

# Menudazo '98 to Feature Local Band FREE FOR ALL

Menudazo 1998, a family music and sports festival will be celebrated July 17-19 again here in Lubbock for the 17th year.

Six of the most popular bands and conjuntos in Lubbock have been invited to attend. Among them Johnny G y El Moment, Los Viciosos, Ambision, Los Tremendos Gil, Pura Vida and the new up and coming band Xeso. Other bands are pending confirmation.

"At this music festival we try and feature local and West Texas bands because it's really the only avenue they have to invite family, kids and all their relatives," explained Bidal Agüero, coordinator of the Festival. "We do this because we know that many wives and kids cannot attend their performances at Clubs."

The Music Concert will be held at the Softball Complex on Sunday and there is no admission charge.

Johnny Gutierrez of Johnny G y los Momentos echos his words saying that this is really the only outdoor festival in which local bands are highlighted. "It's getting to the point where all the outdoor festivals. All the promoters for these festivals big in big bands and forget about all the local



RAYMOND @ 799-7193 guys."

One of the new bands to perform this year will be Xeso who showed versatility and showmanship recently at the San Jose Jamaica. (See story on page 3)

The Menudazo has been promoted for the past 16 years and this year promises to be one of the best when together with the festival more than 70 Softball teams will participate in this years Texas SuperCup Tournament. The teams compete in Mens B/C and D/E divisions. Women, Co-rec and Oldtimers tournaments will

also be held. Softball tournaments will be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 17-19.

The traditional Horseshoe, Washer and Volleyball tournaments will also take place on Saturday and Sunday. New this year will be a Baseball Tournament that will also start on Friday the 17th.

Deadline for entry into all tournament is July 15th.

"We hope that everyone will come out to this free event, enjoy the food featuring everything from tripas to

hamburgers, games and all the things available for the entire family. And just as a reminder, everyone is invited to taste the good free menudo to be served around 3 pm."

For more information or to sign up for any of the tournaments call 806-763-3841. This event is made possible by El Editor, Lubbock Centro Aztlan, the Lubbock Visitor and Tourism bureau and your friends at Southwest Coca-Cola.

## X-eso

One of Lubbock's newest and upcoming bands that will participate in this year's Menudazo is Xeso. The group consists of talented local musicians that create a blend of diverse sounds and bring with them their own unique style of music. They play combination of Tejano, Rhythm and Blues, Conjunto, and Cumbia rhythms that is sure to attract a variety of music fans alike. Although they play top 10 selections, they also have original music that they project will be recorded later this year. The band members are all excited about the response that they

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## News Briefs

### Program Appeals to Hearts of Deadbeat Parents

For years, states snatched driver's licenses and put up "Most Wanted" posters, trying to get absent fathers to pay child support. Now they're trying to hook the heart as well as the wallet.

Though the government has new tools to crack down on deadbeat parents, officials increasingly are concluding they'll get only so far with threats. They want fathers involved with their kids' lives.

The approach is both practical and philosophical. Children with involved fathers do better in school, are less likely to become teen parents and have fewer behavior problems. At the same time, involved fathers are more likely to pay support.

Some 1,000 fatherhood programs have popped up nationwide, and they have plenty of dads to reach: Nearly one in three children is born to unmarried parents, and about half of the children who start life with married parents see them separate or divorce.

The new emphasis is a subtle shift for the Department of Health and Human Services, which helps finance child support collection programs. HHS is now funding fatherhood involvement projects and encouraging states to incorporate positive messages in their efforts.

"The best child support collector in the nation is the child," said David Gray Ross, who saw the damage of absentee fathers in 26 years as a family court judge in Prince George's County, Md., and who now heads HHS' child support division. "When the child looks up and says 'Daddy, can I have a new pair of shoes?' that's a pretty good incentive."

Still, there's little evidence the new programs work. Not much rigorous research has been done, and the programs that have been evaluated have not achieved their lofty goals. Some organizations argue that child support agencies should not stray too far from their central mission.

"I'm concerned about diverting too many resources into some untested waters," said Nancy Duff Campbell, co-president of the National Women's Law Center, HN7122@handsnet.org. "The system is woefully inadequate right now for what Congress wants it to do, which is collect child support."

### Program Pays Drug Users to Avoid Pregnancy

Sacramento Bee-- In a provocative program to prevent the birth of more drug-exposed babies, an Anaheim-based program, called CRACK for Children Requiring a Caring Community, pays \$200 to drug users who get tubal ligations or get the long-term contraceptives Norplant or IUDs.

Since CRACK launched the first-ever cash-for-contraception program eight months ago, only 13 women have taken advantage of it. But it has opened a whole new chapter in the raging debate over women's reproductive rights vs. the rights of the babies they bear.

Critics say the program strips an addict of her reproductive choices because she so desperately needs the \$200 to support her habit.

"It is ethically very sick and incredibly immoral to pay a woman to be sterilized," said Marty Jessup, an adjunct professor at the University of California, San Francisco, nursing school. "It is coercion because... people in those circumstances have no choice about whether or not they are going to take the \$200."

She and other critics call for more drug treatment -- and consider the program a dangerous precedent because it targets a pregnant woman's specific behavior: drug abuse.

"What will it be tomorrow?" asked Rocio Cordoba, a staff attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California. "Will we be monitoring what a pregnant woman eats or drinks? Whether she exercises enough?"

Barbara Harris, a 46-year-old mother who founded CRACK after adopting four drug-exposed siblings, defends it as a voluntary program.

But she would like to make it mandatory because she believes a baby's right "not to be force-fed drugs in utero" outweighs a woman's right to reproduce.

"The birth control is there, and it's free," she said. "But I knew there had to be some motivation for them to go get it. Call it a bribe, incentive or motivation. It works. They are drug addicts, and they are driven by the next high."

### Study: How Will Kids Fare Under Welf Reform?

Do work requirements, time limits, child support enforcement, and other provisions of welfare reform help or hurt children? While children are a majority of welfare recipients, we know surprisingly little about welfare reform's possible effects on their well-being.

"Welfare Reform and Children: Potential Implications" anticipates the impact of changes in the cash assistance program on the well-being of children. In this Policy Brief from the Urban Institute's Assessing the New Federalism project, researchers from Child Trends have applied findings from evaluations of past welfare-to-work programs and broader research on children and families to identify the specific provisions of welfare reform that are most likely to affect children. This review also identifies specific groups of children who may be placed at heightened risk by welfare reform.

If prior research is any guide, the following welfare reform provisions have the potential to affect children's well-being:

Requiring mothers to work: In general, children in low-income families fare slightly better or about the same on measures of development when their mothers are employed than when they are not.

Time limits: Children in families who have been on welfare for a long period of time -- i.e., those families most likely to reach time limits -- are already at high risk. In one study, long-term recipients were found to provide their children with less intellectual stimulation and emotional support. Their children scored lower on tests of vocabulary and social maturity. The mothers were more likely to show signs of depression, feel less control over their lives, and have fewer social supports than short-term welfare recipients.

Paternity and child support: Policies to encourage or require paternity establishment and child support payments have the potential to increase a family's income and a father's involvement in his children's lives. On the other hand, mandatory measures could increase conflicts between parents or heighten maternal stress, thus jeopardizing children's development.

Eligibility and Entitlement Changes: Disabled children and children of legal immigrants may be placed at heightened risk by welfare reform provisions that both reduce their benefits (by cutting Supplemental Security Income, Food Stamp eligibility, or eligibility for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families benefits) and reduce parental time and supervision (by requiring work).

State flexibility in designing child-care subsidies: Under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), passed in 1996, states have greater flexibility than before in determining eligibility for subsidies, subsidy levels, and the types of child care that can be subsidized. Indications from the states are that many families will turn to unlicensed, informal types of child care. Yet research shows that this type of care is often lower quality than regulated care, and thus of less benefit to children.

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## Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

Most of you are probably wondering why I hadn't written this column in the past few weeks. I guess I could say that my computer is in the shop, which it is and thanks to Ramon at Designer Printing we have been able to produce our newspaper.

But the real truth is that all of us at El Editor have been preparing for our 19th Annual Menudazo to take place next week on July 17-18th at Lubbock MacKenzie Park.

Just about all the details have been worked out and we hope to produce a family event that will not only provide entertainment but will also bring business from out of town to participate.

I hope you read the headliner article in this weeks paper to give you more information. I hope to see you all there.

\*\*\*\*\*Pico de Gallo\*\*\*

In one of our articles about the 79415 grant, we explained about a meeting that took place between Lubbock Officials, the advisory committee and a few members of our community. About the only positive thing that came to light was that those people in charge of the grant were going to consider the Boxing Clubs and other Community organizations for funding next year and that they were going to make available descriptions of each one of the programs that were funded this year so the community would know what they re supposed to do, the children they are supposed to serve and how much money each recipient got for this year.

Well to date El Editor has not received any information.

I guess they're waiting for all the money to be spent before informing any of the residents of 79415 what the programs are doing.

Note: Ysidro Gutierrez did do a good job in writing his comments about the projects. We expect a lot more from him in the future.

\*\*\*\* Of special interest\*\*\*\*

The Upward Bound Program, who has been doing a good job of getting our kids into Tech will be hosting itw 31st Annual Banquet on July 11 at the Knipping Conference Center of Methodist Hospital. The program will be giving scholarships totaling between \$330-\$500 to Upward Bound graduates who achieved a 3.0 or better G.P. during their first summer session at Tech.

Unos 1,198 inmigrantes que preendian ingresar ilegalmente a EE.UU. han fallecido por diversas causas entre 1993 y 1996 en la frontera con Mexico, segun un estudio de la universidad de Houston (Texas) y fuentes del Servicio de Inmigracion (INS).

El numero de victimas tal vez puede ser superior a la cifra anterior, afirman diversas fuentes citadas por "The Washington Post" en un amplio reportaje sobre "la peligrosa frontera sur".

Alrededor de un 72 por ciento de estas 1,198 personas que trataban de alcanzar el territorio estadounidense sin los documentos migratorios de rigor fallecio ahogada al intentar cruzar los rios de la region.

Cerca de un 8 por ciento perecio al ser atropellado por vehiculos, generalmente cuando corrian por las autopistas de EE.UU. cercanas a la

frontera, y alrededor de un 5 por ciento murio por calor, frio y deshidratacion.

En meses recientes, una correntada repentina causo la muerte a 8 inmigrantes indocumentados atrapados en un drenaje, 18 fallecieron congelados en una montana cercana a San Diego (California) y 7 mas murieron al accidentarse el vehiculo en que viajaban debido a exceso de velocidad.

Expertos del INS senalan que existen multiples peligros naturales y de bandas de asaltantes para los inmigrantes que pretenden ingresar ilegalmente a Estados Unidos a los largo y ancho de la frontera sur, de mas de 3,200 kilometros.

Las mismas fuentes dijeron que al menos seis personas indocumentadas fallecen semanalmente en la frontera sur al

intentar cruzar la linea divisoria o dentro de la zona fronteriza en Estados Unidos.

Rafael Cuellar, alguacil del condado Kenedy (Texas), informo de que unas 38 personas fallecieron a causa del calor y la deshidratacion en el sur de Texas en los ultimos dos anos en su intento por permanecer ilegalmente en este pais, y que se desconoce cuantos mas pudieron haber fallecido de la misma forma y cuyo paradero se desconoce.

La mayoria de fallecimientos ocurren por causas del medio ambiente principalmente en Arizona, y se estima que la mayor parte de estos inmigrantes indocumentados procedian de Mexico (295), El Salvador (3), Guatemala (2), Honduras (2), Ecuador (1), Pakistan (2), la India (1) y unos 892 eran de nacionalidad desconocida.

## In Bilingual Programs, a New System

WINDHAM, Conn. -- Kathy W. Lank knows only a few words in Spanish, the remnants of high school language classes she remembers with a shudder.

That was one reason that she jumped at the chance to enroll her daughter in an unusual bilingual education program here at the North Windham Elementary School in which English and Spanish speakers are taught in both languages.

"I remember trying to learn a language in high school, and it floored me," said Lank, a part-time teacher's aide at the school. But her fifth-grade daughter, Myralynn, seems to be picking it up easily, learning both from her teachers as they instruct students in two languages and from classmates whose native speech is Spanish, she said.

"Sometimes, with their friends, they speak half in English, half in Spanish," Lank said. "Whatever language they're talking, they're comfortable with."

In this system, known as a two-way bilingual program, most subjects are taught in both languages, and both English-speaking and Spanish-speaking students learn together. More commonly, bilingual programs put

children with limited English skills in separate classes where they are taught in their native language while learning English.

As debate about bilingual education has swirled around the country in the weeks since California voted to disband its bilingual programs in favor of a one-year English immersion class, Windham's bilingual classrooms have a waiting list -- parents of both English-speaking and Spanish-speaking students are eager to enroll their children. About 200 students take part in Windham's program, which started in the 1992-93 school year with kindergarten and has expanded a grade a year since.

"The ability of speaking in a second language is an absolute gift," said Jack Giordano, principal at North Windham.

"We're certainly positioning these students very well to be successful in the 21st century."

Two-way bilingual classes, which started in Canada as a way to teach French to English speakers and now number 225 in the United States, are continuing to increase in popularity nationally and here in Connecticut.

Two other cities in the state, New Haven and New Britain, have similar programs, as does a New

London magnet school serving a regional district. And the school district for New London itself is planning to start a pilot program in the fall.

Studies show such programs improve the English skills of foreign-language students faster than traditional bilingual programs, said Fred Genesee, director of the Division of Education at the University of California at Davis, who is leading a national study of two-way programs, including Windham's.

Windham education officials hoped that the bilingual program would help solve other problems faced by this struggling former mill town 60 miles east of Hartford. As in many other school districts, the regular bilingual programs had tended to segregate minority students and English speakers, though half the students are Hispanic, officials said.

Often, students in those segregated classrooms felt stigmatized, said Windham's School Superintendent, C. Patrick Proctor.

"This two-way program brings kids together on a level playing field," he said. "Each child is responsible for sharing and learning language."

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# Republicans Must Move Beyond Rhetoric To Court Latino Voters

By Cecilia Munoz

A demographic trend which has long been well-known to business leaders -- who have to find markets for their products -- is finally beginning to make an impression on policymakers and politicians.

In California especially, but also throughout the United States, Hispanic Americans are not only growing as a population but also as a proportion of the voting population.

Take the results of a recent survey conducted by the Latino Issues Forum in California: from 1988-1996, 85 percent of the net increase in registered voters were Latino (910,000); from 1984-1996, overall voting rates in California went up only 3 percent, while Latino rates increased 43 percent.

The state's Latino registered voters are 65 percent Democrat and 19 percent Republican.

Despite this daunting gap in party affiliation, both Democratic and Republican leaders know that the Latino vote is essentially up for grabs. As many as 40 percent of Latinos voted for Ronald Reagan not very many years ago, and despite the recent travesties of immigration and welfare reforms which have infuriated Latino voters, some GOP leaders express a vision of a party associated with more than immigrant- and Latino-bashing. In such an environment, it is

conceivable that existing loyalties could shift.

It is, therefore, not surprising to see emerging a campaign in which prominent Republicans attempt to woo the Latino community. All of a sudden, major speeches are being translated into Spanish and the party leadership is talking about outreach campaigns. Most intriguing, the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich himself, conducted an unprecedented press conference on Cinco de Mayo to champion a land-grant issue which is both symbolically and substantively dear to a relatively small group of Hispanic families in New Mexico. He also received substantial press attention for a major address at LULAC's convention. Clearly, he understands the significance of increasing voter registration and naturalization numbers in the Latino community.

Unfortunately, there is a second set of numbers which the speaker ignored, much to his own detriment and that of his party. Around the same time that the survey about voter participation was released, another study documented an extraordinary and devastating increase in hunger resulting from the loss of food stamps to legal immigrants -- a byproduct of welfare reform. Even as the news of the dramatic increase in hunger was breaking, leaders in the House of

Representatives, including the speaker, were devising a parliamentary maneuver designed to eliminate a major piece of an agricultural research bill. The piece restored food stamps to some of the legal immigrants who lost them.

Fortunately, the leadership lost its gambit on a decisive vote and was shamed into bringing the bill to the floor with the food stamp provision intact.

Almost immediately after the food stamp debacle, the Republicans are after Latinos again, this time in their campaign finance reform bill. When this bill reaches the floor, Republicans will attempt to add language to allow local officials to challenge Latinos who have registered to vote by attempting to "verify" their voting eligibility through the notoriously inaccurate computers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

The likely victims are recently naturalized citizens who are not yet in the INS computers, and long-term U.S. citizens who naturalized before the INS ever kept computer records. This could mean that tens of thousands of Hispanic Americans have their very citizenship challenged in the voting process; thousands could be dropped from the voting rolls for no better reason than a flawed database at the INS.

Latino voters are left with an

interesting predicament. Are we to believe the Republican leadership which claims to care about our community, which says many of the right things to show its respect, and even endorses isolated policy proposals with great fanfare? Or do we watch what this same leadership does on issues of great importance to our community?

It is all to the good that our political leaders are beginning to discover their Latino constituents. Outreach and dialogue can only improve the responsiveness of the political system to a community which constitutes over 10 percent of the nation's population.

But ultimately, all of the outreach in the world cannot attract a constituency to a party which stubbornly attempts to insist on policies such as one which would deny food to the most vulnerable children and elders in our community, or deny access to the polls to persons perceived as immigrants.

It is important for both political parties to reach out to an invigorated Latino electorate, but they should remember that their actions speak louder than their words.

(Cecilia Munoz is vice president for ORAL Program at National Council of La Raza.)

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# Sittin' Here Thinkin'

by Ira Cutter

## Follow Your Leader

A couple of weeks ago the Southern Baptists Convention which, with more than 15 million members, is the nation's largest Protestant faith, amended its "statement of beliefs" for the first time in 35 years. The purpose of this new statement was to be clear and proactive in defining the role of men and women in marriage. The new statement reads in part:

"The husband and wife are of equal worth before God, since both are created in God's image. The marriage relationship models the way God relates to his people. A husband is to love his wife as Christ loved the church. He has the God-given responsibility to provide for, to protect, and to lead his family. A wife is to submit herself graciously to the servant leadership of her husband even as the church willingly submits to the headship of Christ. She, being in the image of God as is her husband and thus equal to him, has the God-given responsibility to respect her husband and to serve as his helper in managing the household and nurturing the next generation."

Women should, the statement suggested, "submit graciously the servant leadership of her husband, even as the church willingly submits to the headship (command) of Christ."

This is, of course, neither a new nor a novel view of the proper marital relationship. In fact, the Southern Baptists are relying on solid biblical authority in taking this position. In several of St. Paul's writings, in Genesis, and throughout the Old and New Testaments, the idea of men as heads of households and women as their helpers is firmly stated. To give credit where it is due, Paul demands that men be benevolent, kind, protective heads of households and that itself was a bold and progressive idea two thousand years ago.

But the bible is clearly not about gender equity. The organizational hierarchy of our world, according to traditional Judeo-Christian teaching, is uncomplicated: god is at the top, religious figures like saints, prophets and angels come next, then ordinary males, then females.

In any case, I am not one to criticize anyone's religious beliefs. Long time readers of Sittin' Here Thinkin' will recall that I at one time called for tolerance of everyone's beliefs, no matter what they are, including fringe folks like the group that committed mass suicide at the time of the Hale-Bopp comet. So I am pretty far out there on the live-and-let-live scale as regards religious beliefs.

What is noteworthy about the Southern Baptists' action, however, is that it very dramatically and forcefully takes what had been a sociological issue, i.e. how to handle the strain on modern American marriages, and recasts it as a matter of religious faith and belief. In their view a male dominated marriage is not just a good and efficient way to organize things but is, in addition, the way God intends marriage to be. Other choices are not just ill-advised, they are against God.

It nearly goes without saying that the Southern Baptists also made it clear that the marriages they were talking about were monogamous and heterosexual, and that families (real families, I guess) are composed of persons related to one another by marriage, blood, or adoption. None of this new age idea that there are lots and lots of legitimate configurations of people that might be considered "a family."

It is certainly not hard to see why the Southern Baptists would go out of their way to make these powerful statements at this time. To a lot of people, the world is going to hell in a hand-basket and the family, seen as a bulwark against chaos, is cracking up as well. Divorce and single parent rates are at levels that would have been unimaginable only a generation ago, relationships between men and women seem more complicated, strained and even hostile. Frightening numbers of youth are involved in drugs and violence. And just plain smut is playing a more prominent role in our culture than ever before.

Frightened people are looking for some way out of this tunnel, some solution to what seems like a headlong rush towards catastrophe. And, as often occurs when faced with an uncertain future, the tendency is to look to an idealized past. For many Americans this means a look back to the 1940's or 1950's, to Eisenhower, calmness, intact families with single wage earners, mom's who stayed home with the kids, before women's lib, the pill and AIDS. The tendency is to go back to the tried and true ways of the past and fantasies about the good old days abound.

But the genie is not likely to go back into the bottle, despite the hopes of the Southern Baptist Convention. Women will not go back to the kitchen, give up the vote, tolerate abusive marriages for the children's sake, or submit to the greater authority of men. It just will not happen, nor should it. Nor will they be fooled by placating messages that suggest that the led are equal to "the leaders" in God's eyes.

We have lived through times of incredible rapid change in regard to the relationship between men and women. Women who could not even vote prior to the 1920's saw their daughters in Congress a generation later. Women have forced open nearly every professional and economic door. The ride may have been bumpy, and the struggle may have contributed somewhat to the social disruption that we are now experiencing, but things will be better for the change. And the change, given such a dramatic shift in fundamental relationships and in the way things had been since early society began, was actually pretty smooth.

The movement towards gender equity, under law and in relationships, is a very new thing in the world. We probably have not yet learned how to handle these new relationships very well yet. Certainly we need to work on such facets as how to provide really good care for children in two career families, and how to manage divorce in less adversarial ways. We need to figure out better ways to acknowledge the realities of human sexuality, to lessen the spread of disease and to more thoughtfully plan reproduction. We have lots and lots of problems to be solved.

But I think we are doing pretty well. I think the Southern Baptist Convention, and others who would turn back the clock to biblical days, ought to take a deep breath and go with the change for awhile. They ought to contribute to solving today's problems and forget about time machine solutions. We have lived in a male dominated world for all of recorded history -- surely we can give equality more than a decade or two before we declare it a failure.

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# Los Republicanos Deben Superar La Retorica Para Buscar A Los Electores Latinos

Por Cecilia Muñoz

Una tendencia demográfica que ha sido bien conocida durante largo tiempo por los empresarios -- que tienen que encontrar mercados para sus productos -- está empezando por fin a tener impacto sobre los políticos.

Especialmente en California, pero también por todos los Estados Unidos, los hispanos están no solamente aumentando como parte de la población, sino también como una proporción del monto electoral.

Tómense los resultados de una encuesta reciente, efectuada por el Foro de Asuntos Latinos (LIF en inglés) en California; desde 1988 hasta 1996, el 85 por ciento del aumento neto de los electores inscriptos se debió a los latinos (910,000); desde 1984 hasta 1996, las tasas conjuntas de electores en California aumentaron sólo en un 3 por ciento, mientras que las de los latinos aumentaron en un 43 por ciento.

Los electores inscriptos de aquel estado son demócratas en un 65 por ciento y republicanos en un 19 por ciento.

A pesar de esta brecha impresionante en la afiliación política, tanto los dirigentes demócratas como los republicanos saben que el voto de los latinos está disponible. Casi el 40 por ciento de los latinos votaron por Ronald Reagan no hace muchos años, y a pesar de las farsas recientes de las supuestas reformas a leyes de inmigración y la asistencia pública, que han enfurecido a los electores latinos, algunos dirigentes republicanos manifiestan una visión de un partido relacionado con algo más que los ataques a los inmigrantes y a los latinos. En tal ambiente, es concebible que las lealtades existentes podrían cambiar.

No es sorprendente, por lo tanto, el ver surgir a una campaña en la cual republicanos prominentes tratan de atraerse a la comunidad latina. Súbitamente, los discursos importantes están siendo traducidos al español y la dirigencia del partido está hablando de campañas para proyectarse hacia los latinos. Lo que es más intrigante aún, el mismo Presidente de la Cámara, Newt Gingrich, efectuó una conferencia de prensa sin precedentes el Cinco de Mayo para defender un asunto de concesión de tierras, que es tanto simbólica como sustantivamente importante para un grupo relativamente pequeño de familias hispanas de Nuevo México. El recibió también una atención considerable de la prensa por un discurso importante en la convención de LULAC. Está claro que él comprende la importancia de aumentar la inscripción de electores y las cifras de naturalización en la comunidad latina.

Desgraciadamente, hay un segundo conjunto de cifras que el Presidente de la Cámara pasó por alto, para gran perjuicio suyo y de su partido. Alrededor del mismo tiempo en que se publicó la encuesta sobre la participación de los electores, otro estudio documentaba un aumento extraordinario y devastador del hambre, resultante de la pérdida de los cupones de alimentos para los inmigrantes legales -- un subproducto de la reforma de la asistencia económica pública.

Aún mientras estaba publicándose la noticia del aumento dramático del hambre, los dirigentes de la Cámara de Representantes, incluyendo a su presidente, estaban elaborando una maniobra parlamentaria destinada a eliminar un parte importante de un proyecto de ley agrícola. Dicha parte restableció los cupones para alimentos a algunos de los inmigrantes legales que los perdieron.

Afortunadamente, el liderazgo republicano perdió en una votación decisiva y sintió la vergüenza de llevar el proyecto de ley al pleno con la propuesta sobre los cupones de alimentos intacta.

Casi inmediatamente después de la debacle de los cupones para

alimentos, los republicanos están nuevamente tras los latinos, esta vez en su proyecto de ley sobre la reforma del financiamiento de las campañas políticas. Cuando este proyecto llegue al pleno, los republicanos tratarán de agregar propuestas para permitir que los funcionarios locales desafien a los latinos que se hayan inscripto para votar, tratando de "verificar" su elegibilidad electoral mediante las computadoras notoriamente inexactas del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS en inglés).

Las víctimas probablemente son los ciudadanos naturalizados recientemente que no están aún en las computadoras del INS, y los que se naturalizaron antes de que el INS llevara siquiera registros computadorizados. Esto podría significar que decenas de miles de hispanos pudieran ver su ciudadanía misma demandada en el trámite electoral; millares podrían ser dados de baja de las nóminas electorales por ninguna razón mejor que una base informativa defectuosa en el INS. Los electores latinos quedan en una dificultad. ¿Hemos de creer al liderazgo republicano, que alega preocuparse por nuestra comunidad, que dice muchas de las cosas

correctas para mostrar su respeto, y que llega hasta a respaldar proyectos de ley aisladas con gran fanfarria, o tenemos que vigilar lo que este mismo liderazgo hace sobre los asuntos de gran importancia para nuestra comunidad? Está bien que nuestros líderes políticos estén comenzando a descubrir a sus electores latinos. La proyección al exterior y el diálogo sólo pueden mejorar la sensibilidad del sistema político a una comunidad que constituye más del 10 por ciento de la población de la nación. Pero, en última instancia, toda la proyección al exterior del mundo no puede atraer a un electorado hacia un partido que se empeña en tratar de insistir sobre cursos de acción tales como el que negaría el alimento a los niños y ancianos más vulnerables de nuestra comunidad, ni negar el acceso a las urnas electorales a las personas a quienes no aparenten estar en el país legalmente. Es importante que ambos partidos políticos traten de llegar al electorado latino, pero deberían recordar que sus acciones hablan más que sus palabras.

(Cecilia Muñoz es vice-presidenta del programa ORAL en el Consejo Nacional de La Raza (NCLR, en inglés).)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1998.

# Mexico Drug-Fighting Aid Questioned

By MICHELLE MITTELSTADT

WASHINGTON - U.S. efforts to help Mexico fight cocaine, marijuana and other illegal drugs are beneficial, but they haven't always been on target, congressional investigators conclude in a new report.

Although the Defense Department has given the Mexican military surplus helicopters and planes, a lack of spare parts and mission-suitable craft have kept the U.S. aid from being put to full use, the General Accounting Office found in a report issued this week.

The U.S. gift of 73 UH-1H helicopters to the Mexican military could be squandered, said GAO, Congress' investigative branch.

U.S. Embassy officials in Mexico City told GAO investigators that the helicopter program has a "high potential for complete mission failure" because of the high costs of keeping the fleet operational. The \$25 million annual cost to keep the fleet in the air isn't likely to be shouldered by the Mexican military once the U.S. aid runs out, GAO said.

While the U.S. assistance has enhanced the Mexican military's ability to conduct counternarcotics missions, key elements of the aid "were of limited usefulness or could have been better planned and coordinated," GAO said.

The report recommended improved coordination by the Defense and State departments, as well as the National Security Council, in targeting future counternarcotics help that meets Mexico's needs.

The Pentagon generally concurred with the findings but defended the assistance, saying that overall, "these transactions, and our broader military-to-military coordination with Mexico, (are) very beneficial both to building trust and confidence between two neighbors engaged in the fight against drugs."

In 1996 and 1997, the Defense Department gave the Mexican military aid worth \$76 million, including the 73 UH-1H helicopters and four C-26 planes. Separately, the Mexican Navy purchased two Knox-class frigates for counterdrug operations and other missions.

But the helicopters provided to the Mexican Army's anti-drug units haven't been used at peak capacity - in part because a shortage of spare parts have grounded many of them and because the helicopter is unsuited to operations at higher altitudes. Mexican drug crops typically are grown on fields at higher altitudes.

GAO also faulted the C-26 and Knox-class frigate deals.

The National Security Council unilaterally added the C-26 planes to the aid package shortly before President Clinton approved it to give Mexico surveillance-capable aircraft, GAO said. But the C-26 copies provided lacked sophisticated surveillance equipment and the State Department estimates it would cost \$3 million to reconfigure each of the planes.

As for the frigates, GAO found there was confusion between U.S. and Mexican military officials about the ships' condition. In drydock for six years, the two frigates were sold to Mexico in as-is condition. Making the ships operational will cost \$400,000.



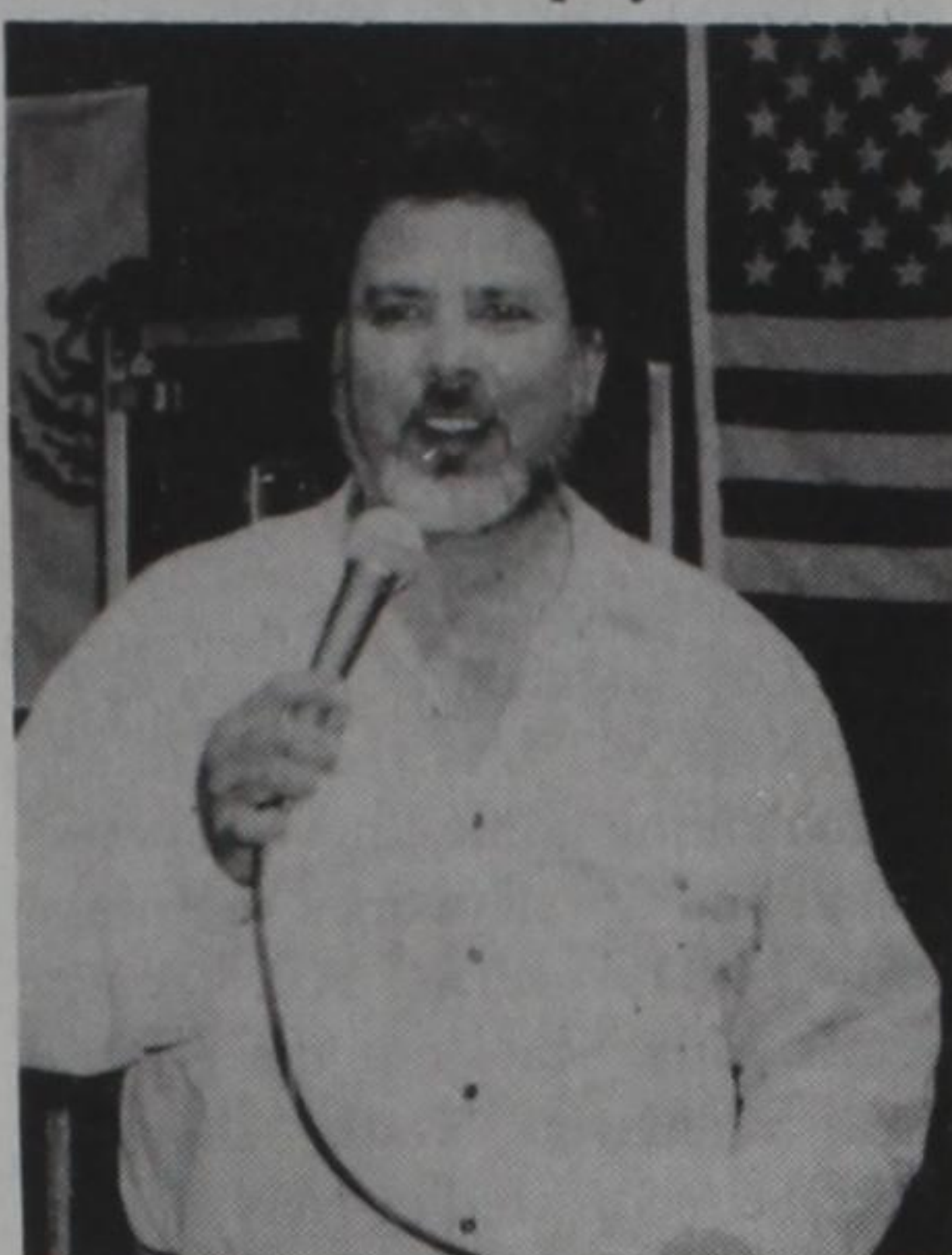
**From Page One**

have received thus far and are looking forward to performing in the Lubbock area.

Band member include Lori Infante as vocalist and a native of Brownfield that has been singing since she was 8 years old; Tino Falco, lead guitarist and background vocalist who was born in Monterey Mexico and grew up in McAllen, Tx; Eddie Vega playing accordion and vocalist. He resides in Lehman, Tx and has played with numerous legendary bands such as Los Chachos, Los Valentinis and others; Ruben Tello on rhythm guitar and vocalist. He was born in Brownfield, Tx; Alfredo Rodriguez at keyboard, song writer, arranger and vocalist. He is from El Paso; Raymond Salazar bass guitarist and vocalist was born in Slaton, TX. Raymond started playing drums, guitar and bass at the age of 5 years old. He started his music career at the age of 13. Among the honors he has received are that as a member of Tequila from Lubbock, they were nominated for an award at the Tejano Music Awards. Raymond is the founder of Xeso band and is very pleased with the teamwork and tremendous talent that exists in Xeso; Jesse Peralez, saxophonist and vocalist was born and raised in Houston. He has been playing the sax since the age of 12. He received his degree in Jazz music at the University of Houston has played with many bands including La Mafia; Ruben Sandoval, drummer, background vocalist and talent coordinator is a Lubbock native

who has been representing West Texas in music since the age of 9. Ruben was inspired by his father, Guadalupe Sandoval, who played the West Texas area for over 45 years. His brother Lupe Sandoval has also been an inspiration and taught Ruben how to play drums. He recently joined forces with Salazar to again help coordinate a group of talented musicians to represent Lubbock and West Texas area with the latest band Xeso.

The band will be playing at the Menudazo on Sunday July 19th together with 6 other local Chicano bands. Next week we will highlight more of the bands to play.



**Johnny G y El Momento will also be featured during the '98 Menudazo**

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**Editor Talks About Diversity**

(Gilbert Bailon, vice president and executive editor of The Dallas Morning News, assumed the chairmanship of the American Society of Newspaper Editor's diversity committee this spring. He is past president of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists, which also addressed newsroom diversity at its annual convention in Miami June 24-27. Here Bailon responds to questions by Hispanic Link Weekly Report editor Joseph Torres.)

**Q:** What special qualities do you feel you bring to your job at The Dallas Morning News?

**A:** I bring a lot of energy to make changes. The newspaper and the industry do a lot of things well, but I feel a high sense of urgency that we have to make more significant changes in addressing diversity. Minority populations are increasing. We have to improve our coverage and reverse the decline in readership that we are seeing across the board. We have to make some dramatic changes.

**Q:** How does the Morning News balance its coverage of Hispanics and communities of color with its concern for the bottom line?

**A:** We need to attract more minority readers and advertisers to be successful in the future. We have made a lot of progress in staffing and coverage in the 12 years that I have been here. But I still see missed opportunities -- for example in coverage of business, entertainment, the arts. We are increasing our minority readership at a fairly good clip. But we are not getting all we should have.

There is a darkening of our community. The Dallas area is growing significantly, largely in the suburbs. We are concerned with keeping up with that growth, which will be primarily Latino.

**Q:** How has the paper's coverage of Latinos and the African-American community changed?

**A:** There is greater awareness. There are a lot more African Americans, Hispanics and Asians working here than when I started. It is not where we want it to be. We need more Latinos and Asians who speak a second language. That is a critical problem in some departments.

**Q:** Has the growth of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists met your expectations?

**A:** It has certainly grown by a tremendous amount. It's a strong organization. But some of the same issues I was dealing with when I was president continue. It needs a broader base of membership. While we are doing a better job of attracting members from Spanish-language media, we still need to find more.

**Q:** Why has it been hard to draw members from the Spanish-language press?

**A:** They feel we don't do enough programming for them -- and they have legitimate concerns. NAHJ had not really addressed their issues or provided enough of the training programs they need. Now we conduct television and writing workshops in Spanish as well as offer bilingual organizational materials. But we must do more.

**Q:** What's next for ASNE's diversity committee and its revised diversity goal?

**A:** The ASNE board drafted proposed wording on how to handle diversity beyond 2000. That is being circulated for comment, not just among ASNE members, but among minority associations and other interested parties. At the Asian American Journalists Association convention in August, we will hold an ASNE diversity committee meeting. At ASNE's board meeting in October, we will present the committee's report. The board should finalize the organization's goal that month.

**Q:** Is the new goal going to include gays and lesbians?

**A:** We did not broaden the scope to include people beyond minorities in this program. What the statement says in draft form is that we recognize that diversity involves gays and lesbians and women; it involves disabled people. However,

ASNE believes that racial minority issues continue to be the most important and that's why the program will continue to work on recruiting, training, hiring, promotion and retention issues

among racial minorities. We are not going to do surveys for gays and lesbians.

We have a limited amount of money, time and people and we think we still need to work on the issue of race because it is so far behind the curve. That's where we need to concentrate our efforts.

We will draft very quickly (at the AAJA convention or thereafter) a final recommendation from the committee to go to the board.

The big issue is that some people, both inside and outside of the committee, think that anything less than parity is wrong. That is going to be the main sticking point. The reality is that even if we say we want parity, we don't have enough people in the pipeline to hire. Right now our minority staffing is about 11.5 percent nationwide, and minorities make up 26 percent of the population. There is not another 15 percent right now in J-schools ready to set up in journalism jobs.

The big challenge is whatever we come up with, how are we going to get there? It is a big, complex issue and to say that ASNE is going to solve it alone with a goal is ludicrous.

**Q:** Should ASNE break down its annual diversity survey to report on racial and ethnic breakouts for each paper?

**A:** I do support that. The board has brought it up more than once and has objected to it. Some of the objections have been on how a paper defines what is its community. For example, the market we (the Morning News) serve is much broader. It is four times as big, five times as big as Dallas.

As far as breaking it down -- how many Hispanics, Hispanic women, African American men and women there are on each staff -- I think that would be useful.

**Q:** Do you plan to bring it up at all?

**A:** It will probably come up again. I don't know if the board is going to feel differently. It's been voting on many times before. What is useful, which I would like to know, is what percentage of Hispanics at a paper are managers? How many are entry-level reporters? Those are the things that I think are useful.

**Q:** On the issue of newsroom parity, what goal do you favor?

**A:** I have mixed opinions. I am wearing the Unity '99 hat. I am also wearing an ASNE hat, which I feel is probably more realistic. I am not sure where I am going to come down. If the bulk of the people (on the ASNE diversity committee) feel as though parity is the thing to go for, that is probably what we will recommend. I don't think that is a bad thing to set real high goals. I am more concerned about how are we going to execute.

**Q:** Has ASNE lost its commitment to diversity?

**A:** I would say yes and no. As a goal for ASNE, we haven't lost that because there are enough people who were here 20 years ago and remember setting it. But, there are a lot of members who are either tired of hearing about diversity or have issues that are of greater priority to them. I am concerned about this. Not just over issues of hiring, but also about issues of coverage. I am writing a column for the American Editor that addresses the issue of diversity burnout that is going on in our industry and in our country, too. People are tired of the issue. They say "ship the immigrants back, we've done enough. Everything is equal. We have a level playing field." That's troubling, and I think those issues are reflective of some members. Some of them are losing interest in diversity.

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**From Page One**

Statewide language tests are not administered until the fourth grade, and so the two-way system hasn't had a chance to produce conclusive test results, but they show that Spanish-speakers are doing better than their counterparts in customary bilingual courses, and that English-speakers are holding their own.

As in many two-way programs, Windham teachers have class in Spanish one week, then in English the next. Students are also taught the basics of their native language every day.

But teachers also have some flexibility.

Wilson Soto Jr. teaches his fourth graders mostly in English, but they work on projects in Spanish. He taught science in English, then had students do projects on the rain forest in Spanish.

He said he tried to pair English-dominant and Spanish-dominant students, so they could learn from each other. "Instead of separating students, it's unifying," he said. "The children get to see they have strengths in one language. It values that native language, be it English or Spanish."

One of his students, Maricely Jimenez, who spent kindergarten in a traditional bilingual program, said

she spoke much more Spanish in that class. "In first grade, this was hard for me," she said, "but as I got older, it became easier."

If anything, it is the English-dominant children who tend to get lost, especially when their Spanish-speaking classmates start talking quickly. "They can read Spanish really, really fast," said Emily A. Rasicoz, 10. But, she added, "once you get used to it you can keep up with them."

She also finds use for Spanish at home. "I talk a lot in Spanish to my brother," she said. "I make fun of him in Spanish. And he can't beat me up because if he does I tell him it's something nice."

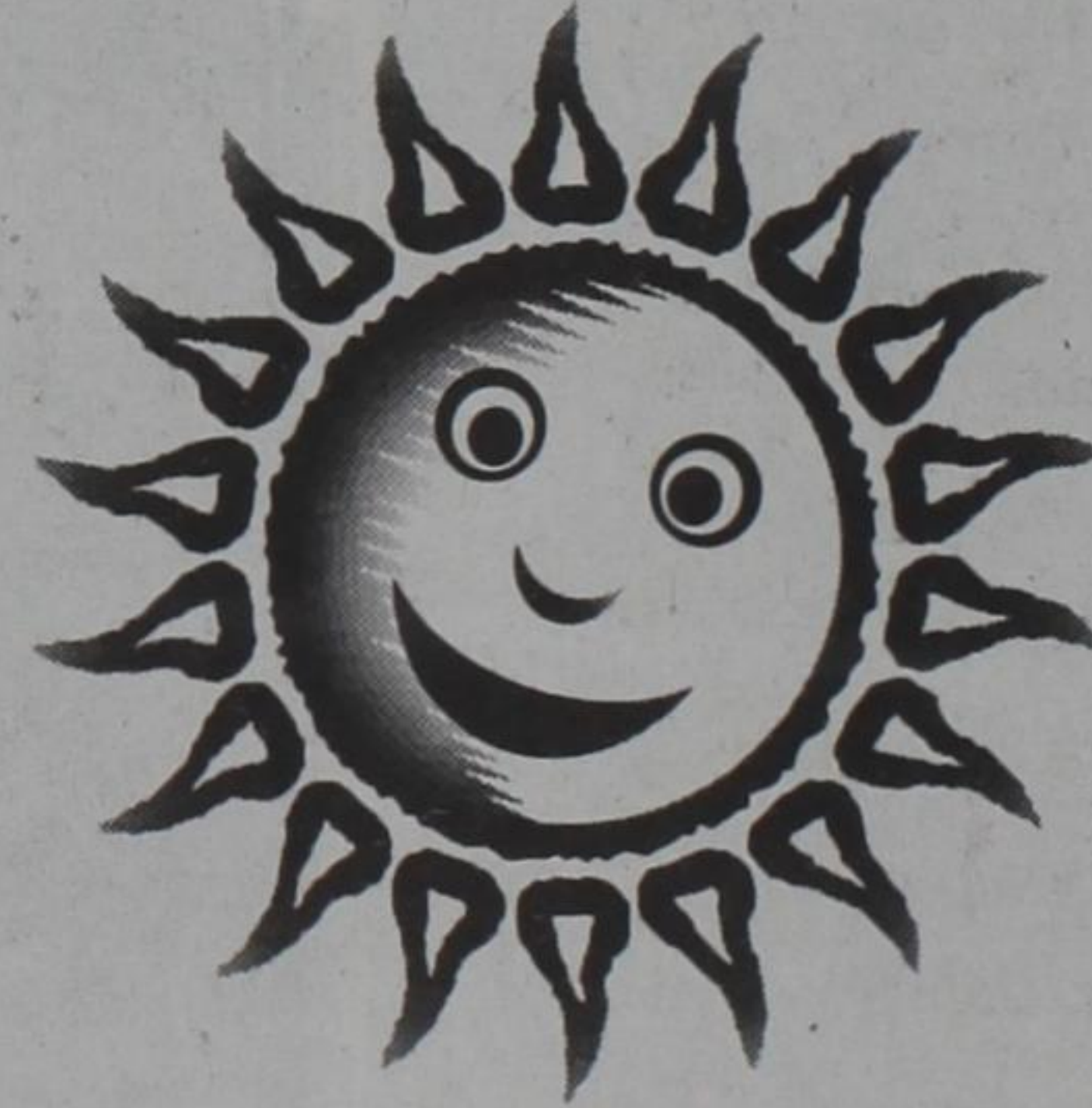
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**AVISO DE SOLICITUD**

Eagle Picher Industries, Inc., ha soliciacion de la Comision de Conservacion de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) una enmienda al Permiso de Calidad de Aire Numero 8005 para autorizar la renovacion de una SURFACE COATING AND DEGREASING en 1802 East 50th Street, Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La facilidad va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosfericos: materia en particulas, compuestos de carbono y productos de la combustion. Una persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosfericos de la facilidad puede solicitar una audiencia.

Si el solicitante demuestra que la facilidad va a cumplir con todos los requisitos de calidad de aire aplicables, el solicitante cualificara para recibir una renovacion. El objeto de la audiencia sera limitado a los requisitos de calidad de aire, que no incluyen asuntos tales como calidad de agua, ruido, seruidad de trafico o zonas municipales. El TNRCC no puede celebrar una audiencia si se determina que las bases de una peticion de audiencia, por una persona que pueda ser afectada son irrazonables. Razones por las cuales una peticion de audiencia por una renovacion de permiso se considerara ser irrazonable incluyen (pero no estan limitadas a) una enmienda que no resulte en un aumento en las emisiones permitidas y que no resulte en la que la historia del cumplimiento de las leyes del solicitante justifica que se celebre una audiencia. Si se celebra una audiencia, esta sera un proceso legal semejante a un juicio civil en una corte de distrito estatal.

Para solicitar una audiencia, usted debera proporcionar los siguiente: (1) su nombre (o, para un grupo o asociacion, un representante oficial), direccion postal, numero de telefono durante el dia, y numero de fax, si hay; (2) el nombre del solicitante y el numero del permiso; (3) la oracion en ingles "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripcion breve u especifica de como y por que las emisiones de la facilidad le perjudicarian a usted de una manera que no es comun con los miembros del publico en general; y (5) la localizacion de su propiedad en relacion a la facilidad.

Peticiones de audiencia o comentarios sobre la solicitud deberan recibirse por escrito en la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TNRCC, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, dentro de 30 dias despues de la segunda publicacion de este aviso. Este aviso se publicara en 2, Julio, 1998 y en 9 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, Tejas 78753. Los documentos de la e informacion adicional pueden obtenerse de TNRCC Lubbock Regional Office, Air Program at 4630 50th Street, Suite 600, Lubbock, Texas 79414-736-7092. Miembros individuales del publico que deseen inquirir sobre la informacion contenida en este aviso, o inquirir sobre otras solicitudes de permisos procesos de la agencia, deberan telefonar al la Oficina de asistencia Publica del TNRCC, ibree de cargos, al 1-800-687-4040.

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**Crecimiento De Medios En Español:**

**Tiene Gran Impacto En Estados Unidos**

Por Patricia Guadalupe  
De acuerdo con el Departamento Federal del Censo, la creciente población latina será la mas numerosa de todos los grupos étnicos en Estados Unidos dentro de los próximos 10 años, pero si la actuales tendencias continúan, los medios en español alcanzarán a dominar antes.

Ya está ocurriendo en varias ciudades. En febrero, por ejemplo, WLTU, la afiliada en la ciudad de Miami de la cadena Univisión se convirtió en la primera estación de televisión en una ciudad principal de Estados Unidos en alcanzar el primer lugar en los llamados "ratings", sobrepasando seis estaciones en ingles.

En Los Angeles, KMEX-TV, la afiliada en la ciudad de Los Angeles de la cadena Univisión es la estación en primer lugar durante las

importantes horas de programación, incluyendo las noticias. El programa matutino Despierta América, también de Univisión, sale en primer lugar continuamente, alcanzando a tener mas televidentes en varios mercados como Nueva York que el programa "Today" de la cadena NBC.

"La calidad (de la programación de los medios en español) aumenta", dice Federico Subervi, profesor en el departamento de Radio/TV/Cine de la facultad de Comunicaciones en la Universidad de Texas. "Ya no se trata solamente de novelas".

Y muchos televidentes sintonizan programas en español para ver noticias internacionales que los medios en inglés no ofrecen. Según un reciente estudio auspiciado por la Universidad de Texas, casi la mitad de todos los reportajes en los noticieros de Univisión y su rival

Telemundo tratan sobre asuntos latinoamericanos, en comparación al 2 por ciento de los noticieros en los medios de inglés. El rápido crecimiento de los medios en español también es evidente en el Internet. Los principales medios televisivos y radiales, tanto los de prensa escrita de Mexico, Puerto Rico y el resto de

Latinoamérica están disponibles en la llamada Teleraña Mundial. Otro estudio, este auspiciado por la Corporación para Difusión Pública (CPB, en inglés), encuentra que un creciente número de televidentes latinos en Estados Unidos nacieron en otro país, sobrepasando la cantidad de hispanos nacidos en E.E.U.U. por 3 a 1. Y esta mayoría, de acuerdo con el estudio, prefiere programación original en español en vez de programación traducido al español. Obviamente

que el crecimiento no se ve en la television. Radio Unica, una cadena radial que comenzara este enero pasado, continúa creciendo y ahora es dueño de estaciones en los 10 principales mercados latinos.

El formato de la red, con cede en Miami, incluye noticias y deportes. La cadena Radio Bilingüe, con cede en Fresno, California, y la única cadena de programación de noticias en la radio pública de Estados Unidos, recientemente comenzó Satélite Bilingüe, un servicio de programación original las 24 horas. El Noticiero Latino de la misma cadena sigue añadiendo estaciones y cada semana produce un noticiero desde Puerto Rico bajo un convenio con la estación WRTU-FM de la Universidad de Puerto Rico. Además, el programa Línea Abierta, es el único programa diario de entrevistas en la radio pública en español en Estados Unidos.

La Hispanic Radio Network, con cede en Nuevo Mexico, transmite un programa radial desde los estudios de la radio nacional pública (NPR, en inglés) a toda latinoamerica, durante el cual los radioescuchas pueden llamar desde cualquier punto del hemisferio sin cargo ninguno. Los medios de prensa escrita en español también crecen. Por ejemplo, El Nuevo Herald, la publicación en español del periódico The Miami Herald, comenzó en enero a estar disponible a venta por separado del periódico en inglés.

Actualmente hay 504 periódicos diarios y semanales dirigidos al lector hispano; 86 por ciento están escritos en español. Y de las 257 revistas en Estados Unidos con temas de interés latino, 71 por ciento están escritas en español, incluyendo el exitoso People en Español de la compañía Time Warner.

(Patricia Guadalupe es corresponsal en Washington, D.C., de varios medios de radio y prensa escrita en inglés y español.)  
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**Growth of Spanish Language Media: Impacting Major U.S. Media Markets**

By Patricia Guadalupe

According to the U.S. Census, the burgeoning Latino population will be the largest non-white ethnic group in the United States within the next 10 years, but if current trends continue, Spanish-language media dominance in major markets will happen even before that.

It's already happening in some cities. In February, Univision's Miami affiliate WLTU became the first-ever Spanish-language television station in a U.S. city to finish first in the ratings for all hours, outpacing six English-language stations.

In Los Angeles, Univision affiliate KMEX-TV is the top-rated station during prime-time and news hours, and the network's morning show, "Despierta America," consistently beats out the No. 1 English-language "Today" show in several cities, including New York.

"The quality (of Spanish-language media) is increasing," says Federico Subervi, professor of Radio/TV/Film at the University of Texas at Austin. "It's not just soap operas anymore."

Many watch the Spanish-

language broadcasts for international news that the English-language media do not offer. According to a recent University of Texas study, almost half of all the stories on Univision and rival Telemundo are about Latin America, compared to 2 percent on the major English-language networks.

The rapid growth in Spanish-language media is also evident on the Internet. Major broadcast and print media from Mexico and Puerto Rico are available on the World Wide Web.

Another study for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting found that an increasing number of Latino viewers are foreign-born, outnumbering U.S. born Hispanics 3 to 1. A majority, according to the study, prefer original programming in Spanish rather than translations of English-language shows.

Growth of Spanish-language media isn't confined to television. Radio Unica, a Spanish-language radio network launched in January, is rapidly expanding across the country, acquiring stations in all the top 10 Latino markets. The format of the Miami-based network includes news-talk, sports and information. Fresno, Calif.-based Radio Bilingüe, the only Spanish-language news network on public radio, recently created Satellite Bilingüe, a 24-hour service of original programming. The network's decade-old "Noticiero Latino" has steadily picked up stations in the United States, and jointly produces a weekly newscast with WRTU-FM in Puerto Rico. Additionally, the recently launched "Línea Abierta" is the only national daily call-in show in Spanish.

The Hispanic Radio Network, based in New Mexico, is taking it even further. Mundo 2000 broadcasts out of National Public Radio's Washington, D.C., studios to the entire Western hemisphere via satellite, with listeners calling in through toll-free numbers.

Spanish-language newspapers and magazines are also experiencing growth. For instance, El Nuevo Herald, the Spanish-language counterpart to the Miami Herald, became available as a stand-alone newspaper last January.

There are now 504 Hispanic daily and weekly newspapers; 86 percent of them are Spanish-language. Additionally, 257 magazines target Hispanics; 71 percent, including Time-Warner's successful People en Español, publish in Spanish.

(Patricia Guadalupe is a radio and print correspondent in Washington, D.C.)  
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**Los problemas cardiacos no solo son del adulto**



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Joseph Garcia-Prats, M.D.  
Baylor College of Medicine  
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Considere las siguientes estadísticas del (American Heart Association) Asociación Americana del respecto a la salud del corazón y estilos de vida poco saludables al corazón.

- Se estima que el 36 por ciento de los jóvenes Americanos menores de 19 años tienen niveles elevados de colesterol de 170mg/dl o mas. Esto es igual a 200 mg/dl en adultos.
- Mas de uno en cuatro Americanos de de escuelas primarias y secundarias ofrecen diariamente clases de educación física.
- De acuerdo a los expertos de la salud del adolescente de Baylor College of Medicine el 21 por ciento de los niños de 6 a 17 años de edad son obesos.

- Cerca de 2.4 millones de 45 millones de Americanos son adolescentes fumadores. Una estimación de 3,000 adolescentes empiezan a fumar cada día. Tres cuartos de los adultos fumadores empezaron a fumar antes de los 18 años.
- Mas de 2.8 millones de niños de 6 a 17 años de edad tienen presión arterial alta.

El mensaje es claro que nuestra juventud no es inmune a los problemas del corazón o a los largos efectos de una vida no saludable. La ninez de ahora se debe alentar a hacer suficiente ejercicio en casa y en la escuela, alimentarse con comidas saludables bajas en grasa y no fumar. Recuerde, lo que ellos ven en casa es probable que lo copien. Aliente a su familia a adoptar un estilo de vida saludable.

La mayoría de las personas asocian la enfermedad del corazón con la vejez.

Este es a menudo el caso, pero un topico poco discutido es que muchos de nuestros jóvenes también experimentan desordenes del corazón.

El atleta adolescente que en el campo de juego muere repentinamente es la estadística que es mas probable de hacer noticia en el periódico matutino. Usualmente este es el resultado de un desorden raro.

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# Carlos Mencia



Comedy Special") for the second special. He is in pre-production with Hyperion for his own cartoon series (Life With Louie).

Carlos was studying electrical engineering at Cal State Los Angeles and holding down a full-time job at Farmers' Insurance when he went up on amateur night at the Laugh Factory. Three minutes into his routine he drew a blank, told the audience bluntly that he had run out of material, and walked off the stage. The reaction was incredible and the owner, who thought the lines were part of his routine, told him never to stop doing comedy. One month later, Carlos showcased at The Comedy Store and became a regular, performing nightly.

In 1989, he was invited to appear on Buscando Estrellas, the Spanish version of Star Search. His set brought down the house,

earning him the title of International Comedy Grand Champion. Soon after, Carlos' appearances at the Store, Laugh Factory and L.A. Cabaret helped build a loyal following, creating a buzz in the industry. This led to successive guest spots on several television shows including Fox's In Living Color, The Arsenio Hall Show, A&E's An Evening at the Improv, and The Paul Rodriguez Show. In 1993, Carlos served as host of KTLA's innovative showcase series, Comedy Compadres.

Judge Carlos (American Recordings), recorded live at The Comedy Store in Los Angeles, offers his unique twist on "ordinary" topics of urban life in the 90s as well as observations on select, pivotal events of the late twentieth century. Listeners are sure to look at McDonald's, Reginald denny, the bombing of Japan as well as religious fanatics in an entirely new light. "I think we all feel the same things most of the time, we just don't know how to put it to words. "When I'm on stage, I say it.

## El Lamento De Un Viudo Del Soccer

Por Julio Ojeda

Llámenme un "viudo del soccer". La Copa Mundial, ese gran acontecimiento global que rivaliza con las Olimpiadas, me ha robado a mi esposa.

Jeaneth, que es normalmente la más dulce de las criaturas, se ha convertido en una fanática rabiosa de los deportes. Ella vive, respira, come y bebe soccer. A medida que la Copa Mundial de Francia de 1998 llega a su clímax, ella se ha convertido en una deliciosa "Josefina Paquete de Seis Cervezas".

Por lo menos, ella no está haciendo sonidos de gruñidos ni estrellando latas de cerveza contra su frente -- tengo que contar mis bendiciones.

No pretendo comprender la obsesión de mi esposa. Nunca he comprendido la fascinación mundial por el "fútbol" -- o cualquier deporte con espectadores, en ese asunto. No puedo entender lo que las personas hallan tan intrigante sobre los hombres o las mujeres que persiguen a una pelota de un lado a otro.

Pero Jeaneth tiene la "fiebre del soccer" impresa en su DNA (ácido deoxiribonucleico). Mientras yo crecía en Puerto Rico y hacía mi mejor esfuerzo para pasar por alto a los equipos locales de béisbol "Cangrejeros" y "Senadores", una chica colombiana de escuela se maravillaba de las hazañas de Pelé y soñaba con el día en que su país ganaría un título de Copa Mundial.

Yo sabía poco de la pasión de Jeaneth por el soccer cuando me casé con ella. Debido a que ella desdeñaba los deportes norteamericanos, tales como el fútbol y el hockey, asumí que me había casado con una persona de espíritu afín, que también odiaba a los deportes. Me emocionaba con la perspectiva de despreciar a la Serie Mundial y a los juegos eliminatorios de la NBA con ella.

Después, durante la Copa Mundial de 1994, recibí el estremecimiento de mi vida. Durante un mes alarmante, mi esposa se amarró al receptor de televisión. ¿El teléfono? Tome un mensaje. ¿El alimento? Bueno, pero delante del televisor. ¿Las relaciones sexuales? Atente a la realidad.

Oh, sí, Jeaneth salía a respirar el aire entre los juegos, pero yo me arriesgaba a perder la vida o un miembro si trataba de entablar conversación mientras aparecía inminente la anotación de un "goal".

El estar de pie al lado de ella durante la anotación de un "goal" era peligroso -- sus convulsiones extáticas me habrían lanzado de un lado a otro de la sala al modo de Xena.

La Copa Mundial de 1998 presentó nuevas complicaciones. Jeaneth descubrió, para su disgusto, que el bautizo de nuestro bebé concidía con el juego de campeonato el 12 de julio. Un amigo sugirió en broma que ella le pidiera a alguien que filmara el

## Warriors To Compete In Texas Games



One of the boxing tweams that will be competing in the upcoming TAAF Texas games to be held the weekend of July 22-24th will be the Lubbock Warrior who have competed and won various tournament as well as individual champions.

The Warriors have been in existence for 28 years and during its existende the Club has won 28, Texas State Regional Golden

Gloves team chamionships, 17 AAU Team Champions, 11 USA/ABF team championships, 8 USA boxing senior championships, 6 USA boxing juniior olympic team championships, 2 Texas State golden gloves championships, 2 USA boxing junior world cup chmpionships, 2 Texas state amateur athletic federation team championships and 1 USA boxing

state team championships.

The Lubbock Warriors has produce 98 State Champions, 13 National Champions, - 11 open class and 2 jur. olympic lasse, 13 Olympic trials atheltes, 7 international USA Boxing Amateur champions, and 2 world professional boxing champions.

Mi esposa pudo escuchar el juego del 14 de junio entre Croacia y Jamaica a través de la RCN, una estación de radio de Bogotá. La descripción jugada por jugada se escuchó en alta voz y clara a través de una "computadora portátil", aún con una insignificante conexión para la Internet. Al día siguiente, ella no pudo sintonizar la RCN para escuchar el juego entre Colombia y Rumanía (otros colombianos obsesionados con el soccer habían congestionado aparentemente el "lugar" de la red), pero un poco de búsqueda frenética halló a una estación argentina con comentarios en vivo.

Más tarde en el campeonato, ella disfrutó de lo más reciente en las transmisiones de la Copa Mundial - juegos televisados por la cadena ABC con transmisiones simultáneas en español a través del "audio en corriente". Hasta yo encontré que esto era divertido. Los anunciadores radiales de la América del Sur aparentemente beben café por cubetas, porque son locos. Los locutores de la ABC, por comparación, son casi catatónicos.

Todavía no me gusta el soccer, pero he tratado de ser un buen aficionado en este año. (Poseo el mejor tiempo de Jeaneth, porque ella ha observado todos los episodios de "Star Trek: La Próxima Generación" y "Star Trek:

Deep Space Nine" conmigo).

Le alimenté los "chismes" de la Internet sobre los jugadores colombianos. La consolé cuando el equipo de su país quedó fuera del campeonato en un juego contra Inglaterra, que ésta ganó 2 a 0 el 26 de junio. Me compadecí de ella otra vez cuando dos de sus favoritos, Nigeria y Paraguay, sucumbieron ante los equipos europeos.

También he cambiado muchos pañales. Llevé a "Bebé" a paseos largos en su cochecito para que "Mamá" pudiera ver sus juegos en paz. Cociné muchas comidas de una sola vez.

La Copa Mundial de 1998 destacó la ironía más saliente de nuestro matrimonio, la Gran Inversión de Papeles. El "macho" tradicional de los decenios pasados se ha convertido en el iluminado "Señor Mami" del decenio de 1990. Y, no, no me importa.

Sospecho que esta pauta se repetirá durante la Copa Mundial del año 2002, excepto que probablemente estaré solo. Mi esposa está determinada a convertir a nuestro hijo en un pequeño fanático del "fútbol", y yo no me voy a atravesar en su camino -- por cierto no quiero que mi hijo desarrolle el gusto por el "fútbol" violento de los Estados Unidos.

¡GOOOOOOOOOOL!

### A TODAS LAS PERSONAS Y ENTIDADES INTERESADAS:

Eagle Picher Industries, Inc. ha hecho solicitud a la Comision de Conservacion de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para una renovacion al permiso Num. 8005 para continuacion una SURFACE COATING AND DEGREASING en Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La direccion de la facilidad existente es 1802 East 50th Street, Lubbock, Lubbock County. Mas informacion con respecto a esta solicitud se encuentra en la seccion de avisos publicos de esta publicacion. Este aviso se publicara en 2, Julio 1998 y en 9, Julio 1998.



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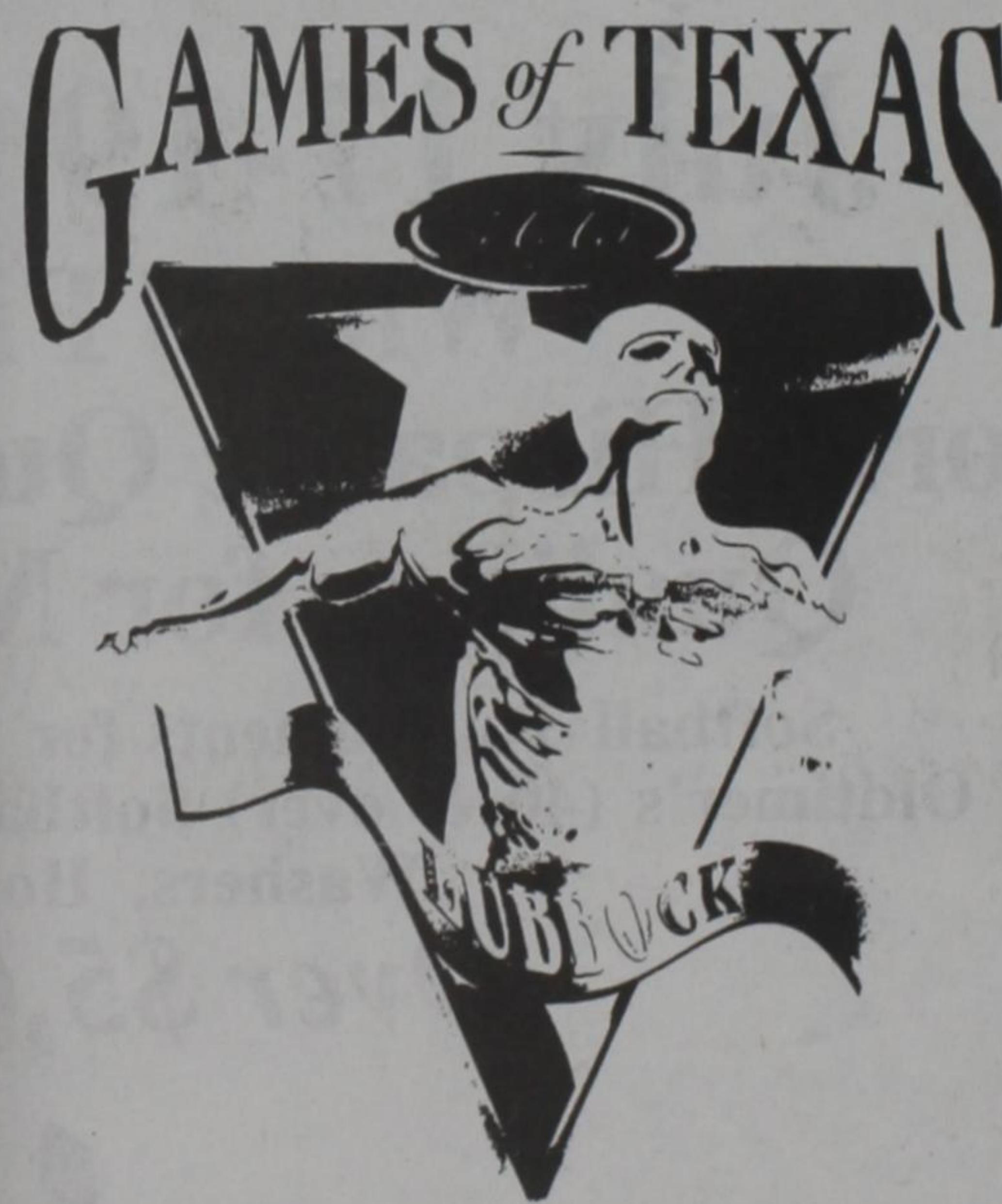
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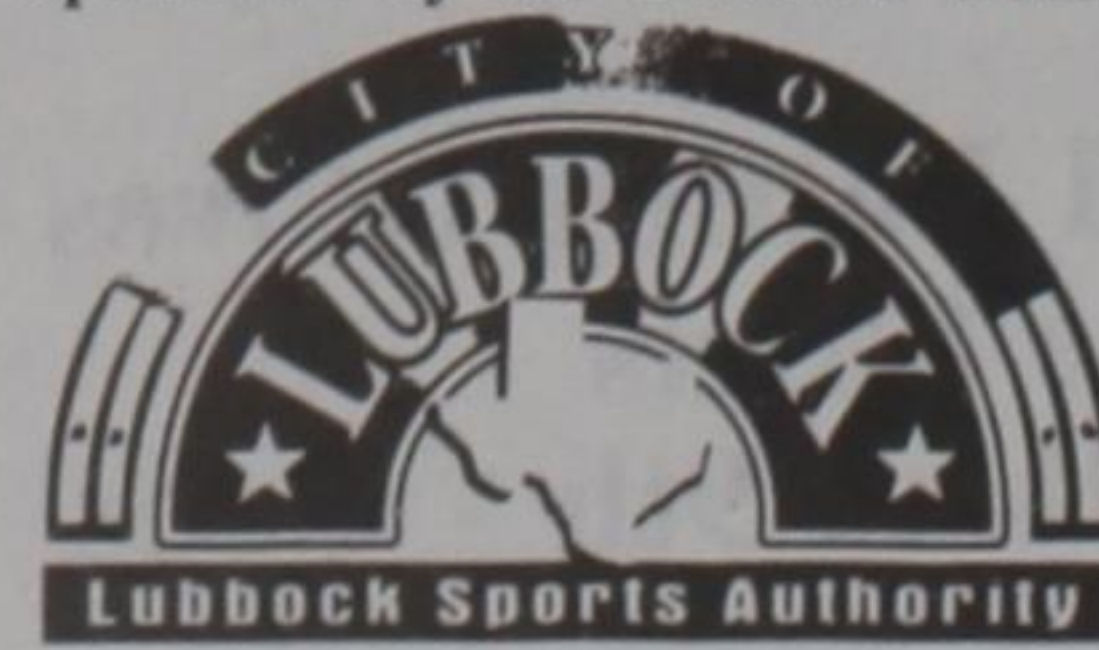


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Texas Elite Gymnastics Academy  
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July 23 - 24 (Thursday - Friday)
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Texas Elite Gymnastics Academy  
July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)
- In-Line Hockey**  
The Rink  
July 24 - 26 (Friday - Sunday)
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Berl Huffman Soccer Complex  
July 24 - 26 (Friday - Sunday)
- Softball**  
Berl Huffman Softball Complex  
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July 25 - 26 (Saturday - Sunday)
- Tae Kwan Do**  
Mackenzie Jr. High  
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- Tennis**  
Burgess-Rushing Tennis Center  
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