

Death On The Border

by Monte Paulson

Introduction Esequiel Hernandez Jr.

On the day Esequiel Hernandez Jr. died, he became the first civilian killed by U.S. troops since the student massacre at Kent State University in 1972. His death led to a temporary suspension of troop patrols near the U.S.-Mexican border. And last month, the government paid his family \$1.9 million to settle a wrongful death claim.

Clemente Manuel Banuelos became the first ever member of the United States Marine Corps to kill a fellow citizen on U.S. soil. Four investigations and three grand juries probed the May 1997 shooting. Each concluded that because Banuelos followed orders, he was innocent of criminal wrongdoing. Those who issued the orders were never tried.

Both young men became victims of the Pentagon's quixotic \$1 billion-a-year war on drugs.

Hooked on Drug Money

Headquartered in a former Army stockade near El Paso, JTF-6 was initially conceived of as a temporary operation, with duties confined to the U.S.-Mexican border. As it now approaches its 10th birthday, JTF-



Esequiel Hernandez Jr.

6 is one of the longest running task forces in U.S. military history. More than 72,000 soldiers have served in JTF-6 operations scattered across 30 states.

Like the Border Patrol, the California-based 1st Marines were regulars at JTF-6's desert headquarters. The 1st Marines participated in 119 missions prior to Redford, with 28 scheduled for 1997 alone. And like the Border Patrol, the 1st Marines were hooked on drug interdiction money. The division burned an extra \$9.1 million worth of

JTF-6 green during the four years prior to the Redford mission. Wrote the ranking general: "Unequivocally, my commanders depend on, and plan for, this annual infusion."

Friendly Fire

Late one afternoon in February 1997 -- the very same month that JTF-6 and the 1st Marines began planning the Redford mission -- Border Patrol agents Johnny Urias and James DeMatteo heard gunshots while patrolling the Redford riverfront.

"I'm sorry that I was shooting," the agents recalled a tall, lanky teenager telling them. "I thought someone was doing something to my goats. I didn't know you were back there."

The tall, lanky teenager was Esequiel Hernandez Jr.

Urias left the boy with a friendly warning. "Use more discretion when shooting your weapon," he later recalled telling Esequiel. "Especially at night."

Unready Soldiers

Cpl. Banuelos first set foot in the Redford desert three months later.

On the morning of May 13, 1997, he scouted the stony bluff

just downstream from El Polvo with his commanding officer, Capt. Lance McDaniel. Banuelos noticed an empty cardboard bullet box that had contained .22 caliber rounds. Unaware of the Hernandez's habits, they speculated that the box had been left by drug smugglers.

Clemente Manuel Banuelos

But mission No. JT414-97A, as the soldiers called it, was not going smoothly. For while McDaniel's senior officers at 1st Division HQ were hot to take JTF-6's money, their support for the captain's efforts to prepare for the mission was tepid at best. McDaniel was hamstrung at every turn by bureaucracy, paperwork, and the fact that 1st Division's command viewed the mission as little more than a free training exercise.

That's the conclusion of an exhaustive report authored by retired Maj. Gen. John T. Coyne, from which many of the operational details described in this story were drawn.

The Coyne report highlights how different police work is from military action, and harshly rebukes the 1st Division for failing to adequately prepare its sol-

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News Briefs

TEXAS TECH

Report: Bleak Picture for Poor, Non-custodial Fathers

NY Times--Researchers this week released a long-awaited study of "Parents' Fair Share," failing to add hope to the literature of disappointment surrounding initiatives for poor minority men.

The program "Parents' Fair Share" failed to increase the earnings or employment of noncustodial fathers it served. It did show a small increase in the average amount of child support the fathers paid -- about \$4.20 a month, an increase of 6 percent. But even that finding came with a footnote, because it failed a test of statistical significance.

The program tried to increase the fathers' earnings and their child support payments and strengthen their family ties. Most of the fathers in the program, which offered a mix of training and counseling services, were black or Hispanic men and had not finished high school.

The study was conducted by the Manpower Demonstration Research Corp., HN4776@handsnet.org, a nonprofit organization based in New York City. The report's general conclusions had long circulated among policymakers, and the lessons have already been sharply debated among the warring camps shaping a new generation of programs for low-income fathers.

Fred Doolittle, a vice president of the research corporation, said that not all of the findings were discouraging. While the increase in child support payments was small, he said, "many people didn't expect any child support increase."

Doolittle also cited anecdotal evidence that counseling sessions with "peer support groups" led fathers to become more involved with their children. "That was a very encouraging surprise," he said. Many new programs emphasize these peer support groups.

Operating from 1994 to 1997 with government and foundation money, Parents' Fair Share grew out of a 1988 welfare law. It tried to build better relationships between child support agencies and poor fathers whose children were often on welfare. It operated in seven cities: Dayton, Ohio; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Los Angeles; Memphis; Springfield, Mass., and Trenton, N.J.

In exchange for their cooperation, the program promised fathers training and counseling services, with three explicit goals: to raise the fathers' earnings, increase child support payments and strengthen their interaction with their children.

But the study notes that the program typically suffered from a cumbersome administration, split between child support agencies that stressed collection and nonprofit groups that stressed services. In some places, there was a shortage of training programs that would admit the fathers.

In the program, almost half of the men had failed to graduate from high school and nearly 70 percent had criminal records.

Wendell Primus, an analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, HN0026@handsnet.org, a nonprofit research group, wants more and better services. "There were some sites that did better, and that gives me some cause for optimism," he said.

Civil Rights Groups Speak on Soc Sec Plans

LA Times--The debate over Social Security's future has intensified as two major civil rights groups expressed deep skepticism about proposals to give workers some of their payroll taxes back to invest in private retirement accounts.

Groups favoring privatization are "descendants of the same groups that opposed Social Security and civil rights," Julian Bond, chairman of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, HN0586@handsnet.org, told a news conference.

Raul Yzaguirre, president of the National Council of La Raza, added that elderly Latinos rely much more heavily on Social Security than do whites or African Americans.

Social Security reform, he said, must boost public investment in education and other programs for Latinos, who will provide 20% of the nation's work force after the entire baby boom generation has reached retirement age in 2030.

Partially privatizing Social Security--letting individuals invest a portion of their Social Security taxes in the stock market--is drawing increased attention in Congress. Advocates say it would enable workers to build significant nest eggs for retirement, because stocks have historically returned greater profits than the Treasury bonds in which the Social Security system now invests its surplus.

The Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization, has issued reports claiming that minority group members would be better off with private accounts. African Americans have shorter life expectancies and Latinos are much younger than the general population, Heritage notes.

Monday's news conference was called by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, HN0026@handsnet.org, a Washington research group, to publicize its rebuttal to the Heritage reports. The center attacked the Heritage methodology and emphasized the importance of Social Security benefits to members of minority groups, who are less likely than the general population to have private savings and investments for retirement.

"When the deficiencies in the analysis are corrected, the African American and Hispanic American communities no longer are the winners Heritage portrays them as being," according to the report by Kilolo Kijakazi, senior policy analyst at the Center. "They are more likely to be injured than aided by the elimination of Social Security retirement benefits and their replacement with individual accounts."

African Americans have above-average disability and mortality rates, the report noted. So they are helped significantly by the Social Security programs providing benefits to disabled workers and their families and to the spouses and children of workers who die before reaching retirement age.

Latino retirees live longer than the average American and benefit particularly from the Social Security feature providing inflation-protected benefits, the report said. While 9% of all retired couples depend on Social Security for their entire income, 23% of elderly Latino couples rely exclusively on Social Security.

Yzaguirre, arguing for government support for young people, said: "If we don't invest in people who are going to pay taxes, the country will suffer greatly."

Many people are ill prepared to handle private accounts that would require them to pick among thousands of stocks and mutual funds, he warned. Many "don't even have an education, don't even have a bank account."

Journalists' Views on Politics, Economic Policy and Media Coverage

by David Croteau

Excerpted from FAIR (Fairness and Accuracy in Reporting). When asked about a series of possible economic priorities for the federal government, 56% of journalists saw the need to "reform entitlement programs by slowing the rate of increase in spending for programs like Medicare and Social Security" as "one of the top few" priorities (19% said it should be the single highest priority). Only 35% of the public felt similarly when polled by Greenberg Research Inc. in November 1996 (just 10% of the public saw this as the single highest priority).

Instead, 59% of the general public identified the need to "protect Medicare and Social Security against major cuts" as "one of the top few priorities" (a full 24% of the public saw this as the single highest priority). Only 39% of journalists felt the same (with 13% identifying it as the single highest priority). While 12% of the public put reforming and slowing Social Security and Medicare "toward the bottom of the list," only 4% of journalists did. Journalists' emphasis on slowing entitlements contrasts sharply with the general public's emphasis on protecting entitlements.

EL EDITOR

Vol XXII No. 2

Week of October 8, to October 14, 1998

Lubbock, Texas

Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

This weekend alumni from all over the United States will visit Lubbock to attend homecoming activities that are being held throughout the week to culminate with a football game against Oklahoma.



I suppose many of those reading this newspaper know that I'm a Texas Tech Ex having graduated in 1972 -- I crammed four years into 5 and finally graduated with a degree in Music Education.

Those Chicanos coming back to visit will not find too much different. Tech is still only composed of less than 3% Hispanic with probably only 2% being Hispanics native to the United States. Tech still only has a handful of Hispanic faculty and there aren't any Hispanic high ranking administrators.

Tech now has more than one Hispanic organization. When I left there were two, one an activist Chicano organization called MEChA and the more traditional organization called Los Tertulianos. Most of the Hispanic students -- at least the ones that I have met -- reflect the conservative attitude of the Tech majority.

Unfortunately that have never been a very active Ex-Hispanic Technan organization. Most Ex's that still live in Lubbock are content to have a job, make money and not get involved in politics or any other type of organization. The exception would probably be a few involved in LULAC, G.I. Forum., the Hispanic Chamber and the Hispanic Agenda. Even many of those that are members are just content to pay their dues and of course -- go to parties, banquets and receptions. I guess many would say -- "What do you mean -- we give scholarships every year!"

Still none choose to address many of the problems now existing at Tech -- most predominant are the lack of faculty and students and most important the elimination of affirmative action to address these problems. Again, many would say -- "We have cultural diversity now!"

Anyway -- a very warm "bienvenida" from all of us at El Editor and hope you have a good party.

Puerto Rico & Dominican Republic Searching For Life & Hope After Hurricane

By Raymond Hernandez and Joseph B. Treaster

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic-Hours after Hurricane Georges smashed into Puerto Rico, leaving it to count billions of dollars in losses, it clobbered the Dominican Republic with a shattering force leaving this Caribbean country counting its dead.



And, as they picked through the rubble, looking for the bodies of loved ones, they sought refuge in the accomplishments of their Dominican countryman Sammy Sosa, the Chicago Cubs' hero who has brought pride to this island nation as it sought to rebuild itself.

With 200 confirmed deaths, government officials say they fear scores more lives may have been lost as whole blocks of homes were splintered and the storm's drenching rains flooded towns and villages in an arc stretching as far as 100 miles from this capital city of 3 million people.

"As the flood waters recede, the bodies keep emerging," said Adriano Tejada, the chief spokesman for President Leonel Fernandez.

The government estimates that more than 500,000 homes were damaged and that more than 500 people were injured. Thousands of acres of sugar cane, coffee and tobacco, the country's main crops, have been ruined. Clusters of people are camped along some of the main roads, sharing food and trying to piece together what they can of their broken homes.

The capital is pocked with damage. Roofs are gone, windows broken, awnings torn and tattered, and huge metal billboards with nothing left but the iron frames line the roads. But almost magically, many houses and stores appear to have been virtually untouched. Everywhere trees and shrubs have been snapped off, shredded and sometimes uprooted.

Johnny Ventura, the mayor of Santo Domingo who is also a popular merengue singer with a big following among Dominican emigres in the United States, said it was difficult to put a price on the damage in the capital.

In a flight over one of the most severely battered cities, San Pedro de Macoris--the home of Chicago Cubs star Sammy Sosa--about 30 miles east of here, clumps of wood and tin houses looked as if they had been smashed by an angry giant. Scores of other houses had been turned into what from the air looked like rows of tiny doll houses with their roofs lifted off.

A huge sugar mill lost all but a few strips of tin from its roof and at the Telcel Vargas Stadium, where the Estrellas Orientales (Oriental Stars) play the nation's favorite pastime, baseball, racks of spotlights dangled into the bleachers and much of the tin sunshade was gone.

Much of the country has been without electricity since the hurricane hit, and with no power to operate pumps, drinking water has been in short supply. At least a dozen men, women and teen-agers were lined up with plastic jugs and pails at a water hose at one house on the edge of the capital at midday.

Good drinking water was unobtainable, but the crowds were taking the water anyway and explaining that they would simply boil it and hope for the best.

The disaster stirred human misery and cruelty. Julio Romero, a handyman whose tiny home on the outskirts of Santo Domingo was destroyed, had in recent days collected a pile of lumber and cinder blocks to begin rebuilding.

But the other night, as he slept with neighbors who put him up, thieves made off with the material he had collected. "They are evil, but they are clever," he said. "They prey on those who are suffering. That's how they survive."

Dolores Santos, 52, a neighbor of Romero, echoed those thoughts while her friend, Veronica Suna, led her 5-year-old son by the hand as they walked what was left of their humble four-room home. Almost in tears she looked at the child, who was barefoot and wearing only blue shorts.

"Thieves have taken everything," said Santos, screaming. "They took TVs, wood, whatever worthwhile that was left. How can people do this to each other?"

All around her, mothers and their children wandered like nomads, trying to make some sense out of the catastrophe.

In Sammy's hometown

Chicago Cubs' hero Sammy Sosa's hometown of San Pedro de Macoris, overlooking the Caribbean, 32 miles west of the capital city of Santo Domingo, had the misfortune of being directly in the path of the hurricane as it steered a deadly course along the southern coast before veering inland and tearing across Haiti, the Dominican

Republic's neighbor on the island of Hispaniola.

San Pedro is a city of more than 100,000 people, mostly poor and working class, dominated by sugar mills and dreams of big league baseball. It is the home of Sammy Sosa and scores of other baseball stars. Even in their misery, nearly everyone seemed to get some comfort from the accomplishments of the Chicago Cubs slugger as he battled to become the home run king while they battled against the destruction brought on by the killer hurricane.

"It is great to see a fellow Dominican with such stature," said Efrain Vasquez, a 29-year-old factory worker, as he sat on one of the few structures left.

The hurricane jabbed and punched at this entire city. But the most crippling blows fell on the poorest people whose homes, like those of Dennis and his mother, had been fine shelters from the sun and the usual tropical downpours, but were no match for the 110-mile-per-hour gusts of Hurricane Georges.

Juana Garcia lives in a neighborhood of small wood and concrete-block houses, Barrio Blanco, along the eastern bank of the Higamo River. She and her six children figured they would ride out the storm in their two-room concrete-block house. But as the winds began to shake the house, they ran to a neighbor's bigger house, higher up the bank. When the winds died down, all that was left of Ms. Garcia's house was the front wall and half of another wall.

At the white-washed, colonial-style Cathedral of San Pedro, homeless families have set up house in the pews. And they are pretty much on their own. Miguelina Contrera, a widow who ran to the church when the calm eye of the storm passed over, after the windows in her house had been blown out and the roof torn off, said that neither the government nor the church had offered the refugees anything but shelter.

Besides the clothes she and her daughters, ages 2 and 9, were wearing, they had only a garbage bag with two thin blankets and a couple of shirts. Beside them was a yellow plastic motor oil jug with water that Ms. Contrera said was not fit to drink.

In the city's industrial park, where row after row of low-rise factories produce things like clothing and simple medical equipment, tractor-trailers still lay on their sides Sunday as workers patched roofs and fixed machinery.

One way or another, the survivors understood, they were the lucky ones. They had survived. And for this town, Sunday brought them hope as talk of the hurricane was replaced by the prayers they raised for hope for Sosa, amid the rubble, a reason for their faith.

No Hay Justicia Para Los Interpretes De Los Tribunales

Por Javier Rodriguez H.

Durante todo este año, los intérpretes de los tribunales de California han estado librando una gestión valerosa de cabideeo para convencer a la legislatura del estado a fin de que les conceda un aumento de sueldos bien merecido y atrasado durante mucho tiempo.

En verdad, por primera vez en todos los tiempos, ellos efectuaron orgullosamente piquetes y deserciones en los distritos judiciales de San Francisco y Los Angeles, dejando momentáneamente a los dos sistemas de tribunales en confusión.

Ellos tuvieron éxito con los legisladores. Un fondo limitado de \$6 millones fue incluido en el presupuesto estatal aprobado para el año fiscal de 1998 a 1999.

Pero al contrario de sus esperanzas, por octavo año consecutivo, no estarán recibiendo el aumento. Su parte del pastel fue víctima del recorte draconiano de último momento, por valor de \$1,500 millones, impuesto según el presupuesto ajustado por renglones por el gobernador saliente Pete Wilson.

No es sorprendente el que los intérpretes latinos -- que son la mayoría de los afectados -- sientan que esto es un insulto más de los republicanos en contra de su comunidad.

Los intérpretes de los tribunales comprenden una fuerza de trabajo profesional en este país, la cual asegura que los acusados y demandantes monolingües o con dominio limitado del inglés tengan el derecho fundamental de igualdad de acceso al trámite debido. Este derecho está garantizado por las Enmiendas 4&, 5&, 6& y 14& de nuestra Constitución.

Históricamente, los Estados Unidos han suministrado servicios idiomáticos a las personas que no hablan inglés. En ningún lugar se hace esto más claro que en la obra épica del director Steven Spielberg, "Amistad". Fue mediante las habilidades idiomáticas de un antiguo esclavo convertido en marinero de los Estados Unidos que Cinqué, el protagonista de la película, pudo narrar la verdad sobre el barco esclavista, refutando con éxito los argumentos de propiedad de los despreciables comerciantes en esclavos y de una monarquía

española respaldada por un gobierno estadounidense temeroso de escalar la guerra civil inminente.

El hallazgo del interlocutor fué el punto decisivo del caso, abriendo el paso por toda la distancia hasta el Tribunal Supremo. Hasta entonces, los acusados no tenían voz ni comprendían los procedimientos. En efecto, ellos no estaban allí.

Debido a una interpretación inadecuada, la jurisprudencia está repleta de injusticias que datan hasta de 1809 (caso titulado "Amory vs. Fellowes").

Un caso a citar es el del héroe popular de Texas, Gregorio Cortez, en 1906. Durante una investigación, las interpretaciones claves equivocadas hechas por un Ranger de Texas ocasionaron la muerte del hermano de Gregorio y de dos alguaciles, y provocaron el comienzo de la mayor cacería humana de todos los tiempos en la historia infame de los Rangers.

Gregorio terminó cumpliendo 12 años de prisión, todo porque él negó haber vendido "unhorse", que significa "caballo" en español. En realidad, él había vendido una "yegua", un caballo hembra. Cortez murió poco después de su salida de la prisión. Su historia fué immortalizada en la película titulada "La Balada de Gregorio Cortez" (Esparza-Young, 1983).

Un ejemplo más reciente es el juicio de los rancheros Hanigan, en Arizona. Ese incidente involucró a tres jóvenes inmigrantes indocumentados que, después de atravesar la frontera de Arizona en el desierto, se aventuraron desesperadamente a entrar en el rancho de los Hanigan en busca de agua. Los inmigrantes fueron secuestrados, torturados gravemente y atacados a tiros por los Hanigan.

Durante el juicio, la interpretación de calidad inferior mostró graves errores, que el abogado de la defensa usó para suavizar el testimonio de las víctimas. El jurado, según dicen los expertos, quedó confundido y exoneró a los Hanigan. Inmediatamente, un clamor nacional por parte de los latinos y los partidarios de las libertades civiles impulsó al Departamento de Justicia de los Estados Unidos a presentar acusaciones contra los Hanigan por

interferir en el comercio interestatal.

Hoy, sin perjuicio del ánimo anti-bilingüe cada vez mayor en nuestra sociedad y para disgusto de los proponentes del inglés solamente, el sistema de tribunales de los Estados Unidos es inequívocamente bilingüe. La Ley de los Intérpretes de los Tribunales Federales de 1978, un producto de la legislación sobre derechos civiles promulgada por el Presidente Carter, dispone el empleo de intérpretes capacitados en cualesquiera acciones civiles o penales iniciadas por los Estados Unidos que involucren a personas que no hablen inglés. Lo que es igualmente importante, la ley dispone la certificación de los intérpretes.

El trámite de certificación es extremadamente difícil y riguroso, comparable a lo que sufren los relatores de los tribunales. Los resultados de los exámenes de California para el año fiscal de 1997 a 1998 lo revelan claramente. De 578 examinados, sólo el 14% fueron aprobados. Para el español y el coreano, los dos idiomas para los que hay mayor demanda en California, los resultados fueron aún más bajos.

Las estadísticas al nivel federal son todavía más apremiantes. Desde 1985, de los 17,000 examinados, menos de 800 han sido certificados.

Los intérpretes trabajan a velocidades asombrosas, moviéndose desde 120 hasta 200 palabras por minuto en la modalidad simultánea. En el método consecutivo, se les exige retener 65 palabras o más en una expresión de voz. Ellos se mueven continuamente en ambas direcciones en dos ambientes idiomáticos culturales, y es crítico que entiendan los conceptos.

Reteniendo lo indispensable, en una fracción de segundo ellos lo descifran y lo llevan al idioma enfocado. Todo esto mientras observan reglas de semántica y agregan el significado paralingüístico, tal como las expresiones "uh", "oh", "bien", "ajá" y los espacios de silencio.

El intérprete tiene que manejar y conceptualizar miles de términos y estar bien versado en más de 20 terrenos especializados y técnicos, tales como los forenses, el ADN, la jerga coti-

diana, etc.

Además -- y ésta es una tarea muy difícil -- los intérpretes de ambos sexos deben interpretar al nivel idiomático de los tribunales, es decir, un nivel del grado 14x, incluyendo la jerga jurídica a la que se hace referencia comúnmente como "idioma congelado", que data del siglo XIV. Como se puede ver, el intérprete se convierte en una máquina mental increíble.

Empero, con la excepción de los intérpretes de los tribunales federales, la paga de este estimado de 100,000 profesionales fluctúa desde \$60 hasta \$210 al día, sin beneficios marginales.

Desgraciadamente, hay una actitud social incrustada en contra de los intérpretes, que surge primordialmente de un prejuicio que las instituciones públicas y privadas explotan para su beneficio. La raíz del problema se halla en la clientela a la que los intérpretes prestan servicios. Esta se compone de inmigrantes, personas minoritarias y miembros de la sub-clase.

"Por esto, se desprecia a los intérpretes por asociación", dice la Dra. Roseanne Dueñas González, directora del Centro Nacional para Exámenes de Interpretación, Investigación y Cursos de Acción de la Universidad de Arizona.

En la época de la globalización, esta realidad no presagia bien para los Estados Unidos. Los sindicatos deberían tomar nota, porque no hay derechos de negociación colectiva establecidos para esta industria.

Por otra parte, los intérpretes mantienen todavía una perspectiva política provinciana. Todavía están por descubrir la rica e histórica experiencia de los empleados del servicio público organizados.

A menos que ellos empiecen a ampliar su horizonte, ingresarán al nuevo milenio sin un futuro mejor.

(Javier Rodríguez H., de Los Angeles, es un graduado reciente del Programa de Interpretación y Traducción Legal de la Universidad de California en Los Angeles, y del Programa de Interpretación en los Tribunales Federales, de Arizona.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1998.

There's No Justice For Court Interpreters

By Javier Rodriguez H.

Throughout this year California's court interpreters have waged a courageous lobbying effort to convince the state legislature to grant them a well-deserved and long overdue salary increase.

In fact, for the first time ever, they proudly staged pickets and walkouts in the San Francisco and Los Angeles court districts, momentarily leaving the two court systems in disarray.

They succeeded with the legislators. A limited \$6 million fund was included in the state budget approved for the 1998-1999 fiscal year.

But contrary to their hopes, for the eighth consecutive year, they will not be receiving the raise. Their share of the pie fell victim to the draconian last-minute, \$1.5 billion line-item budget slash imposed by lame duck Gov. Pete Wilson.

Not surprisingly, Latino interpreters -- by far the majority affected -- feel this is one more injury by Republicans against their community.

Court interpreters comprise a professional workforce in this country that ensures monolingual or limited-English-speaking defendants and plaintiffs the fundamental right of equal access to due process. This right is guaranteed by the 4th, 5th, 6th and 14th amendments of our Constitution.

Historically, the United States has provided language services to the non-English-speaking. Nowhere is this more clear than in director Steven Spielberg's epic "Amistad." It was through the language skills of a former slave turned U.S. sailor that Cinqué, the film's protagonist, was able to narrate the truth about the slave ship, successfully refuting the arguments of ownership of the despicable slave traders and a Spanish monarchy backed by a U.S. administration fearful of escalating the imminent civil war. The finding of the interlocutor was the turning point of the case, elucidating the path all the way to the Supreme Court. Before then, the accused did not have a voice nor did they understand the proceedings. In effect, they were not there. Due to inadequate interpretation, case law is replete with injustices as far back as 1809 (Amory v. Fellowes).

A case in point is that of Texas folk-hero Gregorio Cortez in 1906. During an investigation, key misinterpretations by a Texas Ranger caused the death of Gregorio's brother and two sheriffs and initiated the largest single manhunt ever in the infamous history of the Rangers.

Gregorio ended up serving 12 years in prison, all because he denied having traded a (ITALS) caballo, (UNITALS) which denotes a male horse in Spanish. In reality he had traded a (ITALS) yegua, (UNITALS) a mare. Cortez died soon after his release from prison. His story was immortalized in the film "The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez" (Esparza-Young 1983).

A more recent example is the 1977 Arizona trial of the Hanigan ranchers. That incident involved three young undocumented immigrants who, after crossing the Arizona border in the desert, ventured desperately onto the Hanigans' ranch looking for water. The immigrants were abducted, severely tortured and shot by the Hanigans.

During the trial, the substandard interpretation exhibited gross errors, which the defense counsel used to soften the testimony of the victims. The jury, experts say, became confused and exonerated the Hanigans. Immediately, a national uproar by Latinos and civil libertarians prompted the U.S. Justice Department to file charges against the Hanigans for interfering with interstate commerce.

Today, notwithstanding the rising anti-bilingual mood in our society and to the chagrin of English-only proponents, the United States court system is unequivocally bilingual. The Federal Court Interpreters Act of 1978, an outgrowth of civil rights legislation signed by President Carter, mandates the use of qualified interpreters in any civil or criminal actions initiated by the United States involving non-English-speakers. Just as important, the law calls for the certification of interpreters.

The certification process is extremely difficult and rigorous, comparable to what court reporters endure. California's examination results for fiscal year 1997-1998 clearly reveal it. Out of 578 tested, only 14 percent passed. For Spanish and Korean, the two languages most in demand in California, the results

were even lower.

Statistics on a federal level are more compelling. Since 1985, out of 17,000 tested, less than 800 have been certified.

Interpreters labor at break-neck speeds, moving from 120 to 200 words per minute in the simultaneous mode. In the consecutive method, they are required to retain 65 or more words in one breath. They continuously move back and forth in two different cultural linguistics, and understanding the concept is crucial.

Retaining the essential, in a split second they decode it to the target language. All this while observing semantic rules and adding paralinguistic meaning such as uhs, ohs, well, ahas and silence.

The interpreter has to manage and conceptualize thousands of terms and be well versed in more than 20 specialized and technical areas such as forensic, DNA, slang, etc.

Additionally -- and a very difficult task -- he or she must interpret in the language level of the courts, i.e., a 14th grade level, including legalese jargon commonly referred to as frozen language, dating back to the 14th century. As you can see, the interpreter becomes an incredible mind machine.

Yet, with the exception of Federal court interpreters, the pay for this estimated 100,000 professionals ranges from \$60 to

\$210 a day, with no benefits.

Unfortunately, there is an ingrained societal attitude against interpreters, primarily stemming out of a bias which public and private institutions exploit to their benefits. The root of the problem lies with the clientele interpreters serve. It is composed of immigrants, minorities and the underclass.

"For this, interpreters are sneered at by association," says Dr. Roseanne Duenas Gonzalez, director of the University of Arizona's National Center for Interpretation Testing, Research and Policy. In the age of globalization, this reality does not bode well for the United States. Unions should take note, because this industry has zero collective bargaining rights established.

On the other hand, interpreters do still maintain a provincial political outlook. They have yet to discover the rich and historical experience of organized public service employees.

Unless they begin to expand their horizon, they will enter the new millennium without a better future.

(Javier Rodríguez H. of Los Angeles is a recent graduate of UCLA's Legal Interpretation and Translation Program and the University of Arizona's Federal Court Interpretation Program.)

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New Law Could Boost Nonprofit Pay

Recently enacted "intermediate sanctions" by the IRS are designed to impose new financial penalties on nonprofits that pay their executives excessive salaries. In the past, compensation was determined to be reasonable if it compared closely with salary levels at similar nonprofits.

However, while the new law is designed to rein in nonprofit pay, it may actually open the door for many nonprofits to boost pay levels, according to the Nonprofit Business Alert, a new monthly publication for nonprofit executives from Prentice Hall's Bureau of Business Practice.

The "fine print" in the conference committee report (the explanatory language behind the new law) says that nonprofit pay levels can be compared with for-profit organizations as well as nonprofits in determining reasonableness.

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Sittin' Here Thinkin'

by Ira Cutter

On talk radio in New York City this weekend the subject of hot debate has been bad behavior, forgiveness, redemption and role models. Is New York still buzzing about Bill Clinton? Far from it. The President's sins are old news already and we are tired of him. This weekend we are examining the life and worth of Darryl Strawberry.

For non-New Yorkers and non-baseball fans, Darryl Strawberry is a 36 year old, left handed, power hitting Yankee outfielder, now at the twilight of his career. On Friday we were told that a cancerous growth had been found on his colon, on Saturday the tumor and 16 inches of his large intestine were removed, and his prognosis is reported to be very good. New Yorkers, hot on the trail of another championship and, after a long love/hate relationship with Darryl, have made a very big thing of his misfortune. It has been headline news in the newspapers and on television for days.

The controversy and debate that surrounds Strawberry and his story is instructive and has meaning far beyond baseball. The Darryl Strawberry story is a particularly American roller coaster. Born in poverty, he attended Crenshaw High School in Los Angeles and was a superb athlete. Success followed success very early in his life. He was picked first in the 1980 baseball draft and by the age of 18 he was starring in the minor leagues. He was in the big leagues and a star again by the time he was 20 and was named Rookie of the Year in 1983. He received more votes than any other player when he was named to the All Star Team in 1986, led the National League in home runs (39) in 1988, and led the National League in home runs per at-bat (1 per 14) in 1990. Even now, a decade away from being a Met, he still holds the record for most homers hit at Shea Stadium.

More than any statistic can show, he was and is an unusually exciting player. Fans paying half-attention to a game will become alert and focused when Darryl gets up. There is always the potential that something exciting or memorable will happen, and the game may well turn on his at-bat. He has that star quality that sometimes, but not always, accompanies players with home run power. Darryl Strawberry at the plate brings the threat (or opportunity) that he will connect and lightning will strike. At the same time, a strikeout and crushing defeat is statistically more likely. Strawberry has struck out 5 times in a single 9 inning game, sharing the major league record, but he has also hit 3 home runs in a game twice, ten years apart. Either way, a Darryl at-bat is rarely boring. But, for New Yorkers, the key is that Strawberry was there in 1986 when the Mets beat Boston in a World Series that pitted a young, talented and astonishingly fortunate team against a team with bad luck of historic proportions. Against all odds, in one of baseball's most famous moments, the Mets came back from the dead and won the critical sixth game when a ground ball dribbled impossibly through the legs of an otherwise excellent first basemen. New Yorkers never tire of that moment and they love everyone associated with it.

And then it was all downhill. Too much money, too many gold chains, and not enough maturity. Cocaine, income tax evasion, domestic abuse, a move back to Los Angeles and the Dodgers, and then injuries, back problems, drug tests, rehabilitation stints and arrests dominate the story. Finally, between 1992 and 1995 he had less than 100 total major league at-bats and was generally considered to be through.

Then redemption and the long road back. Somehow, I do not know the details, he got his life on track, renewed his religious faith, stabilized a second marriage, achieved and maintained sobriety, and started to play baseball again. He was way down there professionally, playing in the Northern League in St. Paul, Minnesota, a nostalgic oddity, when in another miracle-like turn of events he became part of a George Steinbrenner effort to rehabilitate fallen Mets and bring more fans to Yankee Stadium. Along with Doc Gooden, he became a Yankee in 1995.

The roller coaster went on. In 1996 he was a significant contributor to the Yankees first championship season in 18 years and in 1997 he blew out a knee and was on the disabled list virtually all year. 1998 was an up year for Darryl and, as a part time player, he hit 24 home runs in about a half season of at-bats. And then the cancer, and now it seems like he will get past that as well.

So, what's the controversy? Well, some people think that the affection and concern for Strawberry that has poured out in recent days is misplaced. He is, or was, after all, a felon, a junkie, and a wife beater. He is not a good role model for kids, no matter how much he has cleaned up his act, they say. Had he not been a baseball star, he would have likely gone to prison for some of what he got away with. Others see a heroic story of struggle and personal victory, with a tragic and ironic twist of fate - now that he finally has it together, cancer strikes!

This is tricky stuff, redemption and forgiveness. The theology on it is clear: judge not lest ye be judged, casting the first stone, numerous stories of people in the Bible who turned their lives around. Yet it is human nature to withhold forgiveness unless we believe that the lesson has been learned, the apology is sincere, an appropriate penalty has been paid, and we are not just getting conned one more time. Forgiving is one thing and being a patsy is something else altogether.

And so people on the radio and in diners debate whether Presidents and ball players have paid sufficient dues, suffered enough, are genuinely contrite, and deserve our forgiveness and I guess that is okay. But sometimes in the radio discussions about Strawberry there was an eerie sense that, for some, his behavior did them real and personal injury. Some callers had no real appreciation of the line between people they really know and people they only watch on television and feel like they know. We are becoming a very publicly judging people, it seems to me, or perhaps it is just that Puritan strain that goes deep in our history and has never really gone away.

Personally, I have different expectations for ballplayers than I do for politicians. I do not expect ballplayers to show me unusually high ethics or morality because, by and large, they never told me that they had those attributes. Politicians who speak of and campaign on family values, on the other hand, put their lifestyles on the line. I am perfectly content to let ballplayers' lives be private. I will judge them on whether they hit behind the runner, run out ground balls, back up their teammates on routine fly balls, hit the cut-off man and can hit in the clutch. I expect attention to detail, staying focused and unselfishness on the field.

It does not really matter what I think of Darryl Strawberry's private life or moral worth. Whatever I or the total strangers who call up on the radio may feel, Darryl Strawberry appears to have found some sort of peace and contentment in his life and I say good for him. He does not need to worry about whether his life story meets some standard of justice that others wish to impose on him. His wife is by his side, and his teammates, who actually do know him, have put his number on their caps as a tribute and are trying to win one for the Gipper.

Ultimately, thankfully, Darryl Strawberry's life is his own, not ours.

Ira Cutter, HN4072@handmet.net, says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irrelevant, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. He promises us a Monday column most weeks. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls Standin' Here Talkin'.

El Editor Newspaper

is a weekly bilingual published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock Texas, 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Tel. 806-763-3841. Subscribing \$40 per year payable in advance. Opinions and commentaries expressed by guest columnists do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the publisher or of advertisers.

Editor/Publisher -- Bidal Aguerro
Manager -- Olga Riojas-Aguero
Composition -- Amalia Aguerro
Subscription -- Bob Craig
Distribution -- Albert Riojas, Jr.

Number of Americans Without Health Insurance Growing

By Ron Pollack
Families USA

The reports from our nation's economic front appear rosy. Unemployment is at an all-time low. Incomes are rising. The poverty rate has declined. Interest rates have plummeted. The federal budget is in surplus for the first time in decades. And, thus, with increased financial security and steady jobs, it seems like the best of times for America's families.

To those buoyed by all the good economic news, two recent unheralded reports will come as an icy, sobering shower. The first, from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, tells us that the number of Americans without health insurance is growing rapidly. In 1997, there were 43.4 million people without insurance, an increase of approximately 1.7 million from the year before. A decade earlier, fewer than 32 million Americans lacked health insurance. Each and every year this decade, the number of people without insurance has gone up.

The second Census Bureau report is no less shocking. This report found that approximately 71.5 million people lacked health insurance for at least one month during the most recent three-year period examined by the Bureau. As a result, nearly three out of every ten Americans experienced a significant period without health insurance, most losing coverage for over five months.

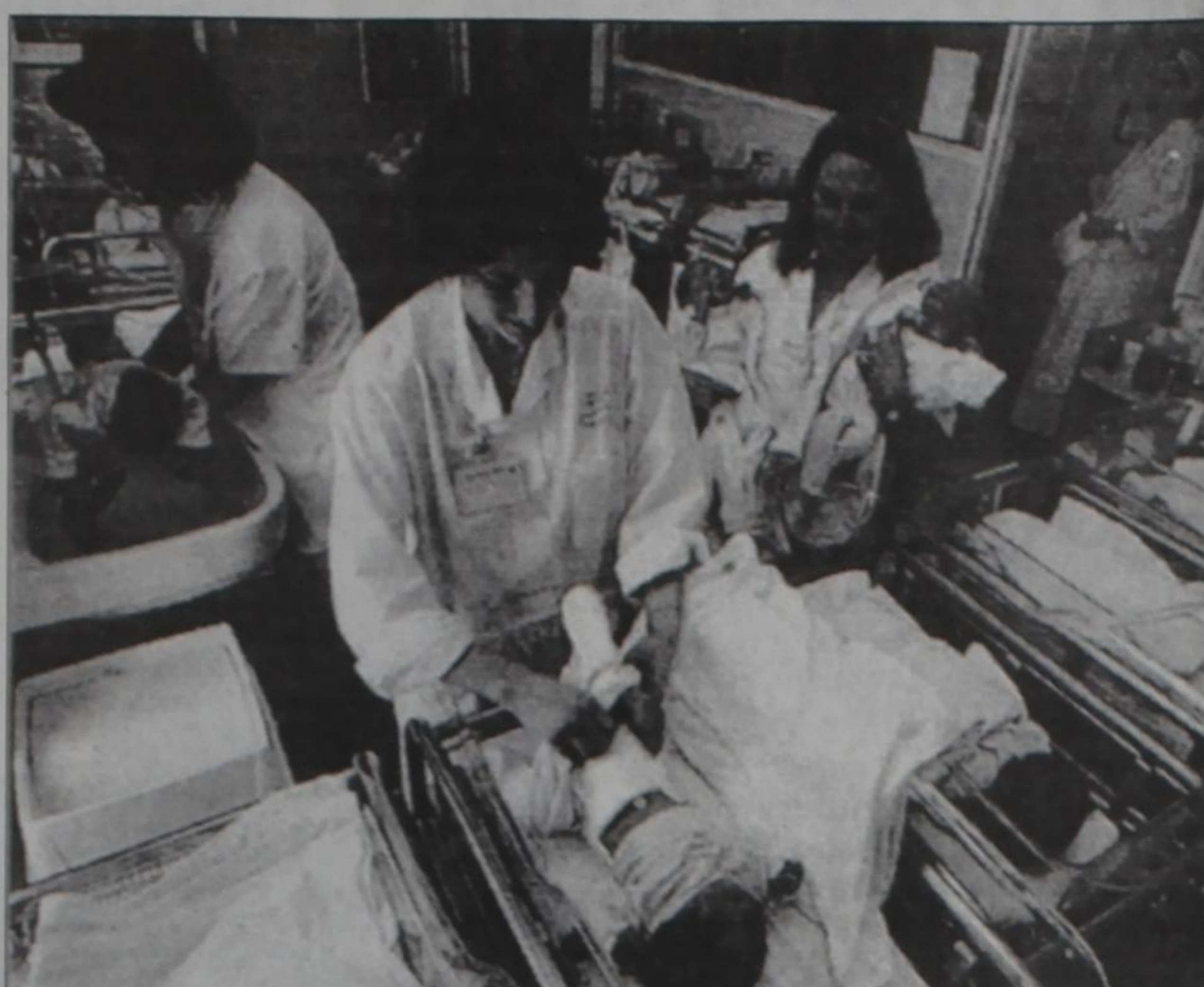
Significantly, the overwhelming majority of people without health insurance coverage are in working families. They are the breadwinners, spouses, and children of families for whom work, not welfare, is the norm.

They are the young couple with children, with dad working full time - but his employer doesn't offer health care coverage. They put off their daughter's doctors' visits, hoping that the ear infection or fever won't turn more serious.

They are the family whose breadwinner was laid off several months ago and cannot afford to pay for COBRA coverage. The medical attention for mom's abdominal pain is deferred until it becomes severe - and possibly life threatening.

They are the low-wage worker whose employer offers health insurance, but the premiums, deductibles, and co-payments are unaffordable. If and when that worker's family gets health care, it is normally in an emergency room.

For a surprisingly large and growing portion of America, in-



security about health care is a daily fact of life. In the country with the most advanced medical technology in the world, tens of millions of people are scared that their family won't get the health care they need when they need it.

The National Center for Health Statistics confirms that they have good reason to be scared. Long-term uninsured children receive less than half the number of doctor visits, and only 42 percent the number of inpatient hospital care days, than insured children. Comparing those uninsured and insured children who are in fair or poor health, they found that uninsured children are: five times more likely not to have a usual provider of care; four times more likely to have needed medical or surgical care and been unable to get it; almost five times as likely to have needed dental care and been unable to get it; four-and-one-half times as likely to have needed prescription medicines or eyeglasses and been unable to get them; and more than one-and-one-half times as likely to be missing all or some of their immunizations.

This problem will only get worse in the years ahead. America's rosy economic picture cannot be sustained forever. When the economic downturn occurs, and when more people join the ranks of the unemployed or become part-time workers, the number of uninsured families will undoubtedly increase. Similarly, health care costs are projected to accelerate - making health care more expensive and less affordable for everyone.

It is remarkable that the most recent increases in the number of uninsured occurred during

years when health care costs slowed down. But health care spending has already begun to escalate, and that trend is very likely to continue. In 1997, health care spending amounted to \$1.1 trillion. In ten years, the Department of Health and Human Services projects that annual health spending will almost double, reaching \$2.1 trillion.

As costs increase, businesses will feel growing pressures to reduce the level of health care coverage for their employees. Businesses have already converted to managed care to keep costs down. The results are one-time savings that cannot be duplicated. Already, HMO and managed care premiums are rising sharply. Now, businesses seeking protection from accelerating health care inflation will turn to a tried and true way of keeping corporate health care costs down - passing along those costs to their employees.

Inevitably, employees and retirees will be asked to pay larger and larger portions of their health insurance premiums, de-

ductibles, and co-payments. And, as those costs get passed on to working families, and grow faster than general inflation and wages, increasing numbers of people will be priced out of health care coverage. During the last surge in health costs, such a shifting of costs occurred - and resulted in a large decrease in employer-provided health coverage.

As the numbers of people without health coverage grow, it is high time that we reflect on several questions: At what point will we, as citizens of the richest nation on the planet, agree that too many people are uninsured? How many additional tens of millions of people need to experience a loss of health coverage before we act? Why are we,

the most technologically advanced and medically proficient country in the world, virtually the only industrialized nation without health coverage for all of our people?

Certainly, as other countries have showed, there are alternative ways to achieve improved health care coverage. We can build on our employer-based health care system by requiring or inducing more of such coverage. We can require individuals to purchase health insurance while providing subsidies for those who can't afford it and regulatory protections for unhealthy and disabled persons. We can build on existing public sector programs - such as Medicare, Medicaid, and the new Children's Health Insurance

Program - or create new ones.

Each of those solutions can work, but each of them requires care, Medicaid, and the new Children's Health Insurance Program - or create new ones.

Each of those solutions can work, but each of them requires sacrifices from portions of the American population. Thus, it is not the health plan mechanics that are missing, but the public will. In these economic best of times while numbers of uninsured Americans continue to rise, it is time to start the job.

Ron Pollack is the executive director of Families USA, the national organization for health care consumers. Mr. Pollack served as the only consumer organizational representative on the President's Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry.

Salud

Intolerancia a la leche

Muchas personas no pueden digerir fácilmente el azúcar en la leche o "lactosa". Quienes no toleran este tipo de azúcar sufren calambres, gases y diarrea después de beber leche o comer productos lácteos.

La leche y los productos lácteos son una fuente importante de calcio, especialmente para los niños en crecimiento. Puesto que el calcio es importante para tener huesos y dientes fuertes y sanos, no limite el consumo de leche de sus hijos sin consultar con su médico.

Las especialistas de Extensión Cooperativa de la Universidad de California recomiendan que si usted o sus hijos no toleran la lactosa, busquen alternativas para incluir leche en su alimentación.

• Tomen un poquito de leche con las comidas. Beber leche con otros alimentos ayuda a que a leche entre más lentamente al intestino.

• Coman yogurt o queso, los cuales contienen menos lactosa que la leche.

• Añadan gotas de lactosa comercial (lactaid) a la leche para descomponer la lactosa.

• Pueden también tomar pastillas de lactosa cuando beban leche y comprar yogurt y leche con poca lactosa.



Enfermedad coronaria y falta de vitaminas



Por
Dra.
Silvia
Panitch

En los últimos años, un descubrimiento hecho en Noruega ha revolucionado el tratamiento de la enfermedad coronaria.

Aparentemente la deficiencia de ciertas vitaminas como la vitamina B6, vitamina B12 y el ácido fólico causan un aumento en un aminoácido llamado Homocisteína.

Se cree que esto a su vez es un factor de riesgo independiente de la enfermedad coronaria (bloqueo de las arterias del corazón) y, como consecuencia, de ataques cardíacos, angina de pecho, ataques cerebrales, etc.

Tradicionalmente se sabe que los factores de riesgo de la enfermedad coronaria conocidos hasta ahora son:

- Sexo masculino.
- Diabetes.
- Presión alta.
- Coolesterol malo elevado.
- Coolesterol bueno disminuido.
- Historial de familiares que mueren a edad temprana de ataques cardíacos.

Cigarrillo, etc.

También se vio que niveles elevados de Homocisteína pueden estar asociados a coágulos en las venas o ataques cerebrales.

Además de la deficiencia de las vitaminas mencionadas, otros factores que aumentan la Homocisteína son: falla renal y edad avanzada, así también algunas medicinas que se usen comúnmente en clínicas y hospitales.

El nivel normal de Homocisteína es entre 5 y 15 micromoles por litro. En ciertos estudios se vio que pacientes con enfermedad del corazón tienen disminución de la vitamina B6 comparados con personas normales, y esto a su vez causaría, como dijimos, un aumento de la Homocisteína.

También se ha visto este fenómeno en pacientes que han recibido trasplantes de corazón, riñones, pulmones e hígado, como también en pacientes con falla renal crónica.

La manera en que esto causa daño en la circulación no es todavía muy clara.

Por lo tanto, y esto es lo excitante de esta nueva información (si todo llegara a ser confirmado), la administración de suplementos vitamínicos (Ácido Fólico, Vitamina B6, vitamina B12) podría ser beneficioso para disminuir una enfermedad que es la primera causa de muerte no solamente en Estados Unidos, sino otros países del mundo.



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Texas Tech Prepares For OSU

Undefeated Texas Tech Hosts Oklahoma State Texas Tech (5-0, 2-0 in the Big 12 South) enters its sixth game of the season Saturday against Oklahoma State (2-2, 101 in the Big 12 South) with an undefeated record for the first time since 1976 and only the fourth time in school history. Scheduled for a 6 p.m. kickoff and a national cable television audience (Fox Sports Net), the game will mark the first at Jones Stadium against the Cowboys as members of the Big 12 Conference. The Red Raiders enter the game as the third-winningest team in Big 12 games since the league began in 1996. Additionally, coach Spike Dykes will be looking for his 75th career win, interestingly, in the 75th year of the university's existence. A reunion of football players from the 1950's era will take place over the weekend. Raider Alley will feature the popular rock/blues band, Elvis T. Busboy and the Blues Butchers and will begin at 3 p.m. A new feature for Texas Tech football is Tailgate West, located at 18th St. and Indiana Ave., that features live entertainment and free parking. The men's basketball team will sign autographs in Raider Alley from 4-5 p.m. Texas Tech will also be participating in the AFCA child finger printing program at the game.

Last Week for the Red Raiders No one can characterize the 1998 Red Raider football team as boring.

After leading the Baylor Bears by a 31-16 margin late in the game, the Red Raiders gave-up two late touchdowns and stopped a last-gasp two-point conversion with just 1:10 left on the clock to claim a 31-29 win in Jones Stadium. Junior quarterback Rob Peters entered the game's third series and proceeded to amass career-highs in virtually every offensive category and tallied 334 yards of total offense in the game.

Sophomore rusher Ricky Williams surpassed 100-yards for the sixth-straight time, gaining 159 yards on 29 carries with two TDs. For the third-straight year, the Red Raider defense limited Baylor to under 100 yards of rushing offense but gave-up 304 passing yards to the Bears.

Donnie Hart caught his fifth TD pass of the season, while Kyle Allamon and Derek Dorris set receiving career-highs in the game. Curtis Lowery, Devin Lemons, Antwan Alexander and Ty Ardoin suffered injuries in the game and are doubtful for the OSU game.

The Oklahoma State at Texas Tech contest will feature a live national cable telecast on Fox Sports Net.

Oklahoma State enters the game with a 2-2 overall record and a 1-1 mark in the Big 12 following its narrow 24-17 loss to second-ranked Nebraska in Kansas City last weekend. The Cowboys defeated Kansas (38-28) and Mississippi State (42-23) and lost to longtime rival Tulsa (35-20) and the Huskers.

OSU is 18th in the nation in rushing defense and 20th overall, limiting opponents to just 97.5 yards on the ground and 299.5 overall. The Cowboy defense is also limiting opponents to 29.3 points per game. Offensively, OSU is 21st in the nation in rushing, averaging 221.0 yards per game.

They are led by Nathan Simmons' 88.3 yards per game. Quarterback Tony Lindsay is the team leader in total offense, averaging 167.0 yards per game.

Cowboys Continue Roller Coaster Season

A win followed a loss followed a win followed a loss followed a win.

Fortunately, all the ups have been against the weak sisters of the NFC East. By virtue of a 31-10 victory over the Washington Redskins, the Cowboys are now Beasts of the East. They lead the division with a 3-2 record, one game up on Arizona (2-3) and the New York Giants (2-3). And the Cowboys already own victories over those clubs.

"I thought we grew up some today," said Cowboys coach Chan Gailey, whose club overcame an early 7-0 deficit to defeat the home Redskins going away. "We didn't play perfect, but we were pretty good in clutch situations."

The biggest clutch play was that of Jason Garrett. He'd been picked off in the end zone twice in the Cowboys' loss to the Raiders last week, including once on a deep throw near the end of the game. You would think that Garrett would be kind of gun-shy about throwing deep against the Redskins. But that was not the case. Garrett completed a 29-yard pass to Ernie Mills to set up a field goal, and he threw deep to Mills for a 43-yard touchdown.

It was, perhaps, Garrett's best day. Overcoming a fumbled snap on the Cowboys' ninth offensive play, Garrett rebounded to complete his first seven passes and wind up 14 of 17 for 169

Last weekend, Nebraska's Joe Walker returned a punt 73 yards with 7:29 left in the game to break a 17-17 tie and give the Huskers a 24-17 win over OSU in Kansas City. Down 17-3 late in the third quarter, the Cowboys scored two TDs in six minutes to tie the game at 17-apiece. OSU held Nebraska to just 73 yards rushing in the game and 112 yards passing (215 total), while rolling to 175 yards on the ground and 180 in the air (355 total).

Texas Tech vs. OSU: The Series

Texas Tech and Oklahoma State have played 25 times in history with the Red Raiders owning a 14-8-3 series advantage. Texas Tech leads the series 6-2-2 in Lubbock and has won the last three contests between the two teams. The cumulative score of the last three games favors the Red Raiders by a 89-21 margin. Texas Tech has won the last two games by a 58-6 margin.

Garrett's performance gave him a 2-1 record as the Cowboys' starter with Troy Aikman still mending a fractured collarbone. And since X-rays showed Monday that Aikman will be out at least one more week, Garrett will get the start again Sunday against the Carolina Panthers.

"You've got to give (Garrett) credit," Gailey said. "He played a really smart game today. He threw the ball away when he should have thrown it away, and he tucked it away and took his losses. He didn't throw the ball up for grabs."

The Cowboys' running game should also be credited for taking some pressure off of Garrett. Emmitt Smith (120) and Chris Warren (104) became the first set of Cowboys running backs to rush for more than 100 yards in the same game since 1978. The running game was so dominant that Garrett attempted just three passes in the second half.

"We need that kind of consistency week in and week out," said Smith. "We can't have a bad week next week. We need to come out and play the same kind of way."

The only bad news was that the running game was forced to operate without right guard Everett McIver, who is expected to miss the next 6-8 weeks with a sprained right knee.

But the injury was not enough to keep team owner Jer-

Last season, Texas Tech knocked-off the 24th-ranked Cowboys 27-3 on a cold, dry afternoon in Stillwater. The two teams were almost identical in offensive output with Texas Tech compiling 295 yards to OSU's 289 yards of total offense. The difference in the game was the Cowboy's three turnovers to none for Texas Tech. With OSU cutting the Red Raider lead to 13-3, Jonathan Hawkins took the ensuing kickoff 73 yards to setup a 20-yard TD run by Adrian Ervin. Moments later, Ty Ardoin intercepted a Tony Lindsay pass and raced 50 yards for the final score of the game.

Williams Remains In National Lead

It just so happens to be UT's rusher. However, Texas Tech tailback Ricky Williams (Duncanville, Texas) remains second in the nation in rushing with a 185.5 yards per game average.

Last season Williams set a Red Raider freshman rushing record with 894 yards on 201 carries.

ry Jones from beaming in the winning locker room afterward. Jones shook hands with Prince Bandar of Saudi Arabia and NBA star Grant Hill. Then he flashed his billion dollar smile and summed up the day: "Psychologically, mentally, this gives us a good feeling as a football team."

UPON FURTHER REVIEW: The play that put the game away was Mills' 43-yard touchdown reception in the second quarter. Lined up in the slot, Mills drew single coverage from Redskins cornerback Cris Dishman. All year, Dishman has struggled, and against Mills it was no different. Mills, the Cowboys' third wide receiver, just ran a seam route up the middle and sprinted by the flat-footed Dishman to catch Garrett's perfect lob throw at the 10-yard-line. Mills coasted into the end zone from there, giving him three touchdown receptions on the season. Earlier in the half, Mills had beaten Dishman for a 29-yard reception that set up a field goal. "I don't care what you say. Cris Dishman is a great football player and has been for a long time," said Garrett, trying his best to be diplomatic about a player who has allowed six touchdown receptions this year. "We did not go into this game saying, 'We are going to pick on Cris.' It's just that the other guy (Darrell Green) is so good."

Wedding Announcement



GLORIA - RIOS

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Gloria of Lubbock announce the engagement of their daughter, Lori, to Remy Rios, son of Mr. and Mrs. Remigio L. Rios of Lubbock.

The couple were married on Sept. 12 at the Lubbock County Courthouse Gazebo.

The bride-elect, a graduate of Lubbock High School and attended South Plains College, is employed by Eyeglass World. The future bridegroom, also a graduate of Lubbock High, is employed by University Medical Center.

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1998 Texas Tech Football Schedule

Date	Opponent	Time
Sept. 5	Texas-El Paso	6 p.m.
Sept. 12	at North Texas (Travel)	6:30 p.m.
Sept. 19	Fresno State	6 p.m.
Sept. 26	• at Iowa State	1 p.m.
Oct. 3	• Baylor	6 p.m.
Oct. 10	• Oklahoma St. (Homecoming)	6 p.m.
Oct. 17	• at Colorado	8a
Oct. 24	• at Texas A&M	1 p.m.
Oct. 31	• Missouri (Family Day)	1 p.m.
Nov. 14	• Texas (Senior Day)	1 p.m.
Nov. 21	• at Oklahoma	2:30 p.m.

All times Central. Some game times will change for television.
• denotes Big 12 game. Home games in bold.

Exclusive coverage of Texas Tech Red Raider football in Spanish this season on Magic 93.7. For the first time ever. Marion Montez has the play by play call beginning 15 minutes before kick off. It's only on Magic 93.7. Your exclusive voice for Red Raider football.

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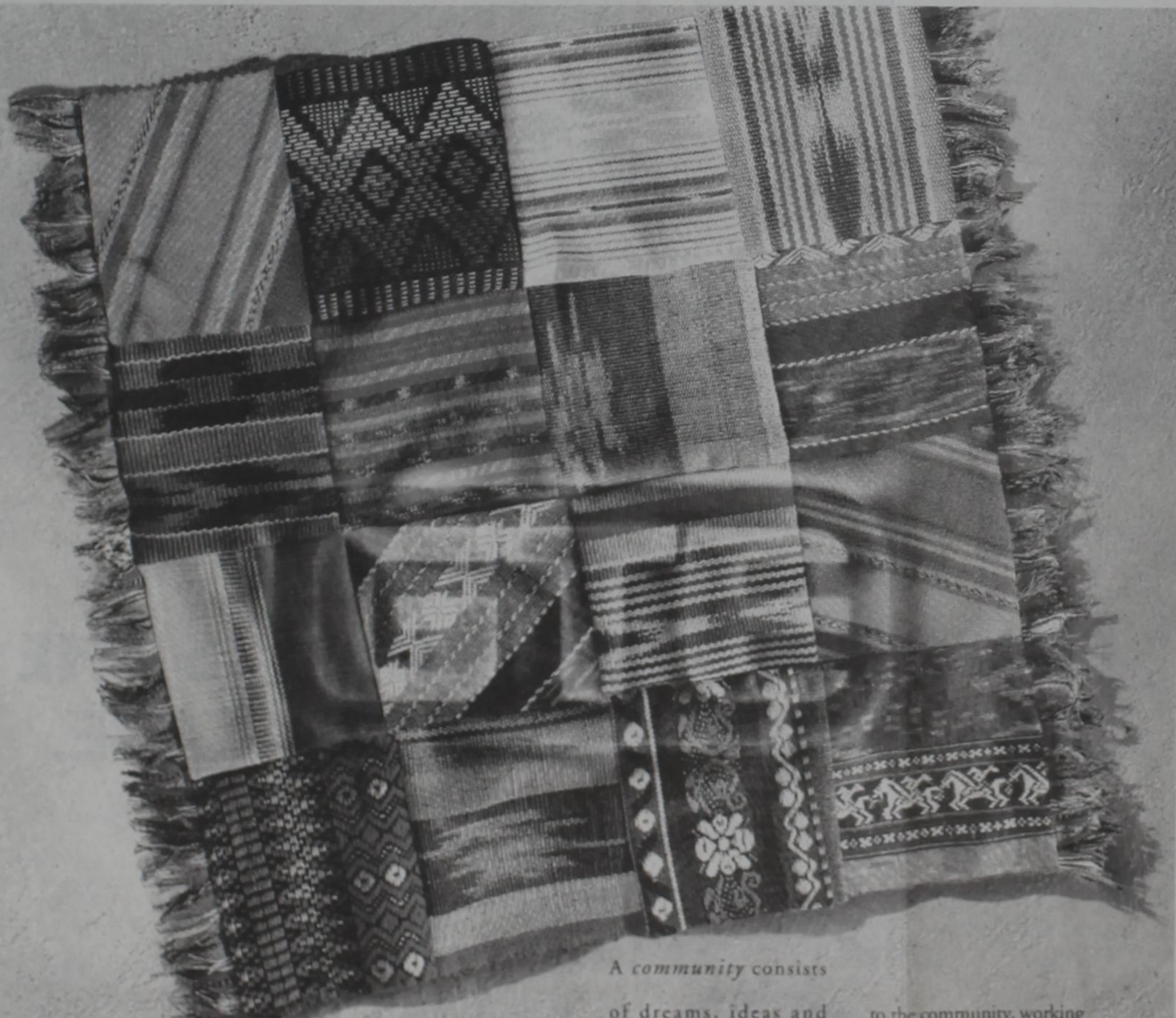
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GTE PEOPLE MOVING IDEAS

Jimmy Smits Stumps For Bigger Latino Role In Hollywood

By Vanessa Colon

Advocating for better Hispanic representation in the media industry is nothing new to New York-born Jimmy Smits, who played Detective Bobby Simone on "NYPD Blue."

Smits, whose mother is from Puerto Rico and father from Suriname, grew up in Brooklyn and the Bronx. He tutored high school dropouts and even did some street cleaning in his community while attending Brooklyn College, where he earned a bachelor's degree in education. Before his acting break in L.A. Law, in which he played attorney Victor Sifuentes, he attended Cornell University on a fully paid scholarship. There he earned a master's in fine arts. Here he is interviewed by Hispanic Link News Service reporter Vanessa Colon.

Q. What led you and other Hispanic actors to form the National Hispanic Foundation for the Arts?

A. Speaking for myself, I was starting to get disenchanted with the political process because it seemed that we (Latinos) were going nowhere politically. I felt that in some instances we had moved from the basement level to the ground floor. All the action was taking place in the penthouse and we were only invited in for cocktails, photo-ops and schmoozing. When it came time to talk policy and decision-making, we were back outside the door and back on the first floor.

Getting to the next level of political involvement is what spurred us to create the National Hispanic Foundation for the Arts. We needed an organization that would work to solve the enormous problem of Hispanic image, participation and representation within the media industries.

Q. How important is it to have Hispanics in decision-making positions, such as producers and directors?

A. Most people do not understand how the entertainment industry works. They see the finished product and they remember the actors and the storylines. What most people fail to comprehend is that this is an enormous business enterprise. Most people in the business are not actors. They are lawyers, business grads, accountants, writers, producers, directors, set designers, camera technicians, etc. In fact, most people do not realize the extent of labor union involvement in this industry.

The hardest part about making a Hispanic-themed film or television series is that you have to convince the accountants that you are going to make them money. A film or TV project is an investment. It must pay dividends. These guys are not going to do a socially con-

scious film because it's the right thing to do -- these folks only do things because it is the financially smart thing to do.

That is why our buying power and movie-going dollar should be made to count more. If Hispanics "buy" movies without Hispanics, then why should the industry change? But more importantly, Hispanics need to "buy" Hispanic-themed films on the first weekend when they are released to create momentum for these films. When this happens, films remain in the theaters. Films are judged in terms of financial as opposed to art success. Hispanics, and the public-at-large who support our work, have to understand the way the film industry thinks so it can impact the economic and creative outcome.

Q. You've done more than your fair share of work on causes for the Hispanic community. Why do you do it?

A. My parents taught me early to give back to the community. I have always believed that if we organized ourselves better, focused on our issues and followed through, we would have progressed much further than we have.

I think it is a question of personal challenge. Either you take action and get involved -- and more importantly stay involved -- or you drop out. I have been very blessed in my career and it's hard not to want to share that in some way with a community that has been so supportive of my personal work.

I think a personal goal for every young person should be to perform community service throughout every stage of his or her life. When you get involved for the betterment of mankind, it gives you a sense of inner strength, it connects you to real people, and it gives you a perspective that lasts for the rest of your life.

You hear a lot about the need to get "technologically connected," and don't get me wrong, I am all for it. But, the down side of technology is that you get hooked up to a computer -- to a thing -- not a person. But we know that kids need to be connected to adults in the family and that adults need to be connected to each other. When we are fully networked as a community then and only then will we have real economic and political power.

True leadership requires hours and hours of dedication and consistency. True involvement means commitment. If we can return to the kind of commitment of the older generation with regard to family, to principles, to hard work, we can move our community forward. *Adelante, siempre adelante!*

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Jimmy Smits Lucha Por Un Mayor Papel Latino en Hollywood

La defensa de una mejor representación hispana en la industria de los medios informativos no es nada nuevo para Jimmy Smits, nacido en Nueva York, que personificó al Detective Bobby Simone en "NYPD Blue".

Smits, cuya madre es de Puerto Rico y su padre de Suriname, fue criado en Brooklyn y el Bronx, donde sirvió de asesor a desertores de la escuela secundaria y hasta hizo alguna limpieza de calles en su comunidad mientras asistía a Brooklyn College, donde obtuvo un bachillerato en educación. Antes de su aparición en "L.A. Law", en la cual personificó al Abogado Victor Sifuentes, Smits había asistido a la Universidad de Cornell, donde recibió un grado de Maestría en Bellas Artes con una beca de pago completo. Smits, que creció en Brooklyn y el Bronx, fué entrevistado por Vanessa Colon, de Hispanic Link News Service.

PREGUNTA: ¿Qué les llevó a usted y a otros actores hispanos a formar la Fundación Nacional Hispana para las Artes?

RESPUESTA: Hablando por mí mismo, yo estaba empezando a sentirme desalentado por el trámite político, porque parecía que no estábamos yendo a ninguna parte políticamente. Sentí que en algunos aspectos nos habíamos mudado desde el sótano hasta la planta baja. Pero toda la acción estaba ocurriendo en el piso más alto, y sólo se nos invitaba para participar en los cocteles, las fotografías y el servilismo. Cuando llegaba la hora de hablar sobre cursos de acción y adopción de decisiones, estábamos otra vez de puertas afuera y de regreso a la planta baja.

El llegar al próximo nivel de la involucración política es lo que nos impulsó a crear la Fundación Nacional Hispana para las Artes. Necesitábamos de una organización que resolviera el problema enorme de la imagen hispana, la participación y la representación dentro de las industrias de los medios informativos.

P: ¿Cuán importante es tener a los hispanos en las plazas donde se adoptan decisiones, tales como las de productores y directores?

R: La mayoría de las personas no comprenden el modo de funcionar de la industria de las diversiones. Ellos ven al producto terminado y recuerdan a los actores y las líneas del relato. Lo que la mayoría de las personas deja de comprender es que se trata de una empresa de negocios enorme. La mayoría de las personas en el llamado negocio no son actores. Son abogados, graduados de las escuelas de administración de negocios, contadores, escritores, productores, directores, diseñadores de escenarios, técnicos camarógrafos, etc. En verdad, la mayoría de las personas no se da cuenta de la involucración de los sindicatos en esta industria.

La parte más difícil de hacer una película de tema hispano, o una serie de televisión, es que hay que convencer a los contadores de que se les va a hacer

ganar dinero. Una película o un proyecto para la televisión es una inversión: Debe pagar dividendos. Estos tipos no van a hacer una película de conciencia social sólo porque sea lo correcto para hacer -- ellos sólo hacen las cosas porque sean financieramente convenientes para hacer.

Esa es la razón de que se debería hacer que nuestro poder adquisitivo y nuestros dólares de entradas a los cines contaran por más. Si los hispanos "compran" (van a ver) películas donde no trabajan hispanos, ¿entonces por qué deberían esperar que la industria cambiara? Pero, lo que es más importante, los hispanos necesitan "comprar" (ir a los cines a ver) películas con temas hispanos en el primer fin de semana que sean exhibidas, para crear el impulso que estas películas necesitan. Cuando esto sucede, las películas permanecen en los cines. A las películas se les juzga en términos del éxito económico que tengan, a diferencia del éxito artístico. Los hispanos, y el público en general que apoya a nuestro

trabajo, tienen que comprender el modo de pensar de la industria cinematográfica, de modo que puedan surtir efecto sobre el resultado económico y creador.

P: Usted ha hecho más que su parte justa del trabajo en causas por la comunidad hispana. Por qué lo hace usted?

R: Mis padres me enseñaron desde temprana edad a devolver a la comunidad. Siempre he creído que si nos organizáramos mejor, nos enfocáramos sobre nuestros asuntos y los llevaríamos hasta el final, habríamos adelantado mucho más que lo que hemos logrado. Creo que es un asunto de desafío personal. O bien uno se involucra y toma acción -- y lo que es más importante, si permanece involucrado -- o de lo contrario deserta. Yo he recibido muchas bendiciones en mi carrera y es difícil no querer compartir eso de algún modo con una comunidad que ha apoyado tanto a mi trabajo personal.

Creo que un objetivo personal para toda persona joven debe ser el efectuar servicio comunitario a través de todas las etapas de su vida. Cuando una persona se involucra para el mejoramiento de la humanidad, recibe una sensación de fuerza interior, se

conecta con las personas verdaderas y obtiene una perspectiva que le dura todo el resto de su vida.

Se oye mucho sobre la necesidad de llegar a estar "conectado(a) tecnológicamente", y no se equivocuen, estoy por completo a favor de eso. Pero el lado flojo de la tecnología es que uno se "engancha" con una computadora -- que es una cosa -- y no con una persona. Pero todos sabemos que los chicos necesitan estar conectados con los adultos de la familia y que los adultos necesitan estar conectados unos con otros. Cuando estemos plenamente conectados en una red, como una comunidad, entonces y sólo entonces tendremos un poder económico y político verdadero.

La dirigencia verdadera exige horas y más horas de dedicación y constancia. La involucración verdadera significa compromiso. Si podemos regresar a la clase de compromiso de la generación anterior con respecto a la familia, a los principios, al trabajo árduo, podremos hacer que nuestra comunidad avance. Adelante, siempre adelante!

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1998. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Friends of the Library Annual Booksale

The Friends of the Library will hold their annual booksale in the basement of the Mahon Library from Thursday October 15th thru Sunday October 18th. Thursday will be for members only but membership can be purchased at the door for \$5.00. Friday the 16th thru Sunday the 18th will be for the general public and Sunday will be bargain day with almost all remaining books at 50% off. The hours on Thursday will be from 9:00 am until 8:00 pm. Friday and Saturday will be from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm and Sunday from 1:00 pm until 4:00 p.m.

This year's sale will have more books than ever before and new books will be added each day. All of the favorite categories including current best sellers, Texana, old and unusual, specialty fields such as computers, art, science, education, business and finance will all be generously represented. There will also be a silent auction section and large sections containing children's books, encyclopedias and other reference books, magazines and records. Many of the books will sell for 50cents to one dollar and one really spe-

cial deal can be found in the Reader's Digest Condensed book section where all these books will go for only .10 cents each!!

Friends of the Library (F.O.L.) have been holding their sale for over 25 years and all funds raised go directly to help the Lubbock City Libraries including all the branches. The funds are used by the libraries to purchase items that would not other-

wise be available because of budget constraints. In the past additional books, shelving, computers and signage have been acquired through the use of the money raised by the annual sale.

This is one of the most highly anticipated events of the year, so everyone that loves to read or give books should make sure to attend and bring home great bargains.

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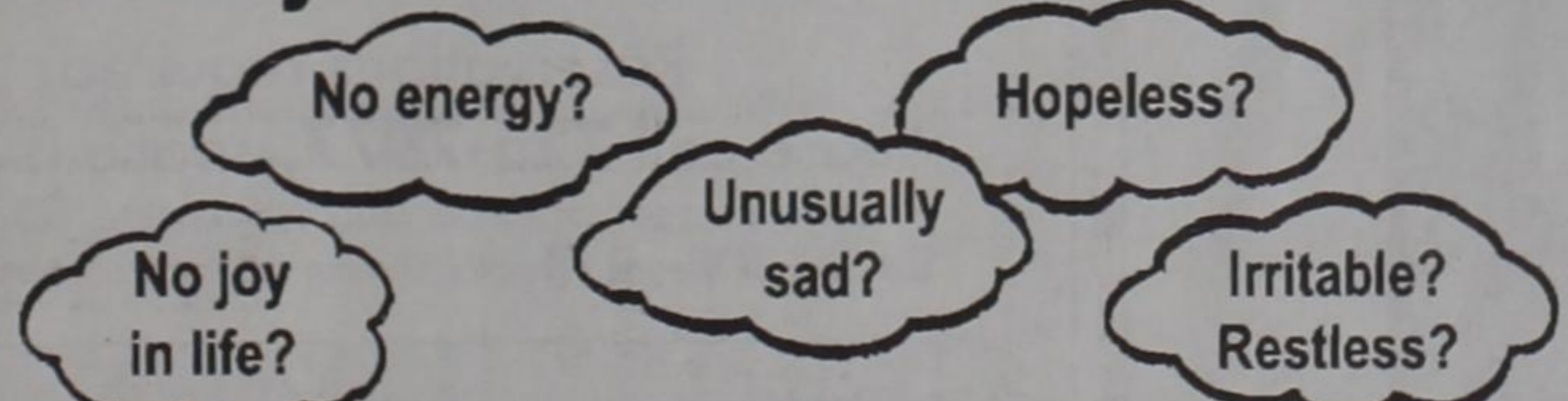
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Death on the Border

From Page One

diers for this policing mission. As a result of this type of bureaucratic interference, Capt. McDaniel was able to conduct only three days of training before his teams departed Camp Pendleton for Texas. And because mission assignments weren't settled until the last minute, Team 7 never trained as a unit.

Cpl. Roy Torrez Jr., Banuelos' second in command, hadn't received any field instruction since his basic Marine Combat Training after boot camp.

Torrez, whose main job in the Marine Corps was driving a tow truck, was also Team 7 medic. He had completed a first aid course in order to meet a quota at the garage where he worked. Like Torrez, Lance Cpl. Ronald Wieler had received no field training since basic. Wieler was a radio operator. Most of his preparation consisted of cutting rags and sewing his own camouflage "ghillie suit."

Lance Cpl. James Blood, the team's junior man, did attend the three days of training. But Blood was assigned to another team during that time. He didn't even meet his teammates until the day before McDaniel and Banuelos found the empty bullet box by the river.

Upon returning from that walk, McDaniel briefed his men at a Marfa base camp. The two-hour talk addressed safety issues, communication protocols and the "rules of engagement." The soldiers were handed ROE cards that listed specifically what they could and could not do. They were told what to do if they encountered drug smugglers. But they neither discussed nor rehearsed what to do if they came across a civilian.

Three Days in the Desert
Banuelos and his team were dropped off along Farm Road 170 late Saturday night, May 17. The soldiers leaped out of the Chevy Suburban wearing camouflage face paint and shaggy burlap "ghillie suits." They carried two five-gallon water cans, two radios and assorted gear. Each carried his M-16A2 rifle. Team 7 walked half a mile to the observation post. The team they were replacing was dehydrated and nauseous after its three-day tour. The departing team commander told Banuelos: "Watch out for the goats."

"Fire Back"
Esequiel Jr. got home from school about 4 p.m. on the day he died. He thanked the driver of the big yellow bus and walked down the lane to his family's little rancheria. He studied his driver's handbook, then he helped his father unload some hay. After that it was time to walk the goats. As Team 7 crept toward the observation post, Banuelos spotted a man on a horse on the Mexican side. The corporal put his team in a halt.

Just then, Esequiel and his goats crested the small bluff. The soldiers -- who had been warned to expect armed lookouts and "unfriendly villagers" -- saw a young man of Latino descent carrying a .22 rifle.

Banuelos whispered into the radio: "We have an armed individual, about 200 meters from us."

A time-stamped recording of the radio traffic showed it was 6:05 p.m. "He's in front of the old fort. He's headed toward us. He's armed with a rifle. He appears to be in, uh, herding goats or something."

Hernandez saw something move in the brush at the bottom of the far ravine. He had warned friends and family members of what he would do if he ever found the wild dog he believed had taken his goat.

The goatherd may have fired once, as Banuelos and Blood claimed. (One spent shell was later found in the rifle.) Or he may have fired twice, as Torrez and Wieler recalled. Or he may not have fired at all, as the lack of gunpowder residue on his hands later suggested.

What is certain is that the four tired soldiers believed they had been fired at by a drug smuggler. None was hit. Banuelos ordered the men prone. Face down in the hot gravel, he told them to "lock and load."

Hernandez stood on his toes. He peered across the desert. Torrez recalled he was "bobbing and weaving ... like when you look at something in the distance, you stand on your tippy-toes and try to move your head around to see."

"We're taking fire," Banuelos radioed at 6:07 p.m. Capt. McDaniel was working out in a gym at the Marfa compound when he heard the news. He sprinted to the nearby operations center. He and his fellow officers immediately began debating what actions were authorized under the JTF-6 rules of engagement.

Banuelos and his teammates were still carrying the ROE flash cards they were given a week earlier. The first of six points listed was: "Force may be used to defend yourself and others present." The second and third points were: "Do not use force if other defensive measures could be effective" and "Use only minimum force necessary."

But Banuelos didn't have time to reread his card. Nor was he aware that McDaniel and the other officers were in the midst of an intense debate about what he could and could not do. At 6:11 p.m., he radioed the operations center: "As soon as he readies that rifle back down range, we are taking him."

Lance Cpl. James Steen was manning the radio in Marfa. He replied: "Roger, fire back."

McDaniel exploded. He and the other officers in the operations center believed Steen's

authorization to "fire back" was wrong, according to written statements. Steen was pulled off the radio. Sgt. Dewbre took the chair. But the order to "fire back" was neither corrected nor withdrawn.

Dewbre radioed at 6:14 p.m.: "Just give us an update."

To keep the boy within his line of sight, Banuelos led his team down another stony arroyo and up the opposite bank. From the top of the next plateau, the soldiers could see in all directions. Banuelos told Dewbre: "We have a visual."

Dewbre replied: "You're to follow the ROE."

Banuelos did not acknowledge Dewbre's order. Nearly four minutes had passed since the incorrect order to "fire back" was issued. McDaniel and the other officers discussed whether or not Banuelos had heard Dewbre.

But they did not retransmit the instruction.

Worse Than Drugs
The war that Esequiel Hernandez wandered into is not confined to the U.S.-Mexican border. The Pentagon spends about \$1 billion a year fighting drugs. JTF-6 has conducted missions in 30 states and the Caribbean territories. An estimated 4,000 National Guard troops are involved in 1,300 counter-drug operations nationwide. And 89 percent of police departments now have paramilitary "SWAT" teams, which primarily serve drug warrants.

In spite of all this, the drugs are winning. The availability and potency of hard drugs such as heroin and cocaine have skyrocketed over the past decade. At the same time, street prices have fallen. The United Nations estimates the annual revenue generated by the illegal drug industry at \$400 billion. That's 8 percent of the total international trade, or about the same size as the global automobile industry.

In the Desert Death
Border Patrol agent Johnny Urias was picking up undocumented immigrants 15 miles away when he heard the 6:07 p.m. radio call: "They're taking fire from a man with a rifle at position three...Please assist position three."

Urias and partner Rodolfo Martinez sped back to the Presidio station.

They dropped off their suspects. They picked up M-16 rifles and protective vests. Two other agents arrived, and did the

same. Within minutes, the four agents were speeding toward Redford, lights and sirens blaring.

Urias radioed Banuelos, who told him that Hernandez was at the old fort. "He's armed with a rifle, a .22," the corporal said. Banuelos and his team were atop a plateau about two football fields away from Hernandez.

They knew the Border Patrol was only minutes away. But Banuelos wanted to be closer. He handed the radio to Torrez, then waved for Wieler and Blood to follow him into the next ravine. From that moment on, Banuelos was out of radio contact with both McDaniel and the Border Patrol. The next arroyo was steeper than the last. Wieler stumbled several times. He scraped his hands on the sharp, loose gravel. He didn't understand what Banuelos was doing. He said later that he "would have stayed and let the Border Patrol handle the situation." Instead, he followed orders.

Once atop the next plateau, the Marines moved toward the abandoned fort.

Soon they were within 130 yards of Hernandez. They scurried forward one by one, in short rushes. They crouched low among the waist-high greasewood bushes.

Banuelos watched Hernandez through the scope on his M-16 as his men moved.

At 6:27 p.m., Banuelos believed he saw the boy raise his old .22 and aim toward Blood. (Neither Torrez nor Blood were watching Hernandez. Wieler initially stated he didn't see Hernandez move, then later testified that he did.) The corporal, an expert marksman, squeezed the trigger.

The bullet entered Esequiel Hernandez Jr. beneath his right arm. It fragmented and cut two trails through his chest, destroying every organ in its path.

Torrez looked up just in time to see the boy's feet fly in the air.

Following Orders
Corporal Banuelos was standing over Hernandez's body when the Border Patrol arrived. Agent Urias recognized the boy he had warned only three months before.

Hernandez had dragged himself 10 yards through hot gravel after he was shot.

From atop the old Army watering hole, Hernandez could have seen see the adobe home where he was born, the lush green oasis that fed his family, the cinderblock schoolhouse where he had dreamed of becoming a soldier, and the village graveyard, where he soon would be buried.

A desert thunderstorm ap-

proached. More cops arrived. Texas Rangers. A justice of the peace. The district attorney. FBI. Marines. They trampled through the evidence for hours. Then the storm rumbled through. Hard rain washed over the body, the gun, the scene.

Team 7 was driven back to Marfa, put in a motel room, given a six-pack of beer, and told to write statements. The story that emerged was that Banuelos was not "pursuing" Hernandez -- as prohibited by the rules of engagement -- but was "paral-leling" the goatherd out of fear that the boy was running a "flanking maneuver."

Banuelos was frank and forthright about what he had done. He reportedly concluded one interview by stating: "I capped the f--er."

The Texas Rangers investigated the shooting. The Justice Department investigated the shooting. JTF-6 investigated the shooting. And the 1st Marine Division investigated the shooting. All concluded that Banuelos followed orders. All concluded that he committed no crime.

A county grand jury refused to indict Banuelos on criminal charges. A federal grand jury refused to indict Banuelos. And a second county grand jury, given substantially more evidence than the first, also refused to indict Banuelos. All concluded that Banuelos followed orders. All concluded that he committed no crime. Banuelos was under investigation for more than a year. But the orders that sent him to El Polvo in May, the orders that put him in the field with an under-prepared team, and the incredible order to "fire back" -- these were never put on trial.

And by agreeing to pay the Hernandez family a mere \$1.9 million, the Navy and the Justice Department effectively closed the most viable legal route through which the family or the village could have put those orders on trial.

Human rights activists fear the settlement will clear a political path for JTF-6 to resume armed border patrols in the near future. And if they take such missions, future Marines will follow orders just as Banuelos did.

In a response to the scathing Coyne report, Gen. C.W. Fulford Jr. noted that even the best trained Marines would likely behave much as Team 7 did.

"Indeed," Fulford wrote, "it is probable that a superbly trained team of infantrymen would have immediately returned fire."

Clemente Manuel Banuelos is no longer a member of the Marine Corps. His promising military career died the same day Hernandez did. The 23-year-old now struggles to support his young wife, Luz Contreras, in their modest Southern California home. He is looking for work as a physical therapist.

Rounding Up the Goats
On the day Esequiel Hernandez Jr. died, his father brought the goats back from the river.

Hernandez Sr. was chopping wood when he saw the crowd of Border Patrol agents, sheriff deputies and other authorities gather on the hill across from his adobe home. He drove the old white pickup over to see what was happening.

Not knowing who he was, a deputy sheriff asked whether Hernandez Sr. might be able to identify the victim. The old man stared curiously at the soldiers, still dressed in their ghillie suits. The leather-faced father was then shown the lifeless body of his son. He wept, and wailed, in Spanish.

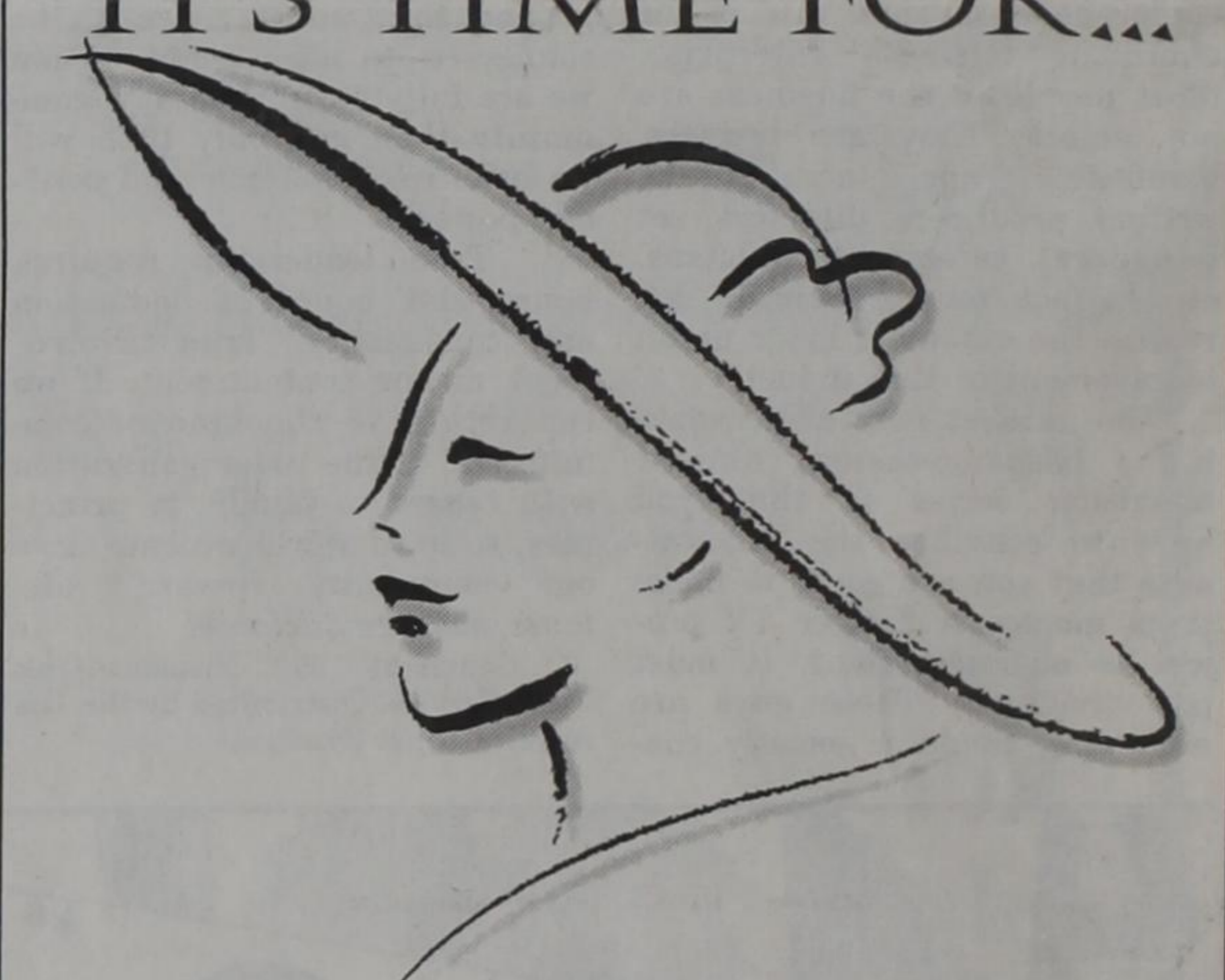
The Hernandez family was kept away from the murder scene that night. Pushed back by sheriff's deputies, sobbing family members shared their grief and anger within the privacy of the Hernandez rancheria.

Later, the old man went down to the river to round up the goats. Ten-year-old Noel went with him. After the goats were put away, Noel marched into Esequiel's bedroom and tore the Marine recruiting poster from his dead brother's wall.

Monte Paulsen is national editor of San Antonio Current.

GRAFICO presents an excerpt from an investigative report done by the San Antonio Current and published in that newsweekly on September 10, 1998. The report can be obtained in its entirety by contacting the San Antonio Current at SACURRENT@AOL.COM, or by visiting the weekly's Internet address at www.sacurrent.com

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