Case to be tried here in Lubbock

Henry Cisneros under fire

By Joanne Kenen

ularity exceeded his Hispanic power base, has been fighting off political ruin since a former mistress provided tapes of their talks to a television show.

Cisneros, President Clinton's secretary of housing and urban development, took a fighting stance Tuesday after Attorney General Janet Reno called for the appointment of an independent counsel to find out if he had lied to the FBI about payments e had made to the former mistress.

"I'm convinced that the independent counsel will conclude that I did not engage in criminal wrongdoing." Cisneros said in dispelling speculation he would resign his office.

"I did not engage in criminal wrongdoing," he said. "I regret any mistakes that I have made but affirm once again that I have at no point violated the public's trust."

His political career, and his marriage to the mother of his three children, had rebounded from his public admission in the late 1980s that he had had an affair with a onetime aide, Linda Medlar.

WASHINGTON - Henry Cisneros, a sible financial improprieties even after Cisneros had reneged on a promise to

sands of dollars he had paid Medlar.

scandal when the tabloid television in-

year broadcast excerpts of taped conver-

sations provided by Medlar in which

cused him of having lied to FBI inter-

viewers about the sums involved.

he was in Clinton's Cabinet.

But questions had continued about pos- Medlar filed suit this year, claiming rising Democratic Party star whose pop- he had joined Clinton's Cabinet, as well make monthly payments to her. She

claimed she need-

ed the money be-

cause the scan-

dal's fallout had

made it difficult

four-term

articulate

nation-

for her to find

mayor of San An-

tonio, the popular

Cisneros became

one of America's

most influential

Hispanic politi-

cians and one ac-

wide attention.

work.

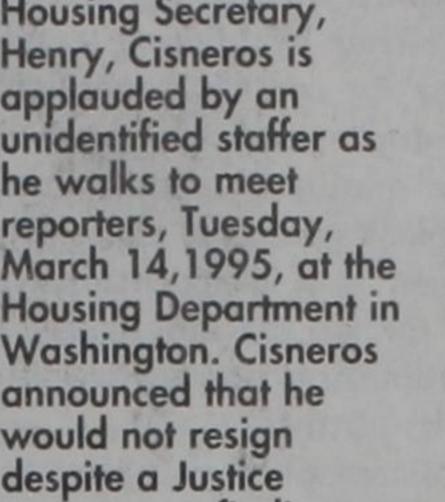
corded

Housing Secretary, Henry, Cisneros is applauded by an unidentified staffer as he walks to meet reporters, Tuesday, March 14,1995, at the Housing Department in Washington. Cisneros announced that he would not resign

that he lied to the FBI

about payments to an

ex-mistress.



despite a Justice Department finding

(AP Photo/Marcy Nighswander)

He was tapped the Cabinet as about the accuracy of his disclosures post after demonstrating an ability to in confirmation proceedings about thou- work closely with business and investors while remaining an advocate of the

"Henry is a visionary leader who will vestigative show "Inside Edition" last bring fresh energy to an agency that badly needs reform and revitalization," Clinton said in naming Cisneros to his they discussed the money and she ac- new Cabinet.

After leaving his mayor's post in San Antonio, Cisneros bolstered his own pri-After that broadcast, Cisneros admit- vate-sector credentials as head of his ted to The Washington Post that he had own asset management firm and as a paid her more than \$50,000 in 1993 when director of the Dallas Federal Reserve Continued Page 6

Established Establecido 1977 "El respeto al

derecho ajeno

es la paz"

ic. Benito Juarez



The situation took on overtones of poor in blighted cities.

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Vol. XVIII No. 25

Week of March 16, 1995 to March 22, 1995

Lubbock, Texas

McDonald's Honored for Contributions

WASHINGTON--An aseciation representing eight the country's largest Hispanic organizations Wednesday recognized McDonald's Corp. for its record of corporate responsibility in serving the economic needs of Hispanics.

The Hispanic Association on Corporate Responsibility (HACR) presented the first Corporate Vision Award to the Oak Brook, Ill.food-service retailer during its third annual symposium at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C.

The HACR Corporate Vision Award was created by the organization to recognize a corporation that demonstrates a "consistent record of vision,

LHCC Voices Objection to Legislation

Hispanic Lubbock Chamber of Commerce is taking aggressive acton to counter the anti-Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) Austin by state Sen. David Sibley, R-Waco.

The legislation, SJR 45, puld forbid the state, its politreal subdivisions and state agencies from complying with 30 percent state HUB contracting goals set in the previous legislation session.

"This legislation would further magnify the already depressed state of HUB contracting opportunities with the Chairwoman of the Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. "The State of Texas Disparity Study, released in December, irrefutably show that state contracting discrimination against HUBs is still prevalent."

"The finding of this formal research study undeniably demonstrate that despite the 'good faith' HUB state contracting goal of 30 percent, minority businesses throughout the state are still denied contracts," Robert Dominguez, President of the Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

commitment and leadership" in serving the goals of HACR.

for its role as an economic partner with Hispanics in the areas of employment, minority procurement, business opportunities, philanthropy and

-- McDonald's has one of the

Hispanics in management

McDonald's was recognized

corporate governance.

-- Hispanic procurement has increased nearly 500 percent since 1991.

highest corporate rates of

positions.

-- McDonald's is a pioneer and the largest single-brand advertiser in Spanishlanguage advertising.

-- McDonald's HACER Scholarship Program has assisted 1,800 students since 1985.

McDonald's serves the needs of Hispanic families and nonprofit organizations through Ronald McDonald Children's Charities and Ronald McDonald House.

McDonald's operates nearly 15,000 restaurants in 79 countries. Approximately 80 percent of all McDonald's restaurants are owned and operated by independent entrepreneurs.

More than 200 Hispanic and corporate leaders attended the two-day symposium, which addressed the topic "The Social Imperative for Global Strategies." The symposium sponsored annually by HACR to promote dialogue between Hispanic and corporate representatives and explore the role of corporate/social responsibility.

¿QUE PASA?

Hispana of the Year Awards

Nominations are being requested for the Hispana of the Year by the Hispanic Association of Women. Persons interested in submitting a nomination should call Sue Aparicio at 766-1214 or 793-6018 or Mary Cisneros at 763-4555. Deadline is April 1st. The Hispana of the Year banquet will be held on April 29th.

Golden Rule Award

Everyone know someone who volunteers for a good cause. Someone who deserves a pat on the back. Well here's your chance to say a big "Thank You" to lots of unselfish peoplecommunity volunteers who work tirelessly legislation that was filed in for all the rest of us. The sponsors of the Lubbock Golden Rule Award are searching for volunteers. Each awrd winner gets a crystal flame sculpture and that pat on the back they deserve.

As well as a thousand dollars in cash for the non-profit agency he or she works for. So take a few minutes of your time to thank the people who give so freely of theirs'. Nominate a volunteer-even yourself-- for a Golden Rule Award. Winners will be selected by a panel of Lubbock community leaders. Pick up a nomination form at the volunteer agency where you work or at the Lubbock Volunteer Center - Call state," said Paula Montoya, 747-0551. Nominations close March 20.

Buffalo Lake Trail Ride

Buffalo Lake will have a Trail Ride, Chuckwagon cookout and Calf roping this Saturday and Sunday March 18 & 19. Persons wanting to participate in the Trail ride must bring their own horses. Admission is regular gate fee of \$1.50

LULAC Golf Tournament

LULAC 263 will hold its 28th Annual Golf Tournament on April2nd at Meadowbrook Gun start. The tourney will be a prtnership 9 hole scramble and 9 hold low ball. Cost is \$75 per team and you can enter at Gilbert Auto Supply. There will be raffles for valuable prizes. For information call Roberto Lugo at 763-2529 or 796-0463.

First of Spring Softball Tournament

The First of Spring Softball Tournament will be held on Saturday and Sunday March 25 & 26. For Men Classes C&D combined. Women and Co-Rec teams can call to see if tournament can make. 8 teams in each category needed. Individual prizes in each category. Call 763-3841 for information.

Emergency Food Distribution Notice Commodities will be distributed in Lubbock County for the month of March on the following

Wolfforth, Monday, March 27, 11 am to 1 pm, Old Cotten Gin: Main & Aspen; Shallowater, Tues. March 28, St. Phillips Catholic Church, 11 am to 11am to 1 pm, Slaton Wed. Mar. 29, 10 am to 1 pm; New Deal, Thurs. March 23, Our Lady Queen of the Apostles Church 11 am to 1 pm; Idalou, Fri. Mar. 24, County Barn 11 am to 1 pm; Lubbock A-L Tuesday Mar. 21, Wednesday March 22 M-Z, both days at 1701 Parkway Drive 10 am to 6 pm; If you have any extra paper sacks, we wold appreciate all you can bring us. For future distribution dates and sites, call our recording at 766-7363.

Tejano Conjunto Festival Poster Contest 1995, Underway

Attention visual artists! The Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center wants you to participate in the Fourteenth Annual Tejano Conjunto Festival en San Santonio, 1995, Juried Poster Contest.

The Poster Contest is the means by which the official poster for the Tejano Conjunto Festival is selected. Works will be judged in four categories: Jr. high, High School, College Level and the Open. The artist whose work is selected as the Overall Winner will receive a \$2,000 cash award. Additional cash awards of \$100 will be given to the Top Selections in each cate-Golf Course starting at 7:30 am with a Shot gory and \$50 awards will ber given to the Honorable Mentions in each category. For your free information brochure that contains the complete rules and guidelines on the poster contest call 210-271-3151.

Send Your Organization's PSA to Que Pasa P.O. Box 11250, Lubbock, TX 79408

News Briefs

College Minority Enrollment Remains Low

The Associated Press reports that minority high school graduates continue to attend college less often than whites. Only 33 percent of all young black high school graduates and 36 percent of Hispanics were enrolled in college in 1993, compared to nearly 42 percent of young white high school graduates.

If those numbers do not change, educators predict the nation's increasingly minority work force will lack crucial training by the year 2000.

The study was released by the American Council on Education. "The number of minorities earning bachelors and associate degrees from colleges increased in 1993. This reflects a spurt in enrollment in the late 1980s and perhaps more emphasis on retaining minority students once they enroll," said ACE president Robert H. Atwell.

About 61 percent of Hispanics age 18-24 held a high school diploma in 1993, up 3 percent from the year before. About 75 percent of blacks and 83 percent of whites had high school diplomas - both figures essentially unchanged from the year before. The study found that Hispanics who speak mostly English at home are more likely to stay in high school.

Educators said that another factor continuing to hurt minority students is the growing cost of college. They criticized proposals in Congress to scale back federal student aid.

Clinton: Education is Vital

The Associated Press reports that President Clinton criticized the Republican plan to make cuts in federal school spending. A House Appropriations subcommittee has proposed cutting \$1.7 billion in the Education Department budget for this year by eliminating some programs and cutting back others.

Programs to curb illegal drug use, teach homeless children, feed poor children and buy computers would be sacrificed under Republican plans, Clinton said.

The White House says the Republicans would cut the Goals 2000 program, depriving 4,000 schools in 46 states of seed money to train teachers and upgrade their academic standards. They would also decrease a \$418 million program aimed at preventing drug abuse in schools.

The administration is concerned that the Republicans are also planning to cut Head Start, a program that provides help to low-income children aged three to five.

Why Immigrants Leave the U.S.

The Associated Press reports that a new government study shows that this nation has concentrated on the 8.7 million legal immigrants who arrived in the 1980's, but has paid little attention to the nearly 2 million who left during that decade.

The study, coauthored by Bob Warren, Director of Statistics for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, concluded that about one-third of the 30 million immigrants who arrived in the United States between 1900 and 1980 left to go home or settle elsewhere.

The outward migration may increase as anti-immigrant fever spreads in the United States. Signs of this are California's Proposition 187, which would deny public social services to illegal aliens, and the Republican leaders in Congress planning to deny welfare benefits to most legal immigrants.

"No one wants to be in a place where they're constantly being told that they're not wanted, despite the fact that they're working very hard and often at jobs that others won't do," said Saramaria Archila, Executive Director of the Latin American Integration Center in New York.

Forces Join on Affirmative Action

The Associated Press reports that President Clinton asked Conservative Democrats to join him in trying to reach consensus on affirmative action.

Congressional Republicans have proposed eliminating affirmative action programs. Democratic members of a new moderate to right-of-center caucus called "The Coalition" agreed to examine the affirmative action issue. "The president asked our group to put together a task force to look at the issue and work with them, and we are going to go ahead and do that," said Rep. Collin Peterson, D-Minn..

The president is satisfied that in both the House and Senate he has helped forge, "if not unanimity, at least a clear consensus around fighting for the things that we believe in as Democrats," said White House spokesman Mike McCurry. He said the overall message the White House is sending Democrats on Capitol Hill is that there is a "need to hang together."

Immigration Bill Promised

The Associated Press reports that Congress will pass legislation this year to crack down on illegal immigration and tighten legal immigration standards.

"People are fed up, they are disturbed" Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo said, citing abuses in the nation's policies on immigration, asylum, refugee status and availability of public benefits.

About 3.5 million people are believed to be in the United States illegally, having overstayed their visas or entered the country without authorization.

Simpson favors establishment of a national database through which employers could verify the work eligibility of prospective employees. He would also deny most federal and state public benefits to undocumented aliens.

Both Sens. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., and Kay Bailey Hutchison, R-Texas will introduce immigration legislation this year. Feinstein's legislation would add 3,000 Border Patrol agents, speed up deportations and send undocumented immigrants convicted of crimes back to their country of origin to serve out their prison terms. Hutchison's measure would add 6,000 new Border Patrol agents and put new emphasis on erecting walls and other physical barriers at Southwestern border points that are key entry points for undocumented immigrants.

Send El Editor to a Loved One Away From Home - Call Bob for a Special Price - 763-3841

Guest Editorial

From The New York Times

The unfairness of the House Republicans' legislative agenda was displayed last week when committees approved three bills that would drive millions of poor people off welfare in order to finance tax cuts for the rich.

The Republicans released proposals for cutting taxes and at the same time gave less help than had been expected to lowincome families. A large part of the tax cuts goes to upperincome families with capital-gains income, retirement savings accounts and Social Security benefits. Middle-class families with children get a tax credit.

The cuts will be paid for by capping federal spending for cash assistance, food stamps and child welfare and turning over fixed pots of money, called block grants, to the states for them to spend largely at will.

Block grants would be callous to the poor and harmful to the economy. When recessions hit, Washington automatically spends whatever additional welfare money it takes to assist newly impoverished families. But under block grants, welfare money would not increase as the economy slowed. That would eliminate a tool Washington has used to fight off recession: pumping money into hands of poor consumers.

The Republican bills would discourage work. States could qualify for block grants either by placing a high percentage of recipients into jobs, or by reducing welfare rolls. States with fiscal woes would stop spending money on welfare-towork programs and save money by diminishing caseloads.

Another problem with block grants is that states compete to attract taxpaying families and corporations. A state that would raise taxes to pay for job placement and other poverty programs would risk repelling taxpayers and attracting poor residents from nearby states.

To believe in the Republican plan, you have to believe three myths. First, teenagers will stop having babies they cannot afford to raise if they face a future without welfare. Second, states will indeed spend money to help the poor in economically strained times. Third, the tax cuts that the GOP proposes will lead to an economic resurgence.

Re-examining Our Relationship With Cuba

(Editor's note: With the debate in Washington heating up following reports that President Clinton is being pressed by some within his administration to ease or drop the U.S. economic blockade of Cuba, this week we offer pro and con views of two individuals who have followed the issue for years.)

Our Enigmatic Economic War Against Cuba

By Jay Berman

Like a basketball team that leaves its starting lineup in the game with a 50-point lead, the United States keeps pouring it on in its misguided economic war against Cuba.

It's a one-sided fight: one of the world's most powerful nations by every measure against an island country of 11 million people.

And it's a mean-spirited effort. For more than three dec- Cuba. When that prohibition ades, the United States has was struck down in court, the conducted an economic blockade -- virtually a total embargo -- that has crippled the Cuban economy.

In recent years, the United States has tried to persuade its allies to join in, but the United Nations voted 101-2 last year to condemn the embargo.

The United States, of course, was one of the "no" votes. The other came from Israel, which depends heavily upon U.S. aid and couldn't risk angering its generous benefactor.

Despite U.S. pressure, Israel, Britain, Canada, Mexico, Italy and virtually every other U.S. ally trade with siles from Cuba. Cuba.

Mexico, Spain, Italy and other then was renewed with great nations in tourism, telecom- zeal during eight years of Romunications, mining and oil nald Reagan, who viewed the exploration have helped keep Cubans as the Evil Empire the Cuban economy from col- with palm trees. Reagan's top lapsing even further.

lie repeated often enough will rams, a doctrinaire antibe taken by many as truth. Castro functionary who also We have story after story tell- worked with Oliver North in ing us how the collapse of the the Iran-Contra

Soviet Union destroyed the Cuban economy. Certainly, the Soviets paid artificially high prices for Cuban sugar and a few other commodities.

But that subsidized boost to Cuba's economy could have been no greater a help than the United States' blockade has been a hindrance.

United States residents have been prohibited by their own government from traveling to government changed the rules and said it was all right to go to Cuba, but not to spend money there. All the while, Canadians and Mexicans have been visiting the Caribbean's largest island in growing numbers.

Why did the blockade start and why does it continue?

It started shortly after the 1961 Bay of Pigs fiasco, during the presidency of John F. Kennedy. It was escalated a year later by the Soviet missile crisis, when Kennedy forced Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to remove mis-

It eased slightly during the Recent joint ventures with presidency of Jimmy Carter, State Department official for It has long been said that a the Caribbean was Elliot Abdebacle, hardly a bright spot in the history of U.S. diplomacy.

Things didn't improve during the George Bush era. While not as strident as Reagan in his anti-Cuba rhetoric, Bush followed the heeding of ultra-conservative Cuban exiles in Miami, particularly Jorge Más Canosa, nearly a bans who want to topple Cas-

ues today as a matter of embarrassment, as a way of bullying the smaller nation and its president, Fidel Castro, for his refusal to give in.

One might have expected a change when President Clinton took office. But acting as though he was trying to out-Reagan Reagan, Clinton basically said there would be no thawing of U.S.-Cuban relations so long as Castro remained in power. If this idea is to play to the Más Canosa Miami exiles, it's an exercise in futility. They are more Republican than Castro is Communist.

Wayne S. Smith, top U.S. diplomat in Cuba from 1979 to 1982, predicts that the continuing embargo "is likely to cause the United States more problems than Cuba." He and Mexican political scientist Jorge Castañeda both have noted in recent weeks that the Cuban peso is stabilizing and that last summer's tensions have passed.

Does the blockade remain spiritual leader to rightist Cu-because Cuba is a Communist country?

The United States treats Chi-Perhaps the embargo contin- na like a dear friend -- Cubans don't make inexpensive electronic goods for U.S. consumers -- agrees to help North Korea acquire two nuclear power plants to supply electricity, and to supply fuel for power plant use, accepting North Korean assurances that they will dismantle weaponsrelated facilities.

> The U.S. flag flies over a liaison office in Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam -- the Vietnam where 58,000 U.S. citizens died between 1964 and 1975.

And the Cuban embargo continues.

(Jay Berman, a copy editor with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate, has traveled to and written about Cuba in

1986 and 1991.) Copyright 1995. Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

The U.S. Embargo And Preparing For A Post Castro Cuba

By Robert Menéndez

In Latin America history, no one has served longer as a dictator than the Cuban tyrant, Fidel Castro, now in his 36th year of absolute power.

Would removing a U.S. embargo help loosen Castro's grip or hasten his departure from power? I suggest not.

The United States does not decide what happens in Cuba. The Cuban government does. Castro's policies -- not ours -led 30,000 Cubans to risk life and limb on flimsy rafts to flee Cuba last August.

Castro, who has never won an election, controls Cuba with an iron grip. He controls its military, its legislature, its Council of Ministers, its Council of State, its single political party, its judiciary, its budget and its economy. Every institution and every individual must answer to Fidel Castro.

Castro's human rights record -- based on what we are able to obtain -- documents a horror story of systematic abuse, torture, political executions and other violations of fundamental human rights of the Cuban people.

Freedom House's 1994 Annual Review lists Cuba as among the world's 10 worst human rights offenders. The United Nations, the Organization of American States, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights and other reputable human rights groups continue to denounce Castro's barbarity.

Every year, the United Nations censures Cuba for its gross violations -- and every year the Cuban government refuses to grant a visa to the U.N.-appointed Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Cuba.

On the national security front, the United States must be concerned about Cuba's effort to complete the mothballed Juragua nuclear power plant, near Cienfuegos. We don't need another Chernobyl 90 miles from our border.

Nor do we need the Russian spy station in Lourdes, Cuba, which intercepts U.S. communications. It is also probable that the Cuban government is pursuing the means to develop biological and chemical weapons.

Why should we take any steps to prolong the life of this odious dictatorship -- especially when the clock is tick-

ing on its final hour? The embargo on Cuba, as strengthened by the Cuban Democracy Act, is working, especially after Cuba's loss in 1989 of nearly \$6 billion in Soviet subsidies. It is a fallacy to argue that our embargo policy of 33 years has failed.

When Castro had available that extra \$6 billion annually, U.S. sanctions had a limited effect. Yet Castro did not use the subsidy to put food on Cuban tables, to create agricultural reform or improve production. All the while, the Cuban people had their food rationed. Instead, he used it to build the third-largest military in the Western Hemisphere and to export his revolution abroad.

Castro's limited exercise in foreign investments -- available on shamefully exploitative terms -- excludes ordinary Cubans. These investments are due to, not despite, the embargo. The embargo reveals Castro's true facade.

FCNL LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Andrew Art Borner British Brit

Friends Committee on National Legislation BILLS TO CUT ALREADY-APPROPRIATED FUNDS. Last month, the House passed H.R. 889, a supplemental appropriations bill that added new money for some military programs while rescinding (taking back) funds from other military programs and from a number of domestic programs--funds that had been approved in the last Congress for the current fiscal year (1995). The Senate is poised to approve that measure, perhaps today (Friday, March 10). But Congress is also considering two other "rescissions" bills which will take back more than \$17 billion from FY95 appropriations: H.R. 1158 and H.R. 1159. They are expected to be voted on in the House on Wednesday, March 15.

The Appropriations Committee defends the cuts as an initial, across-the-board step toward downsizing government and reducing the federal deficit. A closer reading, however, suggests that these are highly selective cuts within the general category of "discretionary spending," the overwhelming majority of which are aimed at either children or low-

income elderly people. The rescissions affect a wide spectrum of domestic programs. For example: - A \$1.7 billion cut in summer job programs would leave 615,000 young people unemployed. -Eliminating funds for the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Program would affect 94% of all school dis tricts. - 100,000 scholarships for college-bound high school graduates would be terminated. - A more than \$7.2 billion cut in HUD funding would deprive over 63,000 homeless children and their families access to housing, and require thousands more to live in sub-standard housing. - More

than 100,000 women, infants, and children would be denied proper nutrition due to cuts in the successful and moneysaving WIC program.

Native Americans will be hurt by a proposed \$4 million cut from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$2 million from Indian education programs for children, and \$12 million from educational programs for Native Hawaiians. Cuts in the Smithsonian Institution budget include \$21 million from the National Museum of the American Indian Cultural Center. Overseas assistance is also affected: the rescissions will take \$25 million from United Nations agencies, and more than \$45 million from the Development Assistance Fund of the Agency for International Development. On Tuesday, the House Rules Committee will issue procedural rules for the floor debate on H.R. 1158/1159 that will severely limit the scope of any proposed amendments. Any amendment seeking to restore funds to a program slated for cuts would have to take the equivalent amount of money AWAY from another program OF THE SAME TYPE--thus pitting one children's program against another, or one low-income program against another.

While some committee members say these are deficit reduction cuts, it has been widely reported that most of the savings from these rescissions will be used to fund tax cuts promised in the Contract with America. Press reports estimate that one-third of the overall tax benefits proposed by Chairman Bill Archer of the House Ways and Means Committee will go to people earning more than \$100,000 a year, an income level enjoyed by some 10% of this country's citizens. If savings from these rescissions go toward newlyproposed tax cuts, the nation's most vulnerable will sacrifice vital services to benefit the wealthiest among us. Bh

ACTION: Please urge your representative to oppose final passage of H.R. 1158/H.R. 1159. Suggest that spending cuts should reduce the deficit, not fund tax cuts for the wealthy. Insist that true deficit reduction should come from making deep cuts in the huge military budget, closing tax loopholes and advantages for the richest taxpayers, and reforming the health care delivery system.

OMNIBUS COUNTERTERRORISM ACT OF 1995. An Omnibus Counterterrorism Act has been introduced at the request of the Clinton administration. The bill, sweeping and complex, would severely infringe on constitutional rights of both citizens and non-citizens. It resurrects the notion of guilt by association in the context of criminal trials and immigration proceedings. It grants the President the power to freeze the assets of, and bar contributions to, unpopular organizations that the President proclaims are 'detrimental to the interests of the United States," and bars judicial review of such Presidential proclamations. Hearings on this legislation have been scheduled for late March. Given the rapid pace with which the Contract with America is being pushed through Congress, observers familiar with the Omnibus Counterterrorism Act warn that little or no scrutiny of this Act's assault on civil liberties will be possible if hearings are held so soon.

ACTION: Write to members of the House Judiciary Committee and stress that the civil liberties questions raised by the bill are so sweeping that more time is needed to allow for serious review of this proposed legislation. Key members to contact are the committee chair, Henry Hyde (IL); Jim Sensenbrenner (WI); Steve Buyer (IN); Martin Hoke and Steve Chabot, (OH); and Michael Flanagan (IL). A one page summary of concerns on this bill is available from FCNL; request document R- 527-OTH.

This concludes our message. For more information, please write to the Friends Committee on National Legislation, (email: fcnl@igc.apc.org) 245 Second Street, NE, Washington, D.C., 20002. To follow these and related issues on a regular basis, read the FCNL WASHINGTON NEWS-LETTER. Contact FCNL to find out how to receive the newsletter.

When Mikhail Gorbachev introduced Glasnost and Perestroika to the USSR, Castro rejected such openings -- biting the hand that had fed him.

During the 1980s, Castro gave farmers a limited opportunity to sell crops in excess of state quotas for profit. More food was available for the Cuban people.

Small profits rewarded the farmers' labor. But it was too successful. Castro couldn't control it so he stopped it. He claims to have initiated this process again, but agricultural production has not increased as a result. Again, the primary beneficiaries are the

"friends" of the revolution. Unlike the comprehensive international sanctions on

Haiti, the embargo is a unilateral U.S. sanction. Castro claims it denies people essential food and medicine. He could buy food and medicine from anywhere else in the world, from the countries that still trade with him -- France, Spain, Mexico, and Italy, for example. What keeps the Cuban people

hungry and sick is not our embargo, but the Castro regime's lack of hard currency due to unproductive and irrational economic policies, to the loss of Soviet aid, and to Castro's refusal to enact substantive reforms.

The United States must look beyond Castro to a time when Cuba will once again be dem-

HELP PRESERVE FAMILY PRESERVATION!

March 15, 1995

CALL YOUR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THIS WEEK TO ASK FOR A VOTE AGAINST H.R. 4, (HR1214) THE PERSONAL RESPONSI-BILITY ACT, DUE TO THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES EXPLAINED BELOW.

Included in H.R. 4 is the proposed Child Protection Block Grant, which would replace 23 programs for abused and neglected children, including the federal Family Preservation and Support Services Program. The Family Preservation and Support Services Program, passed as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, provided nearly \$1 billion over five years first to develop a planning process to improve services for children and families and then to implement the goals set in the planning process. The program was developed with the hard work of advocates for children and families.

The proposed Child Protection block grant would also eliminate open-ended federal funding for foster care and adoption assistance and put a cap on federal funding for these and other services. The proposed block grant, as approved by the Ways and Means Committee, would reduce by at least \$2.9 billion over five years the federal funds available to states compared to the funds that states would have received under programs replaced by the block grant.

States are required to operate foster care and adoption assistance programs, but no other specific services. The pressure would be great to use the decreased block grant funds to accommodate increases in foster care caseloads and to continue assistance to families who have already adopted children with special needs. Thus, the impact of H.R. 4 will be to reduce support for preventive efforts to keep families together safely and avoid the need for placement outside the home.

Finally, H.R. 4 eliminates any federal responsibility and accountability for the care of abused and neglected children who cannot be protected at home. For example, the Secretary of Health and Human Services would be prohibited from ensuring that children have case plans, case reviews and appropriate services.

TO CONTACT YOUR REPRESENTATIVE AND CON-VEY YOUR OPPOSITION TO H.R. 4, YOU MAY DIAL THE GENERAL NUMBER FOR THE HOUSE SWITCH-BOARD (202-224-3121) AND ASK TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE OFFICE OF YOUR REPRESENTATIVE.

Examinando Nuestra Relationes Con Cuba

(Nota del editor: Con el aumento del debate en Washington, a continuación de los informes de que el Presidente Clinton está siendo apremiado por algunos miembros de su gobierno para aflojar o eliminar el embargo económico en contra de Cuba, en esta semana ofrecemos puntos de vista a favor y en contra, de dos individuos que han seguido este asunto durante años.)

Nuestra Enigmatica Guerra Economica Contra Cuba

Por Jay Berman

Como un equipo de baloncesto que deja a su línea de jugadores de comienzo en el juego con una ventaja de 50 puntos, los Estados Unidos continúan su guerra económica desorientada en contra de Cuba.

Es un combate unilateral: Una de las naciones más poderosas del mundo, según todas las medidas, contra un país isleño de 11 millones de por qué continúa? personas.

Y es una gestión mezquina. Durante más de tres decenios, los Estados Unidos han efecado un bloqueo económico -virtualmente un embargo total -- que ha paralizado a la economía de Cuba.

En los años recientes, los Estados Unidos han tratado de persuadir a sus aliados a unirseles, pero las Naciones Unidas votaron 101 a favor y 2 en contra para condenar al embargo. Los Estados Unidos, desde luego, fueron uno de los dos votos negativos. El otro procedió de Israel, que depende profundamente de la ayuda de los Estados Unidos y no podía permitirse el enojar a su generoso benefactor.

A pesar de la presión estadounidense, Israel, Inglaterra, el Canadá, México, Italia virtualmente todos los demás aliados de los Estados Unidos comercian con Cuba.

Las recientes empresas conjuntas con México, España, Italia y otras naciones en el turismo, las tele-comunicaciones, la minería y la exploración de petróleo han ayudado a evitar que la economía de Cuba se derrumbe todavía más.

Se ha dicho durante mucho tiempo que una mentira repetida con suficiente frecuencia será aceptada por muchos omo la verdad. Tenemos un relato tras otro que nos dicen cómo el derrumbe de la Unión Soviética destruyó a la economía cubana. En verdad, los soviéticos pagaban precios artificialmente altos por el azúcar y algunos otros productos cubanos. Pero ese empuje subvencionado a la economía de Cuba no podría haber sido una ayuda mayor que lo que el bloqueo de los Estados Unidos ha sido un perjui-

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propio gobierno el viajar a Cuba. Cuando esa prohibición fué revocada por los tribunales, el gobierno cambió los reglamentos y dijo que estaba bien el ir a Cuba, pero no el gastar dinero allá. Mientras tanto, los canadienses y mexicanos han estado visitando a la mayor isla del Caribe en cantidades cada vez mayores.

¿Por qué empezó el bloqueo y

Comenzó poco después del fracaso del desembarco en Bahía de Cochinos, durante la presidencia de John F. Kennedy. Fué aumentado un año después por la crisis de los proyectiles soviéticos, cuando Kennedy obligó al primer ministro soviético, Nikita Khrushchev, a sacar los proyectiles de Cuba.

Se aflojó ligeramente durante la presidencia de Jimmy Carter y después fué renovado con gran celo durante los ocho años de Ronald Reagan, quien veía a los cubanos como el Imperio Maligno con palmeras. El funcionario principal de Reagan en el Departamento de Estado para el Caribe era Elliot Abrams, funcionario doctrinal contrario a Castro que también trabajó con Oliver North en la Irán-Contra, debacle de dificilmente un punto brillante en la historia de la diplomacia estadounidense.

Las cosas no mejoraron durante la época de George Bush. Aunque no tan estridente como Reagan en su retórica contra Cuba, Bush siguió las indicaciones de los exiliados cubanos ultra- conservadores de Miami, especialmente las de Jorge Más Canosa, que es casi un dirigente espiritual para los cubanos derechistas que quieren

derrocar a Castro. Quizás si el embargo continúe actualmente como asunto de bochorno, como medio de intimidar a la pequeña nación y a su presidente, Fidel Castro, por su negativa a rendirse.

Se podría haber esperado un cambio cuando el Presidente Clinton tomó posesión. Pero al actuar como si estuviera tratando de ser más Reagan que el propio Reagan, Clinton dijo básicamente que no habría descongelación de las relaciones entre los Estados Umaos y Cuba mientras Castro permaneciera en el poder. Si esta idea es para contentar a los exiliados de Miami partidarios de Más Canosa, es un ejercicio de futilidad. Ellos son más republicanos que lo

que Castro es comunista. Wayne S. Smith, diplomático principal de los Estados Unidos en Cuba desde 1979 hasta 1982, pronostica que la continuación del embargo "tiene probabilidades de ocasionar más problemas a los Estados Unidos que a Cuba". El y el científico político mexicano Jorge Castañeda han hecho notar en las semanas recientes que el peso cubano está estabilizándose y que las tensiones del verano último han pasado.

¿Continúa el bloqueo porque Cuba es un país sojuzgado por

los comunistas? Los Estados Unidos tratan a China como a un amigo estimado - - los cubanos no fabrican artículos electrónicos de bajo costo para los consumidores estadounidenses -- y acuerdan ayudar a Corea del Norte para que adquiera dos plantas de fuerza atómica para proporcionar electricidad, y suministrarle combustible para el uso de las plantas atómicas, aceptando las seguridades de Corea del Norte de que desmantelará las instalaciones relacionadas con los armamentos.

La bandera de los Estados Unidos ondea sobre una oficina de enlace en Hanoi, capital de Viet-Nam -- el mismo Viet-Nam donde 58,000 ciudadanos estadounidenses leales murieron entre 1964 y 1975.

Y el embargo contra Cuba continúa.

(Jay Berman, editor de corrección del 'Los Angeles Times Syndicate", ha viajado a Cuba y escrito sobre ella en 1986 y 1991.) Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995. Distribuído por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

El Embargo De EE.UU Y La Preparacion Para Cuba Despues De Castro

Por Robert Menéndez

En la historia de la América Latina, nadie ha prestado servicios como dictador más tiempo que el tirano de Cuba, Fidel Castro, que ahora va por su trigésimo-sexto año de poder absoluto.

¿Ayudaría la remoción de un embargo a aflojar el agarre de Castro, o a apresurar su salida del poder? Creo

que no. Los Estados Unidos no deciden lo que sucede en Cuba. El gobierno de Cuba hace eso. Los cursos de acción de Castro -- y no los nuestros -- llevaron a 30,000 cubanos a arriesgar sus vidas y su integridad física en balsas improvisadas para huir de Cuba en agosto último.

Castro, que nunca ha ganado unas elecciones, controla a Cuba con mano de hierro. Controla al ejército, la legislatura, el Consejo de Ministros, el Consejo de Estado, su único partido político, su poder judicial, su presupuesto y su economía. Todas las instituciones y todas las personas deben responder ante Fidel Castro.

El historial de Castro en materia de derechos humanos basado en lo que podemos obtener -- substancia un relato horroroso de abusos, torturas, ejecuciones políticas y otras infracciones sistemáticas de los derechos humanos fundamentales del pueblo cubano. Revisión Anual de "Freedom House" para 1994 relaciona a Cuba entre los 10 peores infractores de los derechos humanos en el mundo. Las Naciones Unidas, la Organización de los Estados Americanos, Amnistía Internacional, "Human Rights Watch", el Comité de Abogados por los Derechos Humanos y otros grupos respetables de los derechos humanos continúan denunciando las bar-

baridades de Castro.

Todos los años, las Naciones Unidas condenan a Cuba por sus infracciones brutales -- y todos los años el gobierno de Cuba se niega a conceder una visa al Relator Especial nombrado por las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos en Cuba.

En el frente de la seguridad deben estar preocupados por la gestión de Cuba para terminar la planta de fuerza atómica de Juraguá, que se halla en compás de espera, cerca de Cienfuegos. No necesitamos otra Chernobyl a 90 millas de nuestra frontera. Ni necesitamos la estación rusa de espionaje en Lourdes, Cuba, que intercepta las colas desarrollar armas biológicas y químicas.

cualesquiera pasos para prolongar la vida de esta dictadura odiosa -- especialmente cuando el reloj se aproxima a sonar su hora final?

El embargo contra Cuba, fortalecido por la Ley para la Democracia en Cuba, especialmente después de la pérdida de Cuba en 1989 de cerca de \$6,000 millones de subvenciones soviéticas, está funcionando. Es una falsedad el argumentar que nuestro curso de acción de embargo durante 33 años ha fracasado.

Cuando Castro disponía de esos \$6,000 millones anualmente, las sanciones estadounidenses tenían un efecto limitado. Empero, Castro no usó esa subvención para llevar alimentos a las mesas de los cubanos, crear reformas agrícolas o mejorar la producción. Durante todo ese tiempo, el pueblo de Cuba tuvo racionados sus alimentos. En

vez de eso, él lo usó para construir el aparato militar en tercer lugar por su importancia del Hemisferio Occidental y para exportar su revolución al extranjero.

El ejercicio limitado de Castro en inversiones extranjeras - - disponibles sobre términos vergonzosamente explotadores -- excluye a los cunacional, los Estados Unidos banos comunes. Estas inversiones se deben al embargo, no a pesar del mismo.

El embargo revela la verdadera fachada de Castro. Cuando Gorbachev introdujo el glasnost y la perestroika en la Unión Soviética, Castro rechazó esas aperturas -- mordiendo la mano que lo alimentaba.

Durante el decenio de 1980, municaciones de los Estados Castro dió a los agricultores Unidos. También es probable una oportunidad limitada que el gobierno cubano esté para vender sus cosechas en prosiguiendo los medios para exceso de las cuotas del estado para realizar ganancias. Hubo más alimentos disponi-¿Por qué deberíamos dar bles para el pueblo cubano. Las pequeñas utilidades recompensaron al trabajo de los agricultores. Pero eso tuvo demasiado éxito. Castro no podía controlarlo, de modo que le puso fin. El alega haber iniciado ese trámite nuevamente, pero la producción agrícola no ha aumentado como resultado del mismo. Otra vez, los beneficiarios primordiales son "amigos" de la revolución.

> A diferencia de las sanciones internacionales completas en contra de Haití, el embargo es una sanción unilateral de los Estados Unidos. Castro alega que el mismo niega al pueblo los alimentos y las medicinas indispensables. El podría comprar alimentos y medicinas en cualquier otra parte del mundo, a las naciones que todavía comercian con él -- Francia, España, México e Italia, por ejemplo.

Lo que mantiene al pueblo cubano enfermo y hambriento no es nuestro embargo, sino la falta de divisas fuertes del régimen de Castro, debida a acción económicos improductivos e irracionales, a la pérdida de la ayuda soviética y a la negativa de Castro de promulgar reformas substanciales.

Los Estados Unidos deberían mirar más allá de Castro, hacia una época en que Cuba sea nuevamente. democrática Para ese fin, presenté el proyecto de ley titulado "Ley de Ayuda a Cuba Libre e Independiente", que detalla un plan de cooperación con un gobierno posterior a Castro. A tenor de ese plan, se concedería ayuda económica y humanitaria a un gobierno de transición comprometido con la democracia.

Esto comprendería la ayuda para el desarrollo, la entrada de Cuba en las instituciones financieras internacionales y las organizaciones interamericanas, una posible devolución o re- negociación de la Base Naval estadouni-Bahía de la en Guantánamo y la ayuda a los miembros del ejército cubano para facilitar la transición a la democracia.

El proyecto de ley proporcionaría también la inclusión de Cuba en la Iniciativa para la Cuenca del Caribe (CBI en inglés), que proporciona acceso libre de aranceles a ciertas exportaciones procedentes del Caribe y abre la posibilidad del acceso de Cuba al Tratado Norteamericano de Libre Comercio.

Debemos decir al pueblo de Cuba que estamos en solidaridad con él, pero no con sus opresores. El embargo continúa siendo un elemento vital de la oposición a esta dictadura. A medida que suene la hora final de Castro, debemos planear con vista a una época nueva para una Cuba libre e independiente.



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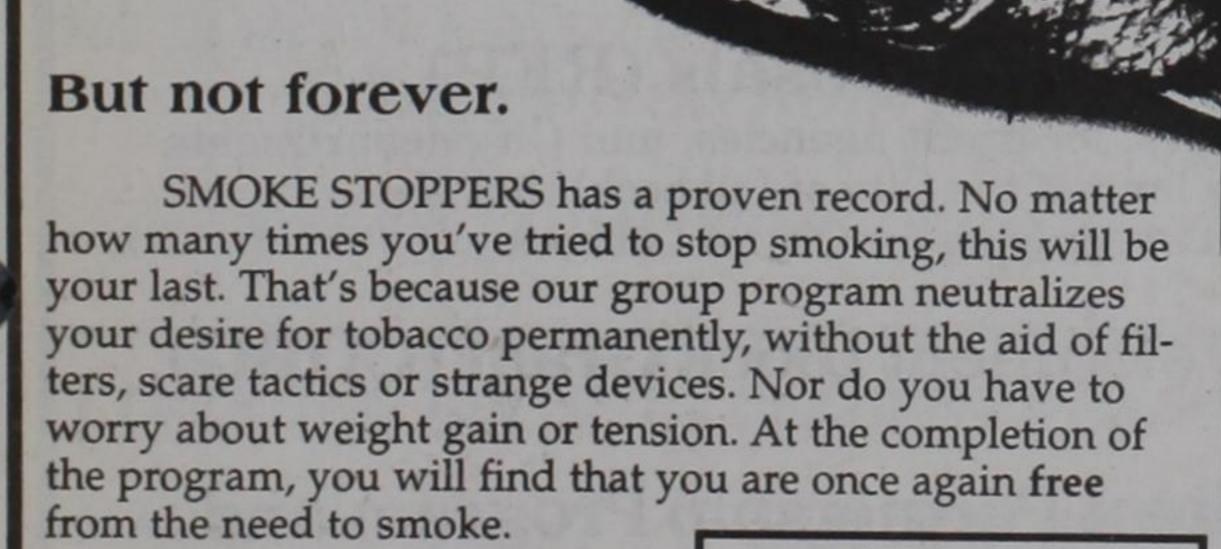
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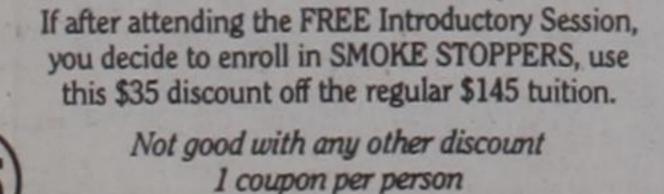


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Border Town Tour in Lubbock

Lubbock will come alive this coming Saturday as it hosts the 3 day of the nationally acclaimed "Tish Hinojosa"s Border Tour" The show is scheduled to be staged at the Depot' 19th Street Warehouse after opening on Thursday in Austin and Ft. Worth on Friday.

Besides Hinojosa the show will feature Santiago Jimenez, Butch Hancock and Don Walser.

This will mark Hinojosa's first trip to Lubbock who is not really well known here. In an interview with El Editor, she was enthusiastic bout coming to Lubbock especially since she is featured with Butch Hancock who is here from Lubbock.

"Our music is not mainstream, so we don't get the airtime that other artists get on top radio station, so we are relying on friends in other media that have heard us in other parts of the state to promote and attend our tour." said Hinojosa.

Tish Hinojosa is frequently compared to Joan Baez but in her most recent album "Canciones y Corridos de la Frontera"

With the release of Frontejas, there can be no question that Tish Hinojosa has arrived. And the poignantly honest trajectory -- at once ka-ed, cumbia-ed, and shuf- dustry circles, her work has



Tish Hinojosa

fled. Gifted with a lilting, crystaliline voice, Hinojosa is a songwriter of the first caliber who regards her dual cultural heritage as an advantage, brazenly forging a trail through country, folk, and pop while giving new life to both the Texas-Mexican border song tradition and the emotional lycaptivating Mexican balladry of a golden period that stretches from the early 1900s to the middle of our century.

Widely heralded for her music in the national press, Hinojosa has also been featured on national television groups who play a highly stylsparkling and without preten- shows such as Good Morning ized, rock-influenced sound sion -- that has brought her to America, CBS This Morning, or with contemporary Tejano this juncture, is a powerful Austin city Limits, and The groups who feature keyboards celebration of the rich musi- Nashville Network among and brass instruments in cal terrain across which she others. In addition to awards place of the accordion. But it has waltzed, two-stepped, pol- and recognition in music in- is Santiago's historic accor-

been lauded by the nation's most widely read Latino periodicals, among them HIS-PANIC Magazine, Mas magazine, the Nuestro Tiempo section of the L.A. Times, and Chicago's Exito.

Also featured in Saturday's concert will be Santiago Jimenz, Jr. Native San Antonian and conjunto accordion master Jimenez has made a career of playing in what he considers the "old style." It is a choice that has, through the years, often made it difficult to compete with local "progressive" conjunto dion sound that enable young-



Butch Hancock

er players and music lovers new to conjunto to experience its rich Texas-Mexican roots. Born in April of 1944, San-

tiago is the younger of one of the great pioneers of conjunto accordion style, Don Santiago Jimenez, Sr. His own playing is built on a wealth of experience and original compositions which were at his disposal as a young boy. Where his elder brother, Leonardo "Flaco" Jimenez, has helped modernize conjunto by bringing in jazz, rock and rhythm and blues musical concepts into his own accordion playing, Santiago has purposely fashioned his own playing after his father's. He has dedicated himself to upholding the "tradition" his father helped to bring to the people via Spanish-language radio spots and



Santiago Jimenez Jr.

recordings that date back to the late 1930s.

Since his father's death in 1984, Santiago Jr. has spent the last ten years remembering Don Santiago and his music. He has made a commitment to record and rerecord as many of his father's songs that he can remember or locate on vinyl. Santiago's recording on Watermelon Records, "Corazon de Piedra" and "Canciones de Mi Padre", are the most recent installments in his effort to keep his father's memory alive and to literally breathe new life into these timeless songs. Santiago keeps his playing sweet and to the point, though the tendency of contemporary conjunto accordionist to extend the melody line beyond the four-bar

phrase or throw in a few extra 8th and 16th notes has also affected Santiago's playing, albeit with more caution and control. In spite of Santiago's conscious effort to maintain what he considers to be the

Page 4

"traditional" or "old style" conjunto, once can argue that traditional conjunto goes back much further to a solo, Mexican-American , border accordion sound. While we all know that traditions are never stagnant and constantly changing,, what Santiago is doing is paying homage to his own roots as well as those of his community. The music represents the experience of the people and, for Santiago Jr., it is a legacy handed down to him by both his father and his community.

The rich, versatile and folkloric style of both Hinojos and Jimenez is music that should bee listened to and enjoyed by all Hispanics that want to experience our true music. Let's hope Lubbock fits this discription.

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Paul Rodriguez Reflects on Boycotts servatism going around that

By Joe Rodríguez

Comedian Paul Rodríguez apologized for arriving a few minutes behind schedule for our meeting at a Mexican restaurant in downtown San Jose, Calif.

"That's OK," I said. "I just got here two minutes ago myself."

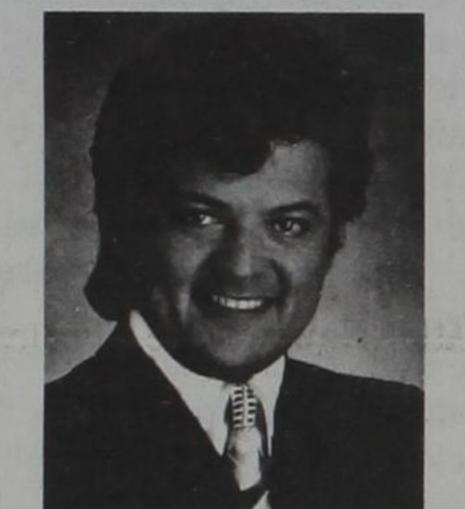
"In that case," Rodríguez said, "You're the one who's late."

If timing is everything, this right time for Rodríguez. Just as it was two generations ago for Sammy Davis Jr., then Bill Cosby, and for Spike Lee today.

Their success in Hollywood reflected and advanced black employment in an industry too raw, chaotic and greedy for civilized approaches to equality.

Rodríguez was in town to polish his act at a local comedy club for a live performance at San Quentin prison. But what we talked about were Latino boycotts.

A coalition of 45 Latino organizations has announced a boycott of the ABC television network, singling it out for allegedly reneging on a promise to work more Hispanics into its shows this sea-ABC denies making such a promise but has vowed to develop more Latinothemed programs.



Rodríguez has just made a deal with ABC on a variety show to benefit the National Hispanic Scholarship Fund. He knows people in high places at ABC.

But, he told me, "I'll join the boycott because I'm Latino, because it's a show of solidarity. But it's a shame that, given the lofty goals that we have, we have shown an incapacity to target something more suitable to a boycott."

Rodríguez knows boycotts. He and his family used to pick fruit in California's Central Valley. He marched with César Chávez during boycotts that were strong, in part, because people clearly understood the connection between table grapes in the supermarket and the exploitation of poor farm workers.

How do you boycott a network -- a collection of programs, multiple personalities and advertisers, he asked. The

target isn't clear. Is it Jimmy Smits, the Latino star of ABC's "NYPD Blue"

Sometimes the threat alone, like a lawsuit, can get the other side to the table. "Is that a possible scenario here?" asked.

"I think maybe you hit it right on the head," he said. "But what if you don't follow up? The next time, nobody will listen."

If a boycott succeeds, then what? Unlike farm workers winning contractual benefits from growers, Latino artists can expect sour grapes from ego-driven Hollywood executives. "It's like stalking a woman and then hoping that she'll love you," Rodríguez

No one, even in Hollywood, would disagree that Latinos are virtually invisible on television and, to a lesser extent, in the movies. The Center for Media and Public Affairs last year reported that only about 1 percent of television characters were Latino. Of 96,000 actors and directors working in all of show business, including live theater, in 1993, only 4.7 percent were Latino.

How then to raise those numbers? "I'm going to surprise you here," Rodríguez said.

"I'm pretty conservative on some issues, but not in the Rush Limbaugh moronic

way. There's a streak of conit is our fault." To sum it up, he said, Lati-

nos in show business need to be individually aggressive and creative on one hand, and politically organized and focused on the other.

"Listen," he said. "Anybody can get a picket sign and march in front of Paramount studios and yell, 'Hey, man,' all day. Or you can pool your quarters with others to make a movie, and if it makes money, you'll get to make four movies."

Self-starting is fast becoming the path to serious studio Robert Director support. Rodríguez literally sold his blood to make "El Mariachi," which won him a \$5 million advance for the sequel. Paul Rodríguez himself scratched around for \$168,000 to make "A Million to Juan," which grossed \$6 million and opened more doors.

Getting a network to buy a script is different, Rodríguez said. Shopping it around is incredibly difficult, fraught with racial and cultural barriers, but nothing matters more. While individual Latino artists plug away, there is a role for Latino organizations. "Every time a network cancels a black show, Jesse Jackson and Operation Push or the NAACP are there in a minute," Rodríguez observed.

But too many Latino acti-

vists are expecting political strategies of the '60s, when the nation was much more liberal, to work again. They'll have to change tactics or risk being pushed into the political margins, even among their own people.

As the jukebox played sad Mexican songs, Rodríguez leaned across the table. "I'n an optimist," he said. "I think Latinos will make it in show business one day. Maybe when I'm an old viejito, but that day will come."

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Giant Chicano Music Festival Easter Sunday at the Lake Read El Editor and Listen For Details

Sports-Deportes

Owners Charged With Unfair Bargaining bour laws, an administrative judge who will hear the case

By Michael Posner

WASHINGTON, - Major League Baseball owners were accused on Tuesday by the National Labour Relations Board's (NLRB) chief lawyer of bargaining unfairly with players in the seven-monthold strike.

With the baseball season scheduled to open in less than three weeks, the official complaint of unfair labour practices being filed by chief counsel Fred Feinstein further ddied the waters on whethhe first ball will be thrown on April 2 by now-striking players, by replacement players -- or at all.

Feinstein, who likened himself to a prosecutor filing charges, told a crowded news conference that baseball owners "did not properly follow the rules of collective bargaining."

"The complaint suggests there is reasonable cause to believe that the owners violated the rules of collective bargaining when they terminated salary arbitration for reserved players and the competition between the clubs for free agents," Feinstein said.

first step in what could be a long legal and administraseason.

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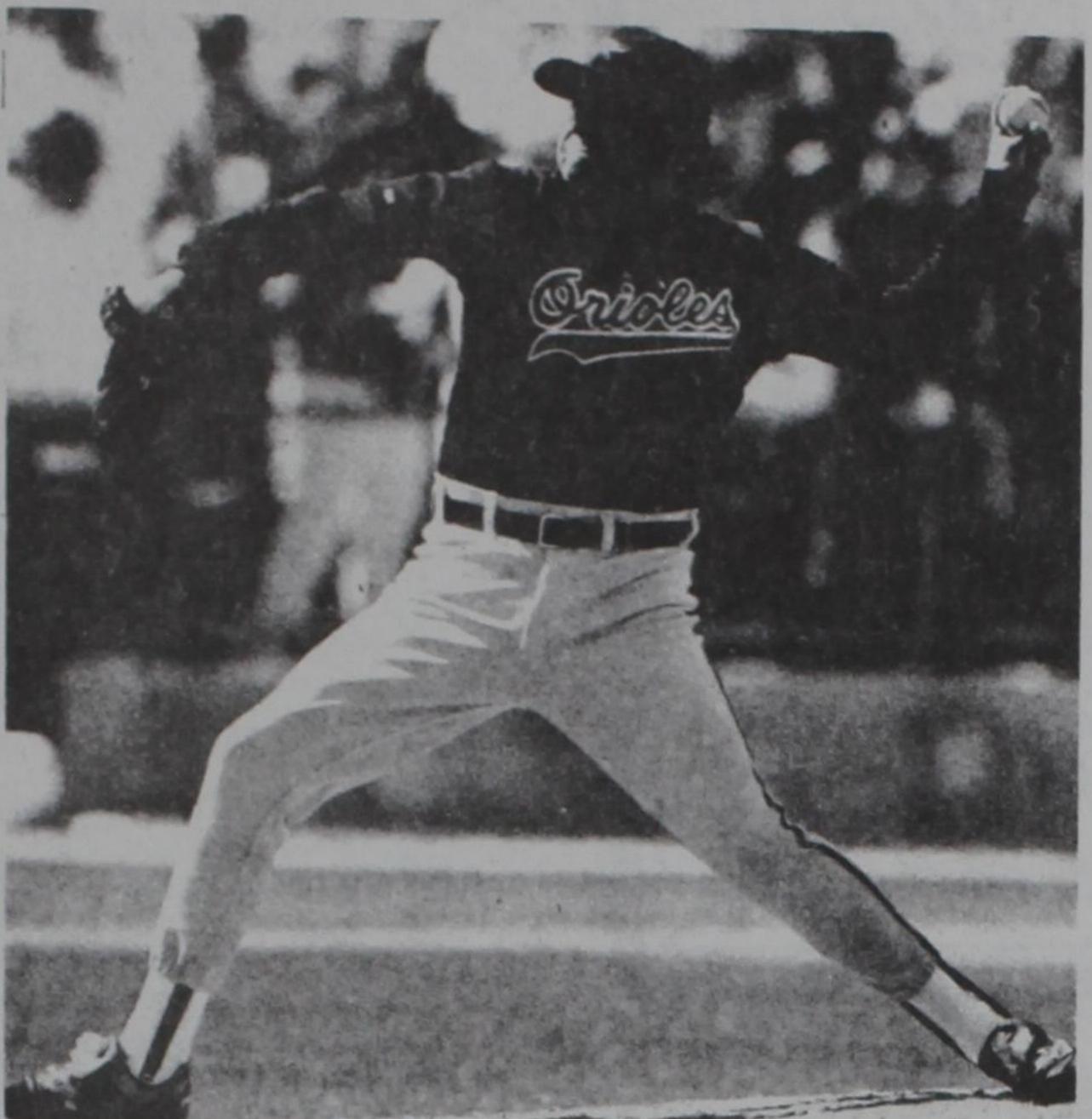
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that the five-member NLRB a restraining order to return cials said. the baseball situation to what The complaint is just the unilateral action on salary arbitration and free agents.

That decision, he said, tive process that could further would be made in the next jeopardise the 1995 baseball week or two. An injunction would put some muscle behind Feinstein refused to say the complaint which will be

whether he will recommend heard on still another track by administrative federal board authorise him to go be- judge in New York expected fore a federal judge and seek sometime soon, NLRB offi-

Union chief Donald Fehr it was before the owners took has said that if a federal court were to issue an injunction against owners, he would recommend that players end their strike and return to the field while negotiations continue.

> But if a federal court issues a restraining order or injunction against owners, owners could order a lockout preventing the striking players from returning unless they pledge not to strike for the rest of

> Feinstein's decision on a formal complaint was in response to allegations made by the players' union. Counter charges were made by the owners, but Feinstein took no action on the owners' accusations.

could dismiss the complaint or uphold it and refer it to the five-member NLRB board which could order owners to halt their activities if they are considered violations of the law.

Since any court or NLRB rulings are subject to court challenges, the whole process could serve to fog the baseball picture unless the sides reach an agreement through collective bargaining.

Feinstein met with owners and players representatives before announcing that a formal complaint will be issued. He said he urged both sides to return to bargaining and get the strike settled so baseball could resume.

A meeting between owners and players had been expected Tuesday before Feinstein called in the parties to inform them he was issuing a complaint. He said the meetings were "amicable" but owners took issue with his legal opinion on the complaint.

Fehr said: "This is the third time the owners have been found in violation of the rules of collective bargaining. My hope now is to get back to the bargaining table as soon as possible."

Feinstein said while he took action on the arbitration and free agent matters, he did not take any position on other allegations by players.

These included accusations that the owners violated bargaining by withdrawing authority of clubs to negotiate with individual players and requiring instead that players negotiate with the owners' bargaining association.

The two sides have not met since since talks broke down last Sunday in Scottsdale, Arizona.

The union accepted the owners' revenue-sharing plan at the Scottsdale meetings, but negotiations have stalled over the issue of a payroll tax.

The owners have suggested a luxury tax plan that has a considerably lower payroll "trigger" than the one offered by the players and that differs from the union plan in many other aspects. Owners want a sharp curb on the escalation of player salaries, saying this is needed to help low-revenue teams.

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Tyson Looks for Quiet Release

INDIANAPOLIS - Former boxing champion Mike Tyson seeks to leave prison quietly Saturday March 25, prison officials say, but fellow heavyweight and recent visitor Riddick Bowe wants him to return to the ring with a bang.

The Indiana Department of Corrections said Tuesday reporters will be kept 50 yards away from the entrance to the Indiana Youth Center when Tyson is scheduled to depart his jailers at 6 a.m. EST.

"It is expected that his actual departure will occur within a span of a few minutes at most," Department of Corrections spokesman Pam Pattison said.

Tyson, 28, has served nearly three years of a six-year sentence at the Indiana Youth Center for raping a 19-yearold beauty pageant contestant in July, 1992. Prison officials said he will remain on probation for four years, reporting to authorities in suburban Cleveland where he has a home.

son will resume his career against him in a blockbuster \$120 million bout that the two discussed Monday in prison.

Bowe, fresh from Saturday's sixth-round knockout win over Herbie Hide in Las Vegas, met for 45 minutes with Tyson and pronounced him relatively fit.

"Mike is the best heavyweight out there, as far as I'm concerned," Bowe told the Indianapolis Star. "It will be a dream for myself to face Mike. Not to mention there will be a whole lot of money

Among Tyson's visitors have been several boxing figures who may be feeling Tyson out -- particularly about his loyalty to his former manager, promoter and fatherfigure Don King.

King, who is under indictment and is alleged to have squandered parts of Tyson's purses, has insisted that he remains Tyson's manager should the boxer decide to resume fighting after his forced Bowe said he is hoping Ty- three-year hiatus.

Seldon and Tucker Say Right to Strip Foreman

By Richard Finn

NEW YORK, - Bruce Seldon and Tony Tucker say the comply with a WBA order that World Boxing Association he fight either the number one did right in stripping George rated Tucker or the number Foreman of the title that the two Americans will now fight for next month.

"Thank God the WBA stripped him," Seldon said in a teleconference on Tuesday, hours after the fight had been officially added to the April 8 card in Las Vegas that already features the World Boxing Council heavyweight fight between champion Oliver McCall and Larry Holmes.

"We could have sat around forever and waited for the shot," said the 28-year-old sal," said Tucker, 52-2, who the title. Now we are fighting without having to go past the for a dream that all of us third round once. "Now it's have."

The title was taken away

. from Foreman earlier this month after his refusal to two ranked Seldon. Instead, Foreman is fighting unranked German Axel Schulz April 22.

"It's bad for boxing what George did, he turned it into a circus," said Tucker, who was champion for three months in 1987 before losing by decision to Mike Tyson.

Tucker, 35, fought for the title again two years ago, losing by decision to Briton Lennox Lewis.

"That was like a rehear-Seldon. "We wanted a shot at has won his last four fights for all the marbles."

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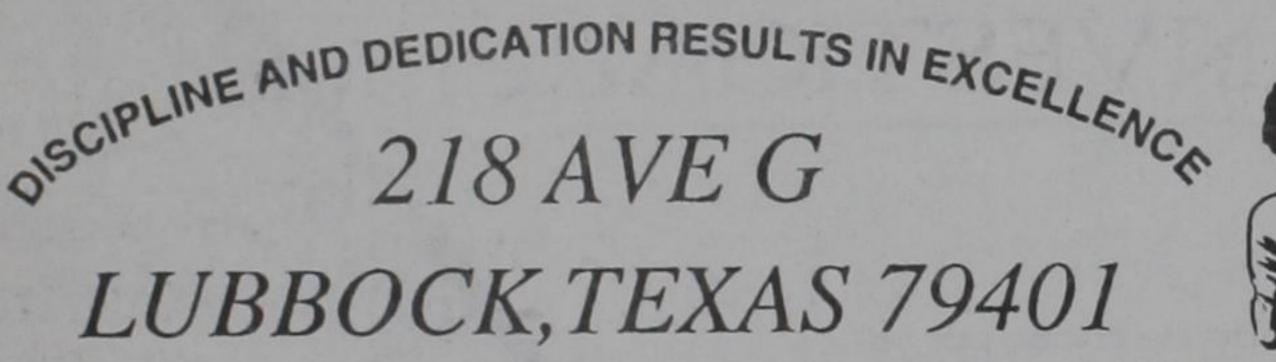
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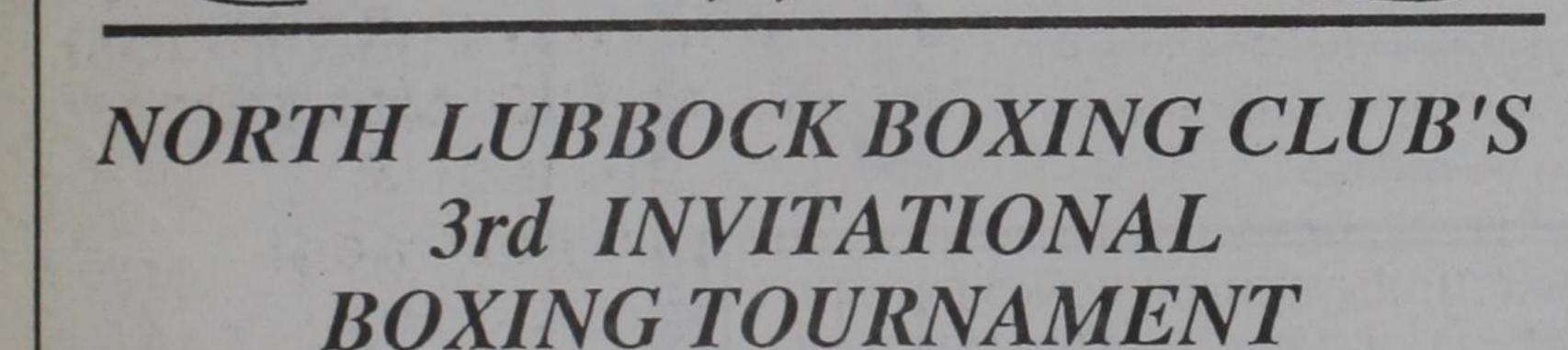
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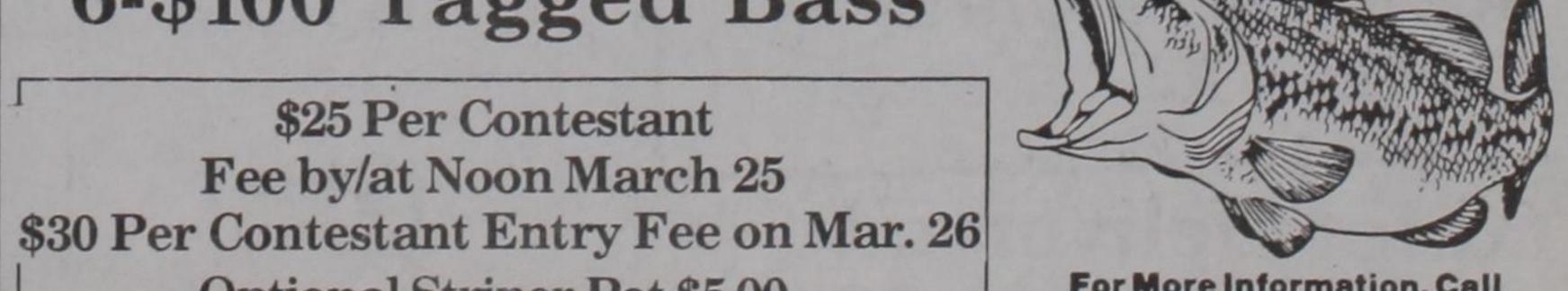
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Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

Jesus vino a los Suyos; pero los Suyos no le recibieron. (San Juan 1, 11). Es algo verdaderamente escalofriante, una verdadera tragedia. el pueblo de Israel, heredero de las peromesas, no recibio al Mesias esperado, que representaba la razon mas profunda de su existencia como nación, su orgullo como pueblo escogido y el motivo mas intisu esperanza. ¿Porque? SUS OBRAS ERAN MALAS.

La luz vino al mundo, y ellos prefirieron las tinieblas a la luz, porque sus obras eran malas: ahi esta la condenación. "El que obra mal odia la luz y no viene a la luz, no sea que su maldad sea descubierta y condenada. Pero el que camina en la verdad busca la luz para que se vea claramente que sus obrqs son hechas como Dios manda. (Sn. Juan 3, 19-21).

Los que mas diretamente intervinieron en la lucha contra Jesús; no eran unos borrachos empedernidos o unos politicos corruptos y sin conciencia. Fuera los fariseos; los mas expertos conocedores y fieles cumplidores de la ley. Ellos movieron todos los hilos para que las organizaciones judias y todo el pueblo en general rechazaran a Jesus y lo mataran. ¿Por que? Porque sus obras eran malas, asi dice San Juan.

Este es el problema de siempre. Estamos acostumbrados a juzgar por las apariencias. Pensamos: "Fulano estudia la Biblia, conoce muchas citas, ora, ayuna, predica...es un santo". Pues bien, pero; basta

Cisneros

Bank.

Cisneros was born June 11, 1947, the eldest of five children of Mexican descent. He grew up in a middle-class section of San Antonio's vast West Side barrio.

He earned a masters degree in urban planning from Texas A&M University, another from Harvard and a doctorate public administration George Washington University. He worked as a White House fellow in Washington before returning home to plunge into politics in 1975.

He eventually became the

esto para ser snatos?. Acaso no hacia eso mismo los fariseos? Pero... "sus obras eran malas"... Esto es algo muy preocupante, porque lo mismo puede suceder ahora con nosotros, si no nos ponemos alertas y no dejamos a un lado esos dichos que nomas sirven de propaganda:"Creo en Cristo" soy salvo, aleluya" "Soy catolico: comulgo, rezo, predico, conozco la Biblia... soy salvo". Tenemos que entender que no basta esto para salvarse, se necesita algo mas para que "nuestras obras no sean malas". "Hechos... no palabras..." (Sn. Juan 3, 19-21)

ocratic. To that end, I introduced the Free and Independent Cuba Assistance Act, which details a plan of cooperation with a post-Castro government. Under the plan, economic and humanitarian assistance would be granted to a transitional government pledged to democracy.

This would include developmental aid, insertion of Cuba into the international financial institutions and inter-American organizations, a possible return or renegotiation of the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, and assistance to members of the Cuban military to ease the transition to democracy.

The bill would also provide for Cuba's inclusion in the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), which provides dutyfree access to certain Caribbean exports, and opens the possibility for Cuba's accession to the North American Free Trade Agreement.

We must tell the Cuban people that we are in solidarity with them but not with their oppressors. The embargo remains a vital component of opposition to this dictatorship. As Castro's final hours tick away, we must plan for a new era for a free and independent

(Robert Menéndez, a Democrat, represents New Jersey's 13th Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives.)

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first elected Hispanic mayor of a major U.S. city, winning the job with 63 percent of the vote, and a major voice on social issues involving America's rapidly growing Hispanic minority.

Long seen as a potential Texas governor or U.S. senator, his political career stalled when he decided against seeking a fifth term as mayor in 1989, due partly to the revelation of his affair with Medlar. The Clinton appointment vaulted him back into the limelight.

He and his wife Mary Alice have two daughters and a son, who has a serious heart defect.

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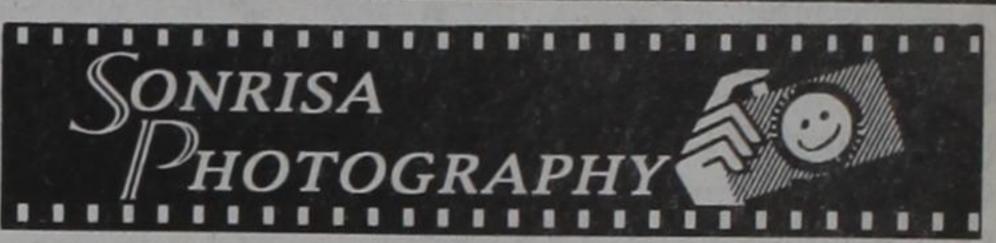
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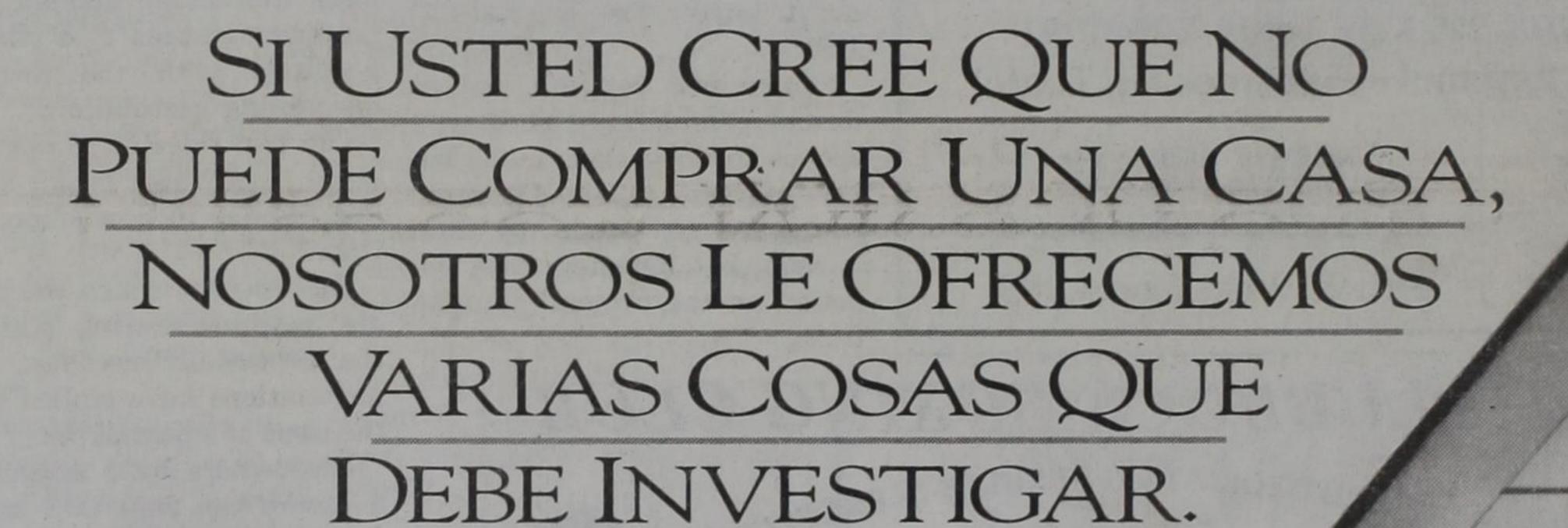
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