigrants. One element involves the posting of warning signs.

However the novel element of the plan calls for civilian pilots to search for undocumented immigrants in border hot spots, including the Imperial Valley, eastern San Diego County in California, Kennedy County in Texas and an area near Yuma, Arizona.

As an incentive, these civilians would be paid up to \$5,000 for helping spot and

arrest illegal smugglers.

"It's the next logical step in improving life on the border," said one INS official.

But a \$5,000 bounty seems certain to tempt untrained civilians to take law enforcement into their own hands. And a heated search for "illegals" is likely to involve not only the undocumented, but anyone who is brown and on or near the border -- including U.S. residents and citizens.

Violence against Hispanics has increased dramatically since the border became a major battlefield in the war against drugs. In June, a Marine Corps investigation cleared a drug patrol unit -- working under the authority of the Border Patrol -- in the death of Esequiel Hernandez. A U.S. citizen from Redford, Texas, Hernandez, 18, was herding his family's goats when he was shot to death. A House of Representatives immigration panel recently expressed dissatisfaction with the investigation and may call for public hearings.

Recent California history suggests the kind of troubles that may follow the INS plan. For example, after the state's voters approved Proposition 187 in 1994, denying education and social and health services to undocumented immigrants, millions of residents, naturalized citizens

and U.S.-born Latinos found themselves the victims of intolerance. A 1995 report from the Los Angeles based Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights documented hundreds of civil rights abuses against Latinos of all backgrounds -- but more than 60 percent were U.S. residents or citizens.

The report makes it clear that bank managers, restaurant workers and private businesses took law enforcement into their own hands. A Palm Springs pharmacy demanded that a customer show immigration papers before filling out her prescription. At a restaurant in Santa Paula, California, a customer demanded that a cook show his green card, claiming "It's every person's duty to report illegals." In another incident, an immigrant rights lawyer received hate mail with a picture of her face and a target over it that read "open fire" and "Latina scum."

The INS budget has doubled in the past few years, and much of that increase has gone to beef up forces on the border. But increasing security on the border by using untrained civilians as bounty hunters in a volatile situation could turn the border regions into a new Wild West.

Regreso Del "Oeste Salvaje"

Planes De Nueva Política Fronteriza Recaerá En Civiles Inexpertos

NOTA DEL EDITOR: Estados Unidos y México anunciaron una recompensa de \$5,000 por información que conduzca al arresto de personas tratando de cruzar la frontera ilegalmente -- una movida que, afirman ambos gobiernos, apunta a reducir el creciente peaje mortal de quienes intentan cruzar la frontera ilegalmente. Pero los críticos ven la nueva medida nacional como una reversión hacia los peores abusos del viejo oeste.

POR ALFONSO SERRANO F., PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

Secciones de un nuevo plan del gobierno, el cual se ofrece como un método para "aumentar la seguridad a lo largo de la frontera estadounidense-norteamericana", amenaza con revivir algunos de los peores abusos del viejo Oeste.

El nuevo programa fue anunciado a la prensa el mes pasado por la comisionada del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) Doris Meissner y el embajador de México en Estados Unidos, Jesús Reyes-Heroles. Es el primer esfuerzo binacional para patrullar la frontera.

Irónicamente, políticas fronterizas recientes de Estados Unidos son la raíz del problema que el INS trata ahora de resolver. Operación Gatekeeper en California y Operación Rio Grande en Texas, introducidas en 1993, estrecharon el control sobre las rutas más accesibles, forzando a los inmigrantes y a aquellos que los ingresan de contrabando en Estados Unidos a viajar por caminos más aislados y más peligrosos.

Existe desacuerdo acerca de si el programa ha hecho algo más que desviar el tráfico. Por ejemplo, los arrestos de la patrulla fronteriza en El Centro, California, han aumentado dramáticamente, pero los de San Diego alcanzaron el índice más bajo de los últimos 17 años el año pasado (aproximadamente la mitad del número de arrestos existentes antes del comienzo de Operación Gatekeeper en 1993).

Pero Gatekeeper ha incrementado sin duda alguna los peligros del cruce. De acuerdo al Centro de

Investigación sobre Inmigración de la Universidad de Houston, más de 1200 personas han muerto en su intento de cruzar la frontera ilegalmente desde 1993. Muertes por factores tales como ahogo, exposición y deshidratación se han convertido en mucho más corrientes.

El nuevo programa fue anunciado como un esfuerzo por reducir las muertes entre los inmigrantes indocumentados. Uno de los elementos involucra la colocación de carteleros de advertencia.

Sin embargo, el nuevo elemento del plan pide a pilotos civiles buscar inmigrantes indocumentados en puntos problemáticos de la frontera, incluyendo Imperial Valley, el Este del condado de San Diego en California, el condado de Kennedy en Texas, y un área próxima a Yuma, Arizona.

Como incentivo, a estos civiles se les pagará hasta \$5,000 por ayudar a localizar y arrestar a contrabandistas ilegales.

"Es el próximo paso lógico para mejorar la vida en la frontera", dijo un funcionario del INS.

Pero parece seguro que una recompensa de \$5,000 puede tentar a civiles inexpertos a tomar el cumplimiento de la ley en sus propias manos. Y es probable que una acalorada búsqueda de "ilegales" involucre no sólo a los indocumentados, sino a cualquiera que sea moreno y que esté en o cerca de la frontera -- incluyendo a residentes y ciudadanos estadounidenses.

La violencia contra los hispanos ha aumentado dramáticamente desde que la frontera se convirtiera en un importante campo de batalla en la guerra contra las drogas. En junio, una investigación de Marine Corps exculpó a una unidad de la patrulla anti-drogas --bajo la autoridad de la patrulla fronteriza-- en la muerte de Esequiel Hernandez. Hernández (18), ciudadano estadounidense de Redford, Texas, estaba conduciendo el rebaño de cabras de su familia

residentes o ciudadanos de Estados Unidos.

El informe deja en claro que supervisores de bancos, y trabajadores de restaurantes y negocios privados tomaron el cumplimiento de la ley en sus propias manos. Una farmacia de Palm Springs exigió que un cliente mostrara sus papeles migratorios antes de preparar su prescripción. En un restaurante de Santa Paula, California, un cliente exigió que un cocinero mostrara su green card (tarjeta de residencia), afirmando que "es la obligación de toda persona reportar ilegales". En otro incidente, una abogada de derechos migratorios recibió correspondencia intimidatoria con una fotografía de su rostro, con una diana superpuesta, en la cual se lee "abra fuego" y "escoria latina".

El presupuesto del INS se ha duplicado en los últimos años, y una buena parte de ese aumento ha sido destinado a intensificar las fuerzas en la frontera. Pero aumentar la seguridad en la frontera usando civiles inexpertos como cazadores de recompensas en una situación volátil puede convertir la frontera en un nuevo Oeste Salvaje.

From Page One

harvest them myself, they would have killed me," he says. Before the violence, Jose Miguel had real hopes of moving out of the poverty that governs small towns here. He is part of a 15 year old coffee growers' co-op with members in 20 communities, which ensures him a fair price for his coffee.

He tells of the goods he abandoned -- coffee depulping machinery, a radio, a tape recorder, extra clothes, a store of food. "Now when the child is sick, we don't have enough money to buy medicine," he says.

He managed to get these beans because "I went quick and cut fast," picking only what he could carry on his back and watching for paramilitaries or state police. "I was scared."

Polho may be representative of the Zapatista resistance, but otherwise it feels much like any other village in Central America. At first light, women are chatting and laughing over the laundry they wash in communal tubs. By midday, even the winter sun is so hot a rest is the best defense. At sunset the young men, suddenly shy, walk past knots of young women, clearly hoping to catch an eye. Some look a little glum -- perhaps because there is no beer, as Zapatista communities are pledged to stay dry.

But it is impossible to ignore the passage on the highway above -- soldiers in dark green, state police in dark blue, federal police in black. And occasionally an open-backed pickup filled with men in plain clothes who whistle and jeer down at the villagers. "Paramilitaries," someone says.

PNS Central America editor Mary Jo McConahay has reported from Latin America for the National Catholic Reporter.

Escuelas Californianas Defienden Bilinguismo En Las Clases

Por Rocío Ayuso

Los Angeles (EEUU), 22 jul (EFE).- Los diferentes distritos escolares de California han trasladado la batalla en favor del bilinguismo a las aulas, una vez fracasados los primeros intentos de bloquear la "Proposición 227" tanto en las urnas como en los tribunales.

A pesar de que el próximo curso escolar está a la vuelta de la esquina, las escuelas de California siguen dominadas por la incertidumbre de en qué idioma serán impartidas las clases.

Según la "Proposición 227", aprobada de forma aplastante en el último referendo, las escuelas públicas californianas deben de impartir su enseñanza en inglés como único idioma, proporcionando un curso de inmersión de un año en esta lengua a aquellos que tengan dificultades.

En total, 1,4 millones de niños californianos se encuentran en esta categoría, y se benefician hasta la fecha de una educación bilingüe que ahora ha concluido.

Aunque organizaciones hispanas como MALDEF piensan continuar su lucha contra la "Proposición 227" en los tribunales, la primera demanda contra esta medida que consideran anticonstitucional fue rechazada la pasada semana.

Según el juez Charles A. Legge, no existen razones con fundamento para detener la aplicación de esta propuesta, preferencia elegida democráticamente en las urnas.

La lucha se ha convertido en un cuerpo a cuerpo, y se ha trasladado el campo de batalla al millar de distritos escolares californianos.

A la hora de elaborar, con

retraso, sus planes de estudio para el nuevo curso están generando mil interpretaciones diferentes de la "227" con tal de ofrecer una enseñanza bilingüe.

En San Francisco y Oakland, los profesores están en armas, defendiendo sus derechos constitucionales a la vez que animan a los padres de sus estudiantes a acogerse a algunas de las excepciones que ofrece la "227".

Según la proposición, las únicas excepciones a la aplicación del inglés como único idioma son que el niño conozca esta lengua a la perfección, que sea mayor de 10 años o que tenga alguna traba emocional, física o psicológica que requiera su aprendizaje en la lengua natal.

En Fresno, la batalla parece acogerse a la letra pequeña de la proposición, aquella en la que se puede leer que los estudiantes tienen que ser educados "mayormente" en inglés.

Según Carlos A. García, que se opone a la iniciativa y pertenece al distrito escolar de Fresno, "mayormente" puede ser entendido como dos tercios de la jornada escolar, mientras que un tercio se siga manteniendo para la educación bilingüe, como son los planes de su área.

Algunos distritos, como Sacramento u Orange County, han anunciado sus intenciones de acatar la proposición mientras que otros como Santa Ana siguen sin tomar una decisión.

En el caso del distrito escolar de Los Angeles, la importancia de su decisión radica en su volumen, ya que de los cerca de 700.000 estudiantes que lo componen, más de 300.000 se verán afectados por la proposición.

En este caso, las opciones ofrecidas a los padres han sido cuatro, dos de ellas dentro de la legalidad como es la aceptación de una educación únicamente en inglés o de acogerse a las excepciones.

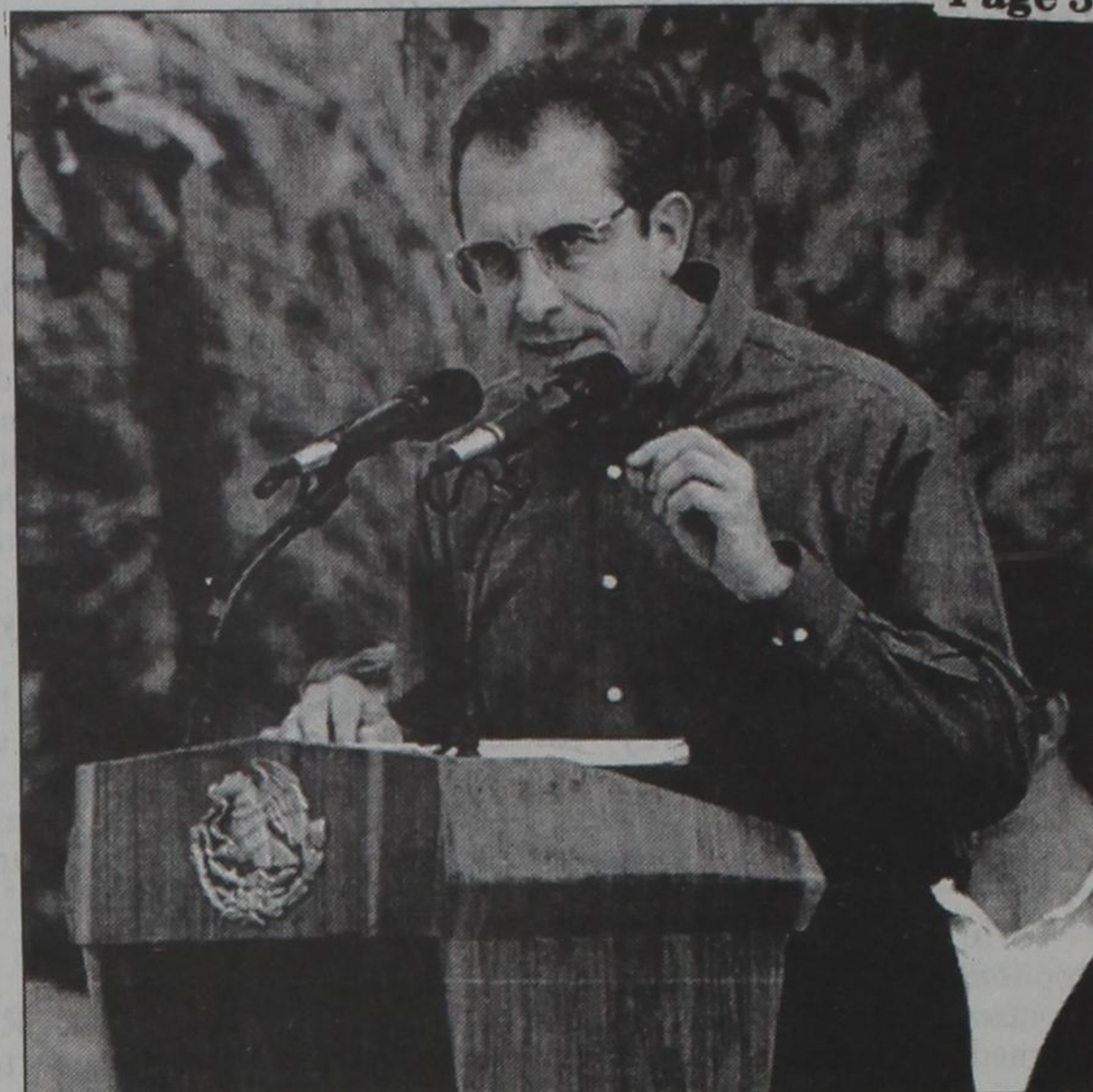
En este caso se necesitaría el voto de al menos veinte padres de alumnos de la misma clase para que la enseñanza en ese aula siguiera siendo bilingüe.

Las otras dos opciones son híbridos, que ofrecen una enseñanza en inglés pero con un tutor disponible en la lengua natal (Modelo A) o con un profesor bilingüe certificado que siempre se encuentre en el aula (Modelo B).

El nuevo programa escolar le costará al distrito al menos un millón de dólares, dada la nueva orientación de las clases y del profesorado, y no está exento de críticas.

Para los seguidores de Ron Unz, creador de la proposición, estos híbridos no tienen nada que ver con lo que el 61 por ciento de los electores votó el pasado 2 de junio.

En el caso de los partidarios de que se mantengan los programas bilingües, la incertidumbre que generan este número de interpretaciones hace que sea "ilógica" la aplicación de la "Proposición 227".



Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo speaks to residents of Simojovel, Chiapas. During his speech, Zedillo said he refuses to withdraw the army from the state. "The army is here to avoid violence...to protect the rights of those who feel threatened by violence," Zedillo said.

Zedillo demands that rebels rejoin talks

By JULIA PRESTON

Simojovel—President Ernesto Zedillo, on a whirlwind tour through the troubled state of Chiapas, impatiently issued what sounded like a last call to the Zapatista rebels last week to return to peace talks, which lapsed a year and a half ago.

In a speech before a heavily pro-government crowd in an Indian village where the Zapatista guerrillas also have many sympathizers, Zedillo said his administration had used "all of its good will up to the limit of our constitutional powers" to promote reconciliation in Chiapas and lure the Zapatistas back to the negotiating table.

Zedillo did not say what he would do if the Zapatistas did not heed his plea, which sounded very much like an ultimatum. But he implied that the government was considering a break with a four-year-old law guiding the peace talks that allows the Zapatistas to keep their weapons until a final settlement is reached and suspends

all arrest warrants against Zapatista guerrilla leaders.

Zedillo said he would not go to war against the rebels. "There can be no wars among Mexicans," he said.

Citing the Zapatistas' reluctance to give up violent action, Zedillo sharply rejected Zapatista claims that he engaged in political double talk. Zedillo blamed two human-rights groups, which he said favored the Zapatistas, and foreigners who became involved in Chiapas politics for aggravating the situation.

The Mexican president made an especially harsh attack on Bishop Samuel Ruiz Garcia, accusing him of "defrauding" the government by exercising his mediator's role with a pro-Zapatista bias. Zedillo called the Catholic clergymen in Chiapas "apostles of hypocrisy."

The president made no mention of scaling back the presence of the armed forces in Chiapas. The Zapatistas have made a reduction in the number of troops in the state a condition for returning to the talks.

El Mas Reciente Drama De Cuba Descansa Sobre Las Vidas De Tres Protagonistas

Por Jorge Luis Romeu

El año 1997 finalizó con el desarrollo de dos noticias importantes -- separadas pero entrelazadas -- para los observadores de los asuntos de Cuba.

Juntos, la muerte el 23 de noviembre del dirigente cubano exiliado Jorge Más Canosa, aquí en los Estados Unidos, y el anuncio de la visita del Papa Juan Pablo II a Cuba, entre el 21 y el 25 de enero, están funcionando para modificar la orientación de Cuba en el año que comienza.

El gobierno de Fidel Castro había estado cortejando sin éxito una visita del Papa durante varios años. Mientras Castro no diera seguridades de que el Papa podría trasladarse libremente, hablar sobre cualquier asunto y reunir a los fieles sin limitaciones, el Papa se había negado a ir. Bien conocido por sus viajes a muchos lugares del mundo, él ha ido a todos los países de la

América Latina con excepción de Cuba.

El ha sido también un crítico activo del embargo estadounidense contra el gobierno de la isla. Su viaje está enviando indudablemente un mensaje a los capitalistas del mundo en el sentido de que Cuba es un lugar seguro para invertir.

Juan Pablo, nacido y criado en Polonia, ha vivido bajo el comunismo y sabe las consecuencias de sus acciones. El

Continued on Page 5

A TODAS LAS PERSONAS Y ENTIDADES INTERESADAS:

Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Inc. ha hecho solicitud a la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para la renovación al permiso Núm. 8955 para autorizar la continuación de la operación de una cottonseed processing facility existente en Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La dirección de la facilidad existente es 2901 Avenue A. Mas información con respecto a esta solicitud se encuentra en la sección de avisos públicos de esta publicación. Este aviso se publicara en 16, Julio 1998 y en 23, Julio 1998.

Ballet Folklorico Aztlan de Lubbock

Zenaida Aguero-Reyes/Director
SPECIAL THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING:

El Editor newspapers, David Martinez, Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Lubbock Convention Bureau, Steve & Palmira Hay, Dr. RJ Mehdiabadi, Ray Moran-Telemundo, Caprock Home Health, UNITED Supermarkets - N. University & E. Parkway, Texas Commission of Arts.

Thank you from all the students of the Ballet Folklorico Aztlan de Lubbock for your support and financial assistance. There were a total of 6 students who attending a week long conference in Aguascaliente, Mexico. By attending they were able to learn more about Mexican Folklorico through workshops that were directed by professional directors. The workshops consisted of different state dances, choreography design, costumes, make-up, and hair design.

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Dallas Cowboys Outlook

INSIDE SLANT

The Dallas Cowboys lost more than just a veteran backup linebacker when Broderick Thomas suffered a torn anterior cruciate ligament in his left knee during Sunday's practice.

They also lost a nickel pass-rushing defensive end.

They also lost the ability to move Randall Godfrey to middle linebacker.

Most of all, though, they lost their most versatile defensive player.

"He gave us a lost of options," Cowboys owner Jerry Jones said of the veteran he resigned for not much more than the veteran minimum (\$325,000). "And we can't replace him on the roster. You can find a linebacker or defensive end. One or the other. At this juncture, someone with his skills is not out there. So we just don't look to bring someone in at this point."

The grand scheme with Thomas has been this: Godfrey, the strongside linebacker, would move to middle linebacker, replacing Fred Strickland. But that was contingent on Thomas proving he was capable of starting again on the strong side. Thomas did start there for the Cowboys in 1996, but his skills were not conducive to what was asked of him then. Godfrey replaced Thomas in the final five regular-season games, and Thomas has been a backup either at defensive end or linebacker ever since.

But the club was working Thomas with the first-team defense while giving Godfrey snaps at middle linebacker. And he seemed to be adapting to the club's newly devised defensive scheme.

Now, though, coach Chan Gailey says the experiment of moving Godfrey to the middle basically has ended with this season-ending injury to Thomas. Darren Hambrick, only a fifth-round draft choice, now is considered the backup on the strong side behind Godfrey. Gailey did say that Godfrey would continue to receive snaps in the middle, but only to prepare him for backup duty should Strickland get injured.

Thomas' injury also opens the door for some young defensive ends, who might have been squeezed off the roster by Thomas' ability to rush the passer in nickel situations. Herman Smith and Brett Williams could be direct beneficiaries of the injury.

As for replacing Thomas, the club will take a wait-and-see attitude. For now, the Cowboys signed first-year free agent K.D. Williams, who

practiced with the team for the first time Tuesday morning. Williams has played in Canada and NFL Europe. There are no immediate plans to dip into veteran free agency for the likes of troubled defensive end Alonzo Spellman or a linebacker such as Greg Lloyd or Bryan Cox.

"This is just too early to consider what we'll do at linebacker," Jones said. "But it certainly is a blow to our team. He was having his finest camp. Broderick gave us flexibility." Now he gives them just a headache.

CAMP CALENDAR:

The Cowboys reported to training camp July 15; camp closes Aug. 15. A night practice is scheduled at the local Wichita Falls stadium for Aug. 2. The Cowboys will have two scrimmages, Aug. 6 in El Paso with the Oakland Raiders and Aug. 11 in Shreveport, La., with the New Orleans Saints.

NOTES, QUOTES, ANECDOTES

High heat throughout the state of Texas and especially in Wichita Falls, where the Cowboys moved training camp to Midwestern State University, has caused head coach Chan Gailey to make some adjustments to the team's practice schedule. As of Tuesday, Gailey planned for the team to wear pads only once a day, during the morning practices, when two-a-day practices are scheduled. The club will practice in helmets and shorts in the afternoon until further notice. Gailey also has decided to move the afternoon practice to a morning session on those days only one practice is scheduled. ... Fullback Daryl Johnston says his neck has caused him no problems so far during camp practices and that, in fact, for the first time in more than a year, he now practices and sleeps pain-free. Johnston had the ruptured disk between the second and third vertebrae in his neck removed. Doctors then fused the two vertebrae together. Johnston was physically cleared by doctors to take part in training camp, and anxiety was really his only real hurdle. He appears to be clearing that, noting that he's taken some tough hits and not shied away from the battle.

With Gailey talking of running four- and five-receiver sets, Jones said there is a good chance the club will keep six receivers. Figuring to battle for the final receiver spot on the roster are Jimmy Oliver, Macey Brooks and Anthony Eubanks, a rookie free agent who is beginning to turn some heads. ... The Cowboys rested on

Monday, many of the players and coaches taking part in the team's annual training camp golf tournament. The timing of the off day was good, seeing that they had lost two players under the influence and spent part of this offseason in jail as a result of the accident. In New Orleans, he will have plenty of opportunities to run the ball, as coach Mike Ditka hopes Smith can be his new Walter Payton.

Now get this: To help sell the final 10,000 tickets to the home opener, Sept. 6 against Arizona, the Cowboys will give away Beanie Babies to the first 10,000 fans to arrive that day. The Beanie Babies will be of the "Chocolate Moose" variety in honor of fullback Daryl Johnston.

QUOTE TO NOTE: "It's a third down, two-minute offense deal. It's not a first down thing." -- Coach Chan Gailey, when asked how frequently the shotgun and four- and five-receiver formations will be used.

STRATEGY AND PERSONNEL

So far, the Cowboys' coaching staff likes what it is seeing from defensive end Kavika Pittman, who has been handed the starting weakside end job. Pittman has demonstrated a major-league burst off the corner, and that is exactly what the Cowboys are looking for from him. With the loss of potential nickel pass-rushing end Broderick Thomas, it will be even more important for Pittman to succeed as a pass rusher.

BATTLE OF THE WEEK: The wide receivers continue to fight for the starting job opposite Michael Irvin, and while there still is not a clear-cut favorite, it appears that Ernie Mills has nosed ahead. Mills, the one receiver who knows Gailey's offense from their days together in Pittsburgh, has been doing an extremely nice job of getting open and catching anything within his reach. But close behind are Billy Davis, Stepfret Williams and Jimmy Oliver, with Macey Brooks off to a slow start.

OTHER BATTLE

FRONTS: The three-man race at free safety continues, and currently there are no front-runners. The club will give all three players - Kenny Wheaton, George Teague and Omar Stoutmire -- a chance to play with the first team. Wheaton got the first chance last week, and Stoutmire was playing with the first team Tuesday.

PLAYER OF THE WEEK:

It hasn't exactly been an entire week, but Wheaton certainly has gotten off to a fast start at free safety. He has two interceptions during the team portions of practice, and generally has been around the ball. How well he plays the run could be the determining factor in whether he wins a starting job. At just 5-10, 190, he'd better be pretty tough.

ROOKIE REPORT: First-round pick Greg Ellis is off to a nice start, although Tuesday's back spasms sidelined him from practice. The condition is considered practice-to-practice. ... Second-round pick Flozell Adams is beginning to make a mark at backup right tackle, especially when he plays against the rookie/free-agent defense. He is a dominant player during those sessions. ... Fourth-rounder Michael Myers is off to a slow start, but that is understandable since he had not put on the pads since last September. He played one game for Alabama last season prior to his suspension. ... Fifth-round pick Darren Hambrick got off to a somewhat slow start, a tooth extraction causing him to miss the first couple of practices. He now is running as the second-team strongside linebacker following the injury to Broderick Thomas. ... Seventh-round pick Tarik Smith will try to enhance his spot as the third running back by also showing he can return kickoffs. Currently, he is working with the third set of kickoffs returners.

Player to Watch:

New Orleans RB Lamar Smith

After leaving the Seahawks and the shadow of Chris Warren, Smith could be ready for a breakout season. He's also hoping to put behind him a 1994 auto accident that left former teammate Mike Frier paralyzed; Smith was driving under the influence and spent part of this offseason in jail as a result of the accident. In New Orleans, he will have plenty of opportunities to run the ball, as coach Mike Ditka hopes Smith can be his new Walter Payton.

NFC West predicted finish:

1. San Francisco: The 49ers' offensive line will get its yearly overhaul, with Derrick Deese moving over to replace retiring right tackle Kirk Scrafford and Jamie Brown, who was acquired in a trade with the Broncos, replacing Deese at left tackle. The 49ers wanted to draft an offensive tackle in the first round in the worst way, but the players they liked were gone before their turn came

up. Subsequently, they selected linemen in three of the next four rounds.

2. Carolina: Controversy has no stranger in Charlotte this offseason. The Panthers allowed general manager Bill Polian to leave for the Colts and offensive coordinator Joe Pendry to leave for the Bills. They decided to allow quarterback Kerry Collins to become a free agent after this season. The Panthers brought back linebacker Kevin Greene, who had left the year before with some hard feelings. Then there were the free-agent signings of Packers cornerback Doug Evans and Redskins defensive lineman Sean Gilbert, both of whom were paid more than a lot of teams thought they were worth.

3. New Orleans: The Saints are counting on running back Lamar Smith, rookie offensive tackle Kyle Turley and receiver Sean Dawkins to improve their offense, which

ranked last in the league in '97. The Saints made a stab at trading up in the draft to acquire Peyton Manning or Ryan Leaf, but they appear to be stuck with Billy Joe Hobert at quarterback.

4. Atlanta: Buoyed by a surprisingly effective defensive line and a resurgent Chris Chandler at quarterback, the Falcons won six of their last eight games last season. For the upswing to continue, they'll have to keep Chandler healthy -- no small feat -- and find a way to compensate for the loss of leading receiver Bert Emanuel.

5. St. Louis: In search of an upgraded pass rush, the Rams let aging Leslie O'Neal go and replaced him with first-round pick Grant Wistrom. They also brought in free-agent defensive tackle Joe Phillips from the Chiefs. Quarterback Tony Banks and the running game are big questions on offense.

Boxer Moorer Sued By Fla. Barmaid

By KAREN TESTA

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. - A barmaid accuses former heavyweight champion Michael Moorer of threatening her with a broken beer bottle during an obscenity-laden tirade at a popular bar.

Laura Vandierendonk, who sells beer from an ice-filled tub at Sloppy Joe's Restaurant in Boca Raton, is seeking more than \$15,000 for the alleged April 12 incident in a lawsuit filed Wednesday in Palm Beach County.

Moorer "smashed beer bottles against a beer tub ... causing (Vandierendonk) great fright and mental anguish when shattered shards of glass flew upon her," according to the lawsuit, which charges Moorer with assault and battery and intentional infliction of emotional distress.

"He started waving the broken beer bottle at her," said her attorney, Neal Hirschfeld. "She took her tip money and ran for the kitchen."

The broken glass did not cut Vandierendonk, but it did "impact" her face and body, Hirschfeld said. Legally, that's sufficient grounds for a lawsuit, he said.

The 6-foot-2, 230-pound Moorer left the bar after being tackled by bouncers as he chased the 5-foot-3, 115-

pound barmaid, Hirschfeld said.

Moorer's attorney, Henry Latimer, flatly denied there was ever a direct confrontation between Moorer and the barmaid.

"Michael didn't do anything to cause anybody any harm," Latimer said.

However, there was "some kind of contact between either Michael and a friend or Michael and a bouncer ... in the process of saying, 'Hey, let's leave this place.'"

Palm Beach County sheriff's deputies were called to the bar twice that night, but did not write a report for either visit. No criminal charges were filed.

Moorer, 30, has a long history of police-involved scuffles. In July 1996, Moorer agreed to plead guilty to disorderly conduct and pay a \$1,000 fine for a fight at a Monessen, Pa., bar. Police say he became belligerent and began throwing glasses and breaking whiskey bottles at an Elks Club. A charge of threatening a police officer was dropped.

Moorer also punched a Monessen patrolman in the jaw in 1991 during a pickup basketball game and punched another man during a street fight in 1989.

Holyfield Bout May Happen In August

NEW YORK - Evander Holyfield could fight Henry Akinwande in a mandatory defense of his WBC heavyweight title in late August or early September.

The fight was supposed to happen June 6 in Madison Square Garden, but was postponed after Akinwande tested positive for hepatitis B the day before the match.

Marina Capurro, vice president of communications for Showtime, said Tuesday that Dr. Donald Kaminsky interpreted Akinwande's latest blood test as showing the residual strain of the virus in his system to be noninfectious, but that the doctor will seek other opinions.

"The fight could be Aug. 29 (in New York) or Sept. 5 (at Las Vegas)," Capurro said. "No one really knows now."

"When the fight was postponed, we put a hold on Aug. 29, so that date is open," said Bill Jemas, executive vice president of Madison Square Garden Sports Group.

The fight would be carried on pay-per-view by Showtime Event Television.

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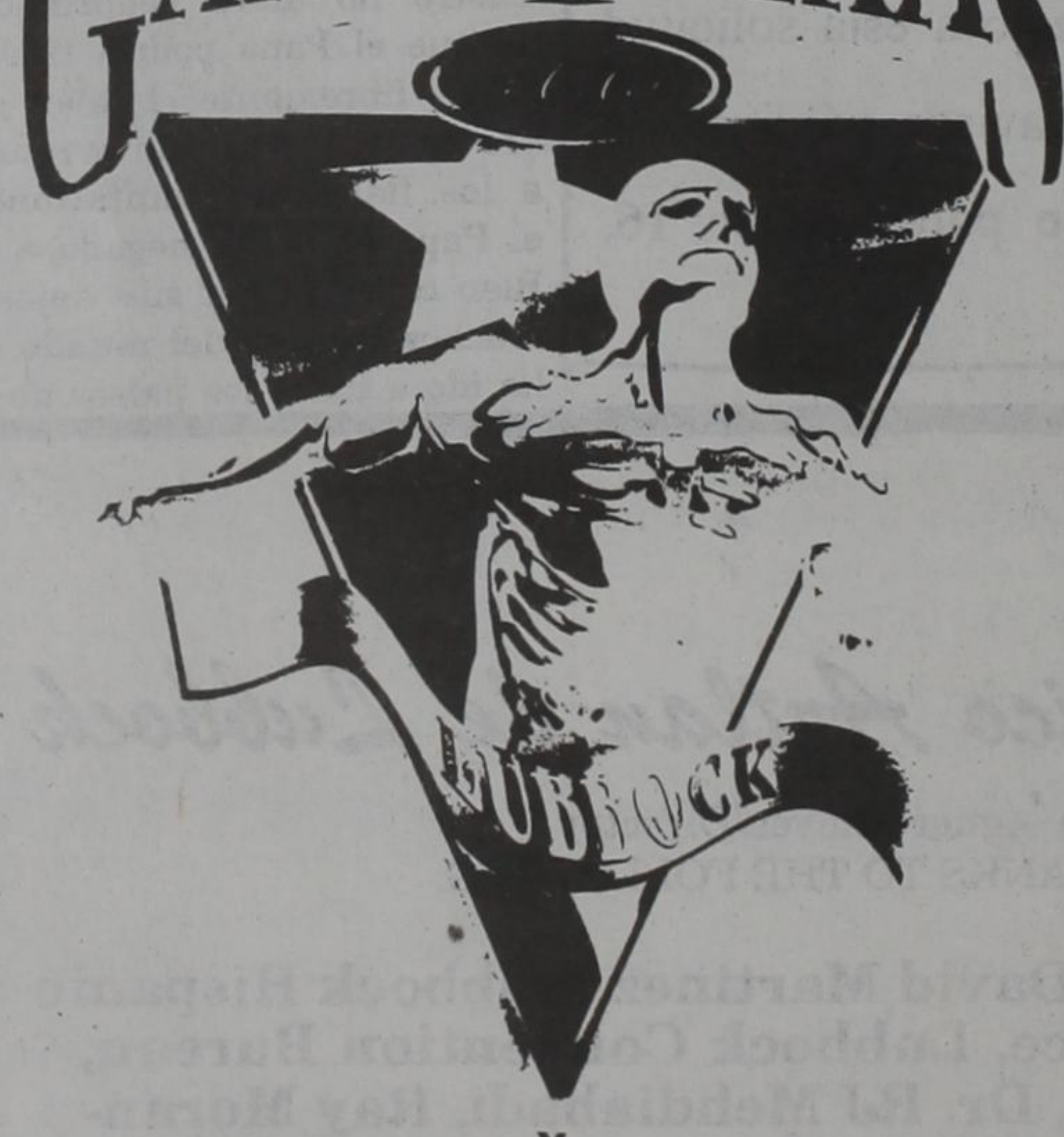


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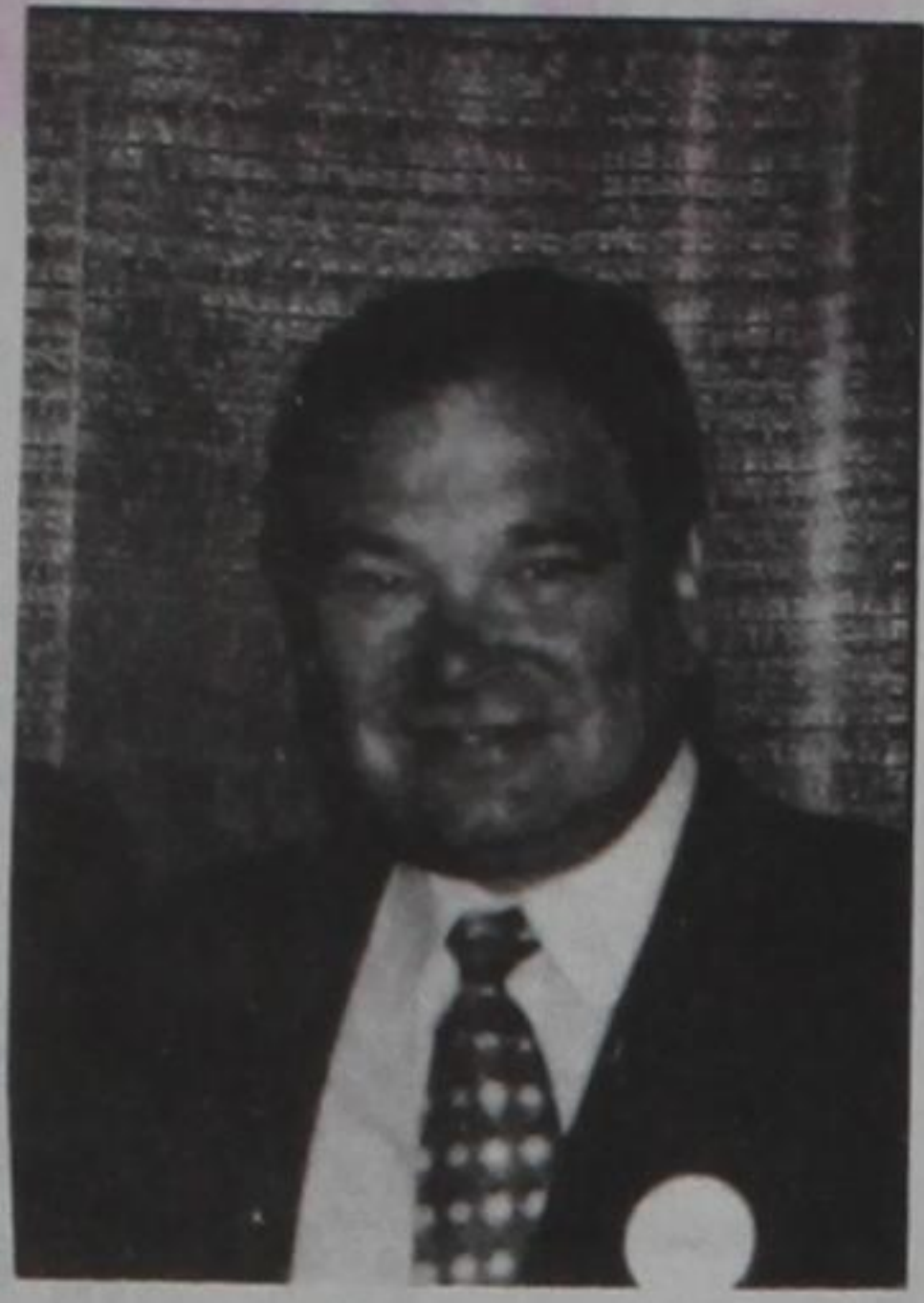
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Cheerleading	Texas Elite Gymnastics Academy July 24 - 25 (Friday - Saturday)
Fencing	O.I. Slator, Jr. High July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)
Golf	Meadowbrook Golf Course July 23 - 24 (Thursday - Friday)
Gymnastics	Texas Elite Gymnastics Academy July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)
In-Line Hockey	The Rink July 24 - 26 (Friday - Sunday)
Soccer	Bert Huffman Soccer Complex July 24 - 26 (Friday - Sunday)
Softball	Bert Huffman Softball Complex July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)
Swimming	Aquatic Center, Texas Tech University July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)
Tae Kwan Do	Mackenzie Jr. High July 25 (Saturday)
Tennis	Burdess-Rushing Tennis Center July 24 - 25 (Friday - Saturday)
Track & Field	R. P. Fuller Track, Texas Tech University July 23 - 25 (Thursday - Saturday)
Tumbling & Trampoline	Talent Plus July 23 - 26 (Thursday - Sunday)
Volleyball	Alkins, Jr. High & Evans Jr. High July 24 - 26 (Friday - Sunday)

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EEUU Hispanos Aspiran Liderar Fin Del Racismo En Estados Unidos

Por Carmen Alicia Fernández



Filadelfia (EEUU), 22 jul (EFE).- Los hispanos, que presumen de ser una

de las minorías más unidas de Estados Unidos, quieren servir como ejemplo al resto de los ciudadanos de este país para eliminar el racismo y la desigualdad.

Durante un apasionado discurso pronunciado en Filadelfia, el presidente del Consejo Nacional de la Raza, Raúl Yzaguirre, recordó que los 32 millones de latinos que viven en Estados Unidos provienen de una veintena de naciones diferentes.

"Somos una mezcla de todas las razas, culturas y religiones del mundo y, pese a eso, hemos logrado abrazar un objetivo común: eliminar el racismo, el acoso, promover la educación y acabar con los estereotipos negativos", dijo Yzaguirre.

El Consejo Nacional de La Raza (NCLR), la mayor coalición en favor de los derechos civiles de los hispanos, representa a 250 organizaciones latinas, que reúnen a tres millones de personas. Creado hace 30 años para defender los derechos de los mexico-americanos, NCLR ha expandido su alcance en los últimos años para establecer alianzas con grupos puertorriqueños, cubanos y de otras nacionalidades latinoamericanas.

A la convención, que concluye hoy, miércoles, han asistido representantes de los principales grupos hispanos del país como el Fondo Mexico-Americano para la Defensa Legal y la Educación (MALDEF), la Liga de Ciudadanos Latinoamericanos Unidos (LULAC) y la Asociación de Funcionarios Latinos Electos (NALEO).

Yzaguirre recordó los pronósticos negativos de observadores políticos estadounidenses, que afirmaban que los latinos nunca podrían crear una fuerza en el país, debido a sus distintos orígenes, metas y objetivos.

El líder hispano aprovechó la ocasión para exhortar al Congreso -igual que hicieran diversos activistas, educadores y hasta la primera dama estadounidense, Hillary Rodham Clinton- a que apruebe los 600 millones de dólares que el presidente Bill Clinton

ha incluido en el proyecto de ley de presupuesto del año fiscal 1999 para la educación de los latinos.

Uno de los temas centrales de la conferencia de tres días ha sido la crisis educativa que sufre la comunidad hispana, que tiene el mayor índice de deserción escolar del país y los más altos niveles de pobreza.

Altos funcionarios de la Administración, Hillary Clinton y varios activistas hispanos han insistido en que el problema del bajo nivel de escolaridad de los latinos tendrá consecuencias negativas en todo el país, dado el vertiginoso crecimiento demográfico que registra este grupo.

Un estudio realizado recientemente por la corporación Rand indica que si los latinos tuviesen el mismo nivel de instrucción de los "anglo", el fisco recibiría 10.000 millones de dólares más por concepto de impuestos.

Al cerrar su discurso, Yzaguirre apeló a la poesía y expresó su esperanza de que los hispanos cumplan la profecía de Walt Whitman, quien escribió que "los latinos serán la salvación de este país".

Y recordó el lema de los años 60 de que los latinos son "La raza cósmica", de todos los colores, de todos los orígenes, de todas las religiones y con la sangre de los mayas, los aztecas, los taínos, los caribe, los incas, los europeos y los negros.

From Page 3

es un político global astuto.

Las concesiones de Castro incluyeron medidas que liberalizaron las limitaciones religiosas, la más prominente de las cuales fué el reconocimiento de la Navidad y su celebración pública.

Para aquéllos de nosotros que fuimos criados como católicos en la Cuba sojuzgada por el comunismo, ésta es una acción importante. Todavía recuerdo cómo, desde principios del decenio de 1960, todas las escuelas católicas fueron cerradas y confiscadas, cómo los sacerdotes y las monjas -- algunas veces a punta de pistola -- fueron sacados de las iglesias y los conventos, puestos a bordo de buques y enviados fuera del país, cómo las organizaciones tales como la Juventud Católica y los Trabajadores Católicos fueron desbandados por la fuerza y cómo los seminarios fueron vaciados y sus estudiantes, junto con los estudiantes universitarios católicos, fueron enviados a los infames campos de trabajos forzados de la UMAP (el conglomerado de campos de concentración y de trabajos forzados) para trabajar 14 horas diarias y los siete días de la semana.

Para sobrevivir, los cubanos tuvieron que ocultar sus creencias. No se permitían los católicos proseguir ciertas carreras universitarias, tales como las de medicina, ingeniería, economía, pedagogía o periodismo. No podían ser administradores ni viajar al extranjero como figuras deportivas o literarias. Así, sólo se veía a personas ancianas en las iglesias, y la religión se convirtió en un asunto muy privado.

Otro factor que ha impulsado al interés de Castro por la visita del Papa ha sido la pérdida de todas las subvenciones soviéticas y el desastre económico total. Después de la desintegración de la Unión Soviética y del fin de la Guerra Fría, el principal "producto" de Cuba -- el alquiler de su posición estratégica a los rusos --

llegó, a ser inservible. Castro ha malgastado los miles de millones de dólares por concepto de subvenciones soviéticas que recibió durante más de 30 años.

Recuerdo la asamblea en la Plaza Cívica de La Habana en 1960, en que se dijo una Misa al aire libre. El diez por ciento de la población ya se había marchado al exilio. Sin embargo, se reunió allí un millón de cubanos para orar y demostrar la fuerza de los cubanos que no eran comunistas.

A pesar de toda la propaganda interior y exterior del gobierno comunista, Cuba continúa siendo predominantemente católica. Es probable que una multitud semejante acuda a escuchar al Papa en este mes. Ellos harán saber al mundo que muchos de los que permanecen en la isla guardan todavía la fe que fué menospreciada y castigada durante muchos años.

Concurrente con la emoción y la controversia creada por los planes del Papa, fué la

From Page 2

Havana's main square, where an open-air mass was said. Ten percent of island's population had already gone into exile. Yet a million Cubans gathered there to pray and demonstrate the strength of non-communist Cubans.

In spite of all its internal and external propaganda, Cuba remains overwhelmingly Catholic. It is likely that a similar crowd will gather to hear the pope this month. They will let the world know that many who remained on the island still have the faith that was belittled and punished for so many years.

Concurrent with the excitement and controversy created by the pope's plans was the

emotion created by the death of Jorge Mas Canosa, who founded and built the Cuban American National Foundation into the world's premier anti-Castro lobbying organization. He did so with a group of friends who were, like him, young entrepreneurs who mastered the U.S. political system.

CANF drove the passage of U.S. congressional acts creating Radio and TV Marti and the embargo shaped by the Helms Burton Act.

Cuban exiles, whether dealt with in the media, in academe or elsewhere, had never received much sympathy. And for some reason, Castro's dictatorship has always been seen through much kinder eyes that those of his colleagues Pinochet or Ceausescu. This prolonged his reign and strengthened radical figures such as Mas Canosa.

Now that Mas Canosa is gone, CANF may well evolve into an organization with more flexible positions. Inasmuch as there is already ample moderate opposition in exile, composed of social Christians, liberals and internal dissidents, his passing may

Ahora que Más Canosa ha desaparecido, la CANF bien puede evolucionar para ser una organización de posturas más flexibles. Puesto que ya hay una amplia oposición moderada en el exilio, formada por social-cristianos, liberales e inconformes internos, su muerte puede crear la oportunidad para dar comienzo a una evolución pacífica hacia el verdadero pluralismo en Cuba.

Y, ¿qué sucederá en Cuba una vez que el Papa se vaya? De seguro, el país no será el mismo. Con la comunidad cubana exiliada también en cierto estado de fluidez, esto podría plantear una "ventana de oportunidad" interesante para aquéllos que realmente desean el cambio.

¿Permitirá Castro que eso ocurra sin la adopción de medidas energéticas semejantes a la destrucción de dos aviones desarmados de "Hermanos al Rescate" en el Estrecho de la Florida en febrero de 1995? Sólo el tiempo nos dirá eso.

(Jorge Luis Romeu es profesor de la Universidad de Syracuse.

create an opportunity to start a peaceful evolution toward true pluralism in Cuba.

And what will happen in Cuba once the pope leaves? Surely, the country will not be the same. With the Cuban exile community also in some flux, this could raise an interesting window of opportunity for who really want change.

Will Castro allow it to happen without a crackdown similar to the downing of the unarmed Brothers to the Rescue airplanes in the Florida straits in 1995? Only time will tell us that.

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KJTV/KUPT TV needs your experience in processing accounts payable and your good communication skills in dealing with our vendors. Prior computerized Accounts payable system experience required. Knowledge of Lotus123 a plus. This position will cross train in all areas of our accounting office. Must be able to handle multi-tasks. Apply in person at 9800 University during normal business hours. We offer competitive salary, health insurance, 401(k) plan and covered parking. E. O. E.

Master Control Operator Job Opening

Ramar Communications, Inc. is looking for a part time Master Control Operator. He or she must be able to work, shifts, overnights and or weekends. This entry-level position requires an individual with an eye for detail. No phone calls please. Those interested may apply in person during normal business hours at 9800 University in Lubbock. Ramar Communications, Inc. is an equal opportunity employer and encourages minorities and women to apply.

Television Advertising Sales

FOX KJTV 34, Lubbock's Fox television affiliate carries some of the most popular entertainment and sports programming in America today -- The Simpsons, Ally McBeal, The X Files to mention a few. If you think you can sell advertisers on the merits of the fastest growing television network along with Cowboys Football, Texas Tech, Big 12 and Rangers baseball, a career in television advertising sales might be ideal.

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If you have a track record in media, medical, pharmaceutical or similar outside sales experience, possess an entrepreneurial spirit and are not afraid of hard work, bring a resume and come talk with us. Cable, radio and competitive TV reps also encouraged to apply, in absolute confidence. We will interview on one day only, Wednesday, July 15 here at our studios. At the end of the day we expect to put two winning applicants to work in an exciting and lucrative career. Limited appointment times available! Don't delay. Call to schedule 745-3434. FOX KJTV 34 is an equal opportunity employer.

Local Sales Manager-Television

FOX KJTV34 in Lubbock is seeking a Local Sales Manager. If you have at least 3 years of television sales experience and seek to lead a winning team of your own, this may be your opportunity. Knowledge of BMP, Columbine and qualitative research important. New business development, sales training skills and computer literacy essential. Looking for a people person who would enjoy living in a friendly university town. FOX KJTV34 offers excellent compensation, has stable ownership, is debt free and has facilities that rival major market stations. Send resume ASAP to: Human Resources, FOX KJTV34, P.O. Box 3757, Lubbock, Tx 79452 or fax to: 806:748-9374. No phone calls please. E.O.E.

AVISO DE SOLICITUD

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

Si el solicitante desea que la facilidad existente va a cumplir con todos los requisitos de calidad de aire aplicables, el solicitante cualificará para recibir una renovación del permiso. El objeto de la audiencia será limitado a los requisitos de calidad de aire aplicables, que no incluyen asuntos tales como calidad de agua, ruido, seriedad de tráfico o zonas municipales. Si se celebra una audiencia, esta será un proceso legal semejante a un juicio civil en una corte de distrito estatal.

Para solicitar una audiencia, usted deberá proporcionar los siguiente: (1) su nombre (o, para un grupo o asociación, un representante oficial), dirección postal, número de teléfono durante el día, y número de fax, si hay; (2) el nombre del solicitante y el número del permiso; (3) la oración en inglés "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripción breve u específica de cómo y por qué las emisiones de la facilidad le perjudicarían a usted de una manera que no es común con los miembros del público en general; y (5) la localización de su propiedad en relación a la facilidad.

Peticiones de audiencia o comentarios sobre la solicitud deberán recibirse por escrito en la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TNRCC, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, dentro de 15 días después de la segunda publicación de este aviso. Este aviso se publicará en 16, Julio, 1998 y en 23, Julio, 1998.

Copia de la solicitud puede ser revisada o copiada en el TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, 12124 Park 35 Circle, Edificio C, Austin, Texas 78753. Los documentos de la información adicional pueden obtenerse de TNRCC Lubbock Regional Office, Air Program at 4630 50th Street, Suite 600, Lubbock, Texas 79414-736-7092. Miembros individuales del público que deseen inquirir sobre la información contenida en este aviso, o inquirir sobre otras solicitudes de permisos o procesos de la agencia, deberán telefonar al la Oficina de asistencia Pública del TNRCC, libre de cargos, al 1-800-687-4040.

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Research and Development Board

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Call for Information and Bid Packet

Cox Teaches Jones An Embarrassing Lesson

By Bob Nightengale
Pro Sports Xchange

You don't mess with Bobby Cox.

You don't disrespect the game of baseball with Cox as your manager.

You don't wear your uniform top out, your hat on backwards or earrings while you play the game of baseball.

You treat the game with respect, play the game the way it was meant to be played, if you want to play for Cox.

Andrew Jones, one of the prized young players in the game, made the horrible mistake of not playing the game right while wearing the Atlanta Braves uniform, and Cox had enough.

So Cox showed him up, right in front of a sellout crowd at Turner Field, and yanked Jones out of the game in the middle of the eighth inning against the Chicago Cubs, and followed him right up the runway.

Cox screamed at him, vented all of his frustration, and said that if he didn't change his act, he would find himself with a one-way ticket out of town.

Yes sir, Bobby Cox showed who was boss, and maybe it's high time other managers started to follow his lead.

The incident occurred in the eighth inning Tuesday night (July 22) when Cubs center fielder Lance Johnson dropped a bloop single into center field. Jones didn't even bother to break for the ball. He merely watched the ball drop.

"I lost my concentration," Jones, perhaps the finest defensive center fielder in the game, would say later.

The crowd, not wanting any excuses, loudly booed. Cox went even farther and immediately sent out Gerald Williams to replace him. Jones walked into the far end of the dugout, walked towards Cox,

and Cox led him down the steps into the tunnel where he proceeded to tear into him away from the TV cameras.

What did you say to him, Bobby?

"A lot," Cox said. "What did you say, Andrew?" "Not much."

Cox's frustration with Jones actually was building the entire game. He ran past third base coach Bobby Dews' stop sign in the third inning and was thrown out at home. He took a called third strike with the bases loaded in the fourth. He struck out swinging in the seventh and made no attempt to run when catcher Scott Servais fumbled the ball. And then came the eighth inning.

"You've got to respect the game," Cox said. "He did not try for the ball. ... He's only 21. I have to remember that, I suppose."

"But I didn't act that way when I was 21, and neither did Willie Mays or Hank Aaron."

Cox, who has spoken many times with Jones about his lackadaisical behavior on the playing field, says he exhausted every other avenue to reach Jones.

Fines? "He's about to go broke already," Cox said. "I doubt if he's going to make any more money the rest of the bleeping season."

So Cox embarrassed him. "If you don't respect the game, don't play it, go home," Cox says. "Either go home or play. Mistakes (made full-bore) are nothing. But it's a mistake not to try."

"It was obvious that he didn't try for the ball. It's as simple as that." Considering Cox's drastic actions Tuesday night, the baseball world has just two words for him:

Thank you.

Warriors to Compete In Games of Texas

These Lubbock Warriors Team members will be defending their team championship at the Games of Texas. They were the 1997 Open Class Team Champions. Teams from the entire state of Texas will be competing for State titles.

Teams entered: Houston, Dallas, Ft. Worth, San Antonio, Waco, Odessa, Midland, El Paso, Wichita Falls, Amarillo, East Texas, McKinney, Troup, Austin, Harlingen, Corpus Christi, Lubbock, West Texas Area Teams



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



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

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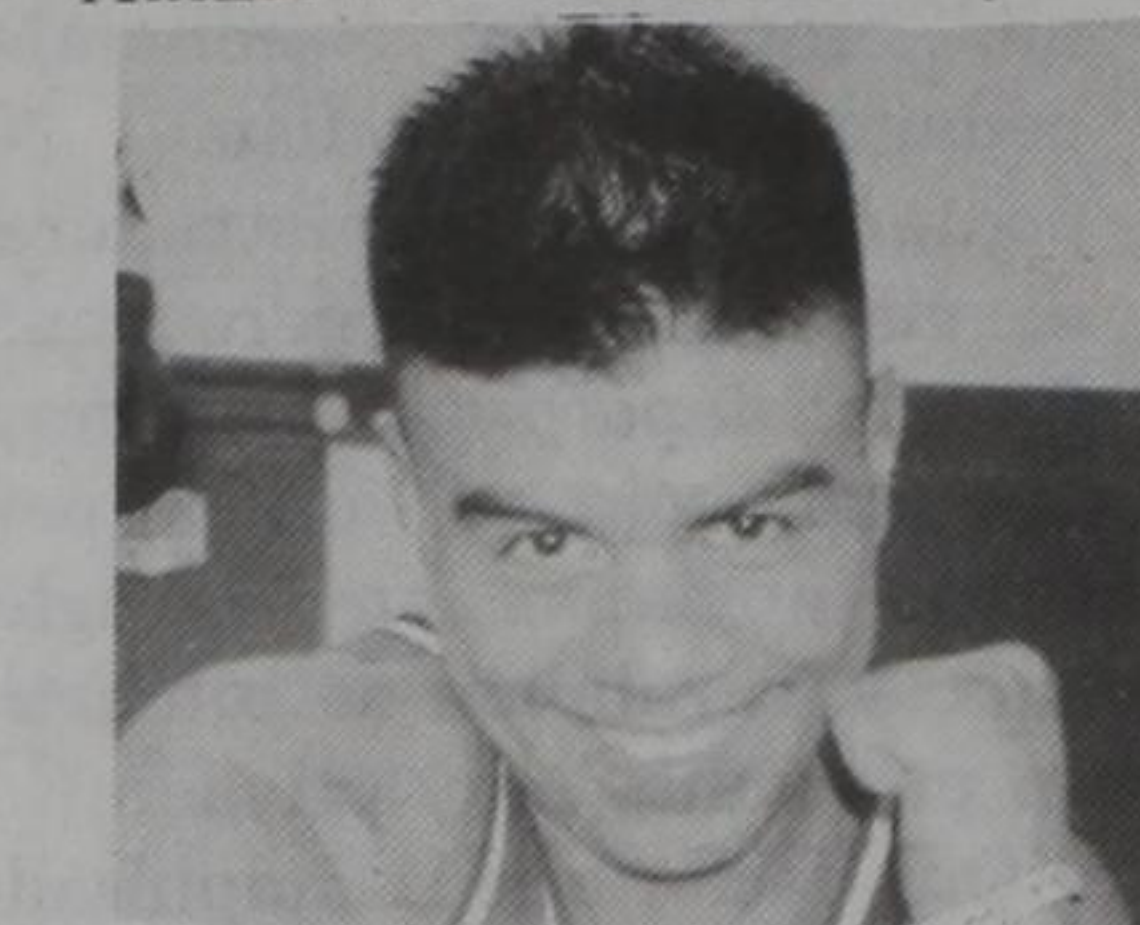
Randall Yarbrough
1998 Texas Regional Golden Gloves Novice Champion Division Light Heavyweight #172 Attends Texas Tech University Walk-on Texas Tech Football Team



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



Kenneth Martinez Jr.
1998 West Texas Jr Olympic Invitational Champion Division Bantam #70 Jr. Olympic Class Attends Wolfarth Elementary



Tommy Aguilar
1997 West Texas USA Boxing Novice Champion Division Welterweight #147 1998 Graduate Lubbock High School Will attend South Plains College this Fall



LUBBOCK, TEXAS USA

Other Menudazo winners - 2nd - Levelland Stars; 3rd - TCB, 4th - No Fear; 5th - Latino Sports; 6th - Los Yaquis; 7th - Drillers; 8th - Ben's Majic.

El Editor's Menudazo Great Success

Our thanks again to all those who attended El Menudazo. Especially the cooks, Natalia Sazalar who cook the majority of the Menudo and the contestants. Constable Marina Garcia won 1st place in the individual category

and Gloria's restaurant won the commercial category. Other notable contestants were School trustee Linda DeLeon and Judge Aurora Chaidez-Hernandez. Thanks to Johnny G and Johnny Jr. for providing the sound system.

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El Editor Newspaper

REESE CENTER IS BECOMING A THRIVING BUSINESS, TECHNOLOGY, AVIATION AND RESEARCH PARK.

A Positive Impact On Our Future!

Less than a year after closure of Reese Air Force Base, the Lubbock Reese Redevelopment Authority (LRRRA) has partnered with Market Lubbock, Inc., and Ernst & Young Kenneth Leventhal to leverage Texas Tech University and South Plains College to attract corporations for public-private partnerships.

Until the LRRRA takes title to Reese property, or oversees its transfer, the LRRRA is required to lease property from the Air Force in order to sub-lease to businesses. Simultaneously, the LRRRA is positioning itself to acquire Reese from the Air Force. This process is expected to be complete by the end of 1998.

Redevelopment UPDATE

MORE THAN 50 FACILITIES WITH OVER 1 MILLION SQUARE FEET LOCATED ON 3,000 ACRES

Texas Tech will occupy 10 buildings totaling over 160,000 square feet and 20 acres.

The facilities house the prized Institute of Environmental and Human Health (TIEHH). Will soon be home to the nationally known Wind Engineering Research Center and the Advanced Vehicle Engineering Research Center.

The South Plains College Reese Campus will also occupy four buildings totaling 100,000 square feet, including a regional criminal justice education center, which will include the City of Lubbock's Police Academy.

The presence of both institutions will provide research and training opportunities for businesses relocating to Reese Center.

Texas Tech has also proposed to utilize five other buildings for such use as a technology transfer center that would be engaged in applied research and product development, as well as provide support services for new high-tech businesses.

Texas Tech is attempting to procure a high-speed computer that would connect the main campus and Reese Center.

The beautiful Reese golf course is leased to One-Iron Golf, Inc., and is open for public play. Several other leases are pending that will also lead to further job creation.

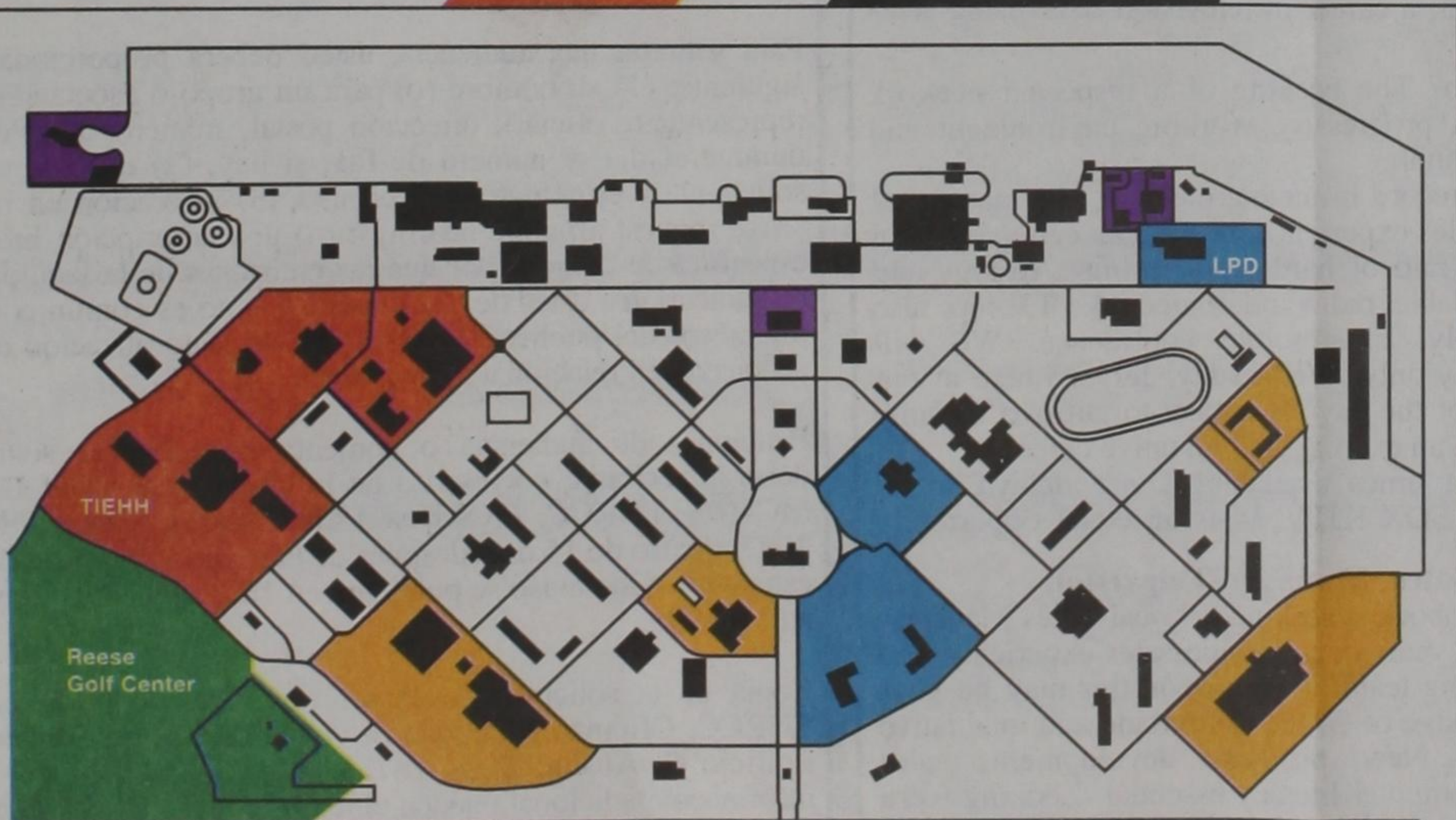
WHAT IS THE LUBBOCK REESE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY?

The LRRRA, a subdivision of the State of Texas, coordinates the transition of the former Reese Air Force Base to civilian use. The LRRRA's purpose is to accept title to real, personal and mixed property. The Board and Staff of the LRRRA have two responsibilities: property management and economic development.

By attracting new businesses to Reese Center, the LRRRA strives to meet its most important goal - to create new jobs while developing a self-sufficient business park that has a positive impact on Lubbock and the South Plains economy.



LUBBOCK REESE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
For a tour or additional information on Reese Center please call (806) 885-6592.



Legend: Texas Tech University (Red), Texas Tech Proposed (Orange), South Plains College (Blue), Golf Course (Green), Pending Leases (Purple)