

na Nueva Realidad: ció La Guerrilla

Aseguran que existen diversos grupos



Miembros del denominado Ejército Popular Revolucionario (EPR). Se rumora que las Fuerzas Armadas están preparando una ofensiva en su contra.

El comandante José Arturo, líder visible del nuevo grupo guerrillero denominado Ejército Popular Revolucionario (EPR), que opera en el estado sureño de Guerrero, aseguró que existen diversos grupos armados en México.

"Ni el Ejército Zapatista (de Liberación Nacional) ni nosotros somos los únicos grupos armados que existen en México. Hay muchos más, producto de casi 30 años de experiencia clandestina", dijo el dirigente guerrillero.

El comandante José Arturo, enfundado en una capucha que sólo deja ver sus ojos, concedió una entrevista exclusiva a la influyente revista mexicana "Proceso" -publicada esta semana- que lo describió como ciudadano y "de ojos claros, nariz afilada y complexión robusta, armado con una ametralladora MP-5".

El jefe guerrillero desmintió que su grupo tenga nexos con el narcotráfico, como lo ha señalado el gobierno, y aseguró que las armas que portan las compran en el mercado negro de México.

Afirmó que sus recursos son obtenidos de "expropiaciones bancarias y secuestros de miembros de la oligarquía financiera del país", aunque

no detalló ninguno de ellos.

Los secuestros "han sido una de las modalidades que nos ha permitido hacernos de recursos para dotarnos del equipo necesario y dar una respuesta al Estado en esta modalidad de guerra no declarada que está implementando contra nuestro pueblo".

"De lo que se trata es de dotar a las bases militares de nuestro ejército de

armas con un nivel técnico y una capacidad necesaria para dar respuesta al Ejército federal y al gobierno antipopular ante la política neoliberal que ha desarrollado en todo el país", sostuvo.

Según el entrevistado, el EPR dispone de ametralladoras R-15, M-1, MP-5, y de viejos mosquetones 762, además de los populares AK-47,

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News Briefs

California Halts Aid to Undocumented Immigrants

Gov. Pete Wilson signed an executive order Tuesday directing all state agencies and state-supported colleges and universities to halt benefits to illegal immigrants, reports Associated Press.

His office did not immediately provide details of exactly which services or benefits may be cut off, but Wilson said that the order would not affect emergency medical services and that he would ask the Legislature to enact laws to continue to provide care for sick illegal immigrants "for transitional purposes only."

"This will achieve many of the objectives attempted with Proposition 187, and in fact, in some areas, goes even further than 187," Wilson spokesman Sean Walsh said.

Proposition 187, approved by California voters in 1994, would prohibit illegal immigrants from receiving public education, non-emergency health care and welfare services. The measure has been held up in the courts, and opponents have obtained court orders forcing the state to adhere to earlier laws granting such services to illegal immigrants.

Few details of the executive order - which is all but certain to draw court challenges - were immediately available. A Health and Welfare Department spokeswoman said there are about two dozen programs to which illegal immigrants have access.

Welfare officials could not immediately say how much money might be saved through the cuts, or how many people may be affected.

Among the programs which could be affected, according to Health and Welfare spokeswoman Lisa Kalustian: prenatal care programs; state assistance to families who adopt handicapped or developmentally disabled children; child abuse prevention programs; and supplemental disaster relief programs.

Advocates for the poor say ending eligibility for illegal immigrants won't be a simple matter.

"The federal welfare reform law says no state can spend its own money on undocumented and other unqualified immigrants unless it passes a law to do so," said Clare Pastore, an attorney with the Los Angeles-based Western Center on Law & Poverty.

Moreover, at least in California, the court challenges that have delayed the implementation of Proposition 187 could also block the carrying out of the executive order.

Clinton Seeks to Soothe Ire Over Welfare Bill

With several key Democratic constituencies furious over his decision to sign the landmark welfare legislation passed this summer, President Clinton is considering how to soften the bill's impact and smooth relations with those groups, reports The Washington Post.

Clinton has asked the Justice Department to explore whether he could allow a limited grace period for some immigrants who will lose benefits under the bill. He also is considering measures to help create jobs for welfare recipients whose benefits will be cut, probably through tax incentives to employers.

These and other initiatives could be announced during next week's convention in Chicago. But the president's olive branch may not be enough to mollify those in the Democratic Party base who strongly opposed the bill, including unions, women, minorities, immigrants and liberal religious organizations.

"It really makes people angry and I think it's going to dog him," said Rosemary Dempsey, an official at the National Organization for Women. "It's a big, big mistake."

Another initiative under consideration would grant a grace period for legal immigrants who have applied for citizenship but could still lose their benefits because of a backlog of naturalization applications at the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"We would welcome anything that would lessen the pain," said Raul Yzaguirre, president of the National Council of La Raza. "But to put Band-Aids on a gaping wound is little consolation."

In Clinton's new book released this week, "Between Hope and History," he writes that parts of the welfare legislation "are just plain wrong," citing cuts in child nutrition programs and assistance to legal immigrants.

Many Democrats believe Clinton will suffer only minimal political damage over welfare within the party, given that Democrats are united in opposing a much larger target this fall -- House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) and the GOP Congress. Advisers expect that even those angry with Clinton on welfare will hold their noses and vote him a second term rather than allow Republican nominee Robert J. Dole and Gingrich free rein.

Yzaguirre warned that the belief that liberals will not desert Clinton may prove untrue, citing calls from union and Latino groups for formation of a third party or a vote for "none of the above."

Even as the administration was reaching out to the left, it was drawing criticism from Republicans for granting permission to the District and some states to ignore key provisions of the new bill, including a five-year lifetime limit on welfare benefits.

This week, the Health and Human Services Department told the District it had been granted a 10-year "waiver" to exempt welfare recipients from the time limit.

Labor Dept. Gets Back Wages from Sweatshops

Continuing its campaign against sweatshops, the Labor Department reported Friday it had recovered \$699,323 in back wages due 2,486 garment workers from April through June, reports Associated Press.

In addition, the department said in its second quarterly Garment Enforcement Report, \$148,867 in civil fines were imposed against 95 manufacturers for 131 wage and hour violations.

"For the second time in a row, the Garment Enforcement Report shows that far too many garment assembly firms are routinely violating our nation's labor laws," said Labor Secretary Robert Reich. "More importantly, too many garment workers are being exploited."

New York City, one of the nation's largest garment manufacturing areas, received the bulk of the department's attention during the quarter. It received 91 separate investigations that found 56 violations resulting in the recovery of \$310,347 in back wages for 1,134 employees. The department fined the companies \$43,725.

- Other major enforcement actions included:
- Boston, 11 violations, \$69,761 in recovered back wages for 77 employees, no fines.
 - Philadelphia, 3 violations, \$15,434 in recovered back wages for 29 employees, no fines.
 - Atlanta, 3 violations, \$14,153 in recovered back wages for 108 employees, no fines.
 - Dallas, 9 violations, \$221,856 in recovered back wages for 416 employees, \$104,142 in fines.
 - California, 49 violations, \$67,771 in recovered back wages for 722 employees, \$1,000 in fines.

"El Respeto Al
Derecho Ajeno
Es La Paz"

Lic Benito Juarez
ESTABLECIDO 1977
ESTABLISHED 1977



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Immigrants Worry Over Welfare

The pending overhaul of federal welfare policy that includes severe limits on government aid to noncitizens has caused many immigrants and refugees to seek naturalization and counseling, straining the services of immigrant organizations, reports The New York Times.

"We've been overwhelmed," said Manuel Matos, executive director of the Northern Manhattan Coalition for Immigrant Rights, which has seen the number of applicants for naturalization double in the last two weeks. "We don't have the capacity to meet the demand, and it hasn't been like this in the two-and-a-half years I've been here."

Advocacy groups are expanding hours and staffing to meet the rising demand for help in seeking naturalization. Immigrant advocates say that the new law punishes lawful permanent residents, most of whom have worked and paid taxes as vigilantly as most citizens. And as harsh as the law will be for future immigrants, they say, it is particularly devastating for those already here.

"It's one thing to come in and know you're on your own no matter what," said Margie McHugh, executive director of the New York Immigration Coalition, an umbrella organization for some 100 groups working with immigrants and refugees in the New York area. "It's another thing to yank the net out from under people who have been here 10 or 20 years, who often worked the lowest paid and most unsafe jobs, and now find themselves in need of these services."

Roberto Quirico, a 45-year-old immigrant from the Dominican Republic, held various jobs and read about historical figures like George Washington and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Then, in 1992, he suffered a stroke. Heart trouble followed. He could not work and needed frequent medical care. And his hopes began to unravel. "I need a doctor to be by my side all the time," Quirico said through an interpreter, wiping tears from his eyes. "If there's no Medicaid, death would be better for me."

But the changes Quirico fears will not apply to him because he became a citizen in June. Such reassurances, however, do not calm him. "I heard that even the naturalized citizens will be affected," he said. "I came here to improve my life, to prosper. But I think all my dreams are falling apart."

There is widespread confusion among immigrants over what the new law means to



them. In the close-knit communities, where even the simplest messages can be lost in translation, the primary source of communication is word of mouth. And often rumor prevails.

"Word doesn't tend to filter through that accurately," Matos said. "So the word on the street is you're not going to be treated in the hospital if you're not a citizen. Word on the street is if you owe a couple dollars on a parking violation, you may be deported. So there's widespread panic."

Many immigrant advocates acknowledge that they themselves are unclear about a law they find vague and complicated. Some say it remains to be seen how many federal benefits will become off-limits to new immigrants. And they are concerned that some who remain eligible for benefits might lose them prematurely or by mistake. They hope that the state will step in to offset the loss of federal aid. They cite the state Constitution, which requires the state to provide for the "aid, care and support of the needy."

But for some immigrants, worry has already turned to despair. "A number of our groups have reported that some of their elderly clients have said that they are contemplating suicide," said Ms. McHugh of the New York Immigrant Coalition. "They simply have no means to support themselves and do not

want to die on the streets."

Nearly three years ago, Emily Shershevskaya, 72, and her daughter fled Belarus with just enough money to pay for their passage. They were part of the flood of immigrants from the former Soviet Union, most of them Jewish refugees, who came to New York City by the tens of thousands in the 1990s. And she, too, has found it hard to imagine that the stroke of a president's pen could eliminate a legacy of generosity.

"It's impossible to believe that America is going to leave a 72-year-old woman and her disabled daughter without a piece of bread," Mrs. Shershevskaya said through a translator. "I can't believe that could happen."

But if it does, she will have few options. Mrs. Shershevskaya, a widow, lives with her 48-year-old daughter, Rosalya, in a one-bedroom apartment near Bensonhurst, Brooklyn. Her son, Ilya, works as a nursing home attendant, but makes little money and has no medical benefits. And Rosalya could not pass the citizenship test: she has the mental capacity of a 7-year-old child.

"My worry is not the present, because we make do," Mrs. Shershevskaya said. "It's the future, because if anything is to happen, I'm not able to take care of my daughter on my own. I'm not able to work, and my son is working but is not able to support us."

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

Cesar Chavez is considered one of the most respected men in the United States, not only by Chicanos and Migrant workers but by every major politician and community leader. But in Muleshoe, Texas, one persons Jose Ambriz thinks he was an agitator.



Last month the Muleshoe City Council voted to name a park located in the predominantly Chicanos community after Cesar Chavez.

Jose Ambriz last week submitted a petition to stop the naming of the park. "Cesar Chavez was in California. Ket California honor him - let's honor someone that's helped our community," says Ambriz. Never mind the fact that Muleshoe is an agricultural community to which hundreds of farmworkers travel to work in the fields. Never mind that Chavez was the leader in promoting safety, better working conditions and better wages not only for California but for all those who work day to day to provide the food on our table.

Apparently the Muleshoe City Council and about 100 persons who signed Ambriz's petition ignore all these facts and the wants of at least 30 percent of the population that is Chicano. What else is new?

Nuestra Ignorancia Idiomática

Por Raúl Yzaguirre

Uno de los momentos más emocionantes de las Olimpiadas del verano ocurrió el mismo día último. Hora y media después que Josia Thugwane, de Sur-Africa, ganó su medalla de oro en el maratón para afganes, un maratonista de Afganistán estaba corriendo aún.

Mientras él se preparaba para terminar su carrera, llegando en el centésimo-undécimo lugar de los 111 corredores, los funcionarios se preparaban para evitar que él entrara al Estadio Olímpico; éste había sido cerrado para alistarse para las ceremonias de clausura, más tarde ese día.

Pero los voluntarios del maratón persuadieron a los funcionarios a aceptar que alguien que todavía quería terminar, aunque fuera en el último lugar, merecía su momento al sol, el de dar la última vuelta alrededor de la pista del Estadio Olímpico.

Puesto que el corredor no hablaba inglés, y ni siquiera uno de los voluntarios estadounidenses tenía algún conocimiento del idioma afgano, no podían explicarle lo que estaba sucediendo. Ni pudo él manifestar su gratitud por las gestiones de ellos.

Se me ocurrió también que estas personas, eminentemente decentes y buenas, probablemente no habrían sido capaces de comunicarse con ningún corredor que no hablara inglés, no solamente con alguno que hablara una lengua nativa poco conocida.



También me impresionó como otro ejemplo más de que los Estados Unidos continúan siendo la nación industrializada más ignorante en materia de idiomas en el mundo.

Y, ¿qué ha hecho el Congreso acerca de eso? ¿Han publicado una llamada al despertar de esta nación, en el sentido de que la ignorancia idiomática cuesta a los Estados Unidos millones de dólares por concepto de negocios, si no es que miles de millones cada año, y que pone en peligro a nuestra seguridad nacional? ¿Han vertido dinero en nuestro sistema de enseñanza para ayudar a reforzar nuestra capacidad idiomática? ¿Han proporcionado dirigencia para persuadir a la inmensa mayoría de los estudiantes de los Estados Unidos ya bastante desafectos al aprendizaje de otros idiomas, acerca de la importancia de estas habilidades para sus carreras y vidas futuras?

No; no lo han hecho. Por el

contrario, en su prisa legislativa de este verano, la Cámara de Representantes aprobó un proyecto de ley para hacer del inglés el idioma "oficial" del gobierno. Los proponentes argumentan que esta legislación se aplica solamente al trabajo del gobierno, y que no debería interferir con lo que digan, hagan o aprendan los residentes de los Estados Unidos en sus vidas diarias.

¿Están siendo demasiado solapados los proponentes del inglés solamente, o no ven ellos realmente las consecuencias de sus palabras y de sus hechos? El debate sobre el proyecto de ley -- lleno de alusiones a la "Balcanización de los Estados Unidos", de analogías con la situación de Quebec, y de referencias veladas a otras "amenazas al modo de vida estadounidense" -- por lo menos llevaban el mensaje, a menudo explícito y siempre explícito, de que otros idiomas están amenazando a los Estados Unidos de América.

Con toda la charla de "unidad" de los proponentes, el debate dió bastante ayuda y comodidad a los que procuran ampliar y explotar las tensiones entre las comunidades -- étnicas, raciales, religiosas, etc. -- de nuestro país.

El inglés solamente es una "solución" innecesaria, divisionista e intolerante a un problema que no existe. De algún modo, los proponentes del inglés solamente pudieron convencer a una mayoría de los Representantes a la Cámara de que existe una amenaza al inglés como idioma

común de nuestro país y que el inglés necesita, por lo tanto, ser "reafirmado".

Mi respuesta es: ¿Dónde? Y ¿para quién? Aún la propia retórica de los proponentes desmiente a sus argumentos -- referencias reiteradas al hecho de que el 97 por ciento de los residentes de los Estados Unidos ya tienen conocimiento del inglés (el mayor porcentaje de nuestra historia, entre paréntesis) y sus propias encuestas, que muestran que el 80 por ciento de todos, incluyendo a los inmigrantes, apoyan al inglés.

Apúntele ésta al deseo del Presidente de la Cámara, Gingrich, de un asunto político de "cuña" que esgrimir contra toda una cantidad de personas -- los demócratas, especialmente el Presidente Clinton, los inmigrantes presuntamente recalcitrantes, y toda la comunidad hispana.

Una ironía es que son sus propios electores desarmados idiomáticamente los que quedarán inermes. Una segunda ironía es que el Congreso republicano dirigido por Gingrich es el que está rebajando los programas de enseñanza que fomentan el aprendizaje del inglés. Y, quizás la mayor ironía de todas, Newt Gingrich, quizás la figura política más separatista de nuestro tiempo, ha engatusado al Congreso para que apruebe la legislación divisionista en el nombre de la "unidad".

(Raúl Yzaguirre es el presidente del Consejo Nacional de La Raza. Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1996.

Sittin' Here Thinkin' Villages

by Ira Cutter

Well, the debate has been framed. In his acceptance speech Bob Dole drew a line in the sand between himself and the opponent he would like to have, Hillary Clinton, and declared that it does not take a village to raise a child, it takes a family. "It Takes a Village" is, of course, the name of Mrs. Clinton's book on the welfare of American children and "It Takes a Village to Raise a Child" is the now awfully tired African proverb which all of us in the children's policy business have just about worn out.

The notion that it takes a village suggests to most of us that children cannot get all the help they need from their parents alone. Children need adult relatives, public servants like police, people with specialized knowledge like doctors and people who work with children as a profession, like teachers, in order to live safely and become healthy adults. A simple and perhaps profound notion and not one, until the other night, that I would have thought of as a wedge issue. Wedge issues, for non-political junkies, are those that political consultants find or manufacture to force the opponent to get on one side or another of a real or imaginary issue. Gays in the military was a wedge issue, as is homosexual marriage and abortion -- they do not have much to do with being President but they can get some people to be for you and some against.

The Republican spin on "it takes a village..." envisions not the friendly next door neighbor that helps to raise the child but rather the power of the state. The question becomes "who will make decisions about the well-being of your kids, you or the government?" Some of the sub-issues have tremendous emotional appeal: parental notification on abortion and birth control, prayer in school, library book shelves and whether they can contain what some people would consider pornography, the threat to families of social workers who call a spanking child abuse and all the rest. If the Republicans want to go down this road there is, I suspect, plenty to argue about.

This, of course, is campaign stuff and not real stuff. Hillary Clinton, in her book and elsewhere, would be the first to bow to the prominence of parents in a child's life and no doubt supports the current orthodoxy that only by supporting parents can we, as a society, effectively help children. And Bob Dole's best story is about how his village of Russell, Kansas poured forth help and generous support without which a dreadfully wounded World War II veteran might never have recovered.

If there is a meaningful distinction at all, and I doubt it, it may be between the informal, naturally occurring barn-raising kind of village help that Dole would be more apt to point to and the governmental, professional support of a social program or government agency which Hillary would more likely favor. There is a philosophical dispute to be had along these lines but these two particular people, from all I have seen, really are not very far apart and have to make up a difference and exaggerate it in order to have a spirited contest.

The real question for those of us who work in this field is not whether or not villages help children, but rather what can be done to create villages. Certainly we know how to create them in the physical sense -- how to build houses, streets and hospitals -- but we do not know how to build in the sense of community sharing and group consciousness that the "takes a village" proverb implies. We do not know how to turn a place into a mutually supporting community like Russell. Or how to keep a place from becoming an impersonal and anti-community jungle.

For sure, we know that part of the answer is economic. Already formed and strong communities can help each other out in difficult times as we saw during the Depression. But a lack of economic opportunity will over the long term result in despair and crippling stress and will break down any community over time. Personally, I have always suspected that size is a part of the equation. It is no accident that the Kitty Genovese story -- dozens of New Yorkers watching from their windows as a woman was murdered and no one called the police -- happened in a city of 8 million and not a town of ten thousand.

It may be wrapped up as well in stability -- places where families have lived for generations may be more apt to help and offer mutual support. And I fear it has something to do with homogeneity as well and that places where people share race, religion, national origin and language may hang together better than our never quite melted melting pots. In any case, we know it when we see it and some of us have seen examples of it dotted throughout America. We appreciate it when we blunder into it but we do not know how to get it to happen with anything like predictable results. The big attempts, Model Cities and Empowerment Zones, for example, have come up pretty empty.

The irony to all this is that you get elected, or so they say, by exploiting these sort of wedge issues, yet you govern effectively in a democracy by finding ways to bridge these false dichotomies. The truth, and in private Dole and Hillary would agree, is that "Sometimes and for some things most families need the help of the village to raise their child." A not very memorable proverb but probably a fair statement and certainly nothing to fight over.

A point of view like that makes for good government but bad politics. And, in an election year, guess which one we will get.

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

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Our Linguistic Ignorance

By Raúl Yzaguirre

One of the most touching moments of the summer Olympics happened on the very last day. An hour and a half after Josia Thugwane of South Africa won his gold medal in the men's marathon, a marathoner from Afghanistan was finishing his race, coming in last out of 111 runners, officials prepared to prevent him from entering Olympic Stadium; it had been shut down to get ready for the closing ceremonies later that day.

But the marathon volunteers persuaded the officials to agree that someone who still wanted to finish, even dead last, deserved his moment in the sun, to take his lap around the Olympic Stadium track.

Since the runner did not speak English and not one of the U.S. volunteers had any knowledge of the runner's language, they could not explain to him what was going on. Nor could he express his gratitude for their efforts.

It occurred to me as well that these decent and good volunteers probably would have been unable to communicate with any runner who did not speak English.

It also struck me that situations like these attest to the United States' status as the most linguistically ignorant industrialized nation in the world.

And what has Congress done about it? Have they issued a wake-up call to this nation that linguistic ignorance costs U.S. businesses millions, if not billions, of dollars each year and imperils our national security? Have they poured money into our educational system to help beef up our language capacity? Have they provided leadership in persuading the vast majority of U.S. students already highly disinclined to learn other languages of the importance of these skills to their future careers and lives?

No they haven't. On the contrary, in their rush of legislation this summer, the House of Representatives passed a bill to make English the "official" language of the government.

The last time we visited our West Side restaurant, a boy wandered in carrying a cooler filled with "paletas," or frozen pops. He approached our table and was easily trapped in the famous Landa debriefing. (It's subtle but very effective.)

His name was Tomas. He was in the fourth grade and he sold the paletas to, in his words, "help the family." He

strewn with allusions to the "Balkanization of America," analogies to Quebec, and veiled references to other "threats to the American way of life" -- at the very least conveyed the often explicit, always implied, message that other languages are threatening the United States of America.

For all of the proponents' talk of "unity," the debate gave plenty of aid and comfort to those who seek to widen and exploit tensions between communities -- ethnic, racial, religious, etc., in our country.

English-only is an unnecessary, divisive and bigoted "solution" to a problem which does not exist. Somehow proponents of English-only were able to convince a majority of

the House that there exists a threat to English as the common language of our country and that English, therefore, needs to be "reaffirmed."

My response is where? And to whom? Even the proponents' own rhetoric belies their arguments -- repeated references to the fact that 97 percent of U.S. residents are already English-proficient (the largest percentage in our history, by the way) and their own polls which show that 80 percent of everyone, including immigrants, support English.

Chalk this one up to Speaker Newt Gingrich's desire for a political wedge to use against a host of folks -- Democrats, especially President Clinton, supposedly recalcitrant immi-

grants and the entire Hispanic community.

One irony is that it is their own linguistically unarmed constituents who will be left powerless. A second irony is that it is the Gingrich-led Republican Congress that is busily cutting education programs that promote the learning of English. And, perhaps the greatest irony of all, Gingrich, perhaps the most disunifying political figure of our time, has hoodwinked the Congress into passing divisive legislation in the name of "unity."

(Raúl Yzaguirre is president of the National Council of La Raza. © 1996, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

to crush what they view as the threat to the American way of life posed by undocumented workers crossing our border from Mexico.

(Actually, less than half of this country's undocumented immigrants enter via the U.S.-Mexico border. And by working in produce fields and sweatshops for wages that repel others, immigrants -- both documented and undocumented -- are subsidizing that precious "way of life" which is valued so highly.)

Both parties' propaganda sends the message that only certain "illegals" are not wanted.

The suggestion of a GOP platform plank to endorse English-only as official national policy scorns an entire culture.

The characterization of non-whites as welfare dependent, along with plans to kick people off the dole after two years with no mention of worker training or child care, is grossly irresponsible.

I've never been partial to "paletas de tamarindo," but, like Tomas, I have a deep respect for the sense of hope and responsibility that permeates our culture along with "carnitas" and pictures of "la Virgen."

I don't appreciate the tone and the rhetoric coming from the national campaigns, and I expect to be taken seriously.

Citizens like Tomas are not the problem. But they are the issue. One little "paleta" vendor may not seem important, but I'd be willing to bet on his future. The trouble is, so long as he's being used as a scapegoat, the odds aren't in his favor.

(Victor Landa is news director of Telemundo affiliate KVDA-TV in San Antonio, Texas.)

The Frozen Pop Vendor As Political Pawn

By Victor Landa

There's a little restaurant in the West Side of San Antonio that my wife and I like to visit because it reminds us so much of our childhood home.

The atmosphere is unassuming but laden with culture. The obligatory altar to Our Lady of Guadalupe, with candles and flowers and a string of Christmas lights framing the image, dominates one wall. On another, there is a large portrait of an always-stern Emiliano Zapata, his piercing gaze overlooking the establishment.

The rest of the room is cluttered with samples of imported "Joya" soft drinks and beers from Mexico, pictures of the pope and John Kennedy, and a menagerie of stuffed iguanas and toads playing the accordion.

As you take in the room, the aromas wafting in from the kitchen make your mouth water.

The "carnitas" are what lure us in time after time. They're served in handmade corn tortillas with a spoonful of guacamole, a dash of cilantro and onion -- just like in the best "taquerias" in Nuevo Laredo, across the border.

The last time we visited our West Side restaurant, a boy wandered in carrying a cooler filled with "paletas," or frozen pops. He approached our table and was easily trapped in the famous Landa debriefing. (It's subtle but very effective.)

His name was Tomas. He was in the fourth grade and he sold the paletas to, in his words, "help the family." He

said he had a brother and a sister, but queries about his father drew no response. When I mentioned the Power Rangers, he wrinkled his nose, a sure sign that the characters have become passe.

He does well in school, he likes reading, but he has trouble with math, I learned. He's been selling "paletas" for a long time and he recommends the "tamarindo" ones; it's the most popular flavor.

Tomas and almost everyone else in and around that restaurant have been placed in a most precarious situation. In fact, every U.S. resident of Hispanic descent has a stake in what is and is not happening at the highest level of U.S. politics.

Never has so much attention been paid to Hispanics.

And never has it been so detrimental.

Hispanics have become a political wedge, a sort of pseudo-issue that helps politicians steer attention away from the real, hard problems facing our nation.

It's easier for presidential candidates to talk about unwanted illegals defying our southern border, draining our treasury and burdening hardworking, well-intentioned "good Americans" than it is for them to tackle persistent poverty, rooted racism and institutionalized condescension.

The message being sent by the Clinton as well as the Dole campaign camps is that Hispanics are expendable this election year. In their early positioning, both parties have marqueeed their determination

News Briefs

Medicare Fund Dropping Rapidly

The trust fund that pays for the nation's Medicare program hit a monthly deficit of \$3.3 billion at the end of July and a congressman said it was "the biggest monthly drop in the history of the program," reports Associated Press.

"These new numbers mean Medicare is losing money at a record-breaking pace and the decline is accelerating," said Rep. Bill Archer, R-Texas, the chairman of the ways and means committee. "Medicare is like a falling brick that's picking up speed."

However, a spokesman at the Health & Human Services, Peter Garrett, said that the monthly status of the Medicare trust fund is highly variable and that a single month's figures give little information about the condition of the whole program.

The monthly Medicare trust fund report for June 30, for instance, showed a surplus of \$6.76 billion.

Garrett said a monthly deficit last year also hit \$3 billion and that it has been predicted since last spring that the Medicare deficit would grow.

"That's the reason we asked for congressional action on Medicare," he said. "This is not a surprise."

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"That's the reason we asked for congressional action on Medicare," he said. "This is not a surprise."

Schools Offer Plant-Based Meals

The Community Nutrition Institute's August 23rd newsletter reports that several school districts are now supporting a program encouraging kids to eat a plant-based diet, and to make healthful food choices.

The Healthy School Lunch Program, sponsored by the environmental group EarthSave, wants meatless meals as a universal option in all U.S. public schools. The program has been implemented in 14 school districts and 28 schools.

However, some school food personnel assert that change will take time. Some schools have been uncomfortable with the program curriculum, which may appear controversial to some parents because it is critical of dairy products, meat and poultry. Organizers discuss hormones and antibiotics found in milk and meat, health problems associated with fat consumption, and environmental problems resulting from livestock farming. "These are personal choices, and to present information to impressionable young children in this manner can be questionable," says school food director Gayelynn MacDonald.

The Healthy School Lunch Program has been well received in some districts, including Cincinnati, OH, Madison, WI and Flagstaff, AZ. The Andrew Hill High School in San Jose, CA has begun offering a plant-based menu choice almost daily since starting the program.

Private School Taxes Unpopular

8/27/A new poll has found most Americans say parents should not be able to send their children to private schools at public expense, and they don't want tax dollars used to support religious and private schools, reports Associated Press.

The Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll, released today, says the public rejects by a 61 percent to 36 percent margin the idea of letting students and their parents choose a private school to attend at public expense.

A smaller majority, 54 percent, opposes the idea of a voucher system that would allow parents to choose a public, private or church-related school with the government paying all or part of the tuition.

President Clinton embraces the idea of giving parents more choice among public schools, but he draws the line at passing out vouchers for private or religious schools.

Keith Geiger, president of the National Education Association, the nation's largest teachers' union, said: "This latest poll should lay to rest the myth that the American people believe that vouchers are the answer to improving education."

However, the telephone poll suggests that attitudes on this issue are changing.

In 1993, only 24 percent said they favored allowing students and parents to choose a private school to attend at public expense. That percentage rose to 33 percent in 1995 and 36 percent this year.

The new poll said that if cost were not a factor, 63 percent of public school parents would keep their child in public schools.

The poll also found:

-60 percent said high school students should spend more time in school, but only 49 percent thought the school year or day should be extended for elementary school students.

-66 percent favored a community service requirement for high school graduates.

-53 percent favored uniforms for public school students.

-63 percent did not think schools should teach gay and lesbian lifestyles, and 58 percent said gay and lesbian clubs should not be allowed in public schools.

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A Dole Le Gustan Nuestras Comidas, Pero ...

Por Juan González

SAN DIEGO -- Una caravana de autos de la policía y limusinas se estacionó frente al "Old Town Mexican Café and Cantina," a pocas millas del centro de convenciones. De ella salió Bob Dole, luciendo una chaqueta verde a cuadros escoceses, pantalones de kha-ki, una camisa azul y un color bronceado. Dentro, estrechó las manos a todos los que estaban en el lugar.

Cinco minutos después, entró Jack Kemp. Habló un poco en español al grupo primordialmente méxicoamericana, se quitó la chaqueta y se sentó al lado de su compañero de candidatura.

Una perfecta oportunidad de fotografía para el equipo de Dole, aquí en la sección más antigua de San Diego, a sólo cuerdas de donde el Padre Junipero Serra fundó una de las primeras misiones españolas, años antes de que los angloamericanos llegaran a California.

Pero una joven méxicoamericana desbarató el ambiente. "Bob Dole es un hipócrita", gritó ella.

"Usted dice que le gusta nuestra comida, pero quiere lanzarnos fuera a todos, exceptuando a las mujeres del fondo que cocinan sus tortillas."

Dole quedó sorprendido, pero Kemp, que fué una vez jugador de defensa y se convirtió en un bloqueador, se movió rápidamente para proteger a su dirigente y desviar las observaciones de la mujer.

"El es el mejor amigo que usted podría tener," respondió Kemp. Varios agentes del Servicio Secreto se apresuraron hacia la mujer y la sacaron del lugar, y en pocos momentos los trovadores de la cantina estaban cantando, créanlo o no, "La Cucaracha."



Bob Dole

Antes de la erupción, Kemp y Dole habían estado compartiendo una "quesadilla de pollo" y bebiendo té helado, mientras sus esposas compartían un taco de ensalada de pollo. Rubén Palares y Juan Hernández habían estado amenizando al grupo con la canción "Cielito Lindo." Las esposas de los candidatos -- Elizabeth Dole en un vestido azul turquesa y Joanne Kemp en una chaqueta blanca con festones negros y una falda negra -- sonreían cortésmente a los reporteros y camarógrafos que estaban apostados cerca de la cantina.

"¿Qué tal si tocan la 'Guantanamera?'" solicitó Dole, quien no parecía del todo un hombre que estuviera 10 puntos a la zaga en las encuestas. Los músicos le complacieron rápidamente.

Durante un rato casi se olvidó que aquí, en la mayor ciudad fronteriza de los Estados Unidos, una zona que es

casi 40 por ciento mexicana en su población, donde los nombres de la mayoría de las calles y los pueblos, así como la mayor parte de la arquitectura, son todavía españoles, el Partido Republicano de Bob Dole había venido para adoptar su plataforma más contraria a los inmigrantes que se recuerde.

Después que se fueron los republicanos, le pregunté a Palares: "¿De dónde es usted?" "De Guadalajara", dijo él, "y Juan es de México también".

"¿Ustedes atraviesan la frontera sólo para proporcionar diversión aquí?"

"Todos los días, venimos desde Tijuana", dijo él, "pero sólo tocamos en este restaurante".

Y ésta es la historia de la frontera que los republicanos nunca reconocerán. Tijuana y los demás pueblos mexicanos de la frontera hacen posible la buena vida del Suroeste al proporcionar mucha mano de obra barata. Muchos de los mismos republicanos que atacan a los inmigrantes ilegales se sienten demasiado conten-

tos de utilizarlos como mano de obra agrícola, jardineros, sirvientes y camareros.


Los ayudantes de camareros que recogieron nuestros platos después que se fueron los Dole y los Kemp nos recordaron que los republicanos no están solos en este asunto de los restaurantes mexicanos.

"Bill Clinton vino el año pasado," me dijo uno. "El se hizo tomar una fotografía con todos nosotros detrás de él. Hasta se llenó todo el traje de harina."

Hace dos semanas, Clinton aceptó promulgar un proyecto de ley de reforma de la asistencia económica pública que negará a los inmigrantes que sean residentes permanentes de los Estados Unidos la mayoría de las clases de ayuda federal. Ambos partidos parecen estar diciendo: "Sus comidas son muy buenas y nos gustan sus impuestos, pero no alberguen ideas equivocadas."

(Juan González es columnista del New York Daily News.)

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El Vendedor De Paletas Como Peon Politico

Por Víctor Landa

Hay un pequeño restaurante en el lado occidental de San Antonio que a mi esposa y a mí nos gusta visitar, porque nos recuerda mucho nuestro hogar de la niñez.

La atmósfera es sencilla pero cargada de cultura. El altar de reglamento a Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, con velas y flores, y una guirnalda de bombillitos de Navidad enmarcando a la imagen, domina una pared. En otra hay un gran retrato de Emiliano Zapata, siempre serio, con su mirada penetrante supervisando al establecimiento.

El resto de la sala está lleno de muestras de refrescos importados "Joya" y cervezas de México, cuadros del Papa y de John Kennedy, y una diversidad de iguanas y sapos disecados tocando el acordeón.

A medida que se entra a la sala, los olores de la cocina se filtran hacia fuera y le hacen a uno la boca agua.

Las "carnitas" son lo que nos lleva allí una y otra vez. Se sirven sobre tortillas de maíz hechas a mano, con una cucharada de "guacamole", una pizca de cilantro y cebolla -- igual que las mejores "taquerías" de Nuevo Laredo, al otro lado de la frontera de Texas.

La última vez que visitamos a nuestro restaurante de la parte occidental, un jovencito entró llevando una hielera llena de "paletas", popsicles de helado. El se aproximó a nuestra mesa y quedó atrapado fácilmente en el famoso interrogatorio de Landa. (Es sutil, pero muy eficaz).

Su nombre era Tomás, estaba en cuarto grado y vendía las "paletas" a fin de, según dijo, "ayudar a la familia". El dijo que tenía un hermano y una hermana, pero las averiguaciones sobre su padre no produjeron respuesta alguna. Cuando mencioné a los "Power Rangers", él arrugó la nariz, señal segura de que estos personajes ya han pasado de moda.

El funciona bien en la escuela, le gusta leer, pero tiene dificultades con las matemáticas, según me enteré. Ha estado vendiendo "paletas" durante largo tiempo y recomienda las de "tamarindo"; es el sabor más popular.

Tomás y casi todas las demás personas dentro de ese restaurant y fuera de él han sido situados en una situación muy precaria. En verdad, todo residente de los Estados Unidos de ancestro hispano tiene algo en juego con lo que está y no está ocurriendo al nivel más alto de la política estadounidense.

Nunca se ha prestado tanta atención a los hispanos.

Y nunca ha sido eso tan judicial.

Los hispanos se han convertido en una cuña política, una clase de pseudo-asunto que ayuda a los políticos a desviar la atención de los problemas verdaderos y difíciles a que se enfrenta nuestra nación.

Es más fácil para los candidatos presidenciales hablar sobre los extranjeros indeseables que desafían a nuestra frontera meridional, drenando a nuestra tesorería y recar-

gando a los "buenos estadounidenses" que trabajan arduamente y tienen buenas intenciones, que lo que es para ellos el enfrentarse a la pobreza persistente, al racismo arraigado y a la condescendencia institucionalizada.

El mensaje salido de las campañas, tanto de Clinton como de Dole, es que los hispanos son material gastable en este año electoral. En su temprana adopción de posturas, ambos partidos han puesto en sus marquesinas su determinación para destruir alguna amenaza conjurada contra el modo de vida estadounidense, planteada por los trabajadores indocumentados que atraviesan nuestra frontera desde México.

(Realmente, menos de la mitad de los inmigrantes indocumentados de este país ingresan a través de la frontera entre los Estados Unidos y México. Y al trabajar en campos de vegetales y talleres de explotación por jornales que rechazan a otros, los inmigrantes -- tanto documentados como indocumentados -- están subvencionando ese precioso "modo de vida" al que se valora tan altamente.)

La publicidad de ambos partidos envía el mensaje de que sólo ciertos "ilegales" son indeseables.

La sugerencia de una propuesta en la plataforma del Partido Republicano para respaldar al "inglés solamente" como curso de acción oficial nacional desdena a toda una cultura.

La presentación desprecia-

tiva de los que no son blancos como que dependen de la asistencia económica pública, junto con los planes para quitar a las personas de la misma después de dos años sin hacer mención de capacitación para los trabajadores ni de guarderías infantiles, es burdamente irresponsable.

Nunca he sido partidario de las "paletas de tamarindo", pero como Tomás, tengo un

respeto profundo por la sensación de esperanza y responsabilidad que es parte integrante de nuestra cultura, junto con las "carnitas" y los cuadros de "la Virgen".

No agradezco el tono ni la retórica que proceden de las campañas nacionales, y espero que se me tome con seriedad.

Los ciudadanos como Tomás no son el problema. Pero sí son el asunto. Un pequeño

Dole Likes Our Food, But ...

By Juan Gonzalez

SAN DIEGO -- A caravan of police cars and limousines pulled up in front of the Old Town Mexican Cafe and Cantina, a few miles from the convention center where Republicans were gathering to choose their party's nominee for president. Out of one limo stepped Bob Dole, sporting a green plaid jacket, khaki pants, a blue shirt and a bronze tan. Inside, he shook every hand in the place.

Five minutes later, in walked Jack Kemp. He tossed some Spanish to the mostly Mexican-American crowd, stripped off his blazer and sat down beside his running mate.

A perfect photo opportunity for the Dole team, here in the oldest section of San Diego, blocks from where Father Junipero Serra founded one of the first Spanish missions years before the Anglos arrived in California.

But a young Mexican-American woman shattered the mood. "Bob Dole is a hypocrite," she shrieked. "You say you like our food, but you want to throw us all out except for those women in the back who cook your tortillas." Dole was taken aback, but Kemp, the

one-time quarterback, moved to protect his leader and deflect the woman's barbs.

"He's the best friend you'll ever have," Kemp told the woman. Several Secret Service agents spirited the woman out, and within moments the cantina's troubadours were singing, would you believe it, "La Cucaracha," the cockroach song.

Before the eruption, Kemp and Dole had been sharing a chicken quesadilla and downing glasses of iced tea, while the wives split a chicken taco salad. The troubadours, Ruben Palares and Juan Hernandez, had been serenading the group with "Cielito Lindo." The candidates' wives -- Elizabeth in a turquoise dress and Joanne in a white blazer with black trim and black skirt -- smiled demurely at the reporters and camera crews kept at bay near the bar.

Dole made a request. "How about 'Guantanamo'?" he said, looking not at all like a man 20 points behind in the polls. The musicians quickly complied.

For a while you almost forgot that here, in the largest border city in the United

vendedor de "paletas" puede no parecer importante, pero yo estaría dispuesto a apostar sobre su futuro. El problema es que, mientras se le esté usando como chivo expiatorio, las probabilidades no están a su favor.

States, an area nearly 40 percent Mexican in population, where the names of most of the streets and towns, and most of the architecture, are still Spanish, the Republican Party of Bob Dole had come to adopt its most anti-immigrant platform in memory.

After the Republicans left, I asked Palares where he was from. "Guadalajara," he said, "and Juan, he's from Mexico too. Every day, we come from Tijuana, but we only play in this restaurant."

And this is the story of the border the Republicans will never admit. Tijuana and the other Mexican border towns make possible the good life of the Southwest by providing so much cheap labor. Many of the same Republicans who rail against illegal immigrants are only too happy to use them as farmhands, gardeners, maids and busboys.

The busboys who cleared the tables after the Doles and Kemps left reminded us that Republicans are not alone in this Mexican restaurant thing.

"Bill Clinton came last year," one told me. "He took a photo with all of us in the back. He even got flour all over his suit."

Two weeks ago, Clinton agreed to sign a welfare reform bill that will deny immigrants who are legal U.S. residents most types of federal aid. "Your food is fine, and we like your taxes," both parties seem to be saying, "but don't get the wrong idea."

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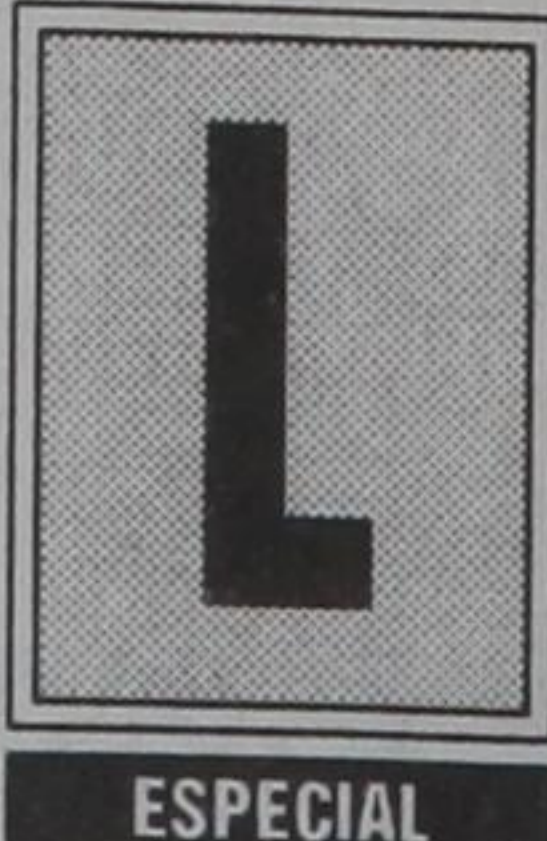
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Gloria Estefan: Todo lo que soy, se lo debo a Emilio!

PARA ELLA, LA FAMILIA ES LO MAS IMPORTANTE!



Gloria y Emilio Estefan, un matrimonio que se ha mantenido más unido que nunca, para orgullo de los latinos. Se conocieron hace 20 años y desde entonces decidieron que sus destinos se juntarían para siempre, en las buenas y en las malas, como ha sucedido.



a cantante cubana más conocida y famosa del mundo piensa y habla con la misma facilidad en inglés que en español. Quizá por eso conecta tan bien con públicos tan dispares como el norteamericano y el latino y por eso fue la voz de los pasados Juegos Olímpicos de Atlanta 96. No es fácil hacerse un hueco dentro del competitivo mercado americano pero Gloria Estefan, de la mano de su marido Emilio Estefan, ha ido abriéndose camino paso a paso. "Me he criado en Estados Unidos y me he aceptado como una norteamericana más por-

que lo soy. Lo que pasa es que no he querido olvidar mis raíces porque para mí y mi familia es muy importante mantener nuestra cultura hispana, sobre todo en nuestras relaciones personales y en el hogar", comenta. Y Gloria ha dado muestras de ello tanto en su vida privada como profesional. El disco *Mi Tierra* que contiene canciones de música tradicional cubana, se convirtió en un éxito de ventas millonarias en todo el mundo, al que inmediatamente siguió *Abriendo Puertas*.

DESCENDIENTE DE ASTURIANOS

Gloria Estefan desciende de asturianos. Su abuelo emigró desde el norte de España hasta Cuba, de donde su familia emigró también (cuando ella era niña) hacia los Estados Uni-

dos, huyendo entonces del régimen del dictador Fidel Castro. La cantante ha manifestado en más de una ocasión que le gustaría que en su país hubiera más libertad y que menos gente muriera de hambre. "Cada persona debe ser libre para pensar y hacer lo que quiera", dice muy convencida de sí Gloria Estefan. Asegura que desde su hogar ubicado en Miami, Florida, Gloria se siente como en Latinoamérica. "Es como estar allí pero estando a la vez en Estados Unidos. Me siento parte integrante de ambas culturas. Lo que está más cerca del corazón es más hispano. Sin embargo la forma de vivir los negocios es americana. Sueño tanto en español como en inglés", comenta.

LA FAMILIA ES LO IMPORTANTE

Hace 20 años que el matrimonio Estefan se conoce. Su relación comenzó cuando ambos decidieron formar un grupo musical en el que Emilio Estefan ya tocaba. "Emilio ha sido el único hombre en mi vida. Nunca he tenido ningún novio antes que él. De hecho, cuando era una adolescente, no hacía mucha vida social porque cuidaba de mi padre, que estaba delicado", añade. La intérprete de *Conga* declara que todo se lo debe a él. "Ha sido una carrera que los dos hemos cuidado porque los dos amamos la música. Su presencia me sirve de motivación", afirma orgullosa. Sin embargo, si existe una etapa en la que ambos estuvieron más unidos, esta se pre-

sentó a finales de los 80, cuando un lamentable accidente de tráfico hizo pensar que la artista no volvería a subir a un escenario. "Me destrocé la espalda y pensé que nunca más volvería a dar un paso. Emilio estuvo a mi lado en todo momento durante esos primeros meses de angustia: Lavándome, vistiéndome, apoyándome en todo momento. No sería la misma persona si no fuera por él", expresa Gloria con tono emocionado. La pareja tiene un hijo de 16 años de edad llamado Nayib. Después de mucho tiempo de desearla, vino la querida niña hace dos años. Se llama Emily y es la consentida de toda la familia. La cantante se confiesa como una persona completamente feliz que lo tiene todo en la vida. Sus profundas creencias religiosas la hicieron superar su accidente y enfrentarse a la vida con otra actitud. "Desde entonces me tomo las cosas con más calma y disfruto cada día y cada momento al máximo sin hacer demasiados planes para el futuro. Me siento tranquila y feliz", concluye satisfecha Gloria Estefan.

"Emilio ha sido el único hombre de mi vida. Nunca he tenido ningún novio antes que él", afirma la cantante!

Ballet Folklórico de México

Columba Bush promotes Mexican culture and seeks corporate sponsors for the Mexican ballet

The world-famous Ballet Folklórico de México, one of the greatest dance and musical companies, launched its 1996 U.S. tour at a recent reception in Miami, Florida.

Columba Bush, winner of



The 1996 Ballet Folklórico

of the Hispanic Women's Council's 1996 Woman of the Year Award, presided over the kick-off reception, which was hosted by Peter Gardner at the magnificent Kampong Gardens in Coconut Grove, Florida.

Columba, the daughter-in-law of former U.S. President George Bush, is turning the country to promote the ballet Folklórico and talk about her role as co-founder of the Children's Cultural Education Fund of the Ballet Folklórico de México. She is raising money for the free performances of the Ballet Folklórico for underprivileged children in the cities where the tour performs. Through her work, the Fund has developed education materials for classroom study of Mexico's culture

and history. Born in León, Guanajuato, in Central México, Columba is the mother of three children-George, Noelle and Jeb, Jr. She is married to Jeb Bush, a Miami real estate developer and former GOP candidate for Governor.

The 1996 Ballet Folklórico de México tour begins on September 10, at the Concord Pavilion in Concord, California, and continues to tour in 22 other cities, including San Francisco (Sept. 13-15), Los Angeles (Sept. 26-29), San Antonio (Oct. 4), Dallas (Oct. 5), Tampa (Oct. 13-14) and Miami (Oct. 17-20).

This year, director and choreographer Amalia Hernández, who founded the company in 1952, has created a new and spectacular repertoire of Mexico's rich folkloric tradition that includes the U.S. premiere of "Chihuahua."

The 1996 U.S. tour is nationally sponsored by American Honda Motor Corp., Inc. For the sixth consecutive year, American Honda Corp., Inc. has contributed generously to one of America's richest treasures.

Mirroring the many facets of Mexico's multicultural mosaic, the Ballet Folklórico is a treasure chest of folkloric favorites, from pre-Columbian Aztec dances and Veracruz sones, to heel-clicking marichahis from



Columba Bush

The world-famous Ballet Folklórico de México, one of the greatest dance and musical companies, launched its 1996 U.S. tour at a recent reception in Miami, Florida.

Columba Bush, winner jalisco, the sweet marimbas from Chiapas and the extraordinary deer dance from Sonora. For nearly 50 years, the magic and the splendor of the Ballet Folklórico de México has brought glory and beauty to the U.S. and the world. Even if you do not know the various regions of México or their cultural origins, Ballet Folklórico always leaves audiences shouting, *Viva México!*

For more information about the Ballet Folklórico de México or sponsoring children's performances contact Latin Power, Inc., at (954) 527-0627 or Friedson Enterprises at (310) 474-4443.

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DEPORTES



Baseball Today

SCOREBOARD

Thursday, Aug. 29

New York at California (10:05 p.m. EDT). Wally Whitehurst, who won his debut for the Yankees last week, tries to stop the recent slide by the AL East leaders.

STARS

Wednesday

- Switch-hitter Ken Caminiti set an NL record by homering from both sides of the plate for the seventh time in his career as the Padres beat New York 3-2 in 12 innings.
- Tom Gordon pitched a five-hitter as Boston beat the Angels 7-4 for its 22nd win in 28 games.
- Brian Hunter doubled home the winning run with two outs in the bottom of the ninth, lifting Houston over the Cubs 5-4.
- Rookie James Baldwin gave up five hits in seven shutout innings for his 10th win to lead the Chicago White Sox to a 2-0 win over the Milwaukee Brewers.
- Don Wengert pitched his first complete game in the majors with a nine-hitter as the Oakland Athletics beat the Baltimore Orioles 3-0.
- Andres Galarraga tied a team record with his 40th homer, a two-run shot, to lead the Colorado Rockies to a 10-9 win over the Cincinnati Reds.
- Toronto's Pat Hentgen pitched a five-hitter in his fifth straight complete game as the Blue Jays beat the Minnesota Twins 6-1.
- Ryan Klesko homered twice to lead the Atlanta Braves to a 9-4 win over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

SWAPS

The Atlanta Braves strengthened their already outstanding pitching staff by acquiring 14-game winner Denny Neagle from the Pittsburgh Pirates for three prospects. Neagle was coveted by several teams including Cleveland, Baltimore, Seattle and the New York Yankees.

SEE YA

Paul O'Neill and Darryl Strawberry of the Yankees and John Marzano, Chris Bosio and Bobby Ayala of the Mariners were ejected after a bench-clearing brawl in the eighth inning Wednesday night. Jeff Nelson of the Yankees was tossed moments later after hitting Joey Cora with a pitch.

SLUGGERS

The Colorado Rockies tied a National League record Wednesday when Vinny Castilla became their fourth player to surpass 100 RBIs in a season. The 1929 Chicago Cubs, the 1929 Philadelphia Phillies and the 1925 Pittsburgh Pirates also had four players with at least 100 RBIs. The major league record is five by the 1936 New York Yankees.

SEASON SWEEP

Cleveland became only the fifth AL team since 1900 to sweep a season series from a team with a 9-3 win over Detroit. The Indians were 12-0 against the Tigers this season.

STATS

Juan Gonzalez tied a Rangers record with 119 RBIs this season. He reached the mark with his 39th homer, a 437-foot shot Wednesday night that was the longest home run hit in Kansas City this year. ... Jay Buhner tied his own Mariners record with 121 RBIs. He reached that mark with a 442-foot shot, his 37th homer, in a 10-2 win over the Yankees.

SLAMS

Albert Belle's grand slam in a 9-3 win over the Detroit Tigers Wednesday was the seventh of the Cleveland slugger's career, leaving him two shy of Al Rosen's team record.

SLUMPS

Milwaukee's Ben McDonald lost his sixth straight decision Wednesday as the Brewers lost 2-0 in Chicago.

SHAGGY, SNOOPY AND SPOT

The Chicago White Sox held a "Dog Days of Summer" promotion on Wednesday against Milwaukee and 321 pooches attended the game along with their owners.

PIDE INTERVENCION DEL PRESIDENTE ZEDILLO...

No soy un delincuente, asegura JC Chávez!

Chávez indicó que en el sexenio pasado el ex-Procurador Jorge Carpizo lo acusó, investigó, hostigó y le imputó que era narcotraficante y lavador de dinero.

"Revisé todos mis expedientes y nunca me encontré algo porque todo era falso, pero nunca tuvo el valor de realizar una disculpa pública a la que estaba obligado", insistió.

También añadió que desde hace un año sus empresas y bienes son objeto de severas auditorías y revisiones fiscales por parte de Hacienda.

"Me solicitaron y obviamente estoy de acuerdo en que se realicen todos los cotejos posibles, como lo han hecho libremente en este tiempo y si existen

irregularidades por el manejo contable, es natural que lo asuma y lo arregle", sostuvo.

En su carta, Julio César Chávez expresó que en Sinaloa es víctima de un complot a partir de una denuncia que está llena de falsedades: La de su esposa Amalia Carrasco.

Dijo que esta denuncia "está fabricada por una abogada inmoral y chantajista de nombre Lucila Ayala de Moreschi, que no tiene escrúpulos ni ética profesional y presumiblemente manipula desde su despacho a las autoridades para realizar extorsiones."

"Estoy ante un complot que busca beneficios económicos y se me chantajea con la idea de decirle al

pueblo que soy un golpeador de mujeres", dijo.

Agregó que su forma de vida fue la que le trajo problemas.

"La gente en que yo confiaba (amigos, compadres) me ha traicionado, aunque no todos, queda gente sincera. Ojalá que mi esposa recapacite y por el bien de nuestros hijos busque gente positiva como yo lo estoy buscando, ya que debe entender, como yo ya entendí, es un complot no por nosotros ni por nuestros hijos, sino por dinero", afirmó.

Chávez exigió que se investigue todo lo que se ha dicho en torno a él y si se le acusa, que se le pruebe debidamente.

"Mi conciencia está tranquila pero estoy cansado de linchamientos ante la opinión pública y que se me fabriquen delitos", concluyó Chávez.

HABLA SU ESPOSA AMALIA CARRASCO

"El complot que Julio César afirma que existe en su contra es producto de su imaginación", dijo su esposa Amalia Carrasco, al denunciar que éste la tiene amenazada y vigilada las 24 horas del día en su domicilio.

Sin embargo descartó que su esposo, contra el que se sigue un juicio de divorcio, esté relacionado con narcotraficantes "porque él no tiene necesidad de eso. El gana mucho dinero sin meterse en esas cosas".

Ante la polémica en que se ha visto envuelto su esposo con las auditorías practicadas por Hacienda en los negocios que tiene en esta ciudad por más de 50 millones de pesos, la señora de Chávez afirma que no hay complot.

"Julio está enojado porque las autoridades de Sinaloa no se han vendido y han aplicado estrictamente el derecho", expresó.

Tras haber denunciado en dos ocasiones a Chávez ante la Procuraduría de Justicia del Estado por lesiones, Amalia Carrasco desmintió que se exijan 5 millones de dólares al pugilista con tal de aceptarle el divorcio.

"La demanda de divorcio es real. No es ficticia. Pero lo que más queremos quienes lo estimamos, es que se cure, que deje de beber y a partir de allí finiquitar lo de la separación", explicó.

"Si nos divorciamos y él no se cura, será igual que seguir casados porque tiene gente que me vigila las 24 horas. Lo que quiero es que nos separemos y eso ya no tiene vuelta de hoja, que dejemos de ser el hazmerreír de todo el mundo, que lo hagamos por nuestros hijos", concluyó Amalia Carrasco.

CULIACAN, Sinaloa.- "No soy un santo, soy humano. Tengo mis errores y mis derrotas, pero nunca he matado, nunca he robado y ni he sido delincuente. Sin embargo se me persigue y acusa sin fundamento", manifestó el ex-campeón Julio César Chávez.

En una carta dirigida al Presidente Ernesto Zedillo, JC Chávez dijo ser víctima de un complot.

Aseguró que tanto su esposa Amalia, como sus abogados y contadores lo han traicionado e incluso lo han robado.

La proclama del JC se da en medio de insistentes versiones de que la Secretaría de Hacienda presentó una demanda judicial en su contra por evasión fiscal y lavado de dinero.

Al respecto, Chávez dijo que no tiene nada que temer pues todos sus expedientes están abiertos. "Además el único dinero que tengo lo he ganado como boxeador profesional".

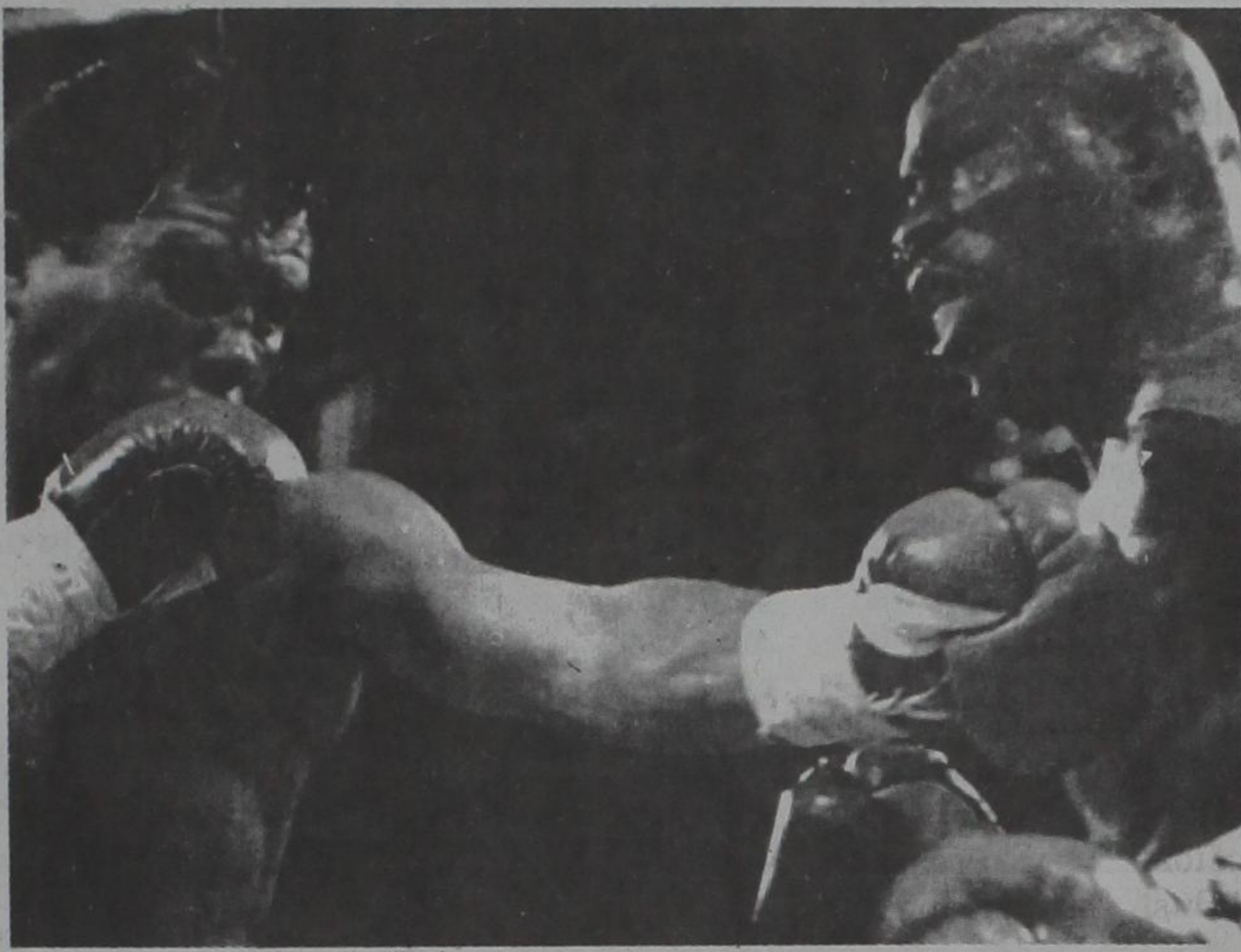
En su carta al Presidente Zedillo señala que las imputaciones de lavado de dinero causan un agravio a su persona, a su familia y sus bienes, con el consecuente desprestigio a su trayectoria profesional deportiva.

"No me siento obligado a soportar dichos ataques sin fundamentos morales y jurídicos", indicó.

LA PETICION AL PRESIDENTE

Sin aclarar cuándo, dijo que con anterioridad solicitó una audiencia con el Presidente Zedillo "y a la fecha no he recibido respuesta para que se aclare mi situación y se deslinde todo tipo de responsabilidades".

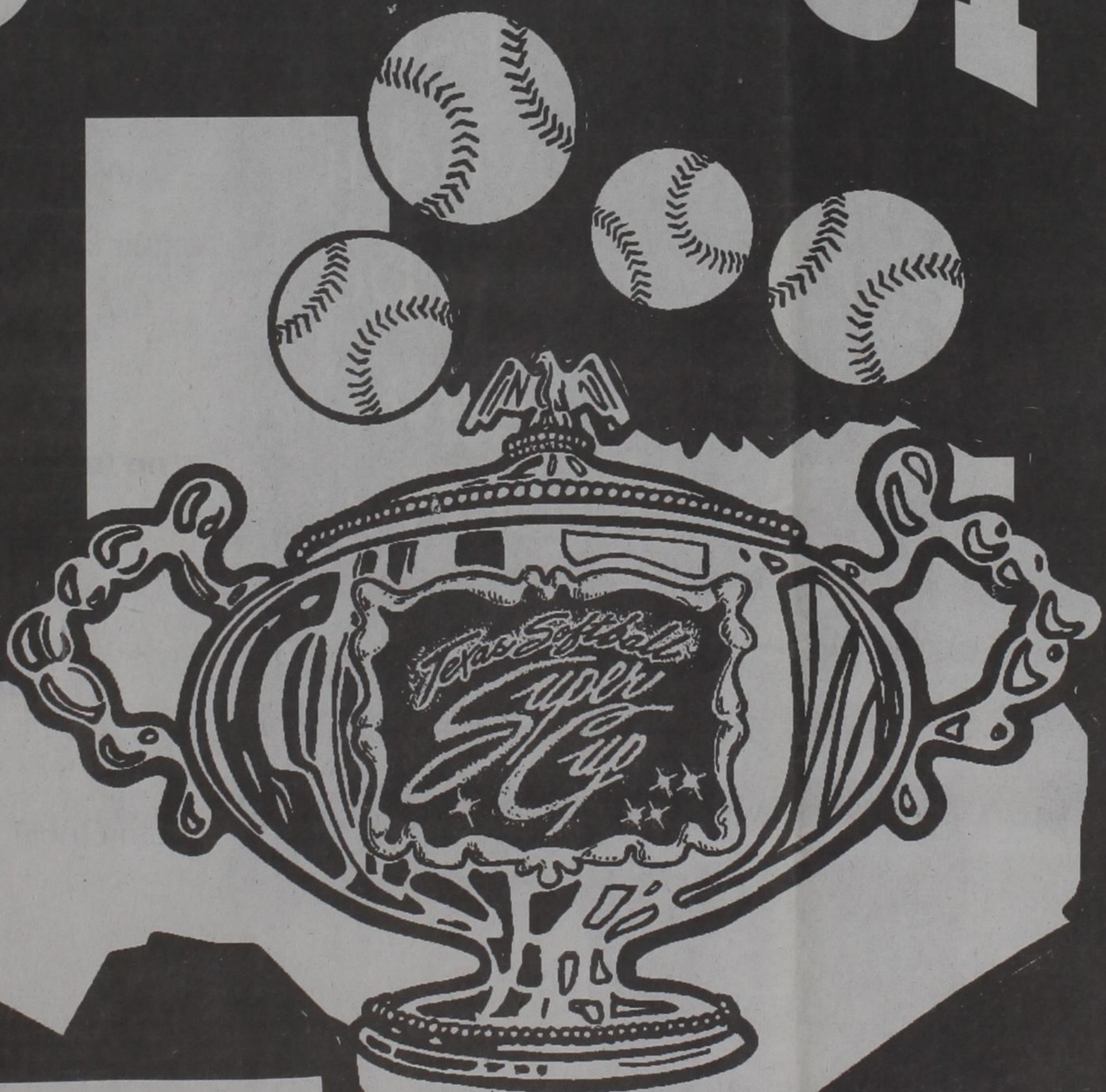
En este sentido, dijo que la petición "no se fundó en un privilegio. Se trata de amenazas a mi persona y mi familia, todo por mentiras y falsedades que al parecer han tenido eco en las más altas autoridades".



Julio César Chávez negó desde Culiacán, Sinaloa, que esté involucrado en lavado de dinero o negocios turbios y aseguró que es víctima de un complot.

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Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofia Martinez

La Iglesia Católica es la reunión de los fieles que profesan la religión de Nuestro Señor Jesucristo, bajo la dirección del Papa y de los Obispos. Los fieles son los hombres y las mujeres, que, habiendo bautizados, creen todo lo que enseña la Iglesia Católica y están sometidos a los legítimos pastores.

El Papa es el vicario de Jesucristo, es el sucesor de San Pedro, es el jefe visible y el Maestro de toda la Iglesia, y el Padre común de todos los católicos.

El primer Papa fué San Pedro, a quien Jesucristo hizo jefe de toda la iglesia Católica. Los Pastores legítimos de la Iglesia Católica son, juntamente con el papa, los Obispos a quienes Jesucristo encargó que enseñaran y gobernarán su diócesis pajo la autoridad del Papa. Los párrocos son sacerdotes colocados por los Obispos a la cabeza de las Parroquias.

No forman parte de la Iglesia: los infieles, que no profesan la fe verdadera; ni los herejes, que sostienen errores

From Front Page

"cuernos de chivo".

A diferencia del Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN), que opera en Chiapas, el EPR dijo que "la poesía (que utiliza el subcomandante Marcos) no puede ser la continuación de la política, y ésta no resuelve ni apunta en la dirección en que debe encauzarse el movimiento".

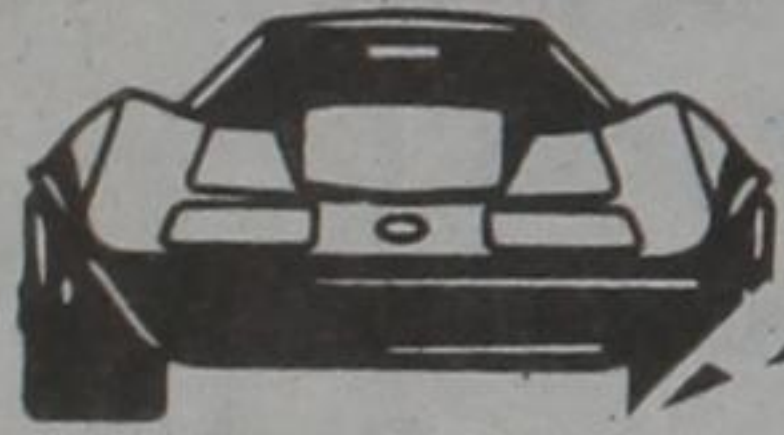
"A través de la palabra se ha logrado desarrollar una fuerza moral, pero si no es respaldada con elementos más sólidos desde el punto de vista teórico, político, ideológico, tiende también a desgastarse y dispersarse", explicó.

El dirigente guerrillero, que por primera vez concedió entrevistas a algunos medios en algún lugar de la Sierra Madre Oriental, afirmó que su presencia está en muchos puntos del país.

Esto se debe, aseguró, a "la labor de varios años en que se logró tener una vinculación con diferentes sectores y desarrollar un trabajo de construcción política, organizando a la población en unidades militares y políticas".

Respecto de las declaraciones del gobierno de que el EPR es una "pantomima", el dirigente guerrillero afirmó que "somos una expresión de la continuidad de nuestros desaparecidos, asesinados, torturados, de ese pueblo que siempre ha sido golpeado para que el capital pueda siempre salir adelante y fortalecido".

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PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR

POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA

Lubbock, Texas

NO OS CONGOJEIS POR LO DE MAÑANA

"Así es que no os congojeis por lo de mañana; que el mañana tendrá su congoja; basta al día su aflicción. Mateo 6:34.

Los versículos citados presentan un ejemplo notable de ese conjunto de sabiduría y compasión que se revela en las enseñanzas de nuestro Señor Jesucristo. Porque Él conoce el corazón del hombre y sabe que estamos prontos para entregarnos a la desesperación y a la ansiedad acerca de las cosas de este mundo.

SE NOS PROHIBE ALIMENTAR ASIEDAD

Y por cuatro veces dijo el Señor "No os congojeis" esto es con referencia a la vida, al alimento, al vestido, al día de mañana; y dijo: "No os congojeis." Proveer, pues, prudentemente para el porvenir es lícito y audable; pero esa ansiedad que gasta, y desgasta y atormenta es reprochable.

Nos hace presente, que Dios cuida constantemente de todo lo que ha creado. Pues si él nos ha dado la vida, es muy seguro que él no dejará que nos falte lo necesario para sostenerla. Y que si nos ha dado el cuerpo, no nos dejará morir por falta de vestido.

Dios nos llama la atención, a lo inútil que es el excesivo afán. Pues nuestra vida está enteramente en manos de Dios

POR MUCHO QUE NOS AFANEMOS

Por mucho que nos afanemos, no podemos vivir un minuto más que lo que él ha dispuesto. Y por otra parte, no moriremos hasta que no hayamos concluido nuestra misión acá en la tierra. Y en prueba de esto, hace referencia a las aves del cielo que ni siembran, ni siegan, ni recogen en graneros; mas viven de día en día de lo que pueden obtener por medio del instinto que Dios les ha concedido.

También alude a las flores del campo que de año en año son adornadas de los más vivos colores sin que de su parte tengan que hacer el menor esfuerzo. Esta "no trabajan ni hilan." Porque Dios con su poder infinito las reviste, todos los años, de hermosura. Ahora bien; el mismo Dios es Padre de todos los creyentes. ¿Porqué pues han de dudar éstos, que Él puede proveerles de vestido, así como a los lirios del campo? Pues el SER que así cuida de las flores que perecen, no descuidará los cuerpos do residen almas importantes.

DEJAD QUE LOS PAGANOS SE AFANEN

Pues el gentilismo es la religión del presente. Dejad que los paganos se afanen por las cosas de este mundo, si ellos lo quiere. Mas el cristiano poseyendo como posee mayores luces y mayores conocimientos, debe manifestar más fe, y más júbilo, y no debemos entregarnos a la desesperación como los que no tienen esperanza y ni conocen a Dios en sus necesidades. Pues Jesucristo nos ha prometido que si buscamos ante todo un lugar en el reino y en la gracia, y de la gloria, nos dará en este mundo todo lo que necesitamos, además de dársenos en el venidero una herencia celestial.

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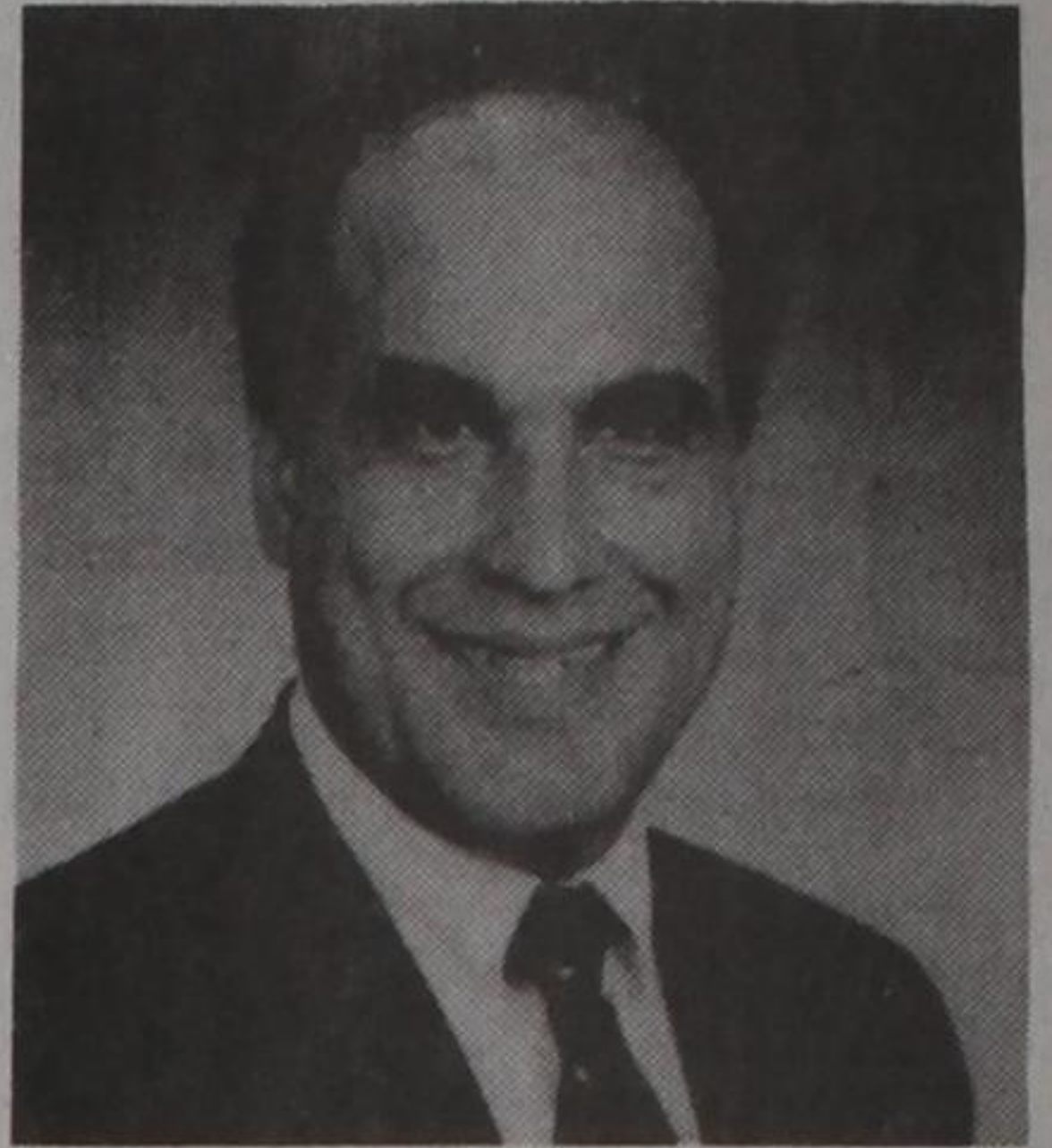
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Por Dr. Guillermo E. Villalona



Siguiendo con nuestra serie de medicina preventiva en esta semana vamos a hablar de la prevención de dos enfermedades importantes en la mujer, el cancer del seno y del cervix (cuello de la matrix).

Quien puede desarrollar cancer de seno? Toda mujer no importa su edad. Las mujeres que tienen familiares cercanos con cancer de seno (mama, hermanas, tias) tienen un riesgo mayor de desarrollar cancer de seno. Aproximadamente 1 de cada 8 mujeres va a desarrollar cancer de seno durante su vida.

El cancer del seno es un cancer curable si es detectado tempranamente, por eso es muy importante que toda mujer se examine los senos una vez al mes y si tiene mas de 40 años se haga un mamograma cada año. Muchas mujeres no se examinan los senos o no se hacen la mamografía por miedo a tener un tumor. Esta es una actitud equivocada pues ignorar un tumor en el seno es sentenciarse a muerte, emcambio si esa persona va a tiempo al doctor puede ser curada en la gran mayoría de los casos.

Estas son las recomendaciones para detectar el cancer de seno tempranamente:

29-39 años: examen mensual del seno, examen medico cada 3 años

40-49 años: examen mensual del seno, examen medico cada año, mamografía cada año

Mayor de 50: examen mensual del seno examen medico del seno mamografía cada año

El cancer de cervix (del cuello de la matrix) es otro de los canceres de la mujer que

detectado a tiempo puede ser curado. Este cancer se presenta en mujeres de todas las edades, principalmente mujeres jovenes. Quienes estan a riesgo de desarrollar cancer de cervix? Todas las mujeres mayores de 18 años que son sexualmente activas. Los factores que aumentan el riesgo de desarrollar este cancer son: relaciones sexuales tempranas, muchos parejas sexuales, haber sido contagiado con un virus llamado papilloma.

El problema de este virus es que muchas mujeres pueden haberse contagiado pero no lo saben porque este virus no produce sintomas pero con el tiempo predispone al desarrollo de cancer. Por eso es muy importante que toda mujer despues de los 18 años se haga cada año un papanicolaou o un PAP smear. Asi estas mujeres pueden saber si han sido infectadas por el virus y si lo han sido si han desarrollado cancer. Como dijimos antes este cancer detectado tempranamente es curado en la gran mayoría de las mujeres.

Recuerde examinese los senos mensualmente, hagase su mamografía y PAP smear cada año.

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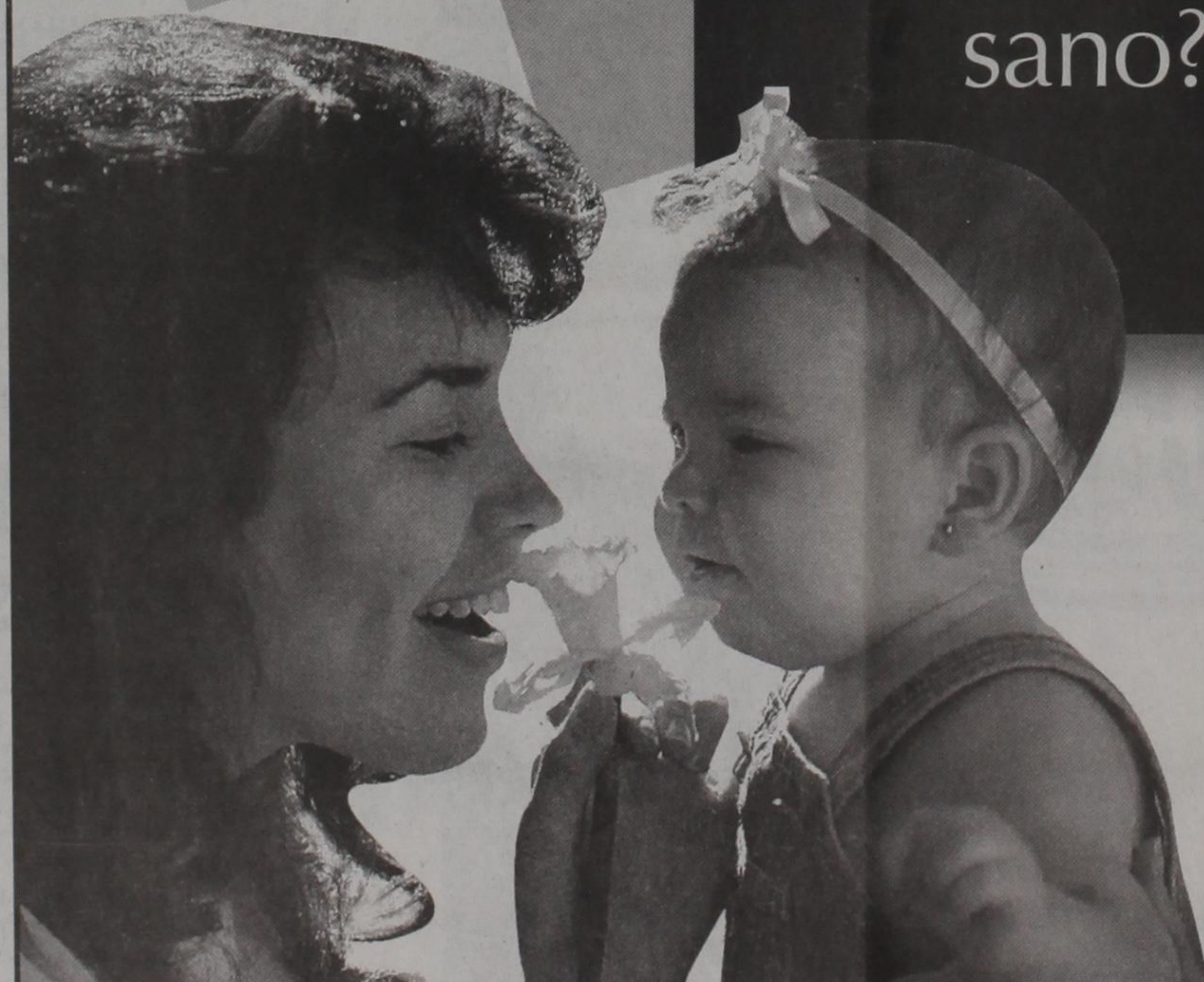
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