

Latinos Plan March On Washington

By Maria Jimenez

Latinos from everywhere are planning to gather in Washington, D.C. on Oct. 12, the international "Dia de la Raza" (Day of Our People), for the first-ever Latino march on the capital.

Participants are expected to reflect many aspects of the Latino presence in America: low-riders from Los Angeles; a choir from New York; veterans from Indiana; farmworkers from Florida; immigrant business owners from Houston; Dominican women from New York; high school students from Chicago; and day laborers from around the capital itself.

Organizers plan to pay tribute to Latinos' contributions to the nation's development and raise awareness of the group's unity as well as its diversity. Estimates vary on how many might answer the call to march, but the consensus is that the number will be in six figures.

Beyond the barrio, the event has attracted little attention. While many Hispanic national organizations will play a role in the celebration, the big ones haven't been its driving force. Nor has the national press shown much interest.

So who and what are behind this event?

The march is the brainchild of the leadership of 26 organizations from 13 states who

began meeting in 1994 in Tucson, Ariz., Los Angeles and other cities. They eventually formed a steering committee and called it Coordinadora 96.

Their inspiration -- or desperation -- came from the increasingly hostile anti-immigrant sentiment and legislation at local, state and national levels that denies Latinos basic rights and threatens to segregate large segments of the community.

The first large group to embrace the march was organized labor. Among the groups recognizing the effort: the International Union of Electrical Workers, the Randolph

Institute, Latin American Council for Labor Advancement and the Texas AFL-CIO.

The second group included local organizations -- the Hispanic Alliance of Atlantic City, N.J., El Concilio Neighborhood Associations in communities such as East Austin, Texas, and the Pilsen Neighborhoods Community Council in Chicago, as examples.

Third were student groups such as MEChA (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan) and the Northeast Student Alliance.

Fourth came national organizations such as LULAC (League of United Latin Amer-

ica Citizens), the National Lawyers Guild, American Friends Service Committee, National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and the National Coalition for Haitians.

The Coordinadora 96 strategy is to build a civil and human rights movement that will engage grassroots Latinos actively in civic affairs, from voting to the exercise of fundamental rights. The increasing involvement of immigrants, students, women and other groups in developing a program for change will ensure impact long beyond the march,

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News Briefs

Athlete Gives \$1M for Families Institute

Chicago Bulls star Michael Jordan has pledged \$1 million to help establish an Institute for Families at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's School of Social Work, reports Associated Press.

The goal of the institute is to assemble professors from several fields to study issues such as poverty, child abuse, teen pregnancy and elder care.

The institute will strive to translate its research quickly into public policy and into specific projects across the state, said Richard Edwards, dean of the School of Social Work.

Most of the support for the institute will come from private, not public, funds. The General Assembly recently appropriated \$150,000 for start-up costs because many pledges won't be paid out for several years.

So far, the school has raised about \$2.9 million in pledges toward its \$5 million goal for the institute. The institute will begin operating this year. Already, about 30 projects across the state have been planned.

Free Trial for New AIDS Drug

An experimental AIDS drug not yet approved for sale by the FDA will be given away to hundreds of patients who have exhausted other treatments, it was announced Monday.

Agouron Pharmaceuticals Inc. said it will soon offer the drug Viracept to people with advanced AIDS. The FDA allows such a giveaway under the "expanded access" program, intended to expedite experimental drugs for those who have no other treatment.

Viracept is in a group of protease inhibitors that, when combined with other drugs, can reduce HIV to undetectable levels in some patients. Three of the promising but expensive protease inhibitors have been approved for sale within the past year.

Viracept will be offered to people who have stopped using those three drugs because of adverse reactions or intolerable side effects or because they haven't worked. Up to 2,000 patients could receive free Viracept temporarily. When it is approved for sale, the free program ends, Agouron said.

Report: Preschool Should Be Universal

A new report says all children need access to two years of high-quality preschool, but too many simply mark time waiting for "real" education to begin in kindergarten, reports The Chicago Tribune.

The report, released Monday by the New York-based Carnegie Corp.'s Task Force on Learning in the Primary Grades, proposes a blueprint to ensure the success of youngsters ages 3 to 10.

Task force co-chairman Shirley Malcom is convinced the goal of universal preschool can become a reality for 3- and 4-year-olds. "You know, 40 years ago, there was no universal kindergarten either," she said.

Right now, publicly funded programs and systems supported by employers or churches constitute a patchwork that offer American children an array of educational experiences, not all of them good.

"The kids live in a Humpty-Dumpty world. All of it is fractured--the pieces don't hang together," Malcom said. She directs education and human resources for the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

To change that, the report says, preschool programs should not only connect with what parents try to teach their toddlers but also with what kindergarten and elementary school teachers will try to accomplish.

Today, Malcom said, few preschool teachers even talk to kindergarten teachers.

Preschool also should complement after-school programs and what children watch on television or learn on the Internet or at community activities, the report says.

"Academic self-image is shaped between the age of 3 and 10," according to the report. "Children who take an early dislike to schoolwork or have doubts about their academic worth face disadvantage in all future learning."

The report also says preschoolers are enrolled in substandard programs.

Only one out of seven early care/education programs is rated good or excellent by the Carnegie Corp. report, while four out of five programs, both public and private, flunk quality standards. And one out of eight child care centers actually endangers child health or safety.

The report, being taken up at a two-day conference in New York ending Tuesday, also recommends:

- Reallocation of resources to programs with proven track records.

- Programs to teach parents, rich and poor, how to be their child's first teacher.

- High standards for elementary schools.

A Carnegie Task force, in a two-year study called Years of Promise, concludes that by age 10 many U.S. children lag those in other countries and are stuck in patterns that preclude success later in school.

Report: Violent Crime Drops

The government reported Tuesday the number of violent crimes continues to drop in the United States, and fell more than 9 percent last year, reports Associated Press.

There were nearly 9.9 million violent crimes in 1995, 1 million fewer than the previous year, according to the preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The final report will be out next spring.

The picture of violent crime in America last year, compared with 1994:

- Rape decreased almost 18 percent, from 432,700 to 354,670.

- Robbery fell 14 percent, from 1.3 million to 1.1 million.

- Assault declined 8 percent, from 9.1 million to 8.4 million.

Attacks with injuries fell 24 percent, from 678,500 to 516,500. The decline in the number of violent crimes began two years ago, interrupting a rising trend that existed since the mid-1980s, said Jan Chaiken, director of the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The economy and the aging of the population figure in the reductions, say criminologists such as Jack Levin of Northeastern University in Boston.

"The baby boomers have matured into their 30s and 40s," he said. "They are mellowing out, perhaps aging gracefully, and they are graduating out of high risk violence and property crimes into white collar crimes, fraud and embezzlement."

James Fife, Temple University criminal justice professor, noted that "right now we are at the point where there aren't a lot of people in the crime-prone years, 16-24. But we can expect in the next 10 years crime rates will increase significantly." At the same time, he said, "The better the economy, the less violent we are."

About 100,000 crime victims were interviewed for the survey, which does not track murders.

Los Latinos Se Unen En Una Visita Importante a La Capital

Por Maria Jimenez

Los latinos de todas partes se reunirán en Washington, D.C., el sábado 12 de octubre -- en el día de unión cultural llamado "Dia de la Raza" -- en una primera marcha de todos los tiempos sobre la capital de la nación.

Llegarán desde todos los caminos de la vida: "Low-riders" de Los Angeles; un coro de Nueva York; veteranos de Indiana; trabajadores agrícolas de la Florida; inmigrantes propietarios de negocios de Houston; mujeres dominicanas de Nueva York; estudiantes de secundaria de Chicago; trabajadores a destajo de alrededor de la misma capital.

Están convergiendo para compartir en un momento político que reafirme la presencia latina en la vida en este país, y que rinda homenaje a sus aportes a la construcción de nuestra democracia.

Los estimados varían ampliamente sobre cuántos responderán al llamado, pero el consenso es que la cantidad estará en la categoría de seis cifras.

Más allá del barrio, el acontecimiento ha atraído poca atención. Aunque casi todas las organizaciones nacionales hispanas desempeñarán un papel en la celebración, las grandes no han sido su fuerza impulsora ni tampoco la prensa nacional ha prestado mucha atención.

De modo que, ¿quiénes y qué están detrás de este acontecimiento histórico?

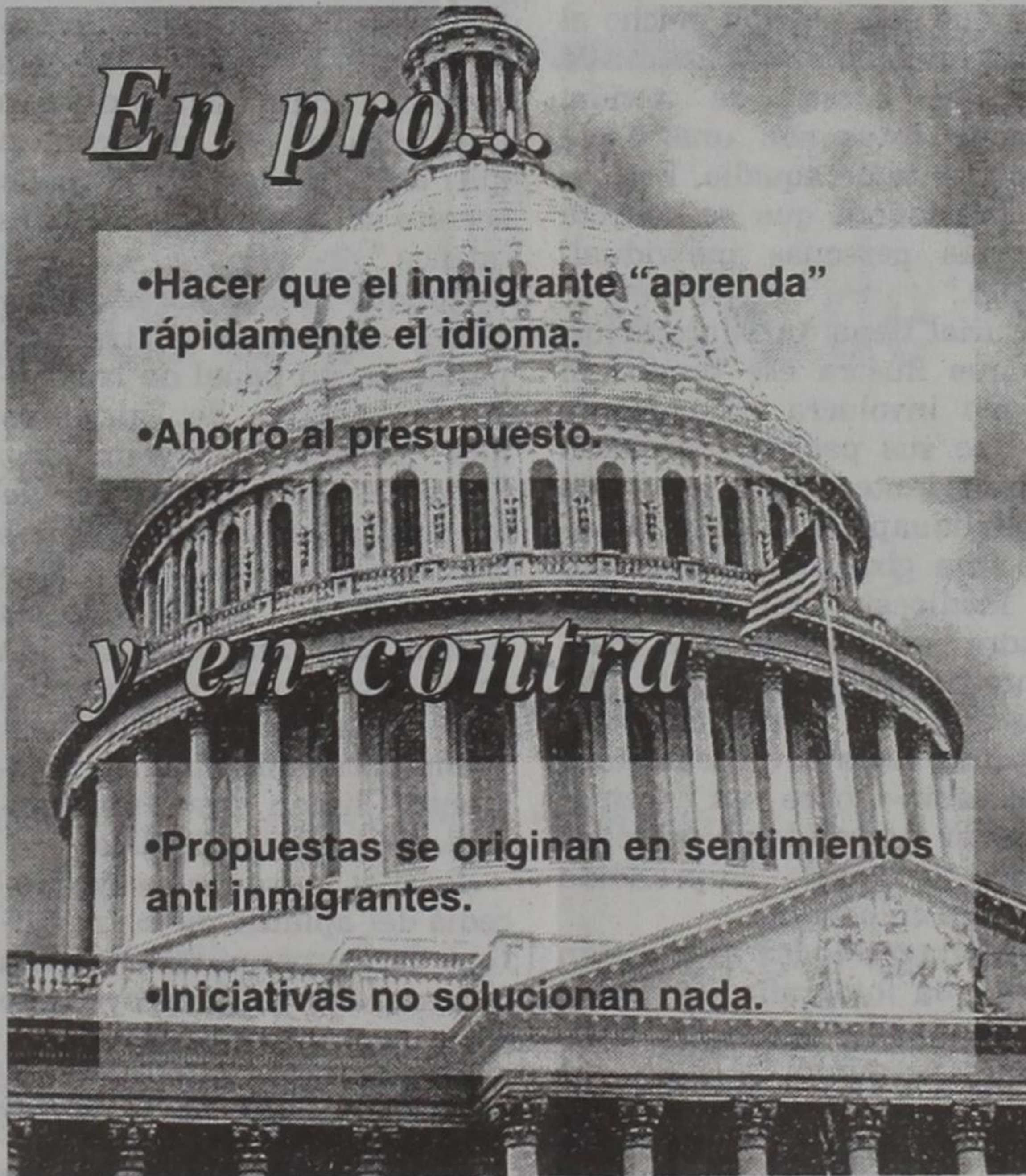
La gestión es producto de la dirigencia de más de 26 organizaciones de 13 estados distintos, que empezaron a reunirse en 1994 en ciudades tales como Tucson, Arizona, y Los Angeles. Estas formaron un comité directivo especial bajo el nombre de "Coordinadora D96".

Estos hombres y estas mujeres ven a la ocasión como una convergencia de diversos grupos bajo un gallardete político singular; un acontecimiento que refleje tanto a la unidad como a la complejidad de la comunidad latina en los Estados Unidos y, por extensión, por todo el hemisferio.

Su inspiración -- o desesperación -- procedió del sentimiento hostil y anti-inmigrante cada vez mayor, y de la legislación a los niveles locales, estatales y nacional, que niega a los latinos los derechos básicos y amenaza con segregar a grandes segmentos de la comunidad.

El primer grupo importante en abrazar a la marcha fue el sindicalismo organizado, incluyendo al Sindicato Internacional de Trabajadores Eléctricos; el Instituto Randolph; el Consejo Latino-Americano para el Adelanto del Sindicalismo y la rama de Texas de la AFL-CIO.

El segundo incluyó a numerosas organizaciones locales --



la Alianza Hispana de Atlantic City, Nueva Jersey; el Consejo de Asociaciones Vecinales en comunidades tales como East Austin, Texas, y el Consejo Comunitario de Vecindades de Pilsen, en Chicago, como ejemplos.

El tercero fueron los grupos estudiantiles en escala nacional, tales como MEChA (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán), la Alianza Estudiantil del Nordeste y la Asociación de Estudiantes Haitiano-americanos.

En cuarto lugar vinieron las organizaciones tales como la Liga de Ciudadanos Latino-Americanos Unidos (LULAC), el Gremio Nacional de Abogados, el Comité de Servicio de los Amigos Estadounidenses, la Red Nacional para los Derechos de los Inmigrantes y Refugiados, y la Coalición Nacional para los Haitianos.

La estrategia de la Coordinadora D96 es la de edificar un movimiento nacional de los derechos civiles y humanos, capaz no sólo de responder al ataque, sino de adelantar las propuestas que se enfocan

sobre las necesidades comunitarias.

Específicamente, el trámite -- ya en movimiento -- es involucrar a los latinos de la base popular activamente en los asuntos cívicos, desde votar hasta el ejercicio de los derechos fundamentales. La participación cada vez mayor de los inmigrantes, los estudiantes, las mujeres y otros grupos en el desarrollo de un programa para el cambio asegurará el efecto a largo plazo más allá de la marcha.

Los asuntos de interés son tan diversos como los participantes: Igualdad de oportunidades y acción afirmativa para las comunidades de color; enseñanza pública para todos los niños sin importar su situación de inmigración; mantenimiento y ampliación de los servicios de salud pública; juntas de revisión civiles para todas las dependencias de ejecución de las leyes; reforma de las leyes laborales y aumento del jornal mínimo a \$7 por hora; flexibilidad en la conce-

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"El Respeto Al
Derecho Ajeno
Es La Paz"
Lic Benito Juarez
ESTABLECIDO 1977
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Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

The Questions continue to be asked of those running for Senator and no answers have been provided. Question 3:

The Hopkins case will affect not only all the Universities in how scholarships and admission standards are applied and how they will affect minorities. The legislature will most probably be involved in developing new policy. How do the candidates stand? Question 4:

Providing education for documented and undocumented school children will be also discussed in the next legislature. What is each candidates stand.

We hope someone else is asking these questions and maybe they are getting answers.

El Editor

The Latina Who Gives Voice To The President

By Valerie Menard

At 5 feet, 3 inches, Carolyn Curiel stands tall behind the podium. Even at a distance, her dark eyes and thick, shoulder-length hair distinguish her from your average guest speaker at a luncheon.

But more than her physical appearance, her voice commands attention, as she speaks plainly, intelligently and honestly about her path to success. She's probably closer to President Bill Clinton than any Hispanic in his administration.

Curiel went to work for the president as a speechwriter a few weeks after his January 1993 inauguration. Still in her 30s, she had spent 14 years following her graduation from college as a reporter, editor and television producer-writer.

One of the most famous speeches she's written to date was delivered on July 19, 1995. It dealt with affirmative action and coined the phrase "mend it, but don't end it."

President Clinton remarked afterward, "Carolyn Curiel personally helped me craft my affirmative action speech...and it may be that the one she wrote today will go down as one of the two or three most important I have ever delivered." Shortly thereafter, she was promoted to senior presidential speech writer and commissioned as special assistant to the president.

Curiel recalled in a speech of her own -- one she delivered last year at the National Association of Hispanic Journalists convention in Chicago, "It may sound contrived, but the truth is, I dreamed as a child of working for an American president. I just never told anybody

until I was an adult. I was embarrassed to it. It seemed too grand, too out of reach, and I must have felt unworthy."

That sense of unworthiness plagued her, she says, until she accumulated the education and experience necessary to build up her confidence.

She was one of seven children born in Hammond, Ind., to Mexican-American parents, Alejandro and Angelina Curiel. Sickly and shy as a child, she stayed indoors, reading and watching television. Her parents, who "worked very hard and tried every day to do the right thing," were her early role models.

In high school, Curiel found her niche on the school newspaper. "When you have to write something down, it forces you to communicate even if you don't want to. Finding the school paper felt like a natural thing...That was my way of relating."

As with many Latinos, her career path was paved with insecurity compounded by humility. "We weren't taught to promote ourselves the way others were. And in the other culture -- the one we make our careers in, that's a terrible deficiency."

After earning a radio-television-film degree from Purdue University, she landed her first reporting job, after a long, frustrating job search, with United Press International in Chicago in 1978. That led to assignments in Washington, D.C., and San Juan, P.R., where she served as UPI's Caribbean bureau chief. The experience eventually opened doors at The Washington Post, The New York Times and ABC News'

Nightline.

Her career move into speech-writing was serendipitous. "In the middle of one of my worst jobs, working a late-night copy desk, I let my guard down and told a co-worker I thought being a speech writer for a president might be very cool, if only a Democrat could get elected. That was in 1986. Almost seven years later, that friend, unbeknownst to me, passed that word along to a person doing the talent search for the Clinton White House."

Longtime colleague Juan Palomo, now a reporter with the Austin American Statesman, says that beyond her intelligence and talent, what impressed him most was Curiel's hustle. "She was the quintessential reporter. She never missed a deadline."

As a speechwriter, Curiel says, "It's my job to do whatever I possibly can to second-guess, to mimic the president's style, to research and discuss with him what he has been thinking about a particular topic, to look at his personal history."

The long, brutal hours the job demands may not be a perk, but the chance to watch the democratic process intrigues her. An intense fan of her boss, she says, "This is a leadership that cares very much on a human level. It's beyond just policy, although policy is an important part of it. This is a president who connects with people one on one."

Curiel has a favorite story that makes the point. It involves the time her parents first met Clinton during a presidential appearance in Indianapolis. "My mother is basically pretty shy," she explains. "My

father can be, too. He's sometimes a little self-conscious about his accent. When the president walked through, I could hear my mother gasp."

As everyone gathered for a group picture, the president stopped the photographer and asked, "Where's Mr. Curiel?" Spotting Carolyn's father hidden at the back of the group, the president brought him to the front to stand alongside him.

Throughout her career, Curiel has welcomed opportunities to talk with aspiring Latino and Latina journalists and share with them how she overcame her own early fears and demons. Now she has instituted an informal internship program in her office to groom future Hispanic speechwriters. "I want to help others get over it -- that unwarranted feeling of unworthiness that I think is a dirty little secret among too many Latinos."

While speechwriters traditionally play a background role, Curiel's contributions haven't gone unnoticed. Last week, at one of the major Hispanic Heritage Month events in the nation's capital, she was honored as "Communicator of the Year" by the Hispanic Link Journalism Foundation. President Clinton sent a warm, personal message in praise of her. But the biggest message came in the applause from those in the Latino community to whom she has reached out to inspire and help.

(Valerie Menard of Austin, Texas, is associate editor of Hispanic Magazine.)

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La Latina Que Da Voz Al Presidente

Por Valerie Menard

Con cinco pies y tres pulgadas de estatura, Carolyn Curiel se ve alta detrás del estrado. Aún a distancia, sus ojos oscuros y su cabello grueso, que le cae hasta el hombro, la distinguen del orador invitado promedio en cualquier almuerzo.

Pero más que su apariencia física, su voz impone atención, ya que ella habla claro, inteligente y sinceramente sobre su camino al éxito. Ella está probablemente más cerca del Presidente Bill Clinton que cualquier otro hispano de su gobierno.

Curiel fué a trabajar para el presidente como escritora de discursos pocas semanas después de su inauguración, en enero de 1993. Ella ya había trabajado 14 años como reportera, editora y productora-escritora de televisión.

Uno de los discursos más famosos que ella ha escrito hasta la fecha fué pronunciado el 19 de julio de 1995. Trataba de la acción afirmativa y se conoce por la frase "arréglole, no lo eliminen."

El Presidente Clinton observó después: "Carolyn Curiel me ayudó personalmente a preparar mi discurso sobre acción afirmativa... y es posible que el que ella escribió hoy permanezca como uno de los dos o tres más importantes que yo haya pronunciado."

Poco después, ella fué ascendida a escritora principal de discursos presidenciales, y designada como ayudante especial del presidente.

Curiel recordó en un discurso que ella mismo dio el año pasado en la convención de la Asociación Nacional de Periodistas Hispanos en Chicago, "Puede que suene artificial, pero la verdad es que yo soñaba, cuando niña, con trabajar para un presidente de los Estados Unidos. Sólo que nunca se lo dije a nadie hasta que ya fuí adulta. Me sentía avergonzada de hacerlo. Parecía demasiado grandioso, demasiado fuera de alcance, y me sentía inadecuada." Esa sensación de insuficiencia le afectó, dice ella, hasta que acumuló la educación y la experiencia necesaria para reforzar su confianza.

Oriunda de Hammond, Indiana, ella es una de siete hijos de padres méxicoamericanos, Alejandro y Angelina Curiel. Enfermiza y tímida de niña, permanecía en la casa, leyendo y viendo televisión.

Sus padres, que "trabajaban muy árdamente y trataban cada día de hacer lo correcto," fueron sus primeros ejemplos.

En la escuela secundaria, Curiel encontró su lugar en el periódico escolar. "Cuando una tiene que escribir algo, esto le obliga a comunicar, aunque una no quiera. El encontrar el periódico de la escuela fue una cosa natural... Ese era mi modo de relacionarme."

Como ocurre con las carreras de muchos latinos, el de ella estuvo empedrado de inseguridad, complicada por la humildad. "No se nos enseñó a promovernos del mismo modo que se enseñó a otros. Y en la otra cultura -- aquella en que hacemos nuestras carreras, es una deficiencia terrible."

Después de obtener un bachillerato en radio, televisión y cine de la Universidad de Purdue, ella obtuvo su primer empleo como reportera, después de una búsqueda larga y desilusionadora, con la United Press International en Chicago, en 1978. Eso la llevó a asignaciones en Washington, DC, y San Juan, Puerto Rico, donde prestó servicios como jefe de buró de la UPI para el Caribe. La experiencia le abrió las puertas con el tiempo en The Washington Post, The New York Times y el programa "Nightline" de la cadena televisiva de la ABC.

El adelanto de su carrera hacia la redacción de discursos fué afortunado. "Durante uno de mis peores trabajos, trabajando en la mesa de corrección en altas horas de la noche, le dije a un compañero de trabajo que pensaba que el ser-escritora de discursos para un presidente podría ser muy bueno, si sólo un demócrata pudiera ser electo. Eso fué en 1986. Casi siete años después, ese amigo, sin que yo lo supiera, puso eso en conocimiento de una persona que buscaba talento para la Casa Blanca de Clinton."

Un colega de muchos años, Juan Palomo, que ahora es reportero del "Austin American Statesman," dice que más allá de su inteligencia y talento, lo que más le impresionó de Curiel fué su energía. "Ella era la reportera por excelencia. Nunca falló un cierre."

Como escritora de discursos, Curiel dice: "Mi trabajo es hacer todo lo que pueda para adivinar e imitar el estilo del presidente, para investigar y debatir con él lo que él haya estado pensando sobre un

tema en particular, para examinar su historial y manera de pensar."

Las horas largas y brutales que exige el empleo pueden no ser un privilegio, pero la oportunidad de observar el trámite democrático la intriga. Intensamente devota a su jefe, ella dice: "Esta es una administración que se preocupa mucho al nivel humano. Está más allá que los cursos de acción, aunque éstos son una parte importante de aquello. Este es un presidente que se conecta con las personas individualmente."

Curiel tiene un relato favorito que ilustra ese punto. El mismo involucra el momento en que sus padres conocieron al presidente en una recepción en Indianapolis, Indiana durante una gira presidencial por el medioeste del país. "Mi madre es básicamente bastante tímida", explica ella. "Mi padre puede serlo también. Algunas veces él es demasiado consciente sobre su acento. Cuando el presidente entró, ni mamá se quedó sorprendida de verlo en persona."

Mientras todos se reunían para una fotografía en grupo, el presidente detuvo al fotógrafo y preguntó: "¿Dónde está el Sr. Curiel?" Observando al padre de Carolyn atrás en el fondo, el presidente lo trajo al frente para que se parara junto a él.

L.A. Gives \$19M to Poor Instead of Prisons

Los Angeles County's Board of Supervisors, in a plan to shift \$19 million from the county's relief program to pay for a new jail, decided instead to give the money to the last-resort aid for the indigent, reports The New York Times.

Mike Antonovich, the supervisor who had proposed the shift of money from General Relief to Twin Towers jails, removed it from consideration; an aide said he had realized he could not draft the votes on the board to pass it.

Protesters organized by the Los Angeles Coalition to End Homelessness (HN1674) had repeatedly warned that a rise in crime could be expected if the county cut its aid to the poor. Bob Erlenbusch, the coalition's executive director, argued that maintaining one prisoner in the Twin Towers cost as much as supporting 10 people on General Relief each year.

Though advocates for the poor won this time, they can expect many more such battles in these welfare-cutting times.

The Antonovich proposal was made possible by a new law adopted in California this spring that allows counties to cut their general assistance, which is known in L.A. as General Relief, by \$40 a month and award it to people capable of employment only three months out of the year. The measure was meant to offset the county financial crunch expected to come from the devolution of welfare programs from the federal government down to the state and from the state down to the counties.

The Los Angeles County jail system itself is so overloaded that a Los Angeles Times investigation this year found that the average inmate in it serves out less than a quarter of his sentence before being prematurely released.



Sittin' Here Thinkin' School Choice

by Ira Cutter

All of us, at times, find that our view on an issue puts us with people that make us uncomfortable. For me, the issue that most reflects this "politics makes strange bedfellows" scenario is school choice. I am for it.

More precisely, I am for a well regulated, high standards for certification and licensing, publicly financed system of education that allows individual families to freely choose to educate their children in a wide range of approved settings. In part, my support for this system is driven by the recognition that many public school systems, particularly urban systems, are inadequate as places of learning, are destructive to children's well being and are unsafe. Given that recognition, I believe that those parents who think they see a better way should be supported rather than blocked from pursuing other options.

An additional reality is that middle class and well-to-do families already enjoy freedom of choice and they can, and do, vote with their checkbooks and exit the public schools in large numbers. Those families choose to pay for education twice: once when they pay their taxes and again when they write the tuition check. For poor families, the only group who are unable to choose, real freedom requires the ability to take funds that would otherwise have supported public education and to use those funds to purchase education elsewhere.

In New York City it is reported that an unexpected baby boomlet has caused the district, which serves 1.06 million children, to be short of classrooms for 91,000 kids. Classes are being held in bathrooms, hallways and in rented trailers parked on what used to be school playgrounds. The city's Mayor, the very wacky Mr. Guiliani, reminds children that Abraham Lincoln learned in a one room schoolhouse. Guiliani, seeking to encourage children to learn despite difficult circumstances, forgets that one room is exactly what nearly 10% of the kids in his system are not getting. Why should public school systems which are so badly run receive what amounts to a multi-billion dollar sole source contract?

Various districts and states are tinkering around with school voucher plans of one sort or another, with mixed results. Education Week reports that Milwaukee's 6 year old school choice program has increased the academic achievement of children who left the public schools and entered private schools with publicly funded vouchers -- if you believe a study by the University of Wisconsin. But, alas, the Education Department faculty at Harvard and the University of Houston question the Wisconsin study's methodology, so who really knows? Cleveland has, beginning this year, gone one step beyond Milwaukee and is allowing its vouchers to be used in religious as well as secular private schools and, predictably, Ohio is headed to the US Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, the number of states allowing Charter Schools continues to increase, numerous states struggle over standards and teacher certification, and the whole education reform pot boils over with seemingly good ideas that, to me at least, never seem to produce dramatic results or clear answers.

I favor school choice because the public schools are so bad, but the truth is that I would favor it as a matter of individual rights even if most public schools were excellent. The fundamental question for me is who gets to decide where children are educated -- their parents or the State Department of Education? While the University of Wisconsin guy and the Harvard guy fight over the data, neither one has a child in an inner city Milwaukee public school. School reform pilot experiments that take years to show results do not mean anything to the parents of a struggling third grader who will be in high school, or perhaps have dropped out, before the inconclusive evaluation of the five year pilot has been published.

A remarkable thing about the school choice debate is that it occurs in such isolation. Maybe because I am not very much immersed in the education industry, I keep wondering why questions are not raised about school choice in comparison to public policy positions that are held in other service systems. For example, many of the very same folks who strongly oppose school choice favor "free choice of vendor" when talking about choice of doctor and hospital in Medicare. The whole country rose up and rejected the Clinton Health Care Reform Plan, chiefly because they believed that they could not keep going to their own doctor. Why favor free choice of physician and hospital but not of teacher and school?

In another inconsistency, the devolution of social services -- taking responsibility away from big public bureaucracies and giving it to neighborhood based agencies -- is favored by people who would not want to do the same for schools. Reformers who call for parent involvement in public school system decision processes frequently stop short of advocating for what must seem to them like too much parent power -- the right to take my kid and my share of the pot to some other education store, like consumers of nearly everything else can do.

The bogey man of the school choice discussion is freedom of religion and separation of church and state. Here, too, we have to look beyond K-12 public education. Medicaid dollars go to Mount Sinai Hospital, public social service dollars go to Catholic Charities and Lutheran Social Service and somehow the constitution survives. Across the country tens of thousands of university students use publicly financed loans and grants to attend private and religious colleges and universities. Accountants and time studies, it seems to me, can see to it that public dollars go for basic education and do not support the teaching of religion.

I am not naive about this. I know that there are not enough private schools to serve any really significant population of urban youth. I know that private schools, if allowed, will try to avoid taking the most troublesome and disruptive kids, just as public schools do now. I know that some private schools will do a bad job, that someone will figure out how to scam the new system and steal some money or bribe their way to a lucrative contract. And I know that some school districts will use school choice as a hammer with which they can bust the teacher's union.

But, as a matter of public policy, of individual freedom and in the face of failing urban public school districts, I see very little to lose and potentially much to gain by letting loose of education and allowing a free market to develop. It is the only truly radical school reform idea that is even under discussion. And right now, with a number of public school districts facing enrollment increases while private and parochial schools are threatened by severe revenue shortages, seems to be a good time to let things settle out in a de-regulated, consumer driven, free market sort of way.

At a minimum, I would suggest that there be a level of incompetence established that triggers an "all bets are off" option in which parents can take their fair share of school revenue and buy education on the free market. In these instances, the social contract has been broken and the break came at the hands of the school system, not the public. Such a trigger mechanism might scare districts into doing better work -- certainly they would not callously be short of classrooms for 91,000 kids.

Finally, in the interest of journalistic integrity I have to tell you that, on the mornings when I get up early enough, I can see my eighth grade step-daughter in her plaid skirt and white blouse as she heads off to the Catholic school she has attended all her educational life. And at dinner I can hear bitter complaints about how inconsistent the Sisters are about how much jewelry the girls can wear in class. Whether they are right or wrong, I like it that the school has enough control to tell kids what jewelry they can wear and that the kids, by and large, will listen. If they listen on the little things maybe they are listening on larger issues as well. And I particularly like it that she is not likely to be strong-armed for her lunch money and that she does not have to pass through a metal detector that is seeking to reduce the number of guns in school.

I am not a part of the angry population that has no children and yet pays huge property taxes to support failing schools. Nor am I part of the even angrier group that pays for schools twice. In fact, I am not angry at all. Instead, I am glad that my family can afford to exercise school choice and I wish everyone else's could, too.

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DINERO SEGURO.

Para Dos Millones De Maestros Nuevos, Una Palabra De Advertencia

Por William O. Medina

Un informe muy importante para la enseñanza fué publicado en este mes. El mismo proclamaba que todo niño "tiene derecho a un maestro preocupado y competente," pidiendo una "reorganización dramática del modo que esta nación capacita, recluta, apoya y recompensa a sus maestros."

Hay que encontrar a dos millones de nuevos maestros para las aulas de clases de la nación en los 10 años próximos, decía el informe, agregando que, si continúan las tendencias actuales, un tercio de ellos no durarán cinco años en las aulas de clases.

Entre los 26 expertos que pasaron dos años -- bajo el gallardete impresionante de "Comisión Nacional sobre la Enseñanza y el Futuro de los Estados Unidos" -- para llegar a esas conclusiones, hubo gobernadores, presidentes de universidades, dirigentes de los sindicatos de la enseñanza, políticos -- y una maestra de escuela pública.

Yo también soy maestro, y mi mensaje de hoy es para esos dos millones de nuevos maestros:

Enseñar no es para los tímidos. Cada mañana hay que ponerse su armadura y prepararse para lo inesperado. No tenemos letreros fijados a nuestras puertas que adviertan a nuestra clientela que "nos reservamos el derecho de negar el servicio a cualquier persona". Recibimos a todos. Y dentro de la mezcla de estudiantes que vienen a nosotros, algunos están predisuestos a dañar a otros.

Yo administraba el negocio de mi familia en Riverside, California, antes de que decidiera convertirme en maestro. Aunque el administrar un negocio estuviera algunas veces lleno de tensiones, eso palidece en comparación con lo que encaran los maestros. La agresión y la hostilidad están agazapadas en el aula de clases. Un maestro tiene que desarrollar "visión posterior" para sobrevivir.

Mientras entraba al recinto de la escuela secundaria North

High de Riverside, para empezar mi carrera de enseñanza en 1993, las chaquetas de amarillo brillante que usaba el personal de seguridad del recinto me alarmaron. Durante el decenio de 1970, cuando yo asistía a la escuela secundaria, existían los auxiliares del recinto, pero no tenían el aspecto de un equipo policial con armas de asalto. Súbitamente, mi nivel de ansiedad aumentó.

¿Había cometido yo una equivocación al seleccionar a la enseñanza como carrera? ¿Eran los estudiantes tan violentos que la seguridad fuera tan importante como los libros?

Aprendí muchas cosas en aquel primer semestre. Los estudiantes que llegaban a mi aula de clase cada mañana traían con ellos un surtido de dificultades. Algunos recurrían a la violencia para zanjar las diferencias. Reverenciaban al poder y parecían estar incitados por los que exhiben su fuerza lastimando a otros.

Debatimos sobre la muerte de Pablo Escobar, el notorio cabecilla de narco-traficantes de Colombia que empleaba la violencia para controlar su imperio de narco tráfico. Yo esperaba que ellos censuraran a Escobar, pero ése no fué el caso. Los estudiantes varones veían a Escobar como un héroe, porque él era opulento y fuerte. Uno de ellos llegó hasta a recortar su fotografía y llevarla en su bolsillo.

En esa misma clase, presenté un debate sobre César Chávez, el fundador de los Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos. Eso fué un desastre. El único César Chávez por el que mis alumnos se preocupaban de debatir era el boxeador. Me estremeció el que, en un salón lleno de latinos, nadie pudiera identificar a "mi" César Chávez.

Según mis alumnos, las armas de fuego y los cuchillos flotaban alrededor de la Escuela Secundaria Riverside North como los lápices y las plumas. Recuerdo una conversación referente a las armas en el recinto escolar. Los estu-



diantes preguntaron hipotéticamente: "¿Estaría justificado un estudiante para llevar un arma de fuego a la escuela si alguien estuviera tratando de matarle? Les recité el curso de acción de la escuela sobre las armas de fuego: Bajo ninguna circunstancia ningún estudiante llevaría un arma de fuego a la escuela, les dije.

La realidad es que existía un peligro verdadero para muchos de mis alumnos que caminaban hacia sus casas todos los días. La escuela secundaria Riverside North está adyacente a una zona donde los tiroteos desde automóviles en movimiento no son inusitados. Personas de sus edades mueren en las calles. Pequeños regimientos de estudiantes se enfrentaban a veces durante la hora del almuerzo.

La contención de la violencia es como el manejar las nubes en el cielo. No sé de ninguna escuela que haya escapado de su propagación.

Yo enseño actualmente en la Escuela Secundaria de Canyon Springs, en el Valle de Moreno, sur de California. Tengo una vista de las montañas desde mi aula de clase. Eso me induce a soñar, pero una vez que suena la campana y los estudiantes comienzan a ver-

terse a través de la puerta, me olvido de que existen las montañas.

Los administradores de Canyon Springs tienen narices penetrantes para los problemas. Cuando la tensión llega a ser demasiado intensa, recibo una llamada de la oficina que pide una visibilidad alta durante el almuerzo -- esto significa que debo tomar el almuerzo fuera, entre los estudiantes. Con un ejército de maestros circulando, las llamas se extinguían antes de que puedan convertirse en conflictos rugientes. Preferiría estar en el salón de los maestros hablando con adultos durante ese periodo de tiempo, pero la posibilidad de la violencia entre los jóvenes no puede tomarse a la ligera.

El año pasado, un estudiante fué sorprendido en Canyon Springs con un arma de fuego. Eso me hizo preguntarme si los estudiantes habían traído armas a mi aula de clase.

Canyon Springs es una escuela segura (ésa es mi opinión) comparada con North

High. No hay necesidad de llevar una pistola. Entonces, ¿por qué traería alguien un arma de fuego a nuestro recinto?

El filósofo Thomas Hobbes escribió que los seres humanos son congénitamente agresivos y que se necesita de un gobierno fuerte para mantener el orden. Pregunté a mis alumnos si Hobbes estaba en lo cierto. Casi todos concordaron con Hobbes, escribiendo que las personas se hallan predisuestas a la violencia. Sin importar qué medidas de prevención se pueda tomar, insistieron mis alumnos, la gente combatirá porque es parte de la naturaleza humana.

En esa misma aula de clase, una alumna, sin provocación, se sacó el chicle de la boca y lo enredó en el cabello de otra alumna. Le pregunté por qué se había comportado tan horriblemente, pero no tuve contestación. Sólo una mirada en

blanco. Puede que mis alumnos estuvieran en lo cierto acerca de Hobbes.

Si Hobbes está en lo cierto, entonces el enseñar llegará a ser más difícil en el futuro. ¿Estaremos enseñando un día detrás de vallas plásticas de dos pulgadas de espesor a prueba de balas? ¿Se sentirán impulsadas las escuelas a situar agentes de policía en todas las aulas de clases?

No soy pesimista. A pesar de lo que he presenciado, creo que se puede contener la violencia. La violencia que se enseña en nuestra sociedad actual puede "des-enseñarse".

(William O. Medina es un columnista que hace aportes periódicos a Hispanic Link News Service. El tomó licencia de la enseñanza en este mes para atender a su padre, que sufrió una apoplejía después de la muerte de su madre en agosto.)

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MARCHA De La Pagina 1

sión de la ciudadanía y una extensión del período de amnistía para todas las personas con situaciones irregulares de inmigración.

En apoyo de los latinos estadounidenses, varios grupos de sus países de origen estarán presentes en la marcha o celebrarán acontecimientos públicos en sus países de origen. Por ejemplo, la Coordinadora D96 firmó un Pacto a principios de agosto con todos los partidos políticos y varias organizaciones no gubernamentales de México para apoyar la marcha, organizando una marcha en Ciudad México el mismo día. Acontecimientos semejantes de solidaridad tendrán lugar en otras naciones de la América Latina.

Los oradores van desde el Senador Estatal de Illinois Jesús García y la Representante al Congreso Federal Nydia Velázquez, de Nueva York, hasta Raúl Yzaguirre del Consejo Nacional de La

Raza, Belén Robles de LULAC y la vice-presidenta ejecutiva de la AFL-CIO Linda Chávez Thompson.

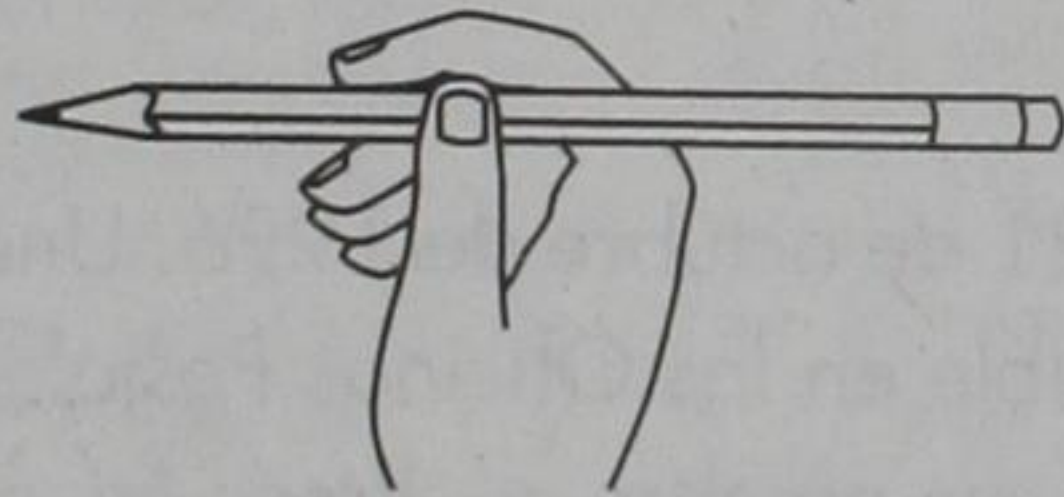
Como ocurre con tantas festividades latinas, habrá danzantes, cantantes, artistas del "rap" y mariachis.

Los integrantes de la marcha, sin embargo, recordarán mayormente a la experiencia como una expresión poderosa de la dignidad y el valor de todas las personas y el surgimiento de un movimiento político maduro para los latinos que demuestre no sólo su diversidad, sino su unidad en la acción.

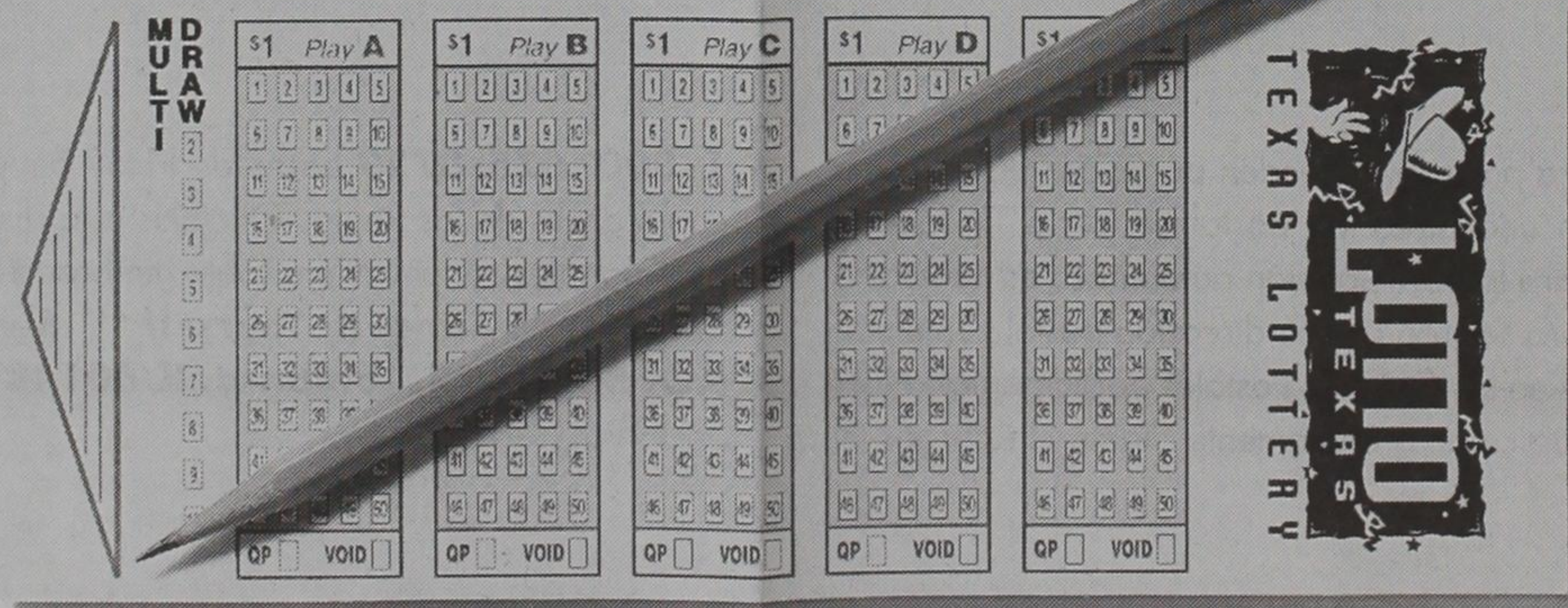
España y la América Latina celebran el Día de la Raza el 12 de octubre, la misma fecha en que los Estados Unidos celebran el Día de Colón, para conmemorar la mezcla de las culturas nativas y la española que ha enriquecido al Hemisferio Occidental y a todo el mundo.

La marcha latina sobre Washington puede extender ese conocimiento importante a una audiencia estadounidense amplia hasta dentro del siglo XXI.

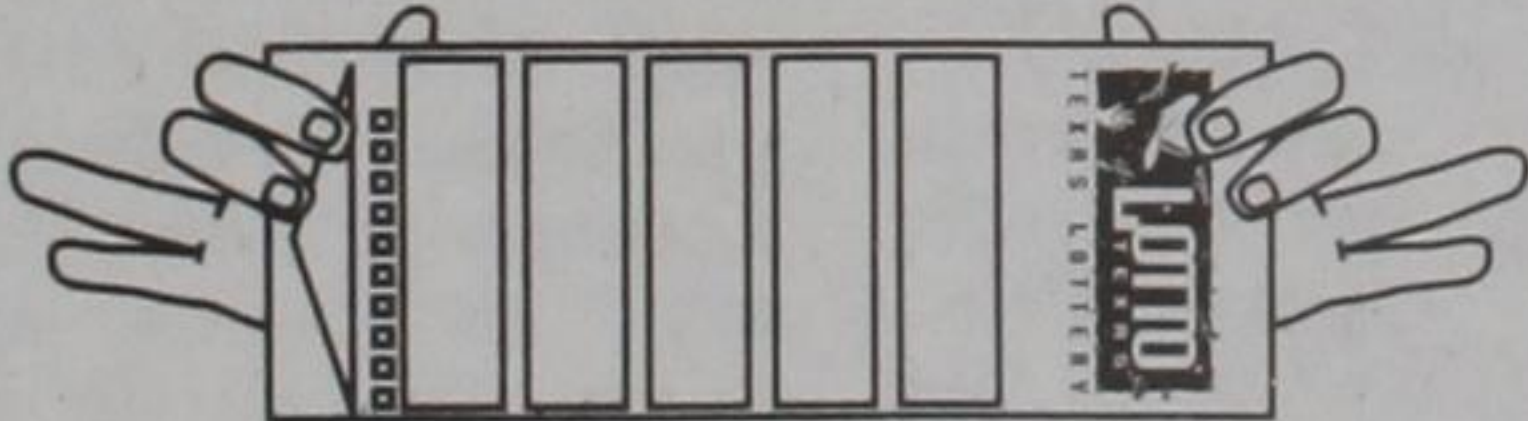
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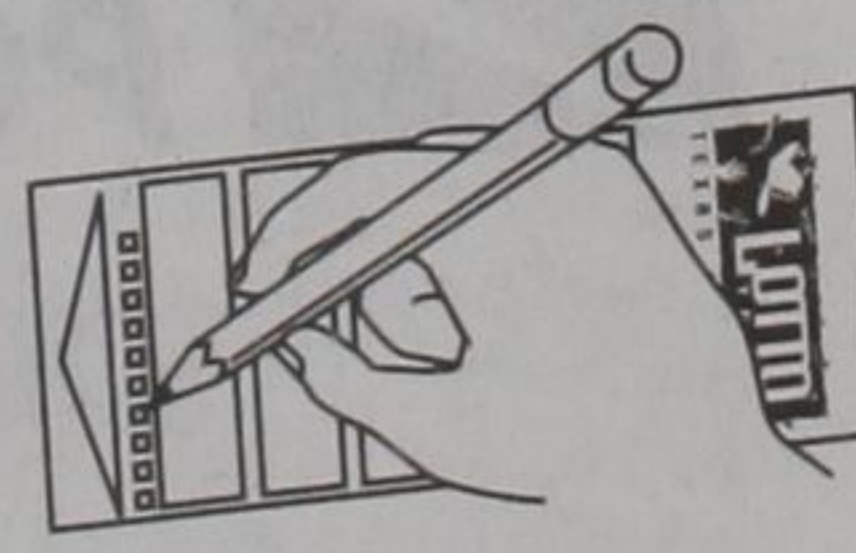
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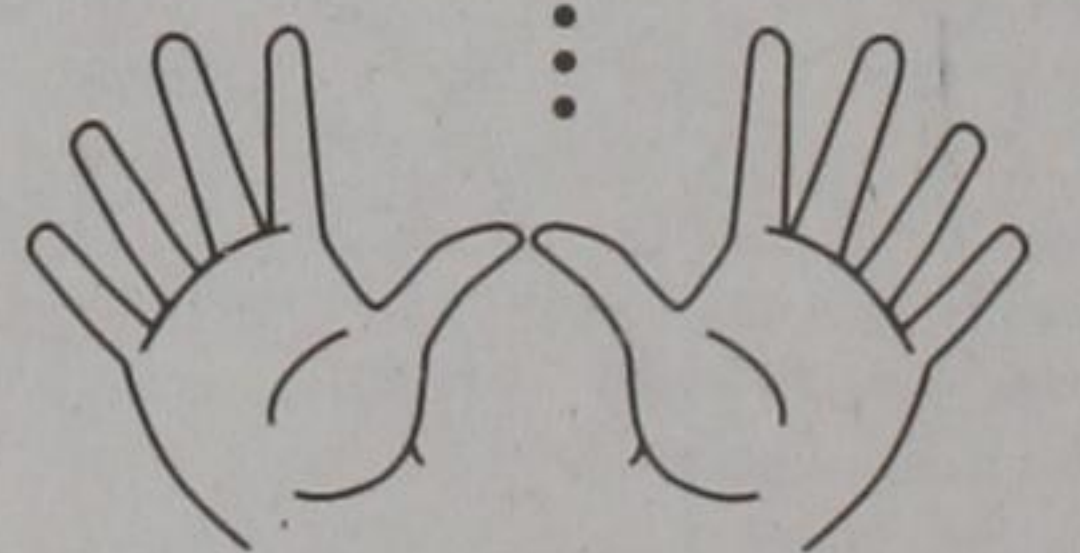
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A Word of Caution For Future Teachers

By William O. Medina

A major report on education was released this month proclaiming that every child has "a right to a caring and competent teacher" and calling for a "dramatic overhaul in the way this nation prepares, recruits, supports and rewards its teachers."

Two million new teachers must be found for the nation's classrooms in the next 10 years, the report concluded, noting that if present trends continue, a third of them won't last five years on the job.

Among the 26 experts who spent two years -- under the impressive banner "National Commission on Teaching & America's Future" -- to reach those conclusions were governors, college presidents, union leaders and politicians. And one public school teacher.

I'm a teacher, too, and my message here is for those 2 million new teachers:

Teaching isn't for the timid. Each morning you must put on your armor and prepare for the unexpected. We don't have signs posted at our doors warning our clientele that "we reserve the right to refuse service to anyone." We take everyone. And within the mix of students who come to us, some are predisposed to hurt others.

I managed my family's business in Riverside, Calif., before I decided to become a teacher. Although operating a business was sometimes stressful, it pales in comparison to what teachers face. Aggression and hostility lurk in the classroom. They can strike without warning. A teacher must develop rear vision to survive.

As I entered the campus of Riverside's North High School

to begin my teaching career in 1993, the bright yellow jackets worn by campus security personnel alarmed me. During the '70s, when I attended high school, campus aides existed, but they didn't have the demeanor of SWAT team members. Suddenly, my anxiety level increased. Had I made a mistake in choosing teaching as a career? Were students so violent that having security guards around was as important as having enough books?

I learned many things that first semester. Students who came to my classroom each morning brought with them an assortment of troubles. Some resorted to violence to resolve disputes. They revered power and seemed to admire those who displayed power by hurting others.

We discussed the death of Pablo Escobar, the notorious cocaine kingpin from Colombia who used violence to control his drug empire. I expected them to condemn Escobar, but that wasn't the case. Male students saw Escobar as a hero because he was wealthy and strong. One even cut out his picture and carried it in his pocket.

In that same class, I introduced a discussion about Cesar Chavez, founder of the United Farm Workers. It was a disaster. The only Cesar Chavez my students cared to discuss was the similarly named boxer. It shocked me that in a roomful of Latinos, no one could identify my Cesar Chavez.

According to my students, guns and knives floated around North High like pencils and pens. I recall a conversa-

tion concerning weapons on campus. Hypothetically, the students asked, would a student be justified in carrying a gun to school if someone was trying to kill him. I recited the school policy on guns: under no circumstances would any student carry a firearm to school.

The reality is that real danger existed for many of my students who walked home each day. The likelihood of being injured or killed was not just hypothetical. North High School is adjacent to an area where drive-by shootings aren't uncommon. People their age die on the streets. Small regiments of students occasionally squared off during lunch hour. Containing violence is like managing the clouds in the sky. I don't know of any school that has escaped its proliferation.

Currently, I teach at Canyon Springs High School in Southern California's Moreno Valley. I have a view of the mountains from my classroom. It induces day dreaming, but once the bell rings and students start pouring through the door, I forget that the mountains exist.

Administrators at Canyon Springs have a keen nose for trouble. When tension rises, I get a call from the office asking for high visibility during lunch -- this means that I must eat outside among the students. With an army of teachers circulating, small conflicts can be extinguished before they become blazing clashes. I'd rather be in the teacher's lounge talking to adults during lunch, but the potential for violence among young people cannot be taken lightly.

Last year at Canyon Springs, a student was caught with a gun. It made me wonder if students had ever brought weapons to my classes. Canyon Springs is a safe school (my perception) compared to North High. There is no need to pack a pistol. Why

Continued on page 7

VOLUME

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EL EDITOR

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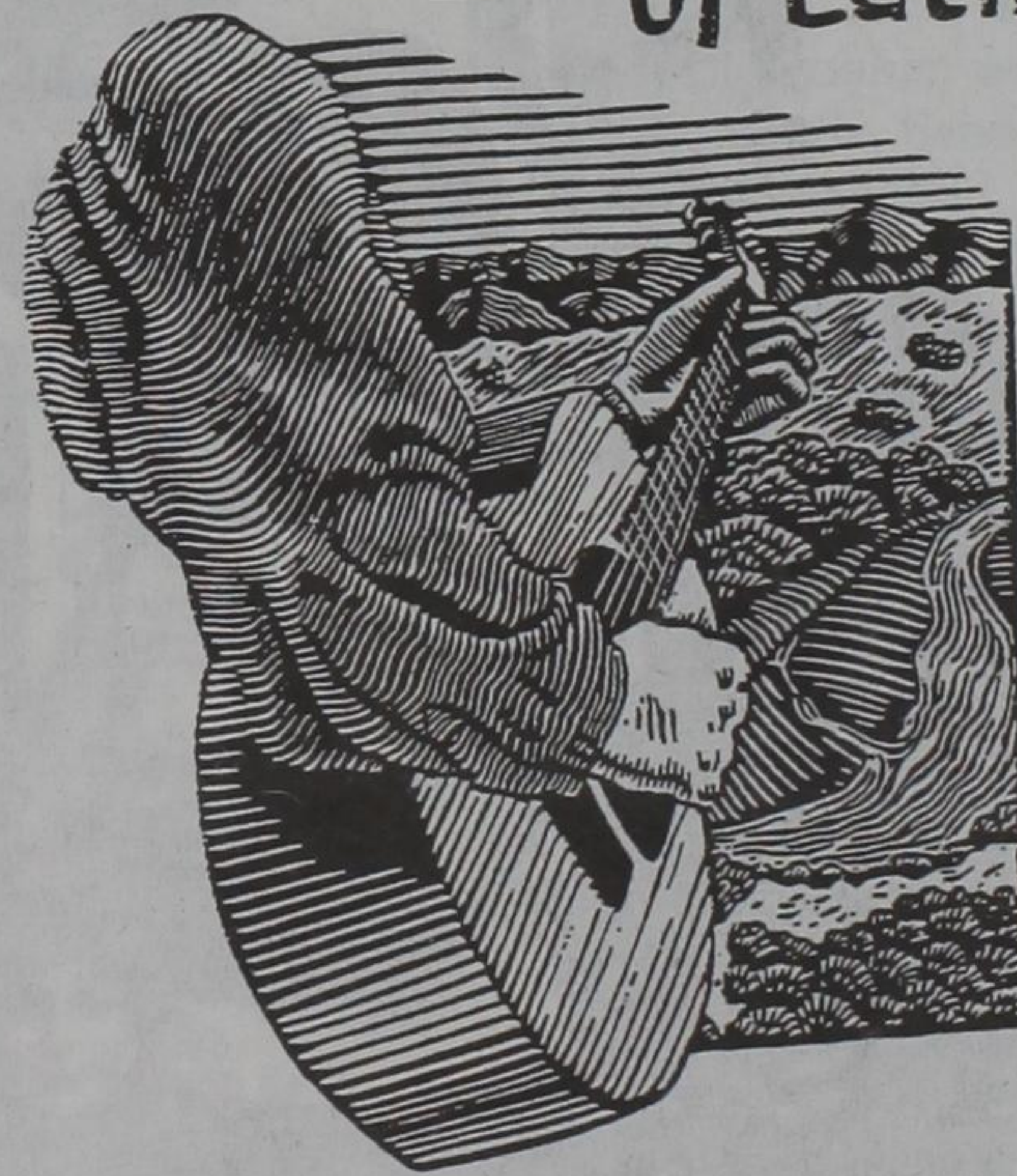
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Jesus Negrete is founder and director of the Mexican Cultural Institute of Chicago, which is dedicated to the study of Mexican-American musicology, Chicano folklore and culture, educational anthropology and the social problems of Mexican-American communities.

Dr. Chuy Negrete uses Chicano/Latino folk songs, poetry, and other folk traditions as examples of how Latinos preserve history through song and legends.



Fiestas del Llano would like to announce the winners of the "Selena" and "Buddy Holly" People's Choice Awards. Four year old Jessica Ramos is the winner of the "Selena" Award and fifteen year old Daniel J. Contreras is the winner of the "Buddy Holly" People's Choice Awards. We congratulate all the winners and appreciate the participation of all the contestants in the 1996 Estrellas del Llano Talent Search. We hope that these small tokens inspires all of you to pursue your talents. Information provided by Director-Irma Guerrero

Tyson Trial Nears End

By David Bauder

ALBANY, N.Y. - Boxer Mike Tyson's surrogate mother and current trainer both said Wednesday that mentor Cus D'Amato planned to fire ex-trainer Kevin Rooney but didn't get the chance before dying in 1985.

Rooney, whose \$49 million lawsuit against the heavy-weight champion is being tried in federal court here, claims Tyson promised him a job as his trainer for life.

After also bringing in boxer Bobby Czyz to testify, Tyson's lawyers wrapped up their defense. The case is expected to go to the eight-member jury after closing arguments Thursday.

Jurors heard videotaped testimony from Camille Ewald, D'Amato's former live-in friend from Catskill, N.Y. who is considered a surrogate mother by Tyson. The 91-year-old Ewald

is hospitalized with heart problems.

Ewald said D'Amato told her that he considered Rooney "a mistake" as trainer because of his problems with gambling.

"Rooney said Cus told him that he was going to be Mike Tyson's trainer for life," she said. "I couldn't believe him because I didn't hear that from Cus. Cus was going to fire him."

In fact, Ewald said she was responsible for Rooney continuing as Tyson's trainer after D'Amato's death until Tyson fired him in 1988. She said Rooney asked her following a visit to D'Amato in the hospital who was going to train Tyson. She told Rooney that



he would.

Jay Bright, another D'Amato boxing disciple who is Tyson's current trainer, also testified that D'Amato had asked him before he died to replace Rooney as Tyson's trainer. Bright was an aspiring actor at the time.

"I told him, if you ask me to do something, I'll do it," he said. "But primarily I was concerned about my acting."

He never had a chance to discuss the matter with D'Amato again, he said.

Rooney, who called Bright a "liar" in comments to reporters after the testimony, took the stand briefly late Wednesday to rebut most of Tyson's defense witnesses. He said he was never told that D'Amato was unhappy with him and accused Ewald of not telling the truth.

Rooney's testimony in an exaggerated New York accent brought many in the courtroom - including Tyson - to laughter, particularly when he described how he only saw public affection between Ewald and D'Amato once in their 40 years together.

"Cus didn't want anyone knowing that Camille was his woman," he said.

Jurors, however, kept a straight face during his testimony.

Czyz, like heavyweight boxer Tommy Morrison a day earlier, testified about the importance of a trainer to a fighter and said trainers serve at the whim of the boxer.

"The fighter has sole discretion over who his trainer will be," said Czyz, also a boxing commentator.

Texas Tech Passing Worrisome

By Mark Babineck

LUBBOCK, Texas - Spike Dykes has no shortage of words to emphasize Texas Tech's need to improve its passing attack. Among them are "reconstruct," "redo," and "work on."

What the coach won't do is lay the blame on struggling quarterback Zebbie Lethridge.

"When we throw the ball good, we don't catch it," Dykes said. "If we've got them open and get a chance to throw it, we don't protect. If we get all those others above, we don't throw it very good."

"We've got to get way more cohesive in the throwing game. I think if we can do that, we'll be fine."

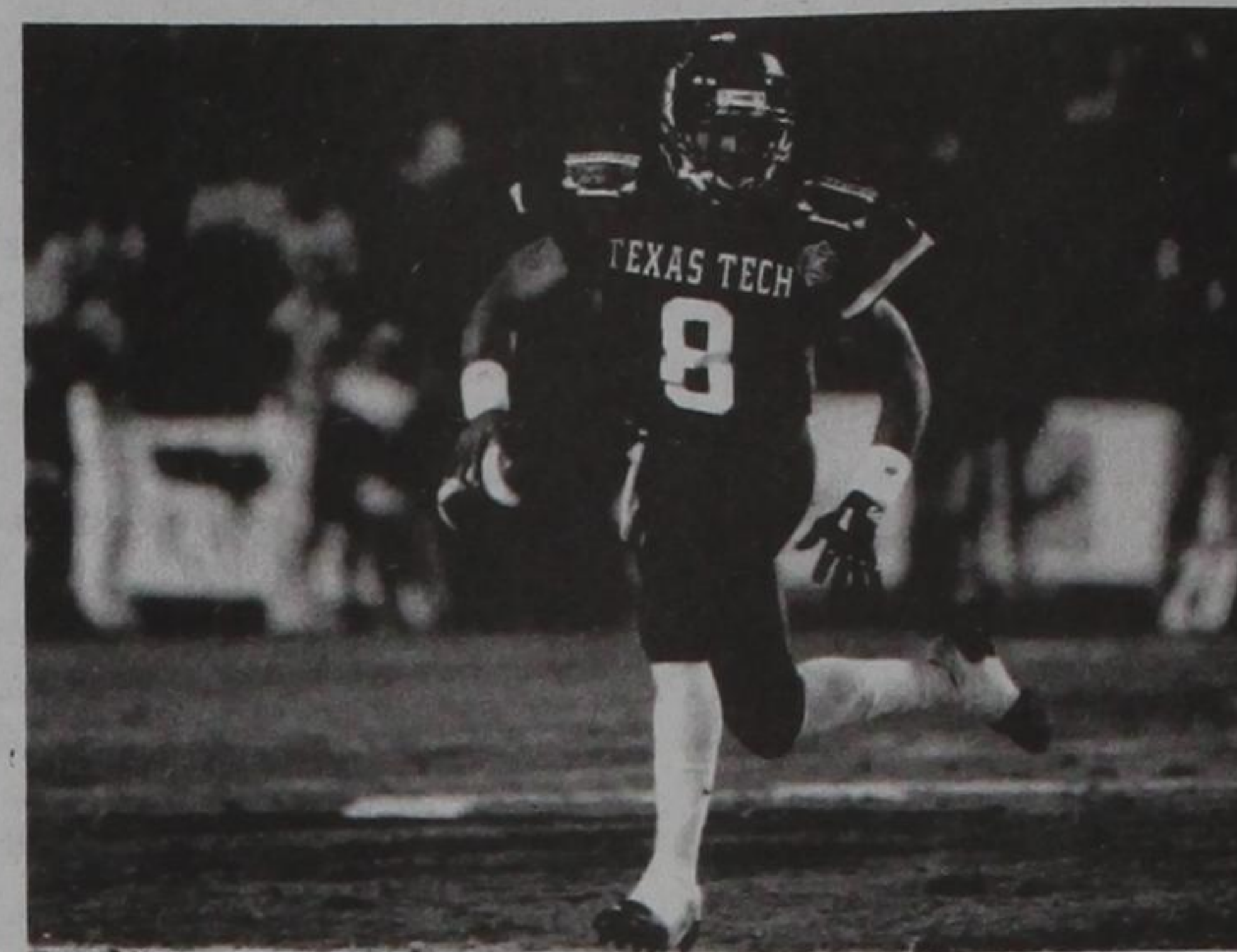
The Red Raiders (1-2, 1-1 Big 12) were billed as an explosive offensive powerhouse with one of the nation's top tailbacks that could win by overcoming an inexperienced defense and special teams.

Instead, Tech ranks among the nation's top 20 in field goal kicking, punting, rush defense and total defense. Running back Byron Hanspard's 200 yards per game is among the nation's best.

Meanwhile, Lethridge's numbers are down in a season in which his coaches had hoped for a breakthrough. He's completed 30 of 85 passes for 321 yards and one touchdown.

"Right now, the passing game is down," said Lethridge, a two-year letterman. "But if we can win the ballgame, it doesn't matter if I pass for one yard or 500 yards."

Unfortunately for the Raiders, who host skidding Utah State (2-2) Saturday night,



they've lost two tight road games to league rival Kansas State and rebuilding Georgia.

Offensive coordinator Rick Dykes said before the season that he wanted Lethridge, who hardly throws interceptions, to beef up his career completion percentage of 39 percent. This season it's regressed to 32 percent, although his receivers say it reflects a total offensive breakdown.

"We all have faith in each other," senior flanker Field Scovell said. "It's not like we're saying, 'Man, I wish we had this guy at this position.' We've got good athletes who know what it takes to do and get the job done."

Until then, Lethridge said he's not going to let pointed remarks from talk radio callers and letters to the editor get him down.

Duran To Fight Again

By Matt Harvey

CHESTER, W.Va. - Four-time world champion Roberto Duran fights here Friday night as a means to an end. The publicity he generates also is a means to an end for Mountaineer Racetrack & Gaming Resort.

Duran's purpose in fighting obscure Mike Culbert of Boston (20-3) in a 10-round super middleweight bout is to keep alive chances for a rematch against Hector Camacho. Duran lost a 12-round decision to Camacho on June 22 in Atlantic City, N.J.

"I feel I got robbed, and I want to prove that to the public," Duran said Wednesday through his promoter and interpreter, Luis Decubas. "This time (Camacho) isn't going 12 rounds. I'm going to knock him out."

Duran (97-12), who plans to fight another year, then promote actors and bands in Panama and the United States, knows he could eventually land in a nasty fight against an undiscovered young fighter who's on his way to the top, much like he was in the 1970s.

But fights like Friday's, besides being necessary to keep Duran in the spotlight, also keep him in shape, Decubas said.

"It's like an exhibition time, keep fighting, keep winning, keep going," Decubas said. "Some of these guys get to be a little dangerous, though, because they come in shape to try to take on the great Roberto Duran. And when you're 45 years old, you never know what's going to happen. But he's always in shape, and I think he showed with Camacho that Duran is back."

Duran agreed that he no longer can afford to be nonchalant against an opponent.

"I know I've got to be in shape, because all these young guys are coming in to take my head off," he said.

Culbert, a late replacement, is a left-hander like Camacho. But he has just five knockouts and falls in the category of someone the Duran camp feels the Panamanian can handle.

The fight will be televised on ESPN2.

That's one of the big pluses for Mountaineer resort, says Charles McCallion, assistant to facility President Ted Arneault. Mountaineer has had seven fights, three televised, in the past 18 months.

"We'll get exposure to the surrounding area as well as nationally," McCallion said. "We've been very surprised with the last ESPN fights, that we've had calls from as far away as California."

"They're from people who are associated with racetracks, or people who travel the country betting at racetracks, who are thrilled to hear there's more than just a racetrack here," he said.

The boxing shows have been part of Winning Entertainment Inc.'s plan to revitalize the facility since it took it over in December 1992. Winning Entertainment, of San Juan Capistrano, Calif., also has installed video lottery machines (they're not permitted at tracks in nearby Ohio and Pennsylvania), plus features golf, live bands and swimming.

McCallion says Mountaineer draws about 85 percent of its customers from the Akron-Canton-Boardman-Youngstown area in Ohio.

Jerry Thomas of West Virginia Sports Promotions in Clarksburg, who's promoting the card, said Mountaineer's 2,300-seat arena makes a better site for some fights, including the Duran bout, than the larger market of Pittsburgh just an hour's drive away.

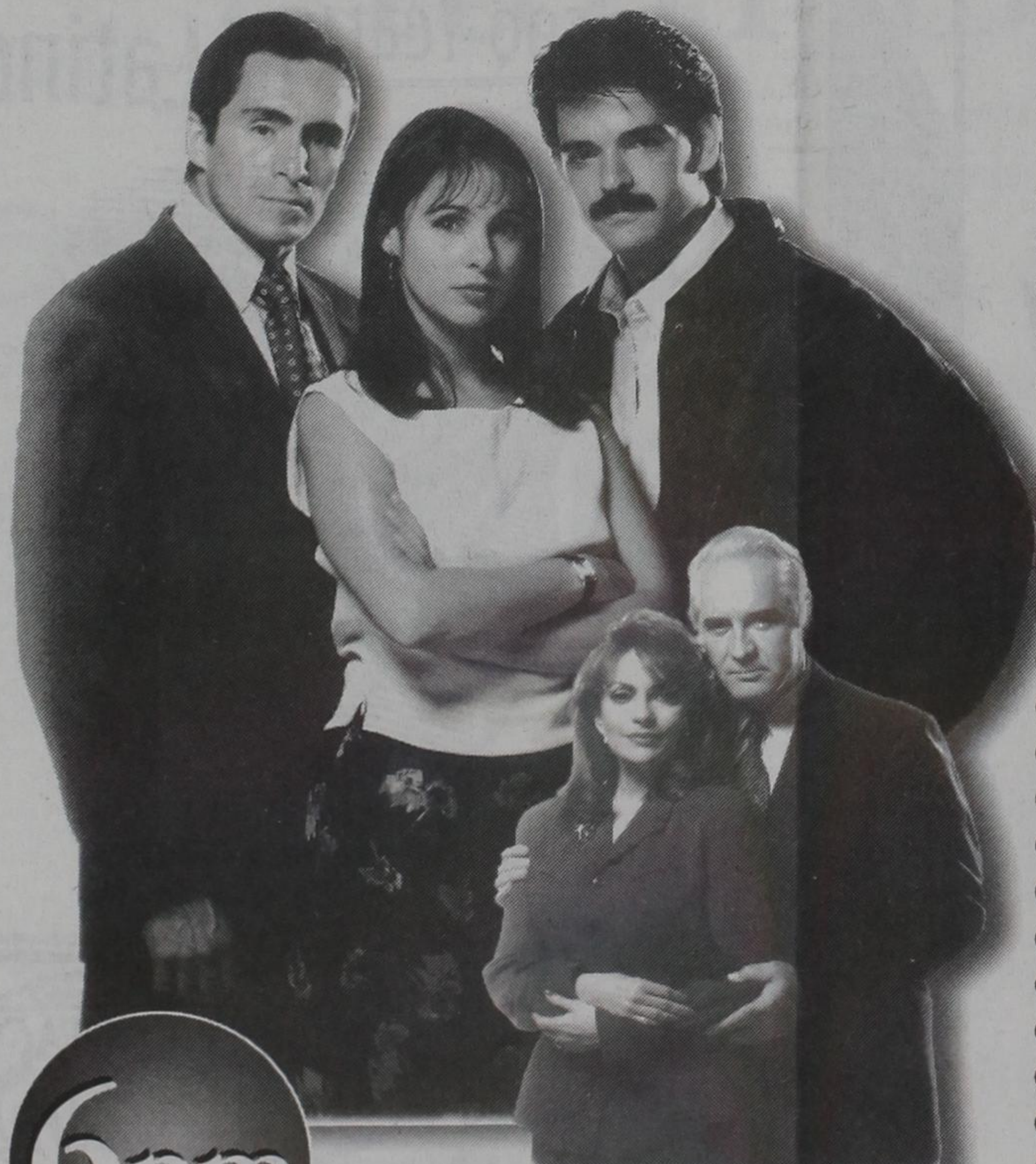
EL EDITOR

Desde México con Amor...

¡DOS NOVELAS QUE CAMBIARÁN SUS NOCHES PARA SIEMPRE!

Nada Personal

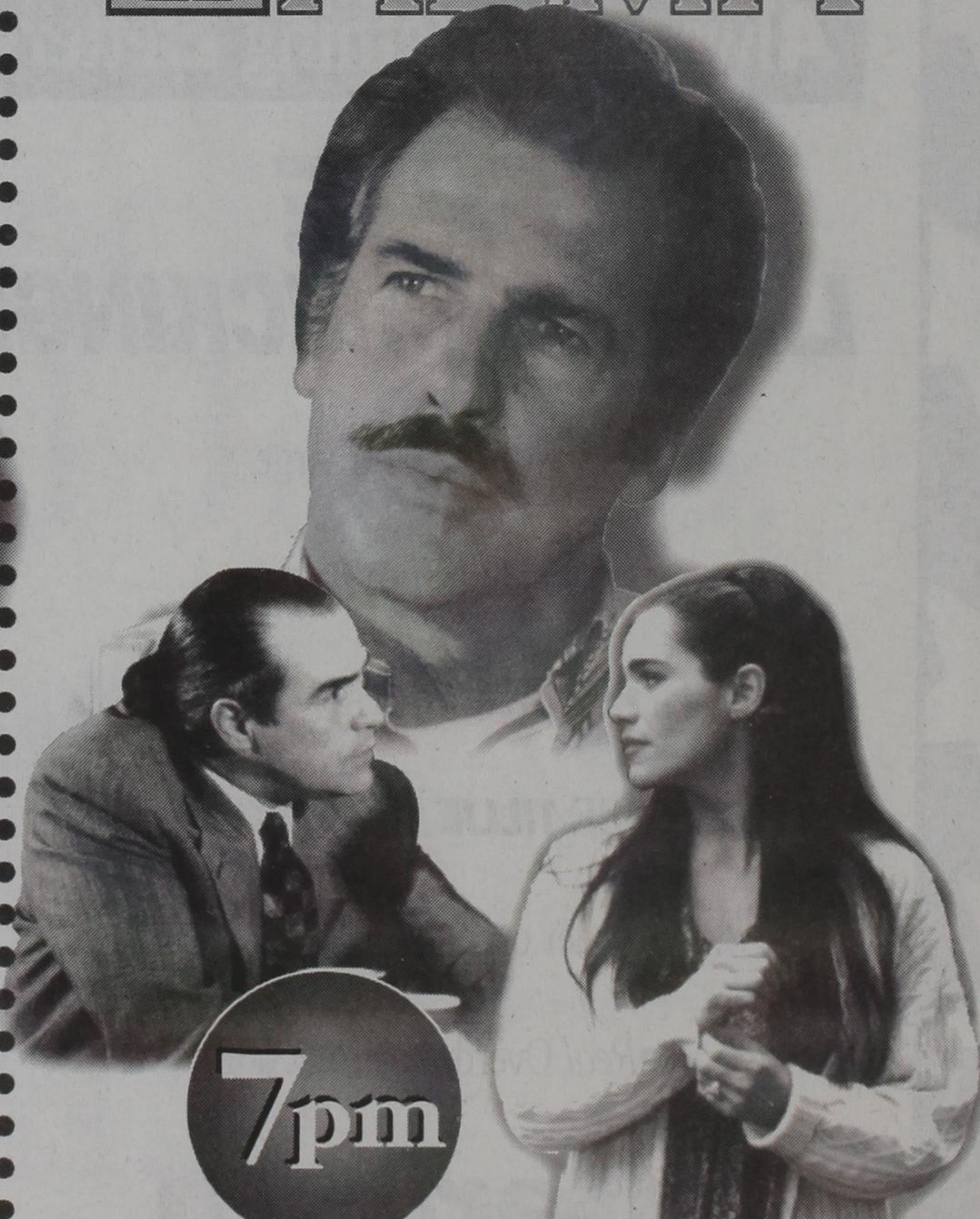
La novela que conmociona a México



6pm

ANA COLCHERO • DEMIAN BICHIR
JOSE ANGEL LLAMAS • LUPITA FERRER
ROGELIO GUERRA

CON TODA EL ALMA



7pm

ANDRES GARCIA • GABRIELA ROEL • JOSE ALONSO

LUNES A VIERNES





Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofia Martinez

Algunos hermanos nuestros preguntan: ¿En que consiste el ayuno? Pues, el ayuno consiste en no comer más que una sola comida fuerte al día, además la Iglesia nos permite en los días que nos obliga ayunar agregar un desayuno pequeño por la mañana y una pequeña cantidad en la cena.

El ayuno, como las demás peritencias, ha estado siempre en uso en todo el mundo, tanto en los tiempos antiguos

como en los presentes, hasta llegar a convertirse muchas veces en una obligación civil legal. En la Iglesia Católica, la ley del ayuno existe desde los tiempos de los Apóstoles y el mismo Jesucristo Nuestro Señor nos lo enseñó con su ejemplo.

La comida del día de ayuno puede hacerse al mediodía o en la tarde, es decir, cambiando la cena pequeña al mediodía y la comida fuerte por la noche. En el desayuno puede tomarse chocolate, o café con leche, pan o alimentos vegetales; en la pequeña cena, además de esos alimentos, se puede tomar huevos y queso pero no carne, ni generalmente pescado.

En cuanto a la cantidad de alimentos, es imposible dar una regla fija; lo más seguro es atenerse, en cada lugar, a las costumbres de las personas de buena conciencia. (San Mateo 12, 1-4).



PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR

POR PASTOR FRANK GARCIA

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

SIGUENDO A CRISTO

"y Llegándose un escriba, le dijo: Maestro, te seguiré a donde quiera que fueres" Mateo 8:19

En la primera parte de estos versículos se ve un ejemplo notable de la prudencia con que nuestro Señor prosedió con todos los que se manifestaban deseosos de ser sus discípulos.

El pasaje merece especial mención por cuanto aclara mucho un asunto acerca del cual abundan el día de hoy, graves errores. Un escriba ofreció a nuestro Señor seguirle a donde quiera que fuere. Pues este ofrecimiento nos parecerá singular si tenemos en cuenta en qué tiempo se hizo y a qué clase pertenecía el hombre. Y la contestación fue notable: no fue ni una aceptación directa y ni una repulsa. Héla aquí: "Las zorras tienen cavernas, y las aves del cielo nidos, mas el Hijo del hombre no tiene donde recostar su cabeza."

OTRO ADEPTO SE PRESENTA

Otro adepto se presentó luego, y pidió se le permitiera ir a sepultar a su padre antes de seguir más lejos al Señor. Y la súplica parece a primera vista justa, y natural; mas la respuesta que se oyó de los labios de nuestro Señor, no fue menos solemne que la de arriba citada: "Sígueme y deja que los muertos entierren a sus muertos."

Hay algo muy importante en ambas contestaciones. La primera nos enseña que a todo al que manifieste deseos de ser o hacerse discípulo del Señor Jesucristo, deben hacerse ver las consecuencias que de ese acto puede resultar. Porque si no están dispuestos a sumeterse a toda clase de trabajo y a tomar sobre sí la cruz, no se hallan en aptitud de dar el primer paso. La segunda nos enseña que hay épocas en que es preciso que los cristianos lo abandonen todo, por amor a su Maestro, y que en ocasiones deberes tan preciosos como es el entierro de un padre deben dejarse a cargo de otras personas. Pues nunga faltarán quien quiera cumplir estos deberes. Y porque estos asuntos no pueden nunca compararse con el asunto de predicar el Evangelio y de trabajar en la causa del Señor. Nada ha perjudicado tanto al cristianismo como el asunto de principiar voluntariamente a servir al Señor y luego negarse a deberes.

LO QUE PUEDE SUCEDER

No es el número lo que constituye la fuerza, pues puede suceder que haya mucha religión externa y muy poca gracia. Recordar debemos esto, y no ocultemos la realidad de la juventud que quieren hacer profesión de fe. Digámosles con fe, que al fin de la peregrinación encontrarán una corona de gloria, pero que es preciso que por el camino lleven a cuasta una cruz.

Feliz el que por experiencia aprende que su fe puede vencerlo todo, y el que como Job puede exclamar: "Aun cuando me matare, en él esperaré Job 13:15."

GENERAL SALES MANAGER

KXTQ AM, FM AND TV bilingual and Spanish stations in an outstanding and growing 100+ market, is looking for a MSM to oversee the sales operations of all three stations. The qualified applicant should have minimum 3 years broadcast/rep experience in sales and management; be able to manage inventory and pricing; be responsible for hiring, training and motivating a sales department, possess hands-on knowledge of local and national sales; be able to supervise a 5 person sales staff, assistants and sale's managers; have a college degree or equivalent experience. We are looking for an exceptional individual to continue our tradition of success as leaders and innovators in broadcast sales. Spanish language skills required. If you are this individual, send resume with cover letter including salary requirements to:

RHM -- Attn: GSM Position
P.O. box 3757 -- Lubbock, Texas 79452



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SOUTH PLAINS COMMUNITY ACTION ASSOCIATION INC. (SPCAA) HAS RECEIVED FUNDING FROM THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS TO OPERATE THE COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CEAP)

The primary intent of this program is to make funds available to enable SPCAA to respond to energy needs affecting low-income households. Priority will be given to eligible households containing one or more persons age 60 or above, a handicapped individual and families with young children under the age of six. The basic philosophy of energy self-sufficiency will be the central theme in the CEAP program. The Program is designed to offer flexibility to allow for creative implementation and innovation. Service delivery not only entails utility payments on behalf of the client, but also a system that addresses the underlying contributing causes of energy induced hardship.

COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CEAP)

The goal of this program is:

- 1) To address the needs of a household and through case management to assist a household in developing goals for energy self-sufficiency and a co-payment utility Plan.
- 2) To provide relief to those low income elderly and handicapped households most vulnerable to the high cost of energy for home heating and cooling.
- 3) To provide one time assistance in an energy related crisis

Schedule for applications September through December
Arnett Benson 3118 Erskine 1st and 4th Wednesday 9a.m. to 3p.m.
Mae Simmons 2000 Oak Ave 1st and 3rd Tuesday 1p.m./4p.m.
Essential Home Health 1313 Broadway 1st and 3rd Thursday 9a.m. to 3p.m.
Catholic Family Services 1313 Broadway 1st and 2nd Friday 9a.m. to 3p.m.
Guadalupe Economic Services 1416 1st St. 2nd and 4th Tuesday 9a.m. to 3p.m.
Neighborhood House 96 West Apt. Frankford and 25th 2nd and 4th Thursday 9a.m. to 3 p.m.
Life 1301 Broadway 2nd and 4th Thursday 1:30 to 3:30 p.m.
Idalou Community Center Chestnut and 7th St. 3rd Wednesday 10a.m./3p.m.

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MDA Muscular Dystrophy Association
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1-800-572-1717

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with experience in cement tile. Also need experience hot workers. For work in Lubbock area. Call/Fax resume to: Lloyd 915: 651-8801 Fax 915: 651-7441 E.O.E.

SALES ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

The Opportunity to be a part of a media explosion - Hispanic Radio & TV! Must be a self starter, enthusiastic, sales experience required, broadcast experience preferred, bilingual required. Send resume to: RHM -- Attn: Sales AE Position P.O. Box 3757 -- Lubbock, Texas 79452

NewsChannel 11 (KCBD TV) has an opening for part-time Production Assistant. Responsible for tape room operations & crew position in newcasts. Early morning hours a must. Prefer previous experience. Pre-employment drug test required. Apply at KCBD-TV, 5600 Avenue A, Lubbock, Tx 79404. Deadline for applications is 9/30/96. E.O.E.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Citibus will hold public Hearings to receive comments on the revision and reduction of the current fixed route service on October 21, 1996 at 5:30 p.m. at the downtown transfer plaza and on October 22, 1996 at 12:00 noon in the Citibus Conference Room, 801 Texas Avenue.

Principle proposed changes to fixed route service are as follows:

Route 12: Starts at Downtown Transfer Plaza on Broadway and travels to 4th & Slide. Service would be extended to the WalMart Supercenter at 4th St. & Frankford Ave. Elimination of Service: Retain service to UMC but discontinue service south of 4th Street from UMC to 4th St. & Toledo.

Route 3: Starts on Broadway at Downtown. Transfer Plaza and travels to South Plains Mall. Service would be extended to service St. Mary's Hospital. Elimination of Service: Service would be discontinued from 24th St. to 34th St. on Memphis Ave. and from Memphis Ave. to Quaker Ave. on 34th Street.

Route 15: Starts at Downtown Transfer Plaza and travels to Memphis Place mall at 50th & Memphis. Elimination of Service: Serve on this Route would be eliminated. The portion of the route which runs between 19th St. & Ave. W, and the Downtown Transfer Plaza would be added to service on Route 5.

Route 5: Starts at the Downtown Transfer Plaza on Broadway and runs to Wal Mart Supercenter near South Quaker and South Loop 289. Service to Lubbock High School and the Senior Citizens Center would be added to Route 5 as well as service downtown between 19th St. and Broadway on Avenues M & K. Elimination of Service: Service would be discontinued between University & Avenue Q on 15th, between 15th St. & Broadway on Ave. Q, and between Ave. Q and Ave. M on Broadway.

Route 14: Starts at the Downtown Transfer Plaza on Avenue H and services the Cherry Point neighborhood. Service would be added to the United Supermarket on the corner of Parkway & Zenith on trips which do not service Estacado High School. Elimination of Service: Service would be discontinued between Parkway Drive and 2nd St. on Redbud and between Zenith and Redbud on North Auburn on trips which service United Supermarket. No changes to current route when servicing Estacado High School.

Route 1 & 2: Route 1 begins at the Downtown Transfer Plaza and travels East on Broadway and South on Avenue A to service the Chatman Hills and Manhattan heights neighborhoods and Dunbar Jr. High School. Route 2 begins on Broadway at the downtown Transfer Plaza and services portions of East Lubbock between East 19th & Parkway Drive. A new route path would be created by connecting Routes 1 & 2 along Martin Luther King Blvd. The new routes would follow the same path but would run in opposite directions. Route 1 would travel in a counterclockwise direction only, while Route 2 would travel in a clockwise direction only. Service would be extended on Routes 1 & 2 to service the United Supermarket at Parkway & Zenith and the Patterson Branch Library at Parkway & Walnut. Elimination of Service: The portions of Route 1 between Avenue A and Cedar on 26th Street and between 19th St. & Parkway Drive on Zenith would be discontinued. The realignment of Routes 1, 2 & 14 would provide for transfers in East Lubbock between these routes at the United Supermarket on Parkway & Zenith.

Possible service expansion to be considered: Event Service to be provided 6 nights per week, Mon.-Sat., from 6:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. with Demand Response Service vans. Service would require previous day passenger reservation and \$2.00 fare.

We encourage your attendance & value your participation in these public hearings.

8 de 10 *la quieren*

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