



# EL EDITOR

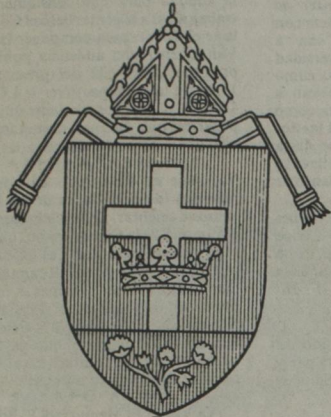


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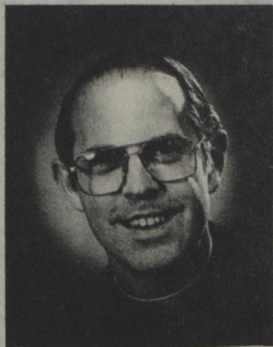
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## Coat Of Arms Of The Diocese Of Lubbock

The arms of the new Diocese of Lubbock are composed of a red shield on which is displayed a silver cross. On this cross is displayed a gold crown. The conjunction of these symbols form the representation traditionally used to signify Christ, The King, titular of the new Cathedral Church in Lubbock.

The base upon which the cross stands is black, to represent the "Cap Rock" on which the City of Lubbock is built. The base is black to represent the oil that is found in this region. A silver sprig of cotton represents the major agricultural crop of the area. Above the shield, a gold miter, which is the heraldic insignia of a diocese of the Catholic Church.



## The Coat Of Arms Of His Excellency Most Reverend Michael J. Sheehan, D.D.

The left side of the shield is given over to the arms of jurisdiction, for the Ordinary of the diocese of Lubbock. These arms are composed of a red field on which are displaced a silver cross and a gold crown for Christ, the King, titular of the Cathedral in the See City. The cross is issuant from a base which represents the "Cap Rock" on which the city of Lubbock is built. The base is black to signify the oil that is found in the area, and on the base is displayed a silver sprig of cotton to represent the major agricultural crop of the region.

For his personal arms, (right side) of the shield Bishop has selected symbols of particular significance to his priestly life. The shield of his arms is blue, and in the upper portion is a dove with a silver olive branch in his beak. These symbols represent, through the Marian color of blue and silver, his deep devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary



and the family heritage of his parents, John Edward and Mildred Sheehan. Below the dove holding the olive branch, is the conjoined triangle and circle of the Holy Trinity, which is the titular of the seminary where he served as Rector.

Below the triangle and circle of the Holy Trinity, is the silver dome of St. Peter's, in Rome and the gold Roman numeral two, to represent the Second Vatican Council, for he was in St. Peter's on the day that the Council opened.

In this sense of Vatican II Bishop Sheehan has adopted the motto "Love one another constantly," he expresses his belief that we all must follow the teachings of Our Divine Lord and love each other all the time.

External ornaments, which are a gold processional cross, placed in back of the shield, and the pontifical hat, which was worn by bishops at solemn conclaves until 1870, with its six tassels in three rows, all in green. These are the insignia of a prelate of the rank of bishop by instruction of the Holy See of March 31, 1969.

## The 'Illegals' That No One Would Arrest

by Jesús Mená

(News Item: Washington, D.C., June 1 - The U.S. State Department reiterated today that it opposes giving Salvadoran refugees "extended voluntary departure" status, which would allow them to stay in the United States indefinitely. It commented that the refugees, when en route to this country, "pass through other countries in which they could obtain refuge.")

Three undocumented Nicaraguan refugees faced a unique predicament when they came illegally from Mexico into South Texas recently. To request political asylum, they tried to turn themselves in at the Immigration & Naturalization Service's detention center at Bayview, near Brownsville. But the Border Patrol would not

take them. "Only when the INS formally charges them with illegal entry into the country can they appeal for political asylum," explained Benigno Peña, director of the South Texas Immigration Council which is representing them. "But the Border Patrol told the Nicaraguans that it was so busy, it wouldn't be able to process them for weeks.

"If they were Salvadorans," he added, "they would have been apprehended on the spot." Vidal Hernández, 25, his wife Sonia Forbes Hernández, 22, and Guillermo Villavicencio, 26, said they left Nicaragua because the Sandinista regime is cracking down on alleged "enemies of the people." The three are highly critical of the

Sandinista government and fled the country when Hernández's brother was incarcerated. Both Hernández and his brother served in Anastasio Somoza's National Guard and remained loyal to the ousted leader after the Sandinistas took power in 1979.

"We escaped in the middle of the night," recounted Hernández. "We rode the buses all the way up here. We left in such a hurry with so little money that we had to work in Guatemala and in Mexico so we could earn the fare."

Hernández said they feared for their lives throughout the 2-week trek.

"In Guatemala and El Salvador," he continued, "we were afraid the governments would mistake us for Sandinistas bringing arms to the guerrillas. We also feared the guerrillas would find out we were opposed to

the Sandinistas."

They swam the Rio Grande on May 4 and were put up for the night by a local church. The next day they went to the INS detention center and told the agents there that they had just crossed the river illegally and were seeking political asylum.

"The officers just joked with us and told us we should have stayed in Nicaragua so we could help overthrow the Sandinista government," recalled Hernández. "They said they could not process us because they had a backlog of paperwork."

The refugees left and turned to Peña for advice on what to do next. He contacted the INS again, and again INS said it was too busy to process the "illegal" trio. After three days of wrangling, Peña managed to get his clients an appointment.

The were processed on May 18 and released on their own recognizance. At

a hearing on May 26, they were given temporary status. They planned to join relatives in Miami, Fla., so a change of venue for their final hearing was granted at their request.

Since the Sandinistas took power in Nicaragua, Peña has represented 10 refugees from that country. All won asylum. In one instance, at Peña's request, the INS actually dispatched an agent to Matamoros, Mexico, to meet the applicant, who didn't want to cross the border into Texas.

When Somoza was in power, Peña had tried to obtain refugee status for a number of Nicaraguans fleeing the civil war and oppression. None were granted such status.

"Things changed quickly," Peña observed.

Now he has handled more than 100 cases for Salvadoran refugees. Not one has been resolved favorably, even though many face almost certain

death on their return to El Salvador.

The political bias in an immigration policy which incorporates selective double-talk about passing through countries which could also have granted refuge bothers Peña a lot. Why should it make a difference whether those persons "passing through" are from El Salvador or Nicaragua?

Peña recognizes that if the U.S. granted political asylum to Salvadorans, it would be an admission that human rights are being violated in El Salvador. An admission of that of course, would not be politically expedient.

(Jesús Mená is a reporter with the Brownsville, Texas, Herald.) Hispanic Link, Inc. Copyright 1983

Remember FATHER'S DAY JUNE 17

## Roy Benavides: Las Desventuras Del "Ultimo Heroe De Vietnam"

El mexicano-americano Roy Benavides, el "último héroe de Vietnam", ha iniciado una lucha particular contra el mismo gobierno al que defendió en el sudeste asiático en 1968.

El gobierno norteamericano le acaba de quitar a Benavides los subsidios de la seguridad social que recibía por sus heridas de guerra y le ha recomendado que se busque un trabajo, como todos. El chicano Benavides, quien reside en la localidad de El Campo (Texas) ha desempolvado su uniforme de "Boinas Verdes" y ha viajado a Washington para presentar su queja ante la misma Casa Blanca.

Fue en ese mismo lugar, hace dos años, donde el Presidente Reagan condecoró a Benavides con la "Medalla de Honor", la más alta condecoración militar de los Estados Unidos.

Esta vez, fue recibido por un funcionario quien le dijo que la Casa Blanca no podía hacer nada, pero que el Presidente Reagan quería ayudarlo a través del sector privado.

Benavides dijo luego en una rueda de prensa que no quería "caridad" y que sólo estaba reclamando lo que

por ley le correspondía a él y a miles de veteranos de la guerra de Vietnam.

Benavides, quien actualmente cuenta con 47 años, fue herido de gravedad en 1968 mientras salvaba la vida a ocho de sus compañeros, que habían quedado atrapados por el fuego norvietnamita.

Benavides quedó desde entonces con dos pedazos de metralla cerca de el corazón, un pulmón dañado, heridas en el estómago, y un brazo inutilizado.

La seguridad social norteamericana alega que Benavides no sufre de incapacidad total y que no debe seguir recibiendo los subsidios, ya que bien puede trabajar "de algo".

El mexicano-americano dice por su parte que hace varios años lleva buscando trabajo, pero que nadie quiere darle por su condición de lisiado.

En 1980, el congreso norteamericano ordenó que se revisara estrictamente los casos de subsidios de incapacidad de la seguridad social, que ascienden a 13,000 millones de dólares anuales repartidos en 3,900,000 trabajadores norteamericanos y sus familiares.

## Estudios De Derecho Para Hispanos

por Linda Flores

En incontables ceremonias de fin de curso en esta primavera, los graduados vestidos de toga y birrete están alineándose para recibir grados en derecho - que son sus boletos para los destinos en el mundo económico y político de nuestra nación.

Tradicionalmente, se escogió a estos graduados para plazas de dirigencia: Más del 50% del actual Congreso, por ejemplo, está formado por personas adiestradas en derecho.

Sin embargo, una mirada rápida a esos desfiles revela un hecho triste. Relativamente pocas caras en la fila serán negras; aún menos serán las que lleven apellidos como García, Martínez y González.

De los 606,000 abogados de los Estados Unidos, sólo el 3.6% son negros, hispanos, asiáticos o indígenas norteamericanos, según muestra un estudio del Censo en 1982.

Para el curso académico que terminó en 1982, 954 hispanos entraron en su año final de las escuelas de derecho; si todos se graduaron, formaban solamente el 2.7% del total

de los graduados en derecho para 1982. (No se dispone todavía de las cifras finales para 1983.)

Aunque el acceso a la instrucción en materia de derecho ha aumentado dramáticamente desde 1968 - en que menos del 1% de los abogados de la nación eran negros o hispanos - las oportunidades legítimas para el estadounidense hispano y negro.

Las normas predominantes para entrar a las facultades de derecho y lo elevado de las matrículas niegan eficazmente el acceso a la instrucción legal para los hispanos. Y, cuando se dispone de fondos para adiestramiento legal, ya sea procedente de fuentes públicas o privadas, muchos estudiantes hallan dificultosa la obtención de entrada a las facultades de derecho, por razón de sus antecedentes de instrucción desventajosa.

Como regla general, estos alumnos tienen menos éxito en la mayor parte de las pruebas normalizadas, incluyendo de Examen de Entrada a la Facultad de Derecho, que

sus colegas de raza blanca.

Sin embargo, hay razón para creer que los criterios tradicionales para la admisión en dichas escuelas pueden ocultar tanto como lo que revelan.

Si se les da apoyo académico inicial y una ayuda económica modesta, los grupos desventajados en los campos de la instrucción y económico pueden competir, y compiten con éxito en el ambiente de las escuelas de derecho. Esta ha sido la experiencia del Consejo para las Oportunidades de Instrucción Legal, programa establecido hace 15 años con alguna dotación de fondos federales por las principales instituciones involucradas en la instrucción y la profesión legales.

Dentro de dicho programa, se efectúan siete institutos de verano en escuelas de derecho acreditadas de todo el país, a fin de preparar a estudiantes con desventajas económicas y de instrucción para lo que han de esperar en las facultades de derecho. Algunos podrían llamarlos "compañeros de reclutas"

## Cavazos, Rivera To Receive State LULAC Awards; Val De La O To Appear

Texas Tech President Dr. Lauro F. Cavazos will be honored as Hispanic Educator of the Year by the Texas chapter of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

The Award will be presented to Cavazos Friday, June 24, at the Lubbock Civic Center during a banquet benefiting the LULAC Scholarship Program.

Gabriel Rivera, former Red Raider standout drafted by the Pittsburgh Steelers, will also be recognized as Hispanic Athlete of the Year.

Popular personality Val De La O, host of his own television program, will serve as master of ceremonies at the banquet.

Since banquet costs are being underwritten by Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and Standard Sales of Lubbock, all proceeds will benefit the LULAC Scholarship Program for both Lubbock and Texas. Scholarship criteria and application information will be announced later.

"We are pleased that a Lubbock resident has been singled out for this honor and that the state banquet will be held in his home town," said Genaro Chavez, president of Lubbock Council 263, which is hosting the event.

"LULAC has always viewed education as one of its most important priorities, so it is fitting that a prominent educator like Dr. Cavazos be recognized in conjunction with a scholarship benefit."

"LULAC will honor Gabe Rivera for his athletic accomplishments so far, even though we recognize a tremendous future ahead," said Chevo Morales, Texas state deputy director of LULAC and past president of Council 263.

Morales indicated that LULAC is especially pursuing corporate support of the banquet, since the organization has committed to working closely with the business community to provide a trained work force. Scholarships will make this training possible, Morales added.

Texas state LULAC director Oscar Moran of San Antonio will make the presentations to Cavazos and Rivera.

Tickets for the LULAC Scholarship Banquet are \$15 per person and are available at the LULAC office, 1202 Avenue F, or from any member of Council 263. Cocktails begin at 6:30pm, with dinner at 7:30pm. A dance with music by Arriba Tejas Follows immediately after dinner.

## Guatemala Slide Presentation Come Have Fun! Benefit Dance

Virginia San Miguel, an attorney formerly from Lubbock, will conduct a slide presentation/discussion on her recent trip to visit Guatemalan Refugee Camps in Mexico. Place: St. Christopher's Episcopal Church, 2807 42nd St., Time: 7:30pm, Sponsor: CALC (Clergy and Laity Concerned). For more information, call Steve Hay - 765-8475.

Host: Our Lady Queen of the Apostles Catholic Church - New Deal, Tx. Music by: Pete Morales

Date: Sunday June 26th - 8pm - 12pm Place: Palm Room on Idalou Rd. Tickets at door - \$5.00 per person - Advanced Tickets call: Gilbert Villegas - 746-5502

Joe Gonzales - 763-1048, Domingo Sosa - 746-6935.

Public Invited!

(Linda Flores, de la ciudad de New York, es la directora ejecutiva del Consejo para las Oportunidades de Instrucción Legal en Washington, D.C.) Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link, Inc., en 1983.

# Editorial

It was 1968 or 69 when Jose Angel Gutierrez and Raza Unida Party were accused of being Communist because they were invited to tour Cuba. The press and establishment (government) branded Crysta' City as a little Cuba.

Now, 14 years later, relationships have still not been established with Cuba but Associated Press executives, including Clint Formby, also a member of the Texas Tech University Board of Regents will be visiting Cuba.

Formby has long been a conservative West Texan and it will be interesting to see his reaction to the life lead in Cuba and how he will view the many changes which have taken place under Castro.

Formby and the AP executives who will tour Cuba will undoubtedly go there with a closed mind ready to criticize any little thing they see which does not agree with their Conservative philosophy.

It will be interesting to see if the establishment press will castigate the visit by the executives as they did with Raza Unida and Gutierrez.

## EL EDITOR

El Editor is a weekly, regional bilingual newspaper published by Amigo Publications, 2305 19th Street, Lubbock, Texas, 79401, Telephone (806) 763-3841.

### Los 'Ilegales' A Quienes Nadie Quiere Deter

por Jesus Mena

Artículo de noticias - Washington, D.C. Junio Iro - El Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos reiteró su posición contraria a permitir a los refugiados salvadoreños la situación de "salida voluntaria postpuesta", lo cual les autorizaría a permanecer indefinidamente en los Estados Unidos. El Departamento comentó que, al encamarse a este país, los refugiados pasan por otros países "en los cuales podrían obtener refugio."

Tres refugiados nicaragüenses indocumentados se enfrentaron a una situación única cuando llegaron ilegalmente a la ciudad de Brownsville, en el sur de Tejas, recientemente. Trataron de entregarse a la Patrulla Fronteriza de los Estados Unidos, pero ésta no los recibió.

"Sólo cuando se les acusa formalmente de haber entrado ilegalmente al país, por parte de la Patrulla Fronteriza, pueden ellos solicitar asilo político", dijo Benigno Peña, director del Consejo de Inmigración del Sur de Tejas, que está representando. Pero la Patrulla Fronteriza dijo a los nicaragüenses que no podían tramitarlos durante semanas, porque estaban muy ocupados.

"Si fueran salvadoreños", dijo Peña, "los habrían determinado al momento en que fueron al centro de detención de Bayview."

Vidal Hernández, de 25 años; su esposa Sonia Forbes Hernández, de 22 años, y Guillermo Villavicencio, de 26 años, dijeron que habían salido de Nicaragua porque el régimen sandinista está persiguiendo a los presuntos "enemigos del pueblo." Los tres habían criticado energicamente al régimen sandinista, y huyeron de aquel país cuando encarcelaron al hermano de Hernández.

Tanto Hernández como su hermano prestaron servicios en la Guardia Nacional durante el gobierno de Anastasio Somoza y permanecieron leales al dirigente derrocado, después de que los sandinistas llegaron al poder en 1979.

"Nos escapamos en medio de la noche", dijo Hernández. "Viajamos en autobuses toda la distancia hasta llegar aquí. Salimos con tanta prisa y con tan poco dinero que tuvimos que trabajar en Guatemala y en México para ganar el importe del pasaje."

Hernández dijo que temieron por sus vidas durante el viaje de dos semanas.

"En Guatemala y El Salvador", continuó Hernández, "temíamos que los respectivos gobiernos nos tomaran por sandinistas que traían armas a los guerrilleros. También temíamos que los guerrilleros se enteraran de que estábamos en contra de los sandinistas."

Nadaron a través del Río Grande el 4 de Mayo y una iglesia local los acomodó durante la noche. Al día siguiente fueron al centro de detención del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización en Bayview y dijeron a los agentes que acababan de atravesar el río ilegalmente y estaban solicitando asilo político.

"Los funcionarios de allí sólo bromearon con nosotros y nos dijeron que deberíamos hacernos quedado en Nicaragua para poder ayudar a derrocar al gobierno sandinista," recordó Hernández. "Dijeron que no podían tramitarlos porque tenían el papeleo atrasado."

Los refugiados se dirigieron entonces a Peña para que los aconsejara sobre lo que harían entonces. Los funcionarios del Servicio de Inmigración dijeron a Peña que la dependencia estaba demasiado ocupada para atender a sus clientes.

Después de tres días de discutir con los ocupados agentes de la Patrulla Fronteriza, obtuvo un cita para tramitar a sus clientes.

Fueron tramitados el 18 de Mayo y se les puso en libertad sin fianza. En una audiencia de deportación el 26 de Mayo, se les otorgó una situación temporal y, a su pedido, se trasladó la radicación del caso a Miami, Florida, donde planean ir y reunirse con sus familiares.

Desde que el gobierno sandinista llegó al poder, Peña ha representado a diez nicaragüenses que pidieron asilo en los Estados Unidos. A todos se les concedió. En un de los casos, a solicitud de Peña, el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización envió un agente a Matamoros, México, para concederlo.

Cuando Somoza estaba en el poder, Peña trató de obtener asilo para muchos que huían de la opresión y la guerra civil. A ninguno de ellos se le otorgó dicha situación.

Ahora él ha manejado más de 100 casos de refugiados salvadoreños. Aunque muchos de éstos se enfrentan casi con certeza a la muerte si los deportan, a ninguno se le ha concedido asilo hasta la fecha.

El prejuicio político de una política de inmigración que incorpora una redacción con doble significación acerca de pasarnos sin algunas cosas. Ahora se me olvida cuáles eran, pero de seguro que deben haber sido importantes entonces.

Todo lo anterior no es sino una mención escueta de las muchas vidas que llevaba mi padre, Don Manuel G. Hinojosa, que durante sus 65 años trabajó en calidad de peón, agricultor migratorio, pastor en Wyoming, granjero en la curva de la Costa del Golfo y jugador de azar. En otro conjunto

### Hunger In Our Cities And What Our Administration Has To Say About It...

by Geraldo Alondra

There are a lot of hungry people in our cities. Men, women and a lot of children. They have no jobs, no money and can not afford to go to the hospital when they are sick and need help.

There is no doubt in my mind that this is a true picture and anybody who does not believe me...just take a short drive thru East-Lubbock and tell me all about it...Any volunteers?

Now just about this time our mayors are having a conference in Denver, Colorado (nice place for a free trip around this time of the year, no?) and they have declared **urban hunger as the No. 1 problem in the american cities** (probably after they all had a fat dinner on the house, right?)

And here comes the answer from the representatives of the Federal Government in Washington, D.C.

"The Cities should help their own residents...hungry people are not refused help by the government...hunger is connected with high unemployment...the poor

are bringing on some of the problems themselves.... How do you like this for openers?

And now for the heavy stuff:

One member of the President's cabinet told the mayors that he is proud of the administration's record in helping the jobless and the hungry...(Secretary of Housing Mr. Samuel R. Pierce Jr.). But here comes the corker as pronounced by Mrs. Margaret Heckler, Secretary of Health and Human Services: (Who is mostly responsible for Welfare programs). "I just want you to know that that's an Agriculture Department issue." Or how about a Mr. Robert Leard, chief White House lobbyist at the conference: "Some people don't spend their money, their foodstamps judiciously(!). You can't be on foodstamps and expect to eat expensive foods. You've got to look around and economize(!)"

Now you all know what's wrong with you, no? Just do as the man says and everything is going to be honky(!)-dory.....



Pos los LULAC y Budweiser se aventaron. Van a tener un banquete con bastante categoria. Quesque van a honrar a el Presidente de la Universidad de Texas Tech, Lauro Cavazos, como Educador del Año. Y quesque van a honrar a el Gigante Gabe Rivera como atleta del año. Son bien merecidos los dos honores. A ver si este Alacran se da la vuelta para alla y haber si Bidal se lleva su camarita que este Alacran ya se canso de no ver mas fotos en El Editor.

El banquete sera este proximo viernes dia 24 del present en el Centro Civico Memorial empesando a las 7:30 de la tarde. Tiquetes se pueden conseguir en la oficina de LULAC 1202 Calle F. No falten Raza!

Quesque viene Roberto Pulido al Civic Center y que se va hacer un party deaquellas en honor de el Chapo Salinas. Pos este Alacran no va faltar!

Pos le dieron un dinal al Consejo de

la Ciudad para que consiguieran mas trabajos para la gente. Pero el Consejo va usar el dinero para componer las calles. Van a tener una audiencia publica este proximo Jueves 23 del presente a las 11:30 de la mañana. A ver si LULAC o COMA o algun ciudadano quiere ir a pelearles lo que necesitamos son trabajos y no composuras a las calles.

Ya viene el 4 de Julio cuando todos nosotros los ciudadanos de los EE.UU. vamos a celebrar. ¿Pos celebraremos que el Consejo de la Ciudad no nos quiere dar representacion en el Consilio? ¿Celebraremos que Reagan sigue mandando tropas y armas a matar a nuestros hermanos en El Salvador, Nicaragua y Guatemala? Celebremos que no hay trabajos y que ya hasta el queso nos quieren quitar? Yo solo voy a celebrar que me van a dar el dia "off!"

¡Ya Viene! El Menudazo, El Editor, Es Todo!

### Una Vida Formada Por Muchas

por Rolando Hinojosa

En una época, durante su juventud, mi padre fué un revolucionario activo. Dió de sí mismo, de su tiempo y gran parte de su dinero, ganado con dificultad, para apoyar a la Revolución Mexicana, así como para ayudar a otros emigrados de todas partes que se encontraban en los Estados Unidos.

No lo conocí entonces, porque yo no había nacido aún. En verdad no conocí a mi padre sino hasta que tuve cuatro años de edad, cuando vino por último a casa para quedarse.

Ahora, muchos años después, y cerca de 33 años desde su muerte, me imagino que debe haber sido una circunstancia desilusionadora y difícil de sobrellevar para él, asentarse o quedarse en un sólo lugar, como un pueblerino común.

Si sé que, aunque él era propietario de nuestra casa y de algunos terrenos en Mercedes, Tejas, y en sus alrededores, sus ganancias y ahorros se dedicaron a ayudar a otros revolucionarios a quienes él consideraba menos afortunados. Por razón de éstos y otros actos, aceptamos que debíamos de pasarnos sin algunas cosas. Ahora se me olvida cuáles eran, pero de seguro que deben haber sido importantes entonces.

Todo lo anterior no es sino una mención escueta de las muchas vidas que llevaba mi padre, Don Manuel G. Hinojosa, que durante sus 65 años trabajó en calidad de peón, agricultor migratorio, pastor en Wyoming, granjero en la curva de la Costa del Golfo y jugador de azar. En otro conjunto

de magia. Debe haberme parado en el estribo, ya que no había otro modo de que yo pudiera mirar hacia dentro del auto. Lo que vi fué a un hombre que había tomado prestado el automóvil de mi padre para hacer un viaje de negocios o algo, y mientras estaba yo de pie en el estribo, vi que el hombre estaba sangrando. Otra vez, como por arte de magia, aparecieron varias personas y llevaron al hombre dentro de mi casa, directamente al aposento de mi padre. El hombre se recuperó y vivió con nosotros durante su convalecencia. Como agradecimiento, me regaló un ternero.

Después, aquel hombre tuvo un disgusto con mi padre; éste nunca habló

mal del hombre, aunque el nombre de este último salía a relucir en las conversaciones de vez en cuando. Un año antes de morir mi padre, el hombre vino a nuestra casa y le pidió permiso a mi hermano mayor para ver a mi padre. El hombre se quitó el sombrero, caminó hacia la cama de mi padre y le ofreció su mano. Todos nosotros estábamos allí, presenciando un acontecimiento pequeño, aunque solemne, en la vida de un hombre.

Mi padre fué también agente de policía y, por virtud de su autoridad en un pueblito del Valle, también prestaba servicios como asesor y consejero a toda persona que necesitara ayuda y consejo. Dió pródigamente de sí mismo

a otros y, aunque no lo supimos en aquella época, estaba mostrándonos otra más de sus muchas vidas. Por medio de la reflexión y de la persuasión, y valiéndonos de incontables conversaciones entre nosotros, los niños, también hallamos que todas sus vidas se hacían posibles por parte de nuestra madre, que no se atravesaba en su camino. Mujer fuerte y decidida, mi madre nos inculcó amor y respeto hacia él, que son aún parte muy importante de nuestras vidas. Su fuerza, por lo tanto, iba de la mano con la forma de vivir de nuestro padre.

Yo también he vivido muchas vidas, aunque por

### Open Letter

This letter is in reply to your editorial on the comments and the stand of Rep. Froy Salinas and also in reply to some of the letters that were written about the same thing. I hope that you will be as willing to print this as you are anything that will go against Mr. Salinas.

First, I would hope that the editors of the A-J would come out of their closets and face the real world. Of course the real world in the minority community is a lot different than the real world in the anglo community. But say that's no racism when it is so blatant in our city is either a cover up or just lack of knowledge.

Let me say that Mr. Salinas has received, on many occasions, complaints from LULAC and the Hispanic community in general about the law enforcement agencies in this area. I am sure that he has taken this into consideration in taking in his stand. All of the people that wrote in saying that race does not make a difference in arrests are definitely not from the minority community. It is hard to acknowledge a problem when you have never experienced it. How can all of you say that what Mr. Salinas was saying is not true when you have never been involved in this problem?

I understand that people are upset because the word "honky" was used. Now they know how it feels when we read day after day the word "Mexican" or "Mexican-American" in all the stories in the paper. Why can't the paper just say a citizen? No, they must always use "race" in their stories if minorities are to be mentioned. So now everybody feels what is like to be set aside or referred to by race. We must see this every day while yours was one incident.

Now to the issue that brought all of this up, that is, the new drinking laws. I have attached for your information (which had been set before) a copy of the figures from a report made by the SPAG committee on alcohol revention. We use this report because it covers more counties, although, many other reports state the same results.

In this report, we see how disproportionate the number of arrests are as far as Hispanics are concerned. Examples are: Baily County, Hispanics were arrested on a 9 to 1 ratio and they make up 34% of the population. In Motley County, they were arrested on a 8 to 1 ratio while making up 8% of the population. In Lubbock county, a 5 to 1 ratio is seen while making up 19% of the population. This continues with 2 to 1 ratios thru 77 to 1 ratios in the counties that are members of SPAG.

In answer to the letter by Jane Willis where she says that there are more Black and Mexican-American drivers that are drunk, I would like to know where she gets her information? It is just some more of the innane assumptions that many people make about the minority community even though they have never set foot in it.

The above report was done by SPAG to tell us that we had a drinking problem. In checking with the alcohol treatment program in Lubbock, we found that at the time of the report, only 12 Mexican-Americans had been treated compared to 396 Anglos. The State Hospital treated 169 Anglos and 25 Mexican-Americans.

The answer to these statistics is in the enforcement of the law. Lt. Reinhart says that DPS does not make distinction between races, but yet he is able to give statistics showing the arrests by races. I might add that the figures that he

gives show the same high percentages that other reports show. The figures given for the Lubbock police are also very high considering that only 17 of the population is Mexican-American. It is strange that Police officials say that they do not patrol the areas where Mexican-Americans go for entertainment but they always seem to be there in force. They say that they cannot see who is in the cars but it is safe to assume that if you are at a Mexican-American club or function, that more than likely those leaving that function will be Mexican-American. We have had many of these incidents and they are well documented and on file along with the official complaints both. With the local and state offices.

I will not go into detail on these because of the numbers and out of respect to Maj. Cowthon and Police Chief Nichols, since they cannot be held accountable for the actions of the past administrations.

The one incident that I feel compelled to mention happened last August when LULAC held a Voter Conference here in Lubbock. Several National and State officials of LULAC were our guests. Also, LULAC hosted the quarterly meeting of the Mexican-American Legislative Caucus on request of Froy Salinas in his efforts to promote the city of Lubbock. After the day long affair, a reception-dance was held in their honor at Sir Williams on the Slaton Hwy. After the event was over and the guest, were coming out, including the members of the Caucus, there were the DPS units waiting for the people to drive off so as to stop them. This had been their usual procedure and they proceeded to do so again. All of Mr. Salinas' colleagues were witnesses to this and I can assure you that they were not very happy; especially Mr. Salinas who was the host and trying to present a positive image of his city. All made mention of the fact that nothing like this had. Ever happened when they had been at receptions in the Anglo part of town. I could see where Mr. Salinas might be a little upset at the unequal enforcement of the law.

I would like to say that we are not against getting the drunk driver off the street. All we want is that it be done on an equal basis. At our State Executive Board Meeting for Texas LULAC, held in Port Lavaca, in August, we heard testimony from the State President of MADD. LULAC went on record that we would only support legislation that would include safeguards against unequal enforcement. We would work, along with other minority groups, against passage of any bill that lacked this. This was explained to the president of MADD and various examples were given as proof. She concurred with us and offered to help us in our efforts. Now Mrs. Moen, local spokesman for MADD, says that pressure from the liquor industry was the reason for the defeat of the measure and that Mr. Salinas has given in to them. Maybe so, but MADD had been told by the minority community that unless the bill was changed, that minorities would work for the defeat of the bill.

Part of the plan was to contact and present the legislators with the statistics of the arrests. Of course, some, like Mr. Salinas, that have seen the problem first hand probably did not really need those figures. In closing, I feel that if the law agencies cannot do their job in a fair and equal manner, then the suggestion that we outlaw alcohol must be the only answer. Then you will arrest only those that can get it illegally.

Chevo Moralez  
District 1, Director



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# Latino Law Careers: Detour Ahead

by Linda Flores

In countless commencement ceremonies this spring, graduates in caps and gowns are lining up to receive law degrees — their tickets to destinations in our nation's economic and political world.

Traditionally, these graduates will be chosen for leadership positions; more than 50 percent of the current Congress, for example, is legally trained.

However, a glance at those processions reveals a sad fact. Relatively few faces in line will be black; fewer yet will have names like García, Martínez and González.

Of 606,000 lawyers in the United States, just 3.6 percent are Black, Hispanic, Asian or American Indian, a 1982 census survey shows.

For the academic year ending in 1982, 954 Hispanics entered their final year of law school; if all graduated, they constituted only 2.7 percent of the nation's graduating law class of '82. (Final figures for 1983 are not yet available.)

While access to legal education has increased dramatically since 1968 — when less than 1 percent of the nation's lawyers were Black or Hispanic — genuine opportunities for legal training remain elusive for most Hispanic and Black Americans.

Prevailing law school admission standards and high tuition effectively deny Hispanics access to legal education. And when money for legal training is available, either through public or private sources, many students find it difficult to gain admittance to law school because of their educationally disadvantaged background.

As a result, these students fare less well on most standardized tests, including the Law School Admission Test, than their white counterparts. However, there is reason to believe that traditional admission criteria may conceal as much as they disclose.

Given initial academic and modest financial support, educationally and

economically disadvantaged groups can and do compete successfully in the law school setting. This has been the experience of the Council on Legal Education Opportunity, a program established 15 years ago with some federal funding by the major institutions involved in legal education and the legal profession.

Under CLEO, seven summer institutes are conducted by accredited law schools throughout the country to prepare economically and educationally disadvantaged students for what to expect in law school. Some might call it an attorney's boot camp.

The curriculum is not remedial. The students are exposed to an intensive six weeks of legal analysis, writing and research. Those who complete the course successfully are provided both law school placement and financial assistance.

The CLEO effort emerged as a response by the legal profession's gatekeepers to rescue potentially lost brainpower and, at the same time, infuse the country's diverse racial and ethnic groups into the mainstream of American society. They recognized that participation in the nation's largest requires input into the nation's decision-making processes.

Lawyers have this sort of power. They are the key players at policy levels in all three branches of government, comprising almost exclusively the judicial and significant percentages of the legislative and executive branches.

Since 1968 CLEO has provided 3,203 students the opportunity to study law. Approximately 1,800 have graduated. CLEO alumni include private, corporate and public interest lawyers, judges, professors, administrators, congressional staffers and a state representative.

This year's class includes 154 Hispanics. They comprise 29 percent of the 531 CLEO students currently in law school.

CLEO offers the only program of its kind in the country. Its efforts have been particularly critical over the last five years, when the slow, steady increase in non-White enrollment in law school came to a halt. It has remained at about 8 percent — dramatically below parity — since 1977.

Yet now the Reagan administration is asking Congress to cut off the federal government's \$1 million annual funding to CLEO's budget. Presently, the law school community absorbs about 60 percent of the cost for the summer institutes, but it is unlikely this contribution could increase significantly.

At a time when Hispanics should be making new inroads to the legal profession, the administration appears willing to jeopardize the one program which has kept the door to political participation open.

The message seems clear: in the minds of some, involvement by Hispanics in the body political participation open.

The message seems clear: in the minds of some, involvement by Hispanics in the body politic is no longer a social priority.



Albert Schaufelberger III, de la marina de los EE.UU. [en el recuadro] y uno de los instructores jefes del contingente que este país mantiene en El Salvador para entrenar al ejército de esa nación en su lucha contra los insurgentes, fue muerto a tiros el

pasado miércoles 25 en el recinto de la Universidad de San Salvador. A la derecha, marineros de la base Oceana en Virginia Beach, cargan sus restos recién llegados de Centro América para su sepultura.

## Out of Many Lives: One

by Rolando Hinojosa

At one time, in his youth, my father was an revolutionary. He gave of himself, of his time, and much of his own personally hard-earned money to support the Mexican Revolution as well as to support other emigres of all stations who found themselves in the United States.

I do not know him then, for I had not been born. In fact, I did not know my father until I was 4 years old, when he finally came home to stay.

Now, many years later, and some 33 since his death, I imagine that it must have been a frustrating and trying condition for him to settle down or stay put as an ordinary townsman.

I do know that although he owned our home and a few lots in and around Mercedes, Texas, his earnings and savings went out to other revolutionaries whom he considered less fortunate. Because of this and other acts, we accepted the fact that we had to do without some things. I forget now what they were, but, surely, they must have been important then.

All of the preceding is but a bare mention of the many lives led by my father, don Manuel G. Hinojosa who, in his 65 years, also worked as a peón, as a gandy dancer, as a shepherd in Wyoming, as a farmer in the Gulf Coast bend, and as a gambler. In another set of lives, he also wned a dairy farm and nree dry cleaning shops; e must have certainly had her dealings which I sonally did not know ut.

his information, then,

was gleaned, for the most part, subconsciously as I sat playing on the living room floor when people of all sorts would come to call on him. I learned of his many lives through others, never from him.

I remember playing on our side porch on afternoons when our car appeared as if by magic. I must have stood on the running board, there being no other way for me to see inside. What I saw was a man who had borrowed my father's car to make a business trip or something, and as I stood there on the running board, I saw that the man was bleeding. Again, as if by magic, people appeared and the man was taken inside our home and, directly, to my father's bedroom. The man recovered and lived with us during his convalescence. In gratitude, he gave me a calf.

Later, the man had a falling out with my father; my father never spoke harshly of the man although the man's name would come up in conversations from time to time. A year before my father died, the man came to our home and asked my

oldest brother for permission to see my father. The man removed his hat, walked over to my father's bed and offered his hand. We were all standing there watching a small, solemn event in the life of a man.

My father was also a policeman and by virtue of his authority in a small Valley town, he also served as advisor and counselor to whomever needed help and advise. He gave unstintingly of himself to others and although we did not know it at the time, he was showing us still another one of his many lives.

Through reflection and induction and by means of countless conversations among ourselves, the children, we also found out that all of his lives were made possible by our mother who did not stand in his way. A strong, resolute woman, my mother inculcated a love and a respect for him which are still very much a

part of our own lives. Her strength, then, went hand in hand with my father's manner of living.

I, too, have lived many lives although, by comparison, they pale and face away; my lives and the idea of living several lives, however, were made possible, in great part, by his example.

All of this came to mind at a party I attended recently. Everyone talked of what he or she had done at one time or another. Seldom did anyone talk of what was happening now.

My father always talked of what was happening now and what would happen in the future. I believe that I have maintained the same outlook as he did.

Now, as I look ahead to my life, I find that I had a happy childhood; for this I am grateful, but more so, for his life and for the many lives he left me.

(Dr. Rolando Hinojosa is professor of English at the University of Texas at Austin, and a winner of several literary awards for his novels and other prose and poetry.)  
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El Editor, pone al servicio de sus lectores un consultorio personal con el Doctor Cariño, al cual podran acudir por medio de correspondencia postal y sin costo alguno, quienes así lo deseen. Si tiene Ud. algun problema personal o domestico y no encuentra solución, envíe una carta a 2305 19th St. Lubbock, Texas 79401, y su contestación será publicada en éste periodico, sin revelar su identidad.

**Dr. Cariño:**  
Yo leo su artículo frecuentemente pero nunca me imaginaba escribirle. Pues aquí esta mi problema:

Conoci a una muchacha muy bonita que me agrada de corazon, a donde quiera que vamos y cualquier cosa que le pregunto me contesta "como quieras". Si le pregunto quieres ir al cine o quieres ir al parque la respuesta es siempre igual: "como quieras". Que pasa con esta muchacha que nunca me dice si o no?

Firma: Asombrado

**Querido Asombrado:**  
Parece ser una muchacha que no puede decir que no, pero su mama le dijo que nunca dijera que si!

**Dr. Cariño,**  
En un artículo suyo del pasado cuando El Editor era "el periodiquito," usted afirmó que un hombre de 80 años puede ser activo sexualmente como un hombre de 25 años. Yo cuento con 60 años y hay veces que camino muy despacio, si usted me entiende. Porqué no admite que todos los hombres entre mas viejos pues mas despacio y así no nos sintemos tan cupables.

Firma: Avergonzado

**Querido Avergonzado,**  
Le entiendo perfectamente bien, pero ya he hablado con varios doctores y especialistas en el caso sexual y lo que me dicen ellos es que un hombre que está normal y en buena salud puede ser sexualmente activo hasta que él quiera y no importa la edad. Así es que lo que dije lo dije y no me rajo. En otras palabras apreciable amigo, si no la usa, — la pierde.

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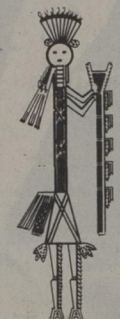
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**Notice Of Public Hearing On The Emergency Jobs Appropriations Bill Of 1983**  
On Thursday, June 23, 1983 at 11:30 a.m., the Lubbock City Council will conduct the final Public Hearing regarding the funds appropriated under Title I of the Jobs Bill for Community Development activities.  
Citizens are encouraged to attend the Public Hearing and express their views on the use of these funds. The City Council will consider any comments or suggestions from any interested individual, group or organization regarding the projects and activities proposed for the Jobs Bill Grant.

**Proposed Activities And Projects:**

Improvements To Community Facilities	Neighborhood House.....	5,000,000
Improvements To Park Facilities	Mackenzie Park Improvements.....	91,200.00
Improvements To Public Facilities	Broadway Renovation (brick streets).....	100,000.00
	Street Paving - Keel Avenue.....	43,000.00
	Street Paving - Teak Avenue.....	36,000.00
	Street Reconstruction - E. Broadway.....	286,300.00
	Street Paving - Niter Avenue.....	93,500.00
	Fire Station Paving.....	52,000.00
	<b>Total Grant.....</b>	<b>707,000.00</b>

Written Comments may be directed to the Community Development Coordinator, P.O. Box 2000, Lubbock, Texas 79457. For more information call 762-6411. Extension 2290.

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