

Immigration Crackdown in U.S. Irks Latin America

By Adrian Croft

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuter) - Voter anger over illegal immigration is alarming Hispanics in the United States and causing friction with Latin American nations.

The most dramatic sign of the anger was the controversial measure passed by California voters Nov. 8 to cut off welfare, education and non-emergency health care to illegal immigrants.

Discontent with immigration policy is not limited to California. A national Time/CNN poll published in October found 77 percent of those surveyed felt the U.S. government was not doing enough to keep out illegal immigrants.

Latin American leaders are expected to raise the issue of immigration and the California measure in Miami at the Dec. 9-11 Summit of the Americas, a meeting of government leaders from 34 countries hosted by President Clinton.

Mexico and some Central American governments have condemned California's Proposition 187, which would also require teachers and doc-



tors to report people they suspected of being illegal immigrants to immigration authorities.

The Mexican government said it rejected all forms of discrimination and "any xenophobic practices" and Mexico's President-elect Ernesto

Zedillo said the measure could cloud U.S.-Mexican ties, buoyed recently by the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

The Mexico-based World Boxing Council has banned world title fights in California to protest the measure

and, in the United States, the National Association of Hispanic Journalists has decided not to hold meetings in California.

California is home to about half of the estimated 3.4 million illegal immigrants in the United States. Many have

fled poverty or conflict in Mexico and Central America.

Although legal challenges have so far blocked implementation of Proposition 187 and opponents are confident it will be declared unconstitutional, it has sent shockwaves through California's large Latino community.

Some immigrants, afraid of being deported, are not going to seek medical care while many legal immigrants from Latin America fear a backlash against them, immigrants' rights advocates say.

Political analysts say Proposition 187 reflects voters' belief that California, emerging from deep recession, cannot afford the \$3 billion annual cost of services to illegal immigrants.

It also reflects frustration over the federal government's inability to halt illegal immigration at the border, despite tighter policing, they say.

Opponents of the California measure say it is being closely watched by other states and could have a ripple effect if it is permitted by the courts.

Newt Gingrich, due to take

over as speaker of the House of Representatives following the Republican triumph in November's elections, has pledged a tough line on illegal immigration.

In a sign of a stricter stance, New Jersey and California have both enacted laws requiring first-time applicants for a driver's license to show proof of legal U.S. residence.

California, Florida, Texas and Arizona have sued the federal government, seeking reimbursement of billions of dollars spent on services to illegal immigrants.

The Clinton administration is currently mulling another crucial immigration decision -- whether to extend a program giving temporary refugee status to tens of thousands of Salvadorans displaced by a civil war that has now ended.

The Washington Post reported recently that the Clinton administration wants to end the "Temporary Protected Status" program when it expires Dec. 31.

Ending the program would mean many Salvadorans would either have to return home or face legal limbo.

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EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Vol. XVIII No. 11

Week of December 8 to December 14, 1994

Lubbock, Texas

Enseñar a los Niños de Mexico Es La Tradición de 40 Años

COLUMBUS, Nuevo México -- Todas las tardes de lunes a viernes, 17 niños del kindergarten de la Escuela de Columbus esperan ansiosamente en una parada de autobús a sólo unas cuantas yardas de Palomas, México. Son niños mexicanos que van a la escuela en la ciudad fronteriza de Columbus, Nuevo México.

Hieldaro Pacheco, de 5 años de edad, explica en español que él ha aprendido muchas cosas. El hace una pausa pensativamente al preguntársele si él sabe lo que son México y los Estados Unidos.

"No creo que lo sé", dice él.

El Distrito Escolar de Deming ha estado enseñando a los niños de Palomas durante más de 40 años. "No es ningún secreto", explica el Superintendente Carlos Viramontes. "Si ellos cumplen los requisitos y hay espacio, siempre se ha aceptado a los estudiantes. Hace mucho tiempo, nuestro distrito decidió que estos niños son parte de nuestra comunidad y que lo mejor sería ofrecerles enseñanza".

Hasta donde él sabe, Deming es el único sistema que acepta abiertamente a estudiantes que viven al otro lado de la frontera.

Pero este año, Hieldaro y sus compañeros casi no alcanzaron espacio. Las dos aulas de kindergarten estaban llenas de niños que viven en el distrito.

Los padres de los niños de Palomas tuvieron que presentar cartas notariadas para mostrar que los niños tenían custodios legales en el Condado de Luna.

Dos semanas después de empezar las clases, se dió comienzo a una clase vespertina para los 17 de Palomas -- la primera vez que haya habido una clase para estudiantes únicamente del sur de la frontera.

"Hemos permitido venir a estos niños todos los años sin ningún problema", dice la directora de Columbus, Dennis Armijo. "Sólo que este año no pronosticamos que habrían tantos".

Aproximadamente 160 de los 350 alumnos en los grados

desde el kindergarten hasta el quinto, en la Escuela Columbus, son de México. De los

5,290 estudiantes del Condado de Luna, cerca de 470 son de la zona de Palomas.

Los estudiantes mexicanos, o bien caminan a través de la

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¿QUE PASA?

Christmas Holiday Happenings - You're Invited Pancho Clos

Pancho Clos will be making various appearances in Lubbock this year. Pancho will be at his annual appearance for LULAC at their Senior Citizen Center. Pancho will be also be at Lubbock High School to talk with Hispanic students. Other appearance include St. Joseph Church, the North Lubbock Boxing Club, Uni-ver Manor Nursing Home, Silver Season's Nursing Home and the Ballenger Headstart Center. On Dec. 18, the annual giving of gift to all children will take place at Rodgers Park at 2 pm. All children are invited.

Fifteenth Anniversary of Our Lady Of Guadalupe - December 12

The parishioners of Our Lady of Guadalupe want to invite the entire public to come and celebrate the 15th anniversary of the Church starting Dec. 12. Included in the celebration are Mañanitas on Monday morning at 6 am and an evening mass celebrated by Bishop

Placido Rodriguez at 7 pm. The offertory procession during eh mass will include a group of "Matachines" from the parish. An appreciation dinner will be served after the mass for all guests and church members. (See story page 3.)

La Tradicional Piregrinación En Honor de La Virgen de Guadalupe

Todo el publico esta invitado a la anual peregriación en honor de la santísima Virgen de Guadalupe que se llevaran acabo el día 11 de Diciembre empesando a las 2 de la tarde en la iglesia Nuestra Señora de la Gracia y continuando hasta el Centro Cursillista donde se celebrará la misa. Todos son invitados

Posadas at Our Lady of Grace

The parishioner of Our Lady of Grace invite everyone to the celebration of Christmas with Posadas to be celebrated the 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22 y 23 at 7 pm at the Church located at 3114 Erskine. Call the church for more information.

O. L. of Grace Guadalupano Banquet

The public is invited to Our Lady of Grace Annual Guadalupano Banquet to be held this coming Saturday Dec. 10 at the Activities Center 3111 Erskine. Dinner will start at 6 pm until 7:30 pm with Carne Guisada & trimmings. The dance will start at 8 pm and last til midnight with music provided by Muchachos Cristales de Midland and Pete Mojica y Grupo Amor. Cost for both dinner and dance will be \$7.50 per person. For information call 763-4156.

Arnett Benson Christmas Contest

The A-B Neighborhood Association will be sponsoring a home decorating contest on December 17 & 18. Deadline for entering is De-

ember 16. Any home between 4th & Clovis Road and University and Indiana including Erskine to Quaker. Persons wanting to enter must call Connie Chavez at 744-0133 before Dec. 16th.

LEARN Xmas Open House

LEARN Inc. will have its annual Christmas Open House on Dec. 20 from 2 to 5 pm at 2161 50th St. The public is invited.

UNIT Neighborhood

A step into Lubbock's past is the central theme of the featured homes in the annual Christmas home tour sponsored by one of Lubbock's historic neighborhoods.

The Tech Terrace UNIT Neighborhood Association will spotlight seven Christmas decorated homes in its popular annual holiday home tour Saturday, Dec. 10 from 4 to 7 pm. The seven homes are showcased with decorations for the holidays and are representative of various stages of Lubbock's historic residential development.

Homes on the tour will feature extensive antique collections, original art work, glass atriums, family heirlooms, lead glass windows and other distinctive qualities. Many of the homes were first built by some of the cities prominent residents.

Admission price for the tour is \$7 per person. Tickets will be available in advance by calling 799-5255 or 763-2522.

Habitat Needs Help

Lubbock Habitat is trying to complete and dedicate four homes by December 18th so that we can have the families in their new homes in time to celebrate Christmas together. The number of houses and amount of work on each has our volunteers stretched to the limit and unless we are able to find a number of skilled people in the next two weeks to help, there is a danger that we will not be able to compete two of the four houses that we are working on.

During 1994 Lubbock Habitat has completed and dedicated eight homes throughout Lubbock. Our goal is to complete twelve. We are close to being complete and volunteers are available to complete two of the four homes on which we are working.

In order to finish work on the other two homes we need people with the following skills: Electricians, plumbers, heating and air conditionings workers, dry wallers, taping and bedding people, painters, trim people, and cabinet workers.

The two houses with which we need help are 1911 17th St. and 2520 63rd St. People who are interested in helping this week and next week should call the Lubbock Habitat office at 763-5051 and talk to either Pete or John.

News Briefs

Company Boycotts Planned for CA Proposition 187

San Jose Mercury News reports that Hispanic activists at a weekend conference in Tucson, AZ called for a national boycott of companies for allegedly supporting CA Prop 187. The firms include Arco, Walt Disney Co., Chevron Corp. and Mervyn's Department stores. Roberto Martinez of the American Friends Service Committee in San Diego said these companies were targeted because of their campaign contributions to re-elect CA Governor Pete Wilson.

Arco spokesman, Al Greenstein denied that the company contributed funds to Wilson's campaign. "We never gave a dime to either side," he said. Disney spokesman, John McClintock explained that his company gave money to both campaigns. Martinez said activists are planning to boycott Disney theme parks and Chevron oil products early in 1995 and are still discussing actions against the remaining companies.

Texas Governor-elect Bush Against CA Proposition 187

Reuters reports that Texas Governor-elect George W. Bush, Jr. has met privately with Mexico's new President Ernesto Zedillo and confirmed his opposition to the provisions in CA Prop 187 that would deny educational and health service benefits to the children of undocumented immigrants.

The proposition was one of several issues discussed with the Mexican president. Former US president, George Bush also attended the meeting. The Texas governor, while clear in his opposition to CA Prop 187, also said he favors strong enforcement of existing federal immigration laws.

Underfunded Pensions Reach \$71 Billion

The Gannet News Service reports that private sector employers are \$71 billion behind in covering the future pensions for their workers. The latest government figure is from 1993, and is 34% higher than the \$53 billion gap the previous year.

According to the government, employers collectively made no progress in eliminating the problem, even though a revived economy generated generous profits that could have been used to shore up pension funds. "There are still millions of Americans who are in danger of not getting their pensions," Labor Secretary Robert Reich said.

The Retirement Protection Act of 1994 tucked into the world trade agreement approved last week by Congress, could help remedy the situation. It requires private sector employers to pay higher pension insurance premiums if their plans are less than 90% funded. President Clinton is scheduled to sign the measure into law Thursday. The legislation does not cover professional corporations, such as law firms and medical group practices, with fewer than 25 pension-plan participants.

Secretary Reich stressed that the \$71 billion shortfall does not yet represent a crisis, but without the new pension legislation, a situation could develop "not unlike the savings-and-loan crisis."

Reform & Quality Child Care

AP reports that a draft report from the General Accounting Office says that welfare reform is expected to increase demand for child care and could throw thousands of children into unregulated family child-care situations.

Family day-care centers are highly attractive to working mothers because they are small, offer flexible hours, and accept infants and toddlers. Many of these centers, however, escape health and safety regulations, and the quality is uneven, said the GAO, adding that some studies estimate that up to 90% of family child care is unregulated. The issue is especially critical for low-income children, because quality child care can help them overcome some of the shortcomings in their lives, such as poor nutrition or a lack of parenting

En Honor de el Día de La Virgen de Guadalupe

Por Santos Vega

Ella cambió la historia de México e influyó sobre la cristiandad en todo el mundo. Su nombre es Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe. Millones de personas celebran su fiesta el 12 de diciembre. Su relato empezó un día, cuando ella le habló a un azteca de 57 años bautizado como converso al cristianismo, de nombre Juan Diego:

"Querido hijito, yo te amo. Quiero que sepas quien soy yo; soy la siempre virgen María, Madre del Dios Verdadero que da vida y la mantiene en existencia. El es el Señor del cielo y de la tierra. Deseo tener un templo en este lugar, donde mostraree mi compasión a tu pueblo y a todos los que pidan sinceramente mi ayuda en su trabajo y en sus tristezas. Aquí veré sus lágrimas; les consolaré y se sentirán bien. De modo que corre ahora a Tenochtitlán y dí al Señor Obispo lo que has visto y oído."

¿De qué forma mostró ella su amor a Juan Diego?

¿Cómo dió ella gloria a Dios?

¿Por qué deseaba ella un templo (teocali en náhuatl) en ese lugar en particular?

¿Por qué deseaba ella mostrar su compasión al pueblo mexicano y a todos los que pidieran su ayuda sinceramente?

Ella hizo esto y más; es importante que sus logros hayan influido sobre la cristiandad, especialmente en las Américas, durante 462 años.

¿Cómo demostró ella su amor por Juan Diego y por los pueblos nativos mexicanos? Una perspectiva anterior y posterior ayudará a comprender esta pregunta. En 1519, las fuerzas españolas europeas habían derrotado al imperio azteca. Realmente, México estima ese acontecimiento ni como victoria ni como derrota, sino como la creación de una nueva nación, de un nuevo pueblo en las Américas. No hay ninguna estatua de Hernán Cortés en México; por contraste, el noble guerrero azteca Cuauhtemoc es honrado en México. Después de la conquista, siguió una imposición dolorosa de una cultura, un punto de vista mundial, una religión, una psicología y un sistema de modos europeos sobre un pueblo americano nativo orgulloso, altamente civilizado y religioso, los mexicas (mexicas).

Mucho antes de la invasión europea, los aztecas, como los antiguos israelitas, habían vagado por los desiertos buscando una tierra prometida. Los profetas aztecas habían soñado con la señal que indicaría el lugar. Huitzalpochtli había sacado a los aztecas de Aztlán, las tierras pantanosas en las cabeceras del Río Colorado y se había abierto camino hacia el sur en busca de su tierra prometida.

Por fin vieron la señal, un águila posada sobre un cacto, que llevaba una serpiente en su pico. Fué en las tierras pantanosas donde se alza México hoy que los aztecas fundaron su ciudad capital, Tenochtitlán, en 1325.

Desde su ciudad, los aztecas gobernaban a un vasto imperio. La sociedad azteca tiene una estructura de clases sociales. Juan Diego pertenecía a la clase de los macehuals, los plebeyos. El, como muchos otros, se encontró a sí mismo orientado por el sistema de Encomiendas que España usaba para controlar, emplear, enseñar y cristianizar al pueblo mexicano nativo.

La realidad áspera de este sistema era que los aborígenes encontraron su cultura degradada y su religión desvalorizada, y que por lo tanto todos los aspectos que apoyaban a la dignidad de un pueblo fueron destruidos. Los naturales eran tratados severamente, trabajaban en las minas, despojados de sus tierras y privados de su libertad como pueblo para la autodeterminación de su futuro.

Eran personas cautivas en sus propias tierras.

Las creencias azteca fueron devaluadas. Sus registros, textos y códices escritos, que eran el trabajo de los tlacuilos (el que escribe y pinta) fueron quemados. El templo de Tonantzin en la cumbre de la colina del Tepeyac fué destruido también.

Este período fué una época oscura y dolorosa para los pueblos aborígenes, los nahuas, toltecas, olmecas y mayas, que eran altamente civilizados, adelantados en las matemáticas, la astronomía y la literatura. El pueblo azteca sufrió la desesperación, aún llegando hasta a pensar que sus dioses los habían abandonado. Fué en esta época, en 1531, 12 años después de la guerra, que la Virgen María visitó a México.

Ahora empezaba la época posterior a sus apariciones. Su visita abrió la puerta para el pueblo mexicano nativo a la Iglesia Cristiana como iguales ante Dios. "...la aparición sirvió como un testimonio simbólico de que el indígena, tanto como el español, era susceptible de ser salvado, capaz de recibir el cristianismo," escribió Eric R. Wolf en "Estudios Chicanos." Silvio Zavala, en "La Filosofía en la Conquista de América," dice que la aparición debe entenderse contra los antecedentes del argumento amargo teológico y político que siguió a la conquista y dividió a los eclesiásticos, funcionarios y conquistadores entre quienes sostenían que el indígena era incapaz de conversión, y por tanto inhumano, y en consecuencia sujeto adecuado de la explotación política y económica; y los que mantenían que el indígena era humano, capaz de ser convertido y que esta explotación tenía que ser atemperada por las exigencias de la fe católica y/o por los trámites civiles ordenados del gobierno.

La visita a México de la Virgen María cambió la historia de México e influyó sobre la cristiandad para siempre, mediante su amor por Juan Diego y por su pueblo.

Su visita evangelizó a los mexicanos. Dentro de los seis años siguientes, nueve millones de nativos fueron bautizados. Desde esa época en adelante, los mexicanos conquistados y oprimidos lograron derechos a la defensa legal, la ciudadanía y la libertad de la opresión. (Compárese eso con la experiencia de las tribus indígenas norteamericanas. Los Estados Unidos de Norte América concedieron la ciudadanía a los indígenas estadounidenses en 1924; los afro americanos ganaron la libertad mediante mujeres la Guerra Civil de 1860; los afro americanos, hispanos y las anglo americanas y de otras razas todavía están luchando para obtener la igualdad de oportunidades mediante la Acción Afirmativa.)

Hast este día, el estandarte con la imagen de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe ha precedido, en muchas ocasiones a los oprimidos en su búsqueda de la justicia. Su imagen fué llevada en alto cuando dirigió a los que procuraban la independencia para México de España en 1810; dirigió a los seguidores de Emiliano Zapata en procura de reformas agrarias en la revolución de 1910 en México; y en los Estados Unidos, los trabajadores agrícolas de César Chavez llevaron su imagen en muchas procesiones durante sus luchas por la justicia y las prácticas agrícolas seguras. Esto es todo parte del gran acontecimiento. Pero ahora vayamos de regreso al comienzo:

Al amanecer de un sábado, el 9 de Diciembre de 1531, cerca de Tenochtitlán, Juan Diego, de camino a Misa, se daba prisa a lo largo de un sendero junto a la colina de Tepeyac (un montecillo de 130 pies de



alto en tierra árida, a cinco millas al norte de los que es hoy Ciudad México.) Súbitamente, le sorprendió escuchar una música armoniosa. Escuchó maravillado, pensando que quizás se hallaba en el cielo. La música cesó. Allí, mientras se encontraba envuelto en silencio y asombro, oyó que alguien pronunciaba su nombre. La persona hablaba en náhuatl, su propio idioma nativo, y más aún, esta persona lo conocía por su nombre. "Juan... el más querido de mis jijitos, ¿a dónde vas?" (Nopiltzin, ¿campa Tlahuac?) Juan miró a la cresta de la colina. Allí vio a una mujer bellísima, muy joven, de pie en medio de una nube blanca brillante bordeada por un arcoiris cuyos colores estaban formados por rayos de luz deslumbrante. Ella le pidió una señal.

Juan Diego regresó a la bella dama. Ahora era martes, 12 de diciembre. Ella le indicó que trepara a la cima del Tepeyac, donde encontraría rosas que crecían; que las reuniera en su "tilma" (capa) y se las trajera. Juan Diego sabía que no existían rosas entre las rocas de la colina de Tepeyac, pero tuvo confianza en ella. Para su sorpresa, encontró rosas de Castilla, que juntó en su tilma. Ella le ayudó a arreglarlas para llevarse las al Obispo. En la presencia del Obispo, cuando Juan Diego desenvolvió su capa, las rosas cayeron al suelo, pero los ojos del Obispo estaban en la tilma, donde había impresa una imagen de la bella dama como la había descrito Juan Diego anteriormente. Ella había dado su nombre a Juan Diego: "Teoatlaxoehueh," en náhuatl, que significaba "la que aplastó a la serpiente." Este nombre, sin embargo, fué traducido por los españoles como "de Guadalupe." (Probablemente, los españoles

estaban pensando en una aparición anterior de la bella dama en el lugar de Guadalupe, España. "Guada" significa río en árabe y "lupe" (de upus, lobo en latín) quería decir el Río del Lobo.)

El cuadro de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe es el único que se sabe que haya sido dado a la humanidad por Nuestra Señora misma. Ella dió también su nombre a la humanidad: "Teoatlaxoehueh," la que aplastó a la serpiente. (A ella no se le dió el nombre de un lugar, como cuando apareció en Fátima, Lourdes y más recientemente en Medjugorje, Yugoslavia.)

Después la Iglesia, considerando que si su nombre significaba "la que aplastó a la serpiente," interpretó que ella era la Inmaculada Concepción. Exactamente un siglo antes de que se proclamara el dogma de la Inmaculada Concepción, el Papa Benedicto XIV (1740-1758) la llamó "María Santísima, la Virgen Inmaculada de Guadalupe." Le otorgó a México su patrocinio. El también: "Non fecit taliter omni nationi" (Ella no ha hecho nada igual por otras naciones).

Un siglo después que México hubo obtenido este patrocinio de la Virgen Inmaculada de Guadalupe, los Padres de Baltimore declararon en 1846 a la Inmaculada Concepción como la patrona de los Estados Unidos.

Veinticinco Papas han aprobado, directa o indirectamente, las apariciones de la Santísima Virgen María de Guadalupe. Leon XIII (1878-1903) el 12 de Octubre de 1895; con su autorización expresa, la coronación de la imagen original tuvo lugar en Tepeyac. (La imagen de la tilma es de una fibra vegetal natural que tiene un espacio de vida de 20 años, pero en este caso continúa en su año 460x.) El Bienaventurado Pío X (1903-1914), en el quinto año de su

reino, otorgó a los Canónigos de la Basílica de Guadalupe la facultad de usar la misma vestimenta coral que se usa en la Basílica de Nuestra Señora de Loreto. En su declaración breve, escribió estas palabras memorables: "Entre las iglesias más famosas del mundo cristiano debe mencionarse, con toda justicia y derecho, la que existe en México en honor de la Virgen de Guadalupe." en 1910, él la declaró Patrona de la América, "la Santísima Virgen María, en su título de Guadalupe. El 12 de Diciembre de 1919, Benedicto XV (1914-1922) hizo este notable pronunciamiento: "La Virgen de Guadalupe es la Protectora del Pontífice."

En 1945, Su Santidad el Papa Pío XII envió un mensaje por radio a México y las Américas, colocando a todo el Hemisferio Occidental bajo su cuidado. A ella se le conoce como la Emperatriz de las Américas. Ahora, no hay fronteras en las Américas en un sentido espiritual. Es como en 1531, cuando no había fronteras, y Juan Diego, que se daba prisa para asistir a Misa y aprender las cosas de Dios, fué bendecido por la bella dama.

Hoy, él es el Bienaventurado Juan Diego. Ella continúa oyendo las rogativas de los fieles, y cambiando a México e influyendo sobre la cristiandad por todo el mundo.

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Our Lady of Guadalupe Celebrates

by Sigi Diaz
Our Lady of Guadalupe

On December 12, 1994 members of Our Lady of Guadalupe in Lubbock will be celebrating the church's 15th anniversary. The church is located at 1120-52nd St. in Lubbock Texas. The church was dedicated on September 21, 1986. The building has very special details, that not too many of us are aware of the beauty in the building. The building has a very special history which corresponds with the beautiful building.

Upon entering the first form of light to greet us is the rose window which give us hope, love and inspiration to live and serve the Lord through Mary his mother. The window of Our Lady also greets us as we enter just as a loving mother leading us to the altar of her only beloved son Jesus.

The south wall of the church is a beautiful mural where our blessed mother sets a path for us all to follow in our Christian life. In the first window the angel comes to Mary and announces the conception of Jesus the son of God, Mary answers, "be it done on to me according to thy will Lord." On the next window Mary is called to serve and wait on her cousin Elizabeth whom is pregnant with a child.

The next window begins to depict the story of Our Lady of Guadalupe. On this window Mary holds Jesus in her arms and looks down on the tough terrain of Mexico, where our blessed Mother appeared to our people many years ago converting the Indians (Aztecs, Mayas etc.) from Mexico. She came to give the Indians hope and new life. Juan Diego hears the birds singing, in an area where there is very little form of life, he felt the presence of another life. Then suddenly he felt a cool breeze and the warmth of our blessed mother before him. He raised his head to contemplate and there before him stood a woman in bright clothing with the blazing sun against her back and the moon and an angel at her feet. She spoke to Juan Diego and he followed an listened.

When she spoke to Juan Diego she said, "I have come to give birth to a new nation. It is up to you to build a temple in my honor, upon this mountain where my children for everywhere can come to worship my son Jesus."

In the other window Juan Diego returns to his home to find his uncle ill this is where he is also called to serve. Juan Diego goes out to seek help for his uncle when Our Lady appears to him once again and tells him to go to the Bishop and tell him about her presence. Juan goes to the Bishop for the second time and still the Bishop does not believe him.

He returns to the site and our blessed mother meets him again. This time she asks him to pick some roses. Juan Diego was amazed when he fixed his eyes on the earth and saw many rose bushes where he knew that only cactus grew. He picked them and placed them in his tilma and went back to see the Bishop. The castilian roses were a powerful enough sign for Juan but for the Bishop the Lady had left on Juan's tilma a more wonderful sign: a heavenly portrait of the mother of God with beautiful and delicate Indian features. To this day the portrait remains vibrant and awe-inspiring, as it hangs in a special basilica built for it in Mexico City.

There are two supernatural points about Juan Diego's tilma on which the image appears. It is made of beaten and woven vegetable fibers that normally decays after twenty five years. It has been

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Teaching Mexico's Children is 40 Year Tradition in Columbus

By Roberto C. Gonzalez

COLUMBUS, N.M. -- Every weekday afternoon, 17 Columbus School kindergartners eagerly wait at a bus stop only a few yards from Palomas, Mexico. They are Mexican children who go to school in the New Mexico border town of Columbus.

In Spanish, Hieldaro Pacheco, 5, explains that he has learned a lot of things. He pauses thoughtfully when asked if he knows what Mexico and the United States are.

"I don't think I know," he says.

The Deming School District has been educating children from Palomas for more than 40 years. "It's no secret," explains Superintendent Carlos Viramontes. "If they meet the requirements and there is room, the students have always been allowed in. A long time ago, our district decided that these children are part of our community and the best thing would be to offer them an education."

As far as he knows, Deming is the only system that openly accepts students who live across the border.

But this year Hieldaro and his schoolmates almost didn't make it. The two kindergarten classes were full of children who live in the district.

The Palomas parents had to produce notarized letters showing that the children had legal guardians in Luna County.

Two weeks after school began, an afternoon class was started for the Palomas 17 -- the first time there has been a class of students solely from south of the border.

"We've allowed these children in every year without a problem," says Columbus principal Dennis Armijo. "This year we just didn't predict there would be so many."

Approximately 160 of the 350



children at first were kept out because of a school policy enacted last year that denies enrollment to out-of-district students if classes are full.

Margarita Cano, 32, mother of two of the Mexican students, describes her dilemma: "All I wanted was to have my children get a good education. They let (the older child) in but wouldn't let the other one in." She was able to find a friend who lives in Luna County to serve as the legal guardian of her younger boy.

The Palomas children attend bilingual classes until school officials are confident they have mastered English and are ready for mainstream students in grades kindergarten through five at Columbus School are from Mexico. Of the 5,290 students in Luna County, about 470 are from the Palomas area.

The Mexican students either walk across the border with their parents or are driven by a private school bus at parents' expense from Palomas to the border bus stop.

This year's 17 kindergarten classes. Glenda SaDnchez, one of the three kindergarten teachers, ex-

plains that the children are first taught in Spanish. Slowly, English is brought into the daily lessons until third grade, when Spanish is phased out. By fifth grade, the children are learning almost

exclusively in English.

SaDnchez says she prefers teaching the children from Palomas because they appreciate learning more than their U.S. classmates do. "They seem to take it more

seriously. They see learning as a privilege."

She doesn't get involved in the argument over whether Mexican children should be taught in U.S. schools. "I'm a teacher. My job is to teach. I'm not immigration. Checking the status is not my responsibility."

Superintendent Viramontes says state funding averages \$2,500 a year to educate each student. The district will receive an additional \$1.93 million in federal funds this year for such programs as bilingual education and migrant tutoring and others aimed at children from poor

families. The Mexican students account for part of that federal money, but Viramontes isn't sure how much.

"But that is not the reason we bring them into school," he is quick to point out. "If we were doing this for federal funds, we wouldn't have been doing it 40 years ago, before federal funds were available."

Trustee Jack Long acknowledges that there have always been a few opponents of the cross-border admissions policy. He explains his long-time support:

"Out here, we're the only populated area on the Chihuahua and New Mexico border. We're all one community. Our families live on both sides of the border. Each town is a part of the other's culture and part of the other's life."

Long and several others have begun a campaign to form an independent international school system in partnership with the Mexican government. It would be open to students from both sides of the border and would receive funding from Mexico and New Mexico. At present, the Mexican government does not fund or in any way become involved in the education of the children while they are in Luna County.

The Deming School Board has voted to endorse the independence plan. The group's next step will be to take the proposal to the state Department of Education.

Viramontes is concerned that an independent Columbus school system would have to deal with a low tax base and lots of expenses.

"I'm not in favor of the idea," he says. "They're looking at a lot of problems." (Roberto C. Gonzalez is a reporter with the Albuquerque Journal. This column is based on a longer feature run by the Journal.) Copyright by the Albuquerque Journal. Reprinted with permission. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate



John Echeveste Recibe Galardon

John Echeveste, principal de la firma de relaciones públicas Valencia, Pérez & Echeveste (VPE), de Pasadena, recibió el galardón "Pioneer Award" 1994 de la Asociación de Relacionadores Públicos de Estados Unidos (Public Relations Society of America, o PRSA) en la conferencia nacional de la entidad este mes en Baltimore, Maryland.

El Pioneer Award (Premio Pionero) lo confieren anualmente al profesional que demuestra liderazgo y dedicación en el campo de las relaciones públicas por más de 15 años; contribuye al mayor conocimiento público de la profesión y participa en la promoción de asuntos y temas que satisfacen las especiales necesidades informativas y educacionales de las comunidades multiculturales.

VPE se fundó en 1987 y se especializa en comunicaciones dirigidas al mercado hispano. La firma representa una variada y prestigiosa lista de clientes nacionales y regionales, como Bank of America, McDonald's Corporation, Sprint, Miller Brewing Co., GTE, The Gas Company, La Cadena Deportiva Prime Ticket y Farmers Insurance, entre otros.

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Deportes



La compañía Laguna Entertainment and Marketing, Inc. (LEM) de Austin, Texas, en acuerdo con la Liga Nacional de Fútbol Americana (NFL) acordó hoy un trato para apoyar al *Super Show Deportivo*, un programa de espectáculos deportivos y de alcance comunitario desarrollado por LEM. El programa de televisión en español ofrece las gráficas y técnicas de video más avanzadas -- combinadas con análisis a fondo de los juegos, presentaciones deportivas y perfiles de los jugadores y sus roles en la comunidad. Raúl Alegre, el ex-pateador de los Gigantes de Nueva York y All-Pro es el anfitrión de este programa semanal de media hora.

El acuerdo fue hecho en una conferencia noticiera por representantes de la NFL y de LEM, y por los primeros anunciantes corporativos del programa (Bank One y Continental Airlines).

"Nuestra relación es la culminación de los esfuerzos de muchos en la NFL para incrementar nuestra relación con la siempre creciente comunidad hispana en los Estados Unidos y en el extranjero," dijo Bill Moses, vice presidente de Distribución Mundial por la NFL.

Dijo Moses que la NFL se interesa en proyectar una imagen positiva a la juventud de nuestro país y promover la importancia de la educación y de fuertes valores morales.

"Estamos confiados de que el *Super Show Deportivo* y Raúl Alegre, éste como ex-jugador de la NFL, pueden hacer llegar éstos mensajes," explicó Moses.

Actualmente el programa ha sido sindicado a 23 de los mayores mercados hispanos de los Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico. Es televisado, al igual, en estaciones de habla inglesa y español. El programa de media hora es producido en Austin, Texas y es dirigido por Samm Peña, un veterano de las industrias cinematográficas y grabación musicales.

Soccer-Maradona resigns as coach after row

BUENOS AIRES, Dec 7 - Argentina's former soccer superstar Diego Maradona has resigned from his first coaching job with struggling Mandiyu de Corrientes after a blazing row with the club president over changing-room politics.

Maradona lasted less than two months at Mandiyu, during which the team won only one match out of 12.

Maradona told local radio reporters late on Tuesday, after his team's goalless draw with Racing Club, that he took offence when club president Roberto Cruz berated players for losing a match against Newell's Old Boys.

"We don't want the directors going into the changing room and saying things we're supposed to say. I am fighting for respect for football players," said Maradona, whose team is languishing one place from the bottom of the league.

The star of Argentina's 1986 World Cup win said he and his assistant Carlos Fren would have withdrawn their resignations if Cruz had apologised -- but the apology did not appear.

"We waited for Cruz to come but he didn't. We didn't want to abandon the boys in this situation and I hope everybody in Mandiyu understands our position," Maradona said.

La Cadena Deportiva secures exclusive programming rights to Western hemisphere's most prestigious soccer tournaments

LOS ANGELES -- (BW Sports Wire) -- Nov. 2, 1994--La Cadena Deportiva Prime Ticket, the nation's premier soccer network, has secured U.S. television rights to some of the world's most-watched tournaments.

Beginning this fall, the network will televise several of Latin America's largest and most prestigious soccer tournaments, as well as Brazilian and Colombian national team matches.

La Cadena Deportiva has signed a milestone five-year agreement with New Forever Corp., represented by Inter/Forever Sports in the United States, to televise eight tournaments and more than 1,000 league matches from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

These new tournaments, league matches and World Cup qualifiers will complement La Cadena Deportiva's existing U.S. rights to televise more than 440 exclusive league matches from Argentina, Mexico, Portugal and Spain.

The agreement includes U.S. rights to two of the most illustrious tournaments in the Western Hemisphere -- La Copa America and La Copa de Oro.

La Copa America is the 78-year-old South American high-stakes soccer championship that takes place every two years. Second only to the World Cup, Copa America is widely regarded as the most important soccer tournament in Latin America. In 1989, La Copa America was played before a crowd of 170 million spectators worldwide.

Copa America participants include national teams from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela. These nations comprise the South American Futbol Confederation (CONMEBOL). Last year's roster was expanded to include teams from the United States and Mexico.

La Copa de Oro, since its start in 1991, has also gained international recognition. This championship tournament, played every two years, brings together the most talented national teams in North America, Central America and the Caribbean.

The first Copa de Oro event, held in Los Angeles in 1991, was won by the United States, while Honduras placed sec-

ond. Mexico won last July's Copa de Oro by a score of 4-0, taking out the United States in the final game at Azteca Stadium in Mexico City.

The fledgling North American rivalry between the United States and Mexico continues with Copa de Oro 1995, when the competition returns to California. The tournament is managed under the auspices of the Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association of Football (CONCACAF).

La Cadena Deportiva's agreement also includes rights to South American World Cup Qualifying Matches. Organized every four years by the South American Futbol Confederation, these matches are played during the year before the World Cup.

The 1997 South American qualifiers will have the soccer world's eyes focused on the reigning four-time World Cup champion Brazilian team, whose South American competitors will undoubtedly try to chip away at the team's confidence to unseed this dominant soccer nation.

Additionally, the agreement includes exclusive U.S. television rights to games from the two largest First Division Soccer League tournaments in South America, La Copa Libertadores and La Super Copa. These two tournaments give club competitors boasting rights in South America.

La Copa Libertadores, now in its 35th year, is a world-class soccer competition which brings together national champions and finalists from South America to compete in a six-month-long tournament. This annual event, consisting of a series of 30 games, is played from February to May.

Launched in 1958, the tournament has been dominated by Independiente of Argentina with seven wins and Penarol of Uruguay with five wins. Brazil's Sao Paolo has also emerged as a front-runner in the South American club championship, winning the last two consecutive years. All these teams,

among others, will be seen on La Cadena Deportiva beginning in 1994, fourth quarter.

La Super Copa is the latest



entry on the Latin American soccer tournament roster. This competition pits the past 16 tournament champions of La Copa Libertadores against each other. Held each year in August, the six-year-old tournament is similar in structure to the European Cup championships.

The network's commitment to soccer goes even further by also securing television rights to the 17th Annual South American Youth Under 20 Championship, the 6th Annual South American Youth Under 17 Championship, and the upcoming Pre-Olympic Games from Argentina beginning in the spring of 1996.

All told, La Cadena Deportiva has secured rights to this hemisphere's best soccer tournaments and club matches. U.S. sports fans will enjoy more than three soccer games per day, featuring many of the world's renowned players like Brazil's leading duo of Romario and Bebeto, Mexico's colorful Jorge Campos, Colombia's "El Pibe" Valderrama, and many other superstars from around the world.

"This agreement is a critical step to our development that takes this network to the next level. We've become America's soccer network of tomorrow and beyond," said Terry Planell, director of programming and operations for La Cadena Deportiva Prime Ticket.

"This exclusive agreement with La Cadena Deportiva

will bring an incredible roster of world-class soccer programming to viewers now, and throughout the United States when the network launches nationally," said Jorge Martinez, president of Inter/Forever Sports.

"The great success of the World Cup in the U.S. has re-awakened the interest of soccer in America. This package will allow many fans who have moved to this country to follow teams they grew up watching," said Dick Barron, vice president of programming operations for Liberty Sports.

Rene Rodriguez, president of On Target Marketing and consultant to Inter/Forever Sports, added: "This deal puts an end to the term 'underserved Latino male' and will draw new advertisers to the overall Hispanic marketplace."

Currently the network offers viewers at least two soccer games per day. La Cadena Deportiva also airs two weekly half-hour league highlight programs: "Argentina Gol por Gol," hosted by Samuel Jacobo and "España Gol por Gol," hosted by Renan Cardona.

Launched last November, La Cadena Deportiva Prime Ticket is the nation's first and only Spanish-language sports cable network. It is delivered exclusively on basic cable TV serving nearly one million customers in Southern California.

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News Briefs

skulls the GAO said.

The GAO is expected to release the final version of its study Friday in Portland, OR, at a hearing of the House Small Business subcommittee on regulation. Rep. Ron Wyden, D-OR, the subcommittee chairman, said poor child care for some children can lead to school problems that spiral into "a variety of dangerous directions - gangs, drugs, sexual promiscuity. ... If kids get off to a bad start in the first three to four years, society has to play a lot of catch-up ball."

Family Farm Continues to be in Jeopardy

The PRNewswire reports that a new survey finds that family farming continues to be in jeopardy. Land and water conservations, 75% of whom are working farmers, attended the 47th annual Conservation Awards Program and summit conference Sunday in Scottsdale, Arizona. The event was sponsored by the National Association of Conservation Districts and The Goodyear Tire Co.

The conservationists cited the growth of corporate farming, urban development and government regulations as the three top issues that will cause the number of U.S. family farms to decline by the year 2010. Survey participants also were asked to list by importance each individual's state environmental issues. Water quality protection was identified as the top concern, followed by soil erosion. Other issues listed included sustainable agriculture and wetlands protection.

The surveys were completed by 42 of 57 representatives from award-winning conservation districts throughout the U.S.

Gingrich Defends GOP Welfare Plan

AP reports that incoming House Speaker Newt Gingrich defended his proposal to deny aid to teenage mothers and use that money to promote orphanages and group homes. He also urged First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to go see Mickey Rooney's classic film, "Boys Town." Last week, she had called his orphanage idea, "absurd."

The Georgia conservative appeared on NBC's "Meet the Press." When reminded that even Senate Republican leaders Bob Dole of Kansas and Phil Gramm of Texas have voiced skepticism about the idea, Gingrich replied, "I don't think they've read my proposal."

"Giving permanent aid to anyone destroys them," Gingrich said. "I believe in a social safety net, but I think it's better done by churches and by synagogues and by volunteers."

Newly elected Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle, D-SD, said on CBS' "Face the Nation," support of the orphanage idea was an example of Republicans deferring to "some of the extremes in their own caucus." Daschle also cited a study by the Child Welfare League of America showing that putting children in private homes could cost the federal government billions of dollars.

The organization's analysis concluded that if one-quarter of the estimated 1 million children affected by welfare cut-offs end up in orphanages, the additional cost to the public would be \$8 billion. It said welfare costs of one child living with his or her mother is \$2,644 a year, while it would cost \$4,800 to house the same child with a foster family and \$36,000 annually for "residential group care."

On other topics, Gingrich said he opposed a national version of California's Proposition 187. Instead, he would beef up patrols and "basically seal off the border." He also said U.S. businesses should be allowed to refuse to hire someone based on that person's sexual orientation, although he believes sexual behavior should be a private matter. "Our position should be neither repression nor promotion, it should be tolerance."

Immigrant Clinic

Reuters reports that medical clinics in southern California are showing a steep decline in the number of immigrant patients coming in for treatment following the passage of CA Prop 187. The Hospital Council of Southern California reported a steady 10 to 20% decline in patient visits to outpatient clinics and nonprofit community facilities, which are often favored by undocumented residents. David Langness, vice president of the Council said, "Very few people understand what a temporary restraining order is, and what they've heard is that the overwhelming majority of Californians voted to turn (undocumented) people in."

Hispanic activists and opponents of the measure believe that the passage of CA Prop 187 may even be responsible for the death of a 12 year old boy after his undocumented parents delayed taking him to a medical clinic for treatment. The boy died of acute leukemia. Medical experts were unsure whether earlier medical intervention could have saved his life.

ENSEÑAR A LOS NIÑOS DE MEXICO ES LA TRADICION DE 40 AÑOS

frontera con sus padres, o son llevados por un autobús escolar privado, por cuenta de sus padres, desde Palomas a la parada escolar de la frontera.

Los 17 alumnos de kindergarten de este año fueron mantenidos fuera primero debido a un curso de acción de la escuela promulgado el año pasado que niega la matrícula a los estudiantes de fuera del distrito si las clases están llenas.

Margarita Cano, de 32 años de edad, madre de dos de los alumnos mexicanos, describe su dilema así: "Todo lo que yo quería era que mis niños recibieran una buena enseñanza. Ellos permitieron que el mayor entrara, pero no querían dejar entrar al otro". Ella pudo encontrar una amiga que vive en el Condado de Luna para que sirviera como tutora legal de su niño menor.

Los niños de Palomas asisten a clases bilingües hasta que los funcionarios escolares se hallen satisfechos de que han dominado el inglés y están listos para las clases normales.

Glenda Sánchez, una de las tres maestras del kindergarten, explica que a los niños se les enseña primero en español. Lentamente, el inglés se trae a las lecciones diarias hasta el tercer grado, en que el español va descartándose. Para el quinto grado, los niños están aprendiendo casi exclusivamente en inglés.

Ella dice que prefiere enseñar a los niños de Palomas porque ellos agradecen el aprender más que sus compañeros de clase estadounidenses. "Ellos parecen tomarlo más en serio. Ven que el aprender es un privilegio".

Ella no se involucra en el argumento de si debe enseñarse a los niños mexicanos en las escuelas de los Estados Unidos. "Yo soy una maestra. Mi trabajo es enseñar. No soy agente de inmigración. No tengo la responsabilidad de comprobar la situación de ellos".

El Superintendente Viramontes dice que los fondos del estado promedian \$2,500 al año para enseñar a cada alumno. El distrito recibirá \$1,930,000 adicionales en fondos federales en este año por programas tales como enseñanza bilingüe y tutoría de migrantes y otros dirigidos a los niños de familias pobres. Los estudiantes mexicanos justifican parte de ese dinero federal, pero Viramontes no está seguro de cuánto.

"Pero ésa no es la razón de que los traigamos a la escuela", señala él rápidamente. "Si estamos haciendo esto para obtener fondos federales, no habríamos estado haciéndolo hace 40 años, antes de que se dispusiera de fondos federales".

El fideicomisario Jack Long reconoce que siempre ha habido unos cuantos opositores de la política de admisión transfronteriza. El explica su apoyo durante largo tiempo así:

"Aquí, somos la única zona poblada en la frontera entre Chihuahua y Nuevo México. Todos somos una comunidad. Nuestras familias viven a ambos lados de la frontera. Cada ciudad es parte de la cultura de la otra y parte de la vida de la otra".

Long y otras varias personas han comenzado una campaña para formar un sistema escolar internacional independiente en asociación con el gobierno mexicano. El mismo estaría abierto a estudiantes de ambos lados de la frontera y recibiría fondos de México y de Nuevo México. Actualmente, el gobierno mexicano no lo financia ni se involucra de ningún modo en la enseñanza de los niños mientras están en el Condado de Luna.

La Junta Escolar de Deming ha votado a favor de respaldar al plan de la independencia. El próximo paso del grupo será llevar la propuesta al Departamento de Enseñanza del Estado.

A Viramontes le preocupa el que un sistema escolar independiente en Columbus tendría que hacer frente a una base fiscal baja y a muchos gastos.

"No estoy a favor de la idea", dice él. "Ellos están mirando a un montón de problemas".

(Roberto C. González es reportero del "Albuquerque Journal". Esta columna se basa en un artículo más extenso publicado por el "Journal".) Propiedad literaria registrada, Hispanic Link News Service 1994. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Gov-Elet Bush Not for 187

DALLAS - Texas Gov.-elect George W. Bush said he met privately Thursday with newly inaugurated Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo and reaffirmed his opposition to the types of initiatives contained in California's Proposition 187.

"The word had spread in Mexico by the time I'd arrived that I am for educating the children of anybody in our state," Bush said at an airport press conference upon returning to Texas.

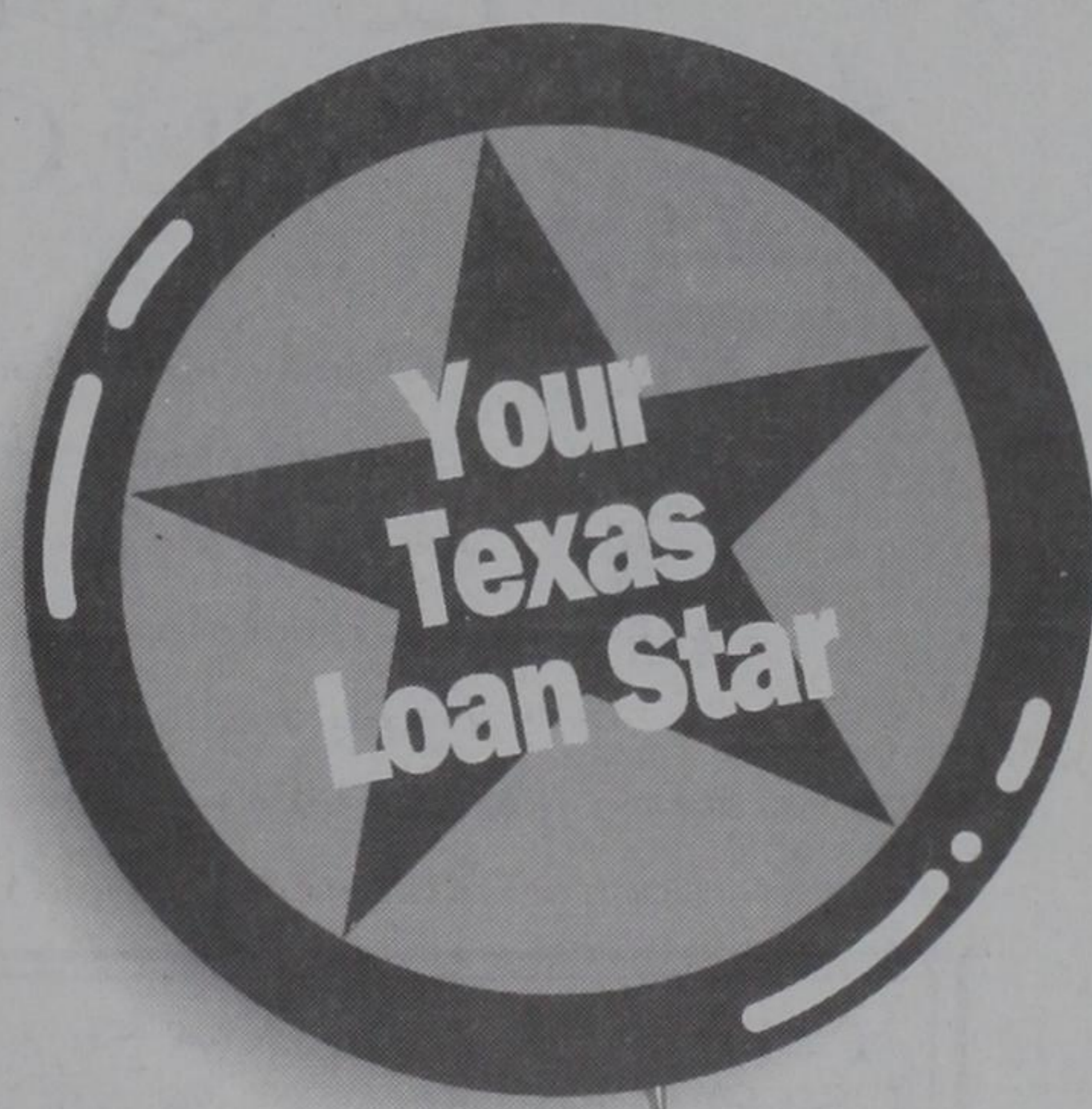
Bush, who won the November election against Democratic Gov. Ann Richards, said he opposes provisions in the California measure that would deny educational benefits and health services to the children of undocumented immigrants.

He said Proposition 187, which voters approved last month and is now tied up in court, was one of several issues he discussed with Zedillo during a 20-minute private meeting. Bush's father, former President George Bush, also sat in on the meeting, he said.

"I reiterated to (Zedillo) my position on 187, and I told him I wasn't going to change it," he said. "I said there may be a battle on the issue, but I will stand up."

Bush added, however, that he also favors strong enforcement of existing federal immigration laws.

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El Editor, Lubbock, TX, December 8, 1994



Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

Fue la soberbia la que llevo a Adan y Eva al pecado. Ellos se olvidaron que vinieron de Dios. Dios los saco del polvo de la tierra, pero, ellos, se dejaron engañar con la promesa de Satanás de que "iban a ser como dioses", muy parecidos al Verdadero Dios. Y se creyeron. Y por haber querido "volar tan alto", cayeron en la ruina. Y...como nosotros somos hijos del mismo Adan y de la misma Eva, tambien sentimos en el alma el gusanito de la soberbia, que nos hace creer que somos mas buenos de lo que somos. Por eso, Dios nos recuerda que no somos mas que un puñito de tierra, y que, un dia de estos, nos vamos a volver a convertir, otra vez, en tierra. Lo que es muy importante es aquel soplo que Dios infundio en aquel cuerpo de barro para darle vida, que todos poseemos y le llamamos "alma". Es tan importante que Dios tuvo que darnos a Su Hijo. Si somos pobres, o si somos ricos, eso no cambia en nada nuestra situación, porque los ricos fueron sacados del polvo, igualito que los pobres...Lo que, en todo caso, cambiaria, seria el cuidado que tengamos para ir haciendo mas rica y mas hermosa nuestra alma con nuestras buenas obras. (Mateo 19, 23-30).

Apartate del mal y haz el bien". (Salmo 34, 15). El mal puede ser ese amigo que con sus plasticas inmorales y con sus malos ejemplos, o con sus tercas invitaciones, nos va convirtiendo a que pequemos, asi como Satanás empujo al pecado a Adan y Eva. El mal es, tambien, esas peliculas en (R), y esos Magazines, y esas fotografias inmorales, que pueden hacernos ofender a Dios.

Si estamos parados junto a una vibora de cascabel, y no nos quitamos de alli tan pronto como la miremos, o somos, acaso, tan tontos que hasta nos atrevemos a querer jugar con la vibora, con toda seguridad que nos va a morder. Y, eso mismo les pasa a los que no se aprantan pronto de lo malo.

"Haz el bien". Parece que no hace falta que nos digan que hagamos el bien. Pero, en verdad es muy necesario. Porque, hacer lo malo, es muy facil, porque es como "ir nadando a favor de la corriente"...

No debemos de seguir el consejo de hacer lo malo. El mal lleva de seguro, a la condenación eterna del infierno. Y lo bueno nos garantiza Vida Eterna. Para ese murio Jesucristo para que tengamos Vida Eterna. Los que viven unidos a Dios, se sienten seguros, porque no tienen razon para tener miedo. El miedo viene por el pecado. (Mateo 19, 23-30). (I de Juan 4,18).

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Guadalupe

intact, exposed to the elements, for over 450 years! Secondly, many reputable art authorities will readily admit that it is impossible to paint such an exquisite image on this coarse material, especially since part of the image appears as brilliant oil colors. The images' message might be translated to:

I have conquered evil
I bring new life for you and your nations from the Supreme God.
He gives life and does not demand life.
I have warmth and compassion and live for you.
I have a gift for you in the new life I bring.
I am Mother.

Upon leaving the chapel of Our Lady of Guadalupe we see the Death Wall. The way of the cross to the north is simply black and white. It is there to tell us that we must each leave carrying our own cross and return again just as Jesus did when he died and resurrected for us.

Outside past the foyer is the garden of peace, hope, and love. This garden of peace is planted with all kinds of green plants and miniature trees. At the head of the garden stands Our Lady of Guadalupe peacefully and loving-

ly calling us to listen to her son's holy word, and for us all to live to serve him in her name. At the foot of the garden is a fountain of hope, with the purifying water which give us life. Beyond the garden is a hall where we are all called to serve and work together as one family.

For the wonderful people who love Our Lady of Guadalupe we thank you and wish you happiness and may you continue to spread the love of Jesus and Our Lady of Guadalupe to everyone.

El Editor Newspaper is published by Amigo Publications at 1502 Ave. M in Lubbock Texas, 79401 every Thursday Telephone number is 806-763-3841. Our FAX No. is 806-741-1110 Comments on our editorial page do not necessarily represent the views of this newspaper or its advertisers. Letters to the Editor are encouraged and will be printed on an as space is available basis
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Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841

Position Open Counselor/Therapist:

COUNSELOR/THERAPIST: Bachelor's Degree required; Master's preferred in Human Relations, Marriage, Family, Individual, Group; LCDC; LPC; Mental Health, Substance Abuse experience in residential setting preferred. Apply at Lubbock County Community Corrections Facility, 3501 N. Holly Ave., Lubbock, TX 79403. Closing date: December 15, 1994. Provide certified copy of transcript with resume and applicaton.

Position Open Caseworker III/ Counselor

Counselor in substance abuse services. Requires bachelor's degree in human services. Must be a Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselor. Experience in drug abuse treatment program, family planning, team management, therapeutic communities, public health and/or community mental health agency experience preferred. Must have a valid Texas drivers' license and be eligible for Center insurance. Must have the knowledge and ability to deliver culturally specific orientations to a predominately female population served. Bilingual (Spanish/English) helpful. 40 hours/week as scheduled. \$2,236/month. Generous benefits package including insurance and retirement. Contact: Personnel Office, Lubbock MHMR Center, 1602 - 10th, Lubbock, Texas 79401 (806) 766-0212. EOE.

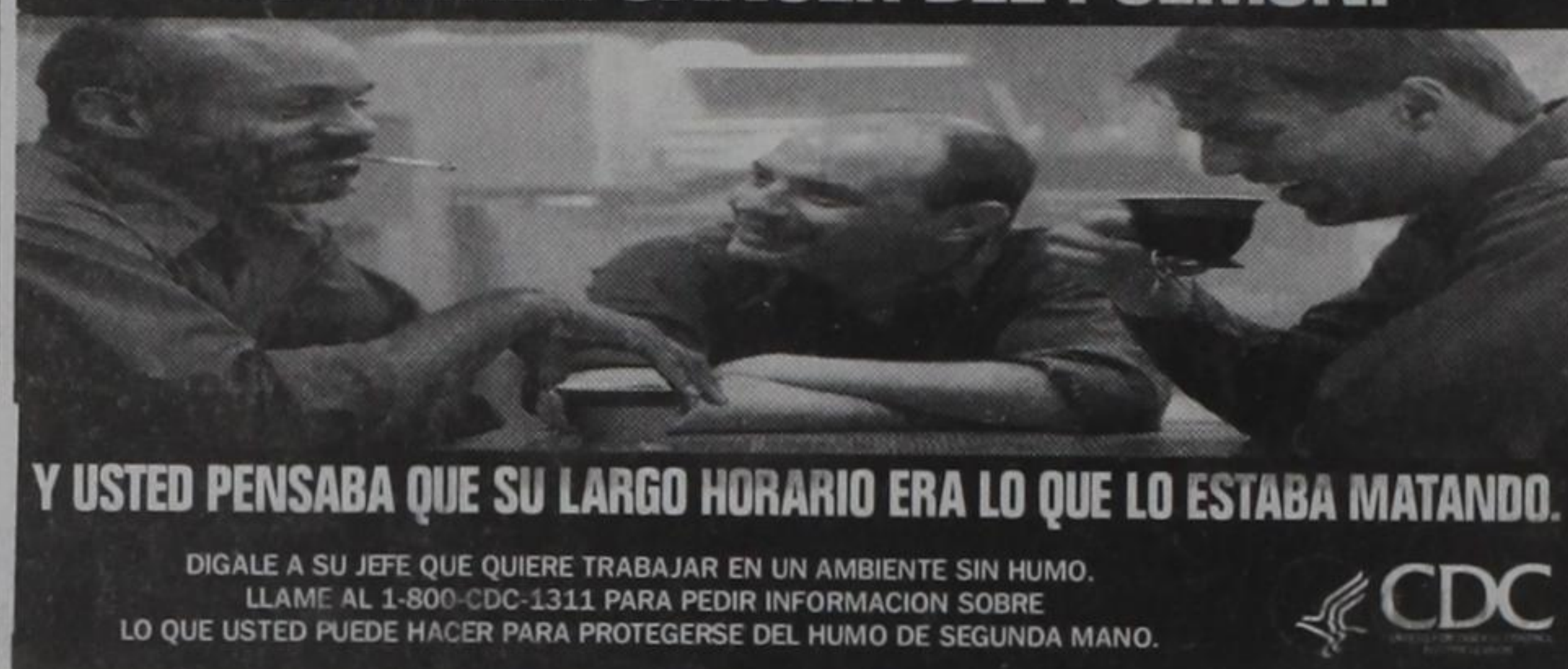
Position Open

Newschannel 11 (KCBD) has two full-time openings in the production department: (1) Morning Tape Operator/ Noon New Director (2) Weekend sign-on/ Production Assistant. Previous experience preferred. Closing date for applications is December 12. Pre-employment drug test required. Apply at KCBD-TV, 5600 Avenue A, Lubbock. EOE.



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LA GRAN DIFERENCIA ENTRE UNA PERSONA QUE RENTA Y UN PROPIETARIO ES QUIEN RECIBE SU CHEQUE.

Cada mes millones de estadounidenses colocan en el bolsillo de los dueños de su casa el dinero dificilmente ganado, en lugar de invertirlo en su futuro. ¿Por qué? Porque ellos no saben que por casi la misma suma que pagan de renta, podrian adquirir su propia casa.

POR CASI LA MISMA SUMA QUE PAGA DE RENTA, USTED PUEDE COMPRAR LA CASA DE SUS SUEÑOS.

Actualmente el Departamento de HUD (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) cuenta con una gran cantidad de casas disponibles a



precios al alcance de todos. Muchas requieren pagos iniciales muy bajos y son elegibles para financiación asegurada de FHA. HUD aún pagará la mayoría, si no todos, sus costos de cierre. Y estas casas están ahora mismo esperando por usted.

Para mayores detalles, llame hoy a su agente local de bienes raices. Comience a depositar su cheque en una gran inversión, no en el bolsillo del propietario de su casa.



NOSOTROS LE AYUDAREMOS A POSEER UN PEDAZO DE SU PAIS.



Para compradores que califiquen. Solamente sobre casas con financiación asegurada por FHA. El pago inicial real variará con base en el precio de la casa y en los terminos. Los costos de cierre y honorarios son adicionales.



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