

Bush Camp Denies Ex-Californian Gov. Wilson's Role in Campaign

By CARLA MARINUCCI

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18, 1999
As Texas Governor George W. Bush prepares a trip to California for the express purpose of appealing to Latinos, his state organization has distanced itself from reports that former Governor Pete Wilson will definitely play a formal role in the campaign.

Gerald Parsky, chairman of the California campaign for GOP front-runner Bush, has denied published reports suggesting that Wilson's role is a "done deal."

"There's clearly no decision that has been made about any sort of role at all. ... We have a campaign structure that is in place. We're building it with a lot of different people," Parsky told The Chronicle.

"We would certainly welcome the support of a lot of people, including Pete Wilson, if he proposed to support (Bush)," Parsky said. "But any reference to a 'done deal' is not accurate."

Bush is scheduled to appear September 2 at the Latin Business Association's 1999 Business Expo in Los Angeles, which is expected to draw 3,000 Latino entrepreneurs, the organization confirmed Tuesday. One association staffer said demand for tickets has been "astounding."

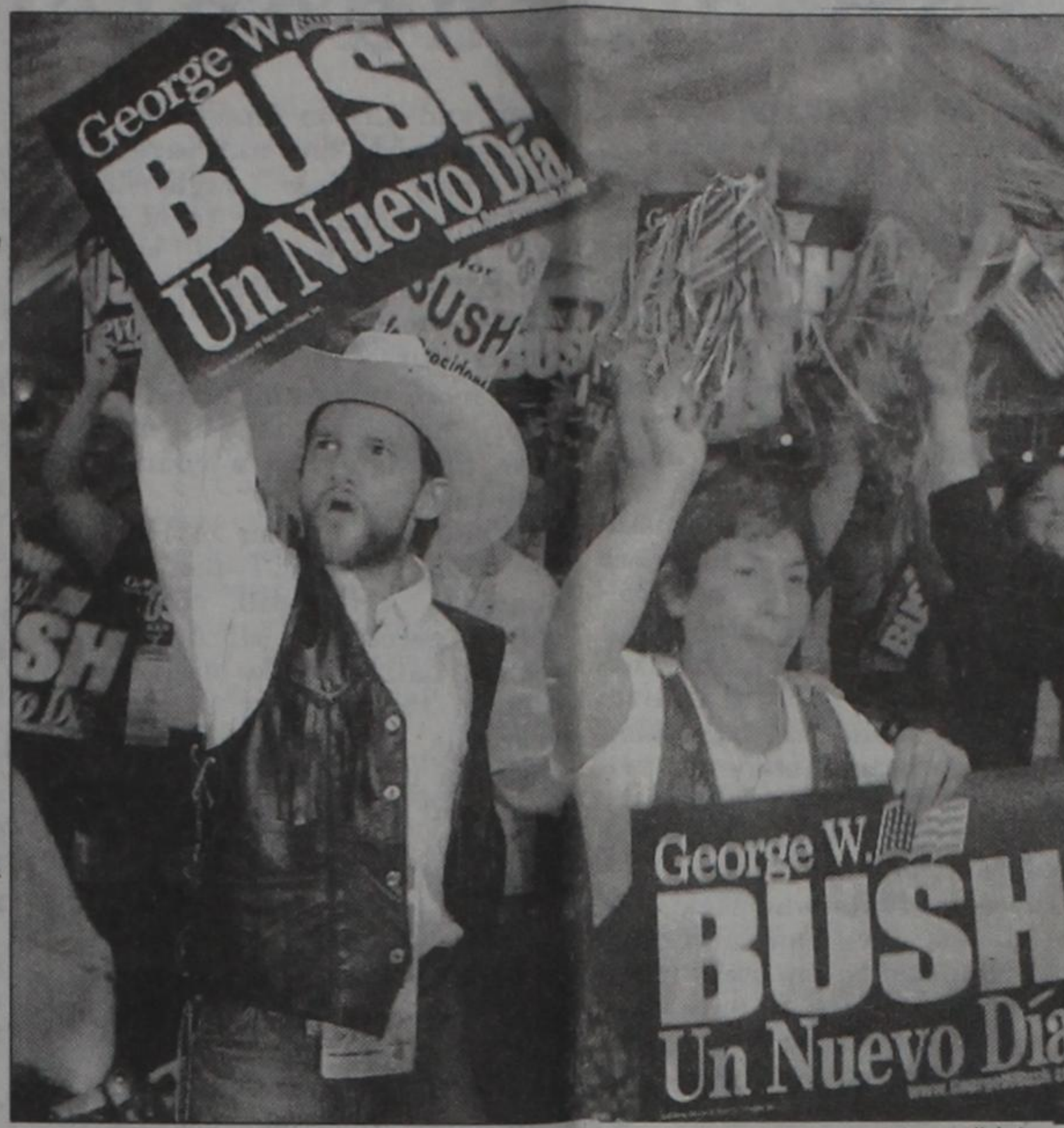
Bush plans a heavy California pres-

ence in the coming weeks, with additional trips tentatively planned for September and October, according to campaign sources.

His outreach to Latino voters here comes at a time when Bush has been the focus of sharp criticism. The Texas governor riled Latino leaders recently by declining to address the National Council of La Raza, a Latino advocacy group, and passed on an invitation to speak to minority journalists at the Unity journalism conference in Seattle in July despite being there at the same time for a fund-raising visit.

But Patricia Perez, a board member on the Latin Business Association, called Bush's appearance next month a "very positive" move.

"We welcome him because we want to get to know him," said Perez, principal partner in the Pasadena-based public



Success at straw poll: Hispanic supporters of Republican presidential candidate George W. Bush cheer for the Texas governor Aug. 14 in Ames, Iowa.

relations agency Valencia Perez & Echeveste. "He's going right to the business sector. ... He's going to his strength."

With Bush appearing to try to make amends, California political insiders suggest that the key question now regarding any successful Latino outreach is the role of Wilson - the leading proponent of Proposition 187, the controversial anti-illegal immigration measure.

Sean Walsh, Wilson's longtime spokesman, declined to comment this week on a role for Wilson in the Bush campaign. But Democrats have promised that should Wilson surface in Bush's campaign, they'll use it to their own advantage.

"Big mistake by Bush. We'll wrap that around his neck in the Latino community," Bob Mulholland, campaign adviser to the state Democratic Party, told the Associated Press.

Some Republicans agree.

"It would be a disaster," said one leading GOP strategist, who complained that Wilson's ties to Proposition 187 have alienated Latino voters from the Republican Party. "I don't know what they're thinking."

But others suggest that the twice-elected former governor could be tapped not only to endorse Bush, but to raise funds, use his organizing prowess and draw attention to issues crucial to the GOP's fortunes in the 2000 election.

Wilson, now a fellow at the Hoover Institution, also heads the Bear Flag Forum, a nonprofit foundation whose goals include promoting job growth, educational issues and debating illegal immigration and affirmative action.

"Some folks forget ... that at the time 187 passed, without my support, Republican registration was 40 percent ... and it got 59 percent of the vote," notes state Assemblyman Rod Pacheco, a Republican from Riverside. "Folks across the board supported it."

Whether or not Wilson winds up playing a high-profile role, Democrats have made it an issue already because they know Wilson "is a popular governor," said Walsh. "He left office tied in popularity with Ronald Reagan. ... He still has a very strong rating, both from a personal perspective as well as on his (issues)."

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Derecho Ajeno
es La Paz."
"Respect for
the Rights of
Others Is Peace"
Lic. Benito
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Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

I never was very good in Math. I guess my inability is shared by many journalist including the Lubbock A-J Editors.



In one of this week's editorials the A-J takes issue with the City of El Cenizo because they adopted a City rule that would force City Council persons to conduct meetings in Spanish.

According to the A-J it is basically a "mortal sin" for the official meetings not to have them be conducted in English.

They point out that 75% of the population is only Spanish speaking and 25% are bilingual. The A-J says that "according to their arithmetic" this means that everyone could understand the business conducted in English at the meeting.

Well even I, bad as I am in arithmetic, can figure out that 100% minus 25% is 75%. This would mean that if the meeting were conducted in only in English, 75% of the population would not understand.

In plain language 3+1 does not equal 1.

****Pico de Gallo****

Members of LULAC from throughout the State will gather in Lubbock this week to conduct a State Board Meeting.

As you will read in one of today's stories in the News Briefs section, persons in Corpus Christi are protesting the use of force on a local Hispanic.

Many know that here in Lubbock, the use of force and the actions by criminal justice administrators has caused much controversy and agony. This includes the death of young Jose DeLaRosa, the beating of a 12 year old by the same officer, the no-bill by a grand jury of Carlos Chavez and the DA's inaction, the corruption of some sheriff's employees against inmates and the list can go on and on.

It would probably behoove local LULAC officials to bring all of these actions to the attention of the State.

Your can write Bidal by e-mail at cllub@aol.com or you can write him at 1502 Ave. M, Lubbock, TX 79401

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Politicos Divididos y Población Indiferente por Consumo de Drogas

Washington, 22 ago (EFE).- El debate sobre si George W. Bush consumió cocaína en el pasado dividió hoy aún más a los políticos estadounidenses, mientras las encuestas demuestran que a la mayoría de la población no le importa nada.

Partidarios y detractores del gobernador de Texas, el candidato republicano mejor colocado para aspirar a la Presidencia de EEUU, desgranaron sin descanso sus argumentos en los debates televisivos de hoy, domingo, en una polémica que ha obsesionado a la prensa.

Sin embargo, la población se está mostrando más bien indiferente a la posibilidad de que Bush hubiera consumido drogas hace 25 años, límite temporal que puso él mismo en las últimas declaraciones que ha realizado acerca de este "culebrón" de verano de la política estadounidense.

Según un sondeo dado a conocer por la cadena de televisión "CNN", sólo el 11 por ciento de la población cree que esa cuestión impediría al hijo del ex presidente George Bush aspirar a la Casa Blanca en el 2000.

Otro sondeo, realizado por "Fox News", asegura que el 72 por ciento de los ciudadanos le perdonaría a Bush su posible consumo de drogas, pero también señala que un 63 por ciento de los consultados considera que es un asunto que debe tratarse en este momento.

Eso fue lo que hicieron hoy los partidarios de Bush, otros políticos republicanos que aspiran a la candidatura, algunos líderes demócratas y también varios periodistas, que han sido acusados de alimentar una polémica basada sólo en rumores.

"Estoy muy decepcionado con los periodistas; están tratando de crear algo que no existe. No es una actuación legítima", dijo hoy Tom DeLay, jefe de la mayoría republicana en la Cámara de Representantes y partidario declarado de Bush.

En el programa "Fox News Sunday", DeLay y el gobernador republicano de Pensilvania, Tom Ridge, hicieron una firme defensa de su correligionario y recordaron que los rumores sobre Bush no le han abandonado desde que aspiró al gobierno de Texas en la campaña de 1994.

Ridge se mostró esperanzado en que la polémica acabe por disiparse, al señalar que, "después de muchas investigaciones, no hay nada demostrado. Vamos a hablar del futuro".

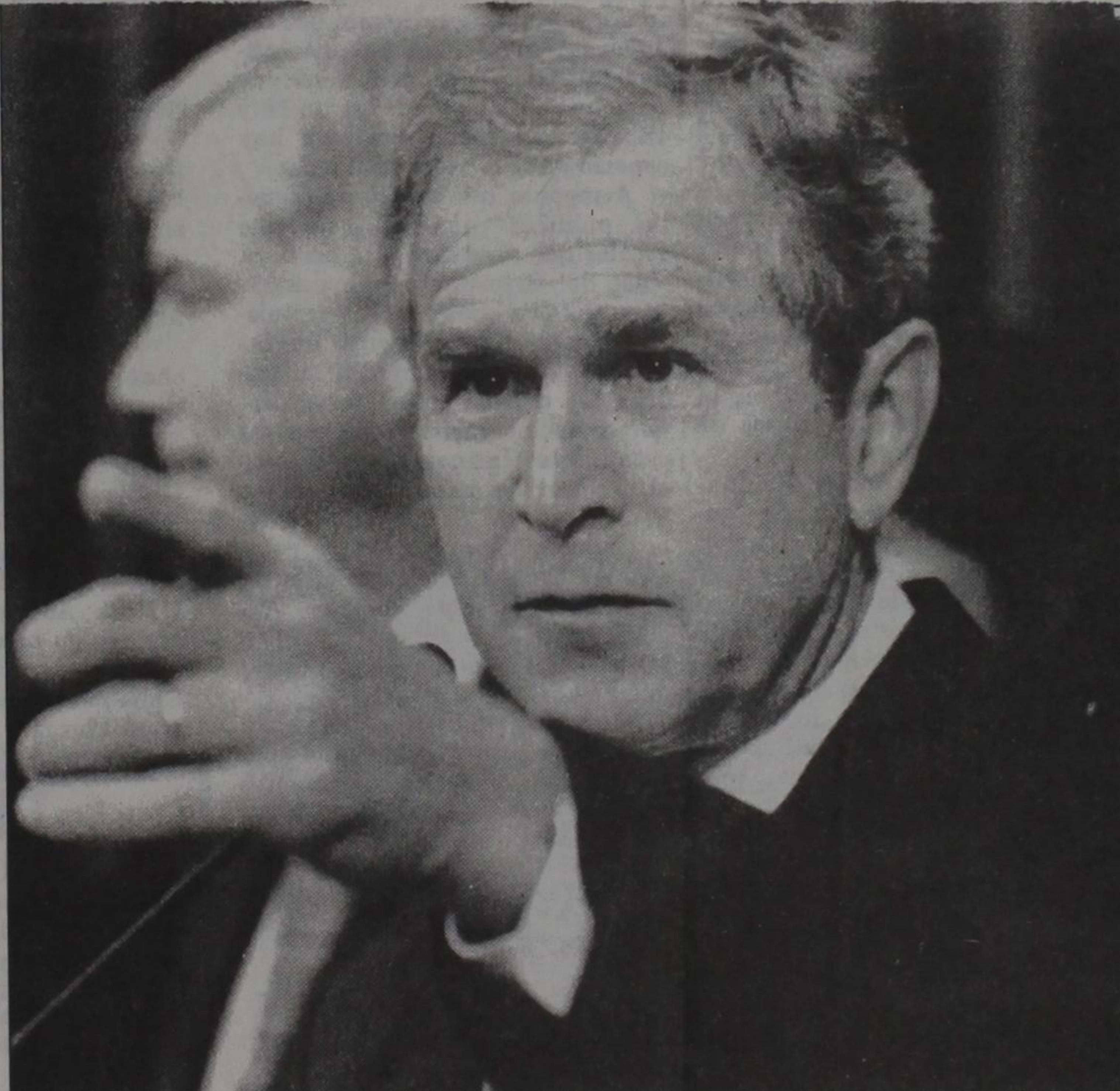
"Hay que acabar con esta política de destrucción personal", señaló DeLay, quien añadió que George W. Bush es ahora "un ejemplar padre de familia y marido".

Por alusiones, varios periodistas y columnistas terciaron también en la polémica, y defendieron la

oportunidad de este debate alegando que Texas es el estado de EEUU que más reprime el consumo de drogas y que mantiene tras las rejas a un mayor número de presos por este motivo.

"Es una cuestión legítima que debe tratarse en este momento", aseguró una reportera de la revista "Time".

En el mismo sentido se manifestó Carl Leubsdorf, editor del "Dallas Morning Times", diario que dio nuevos



bríos a la polémica al preguntar a doce candidatos presidenciales si habían consumido cocaína en el pasado (Bush fue el único que no quiso contestar).

"Hicimos la pregunta y el propio Bush pensó que era relevante... Es una cuestión que va a ser importante en su campaña electoral", agregó el periodista en un programa de la "CNN".

Otros políticos pidieron al posible candidato que abandone su ambigüedad en el asunto y que conteste, claramente, si consumió cocaína o no durante su juventud, sin poner un límite de más o menos años.

En este argumento coincidieron en un espacio de la "NBC" la demócrata Geraldine Ferraro y el senador republicano Orrin Hatch, para quienes son insuficientes las declaraciones realizadas hasta el momento por Bush.

"Debería decir toda la verdad porque a los estadounidenses no les importa lo que hizo en el pasado y están dispuestos a perdonarlo", apuntó Hatch, quien también pretende la candidatura a la Presidencia. Gary Bauer, otro aspirante republicano sin apenas posibilidades de conseguir la candidatura, fue menos condescendiente con el gobernador de Texas y consideró que el posible consumo de drogas debería apartarlo de la arena electoral.

En los debates televisivos intervino también en apoyo de Bush un gobernador republicano que ha reconocido haber consumido cocaína en el pasado.

"Todo esto es una pura hipocresía; no creo que los 78 millones de estadounidenses que han reconocido haber probado las drogas en algún momento de su vida deban ser descalificados por ello", sentenció Gary Johnson, gobernador de Nuevo México.

News Briefs

LULAC Protests Beating by Police

Corpus Christi, Texas, - The League of United Latin American Citizens is looking into a complaint filed by a Hispanic man here who says police beat him after he called them for help.

The leaders of LULAC, one of the oldest Hispanic advocacy and rights groups in the country, called a press conference to enable Raymond Villarreal to tell his story to the media.

Villarreal said that last Saturday he was attacked by two policemen whose help he had requested to resolve an altercation at the restaurant where he worked.

He said he was trying to remove a barrier on the sidewalk in front of the establishment that was blocking access and exit. An unidentified man approached him and attacked him, he said.

"When the police arrived, they started beating on me," Villarreal said. "They beat me up like there was no tomorrow. It was the worst experience I've had in my 41 years."

At the press conference, Villarreal showed several marks on his neck and one on his wrists which, he said, were left by the handcuffs the police clamped on him.

His attorney, David Diaz, said he will file a formal complaint against the policemen next week.

"I'm not after money, all I want is justice," Villarreal said. LULAC said that it had received many complaints of police brutality, particularly against Hispanics.

Corpus Christi police chief Pete Levers told EFE that he was not aware of Villarreal's or any other complaint, since LULAC had not reported the incident, but he promised an internal investigation into the matter.

Isaac Valencia, chairman of the local police union, met the alleged victim and LULAC leaders to get additional information on the case.

Border Patrol Hired Criminals, Hispanics Complain

Calexico, California, - A coalition of Californian and Mexican non-governmental organizations complained Friday that the U.S. Border Patrol hires agents with criminal records and provides insufficient training.

Spokesmen for the bi-national commission of immigrant support groups said the need to hire 1,000 agents a year had led the Border Patrol to employ people without checking their records.

"Some 48 percent of the agents have less than three years of experience in the force and over 40 percent, less than two years. Inexperience leads to incidents and abuse," spokeswoman Claudia Smith said.

The coalition cited a report by Joseph Dessaro, representative of the Border Patrol agents' union, who criticized the force for hiring officers with criminal records.

According to figures cited by Dessaro, an average of one Border Patrol agent resigns every 24 hours and has to be replaced under the 1996 immigration reform act.

The rule requires the Border Patrol to double the number of agents within the year. In 1996, there were 5,000 patrolmen.

The Border Patrol attributed the scarcity of applicants to job opportunities elsewhere.

Border Patrol national director Gustavo de la Viña told a news conference in July that so far in 1999, the force had only been able to recruit 200 new agents and that it needed 800 more before September.

A commission set up to hire new agents has been offering a series of incentives, such as regular salary increases and promotions to employees remaining in the force more than three years.

The bi-national coalition criticized a March incident in a mountainous area outside San Diego in which a patrolman and three illegal immigrants were killed in a crash.

An internal report said that the driver, a patrolman who had been in the force for two years, lost control of his vehicle while driving down a slope in fog.

The coalition discovered that the patrolman who was driving was on probation for driving while intoxicated. According to the group, there was no fog that morning and the Border Patrol vehicle was carrying more people than permitted.

Lubbock LULAC to Host State Board Meeting

Lubbock LULAC Councils will host the quarterly State Board meeting this weekend in preparation of the 2000 State Convention also to be held here in June of the year 2000.

The meeting is scheduled to start on Friday at 3 p.m. with a welcoming reception followed by a dance presented by Civic Lubbock featuring David Marez, Los Desperadoz and Ram Herrera and the Outlaw Band.

The dance is open to the public and will be held in the Civic Center exhibit hall starting at 7 p.m. Tickets for the event are \$12 in advance and \$15 at the door. The event is sponsored by Lowe's Super Market.

The official meeting will start at 7:30 a.m. at the Holiday Inn Civic Center with a continental breakfast followed by the meeting at 9 a.m. A Luncheon will be held at 11:45 with the meeting resuming at 1:30 p.m. An entertainment mixer will cap off the meeting at 7:00 p.m.

The public is invited to attend the meeting. For more information call LULAC at 765-2529.

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It's Not All Bad News For Hispanic Students

By Patricia Guadalupe

Put aside the doom-and-gloom stories you've been hearing about Hispanic students -- their ghastly high-school attrition rates and low college graduation figures.

For a moment, disregard the ongoing assault on college affirmative-action programs that many of today's Hispanic leaders credit with helping them gain an educational foundation that brought opportunities to succeed in the U.S. mainstream.

Today there are some fresh signs pointing upward for young Hispanic scholars. Help is on the way.

On the financial side, the Lilly Endowment responded this summer to a plea from Hispanic Scholarship Fund executive director Sara Martinez Tucker with the biggest grant ever made -- \$50 million -- in support of HSF's national initiatives.

Until now, the Anheuser-Busch Company has been HSF's best supporter, donating some \$17 million since 1982 through a variety of programs. (In one of special interest to Latinos glued to their television sets during the football season, the St. Louis-based brewery gives the fund a penny for every case of beer its participating distributors sell in a 30-day period. That -- gulp -- amounted to \$126,000 this year.)

This month there came another good omen with the release of ACT's 1998 pre-college exam scores.

The number of Hispanic high

school students taking the national test has increased steadily over the last decade, growing by 62 percent since 1990. That's more than double the increase of ACT test-takers as a whole, according to its national office in Iowa City, Iowa.

ACT measures skills in reading, English, math and the sciences. Administered since 1959, it is more curriculum-based than the SAT, the other major assessment test for college-bound students. (The SAT gives more emphasis to abstract reasoning in English and math. Its results are due out in September.)

Hispanic students who took the 1998-1999 ACT exam recorded slight increases in every category except English. On average, Latinos scored 18.9 of a possible 36, compared to 17.1 for blacks and 21.7 for both whites and Asian Americans.

Students who identified themselves as Puerto Rican/Cuban/Other Hispanic fared slightly better than Mexican American/Chicano students -- 19.6 vs. 18.6. The results do not include test-takers in Puerto Rico.

"We are finding that more Hispanics are taking steps to go to college and are being encouraged to take the test," says ACT program associate Kelley Hayden. He's encouraged by the fact that their scores have remained relatively constant. "Usually when you have increases in the

number of students taking a test, the scores go down," he notes.

Latinos who were able to take core college-prep classes fared much better than those who weren't. Among Mexican Americans, the score difference was 19.6 vs. 17.4. Puerto Rican, Cuban and other Latino students who took core classes averaged 20.7, while those who didn't scored 17.9.

Educators have long maintained that students of color are shortchanged by the lack of college-prep courses in many high schools with high black and Hispanic student populations. A recent study found an increasing number of Latino students isolated even more than blacks in schools with majority student populations of color.

Those students who lack non-core classes have more difficulty being admitted to top state institutions because they have less opportunity to earn the extra grade points that come from successfully completing higher-level courses.

In California, university admissions officers increasingly rely on test scores and grades because state law now prohibits public universities from considering race as a factor in admitting students. So the American Civil Liberties Union has filed a class-action suit against the California Department of Education on behalf of four students at Inglewood High School, where 97 percent of the student body is His-

panic and African American. Inglewood, the suit says, offers only three higher-level courses, compared to 14 at Beverly Hills High School, with 8 percent students of color. ACLU staff attorney Rocio Cordova points out, "These classes are even more important today than before, and every student should have the right and a chance to take them."

While the number of Hispanics taking the ACT test grows annually, they still constitute only 5 percent of all ACT test-takers. Latinos make up 14 percent of the nation's 13- to 18-year-olds. There is still lots of space for improvement.

As our public schools start a year that will graduate the first class of the next century, teachers, counselors and administrators -- particularly in inner cities -- must believe fervently in the potential of their Latino students, just as math instructor Jaime "Stand and Deliver" Escalante did when he inspired so many students at East Los Angeles' Garfield High School to outperform the nation's best in advanced-placement calculus tests a few years back.

In the meantime, there's nothing wrong with welcoming whatever bits of good news come along.

(Patricia Guadalupe is editor of the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report in Washington, D.C. She may be reached by e-mail at zapotecco(AT)SIGN@aol.com.)

Spanish-only Ammunition to English-Only

By Roger Hernández

Don't speak Spanish? Then you wouldn't know what the municipal government of El Cenizo, Texas is doing. The little rural town near the Mexican border has declared city business will be conducted in Spanish.

Under the ordinance, city council sessions and other official business will be conducted in Spanish, and English translations will be made available upon request within 48 hours. The law was passed, Mayor Rafael Rodríguez says, because "75 percent of the people at meetings here only speak Spanish."

It is not an idea without precedent. In the town where I grew up, Union City, New Jersey, minutes from city council meetings were kept in German during the last century. And, one supposes, the meetings themselves were conducted in German as well.

The population of Union City back then was largely made up of German immigrants. Now, probably more than three quarters of the population is of Hispanic origin. El Cenizo is 96 percent Hispanic, nearly all Mexican, as of the 1990 Census.

Yet, in Union City today, official business is conducted in English, with plenty of services available for the non-English speaking population. El Cenizo should do the same thing. It should drop its Spanish-only policy, because it discriminates against the handful of residents who do not speak Spanish, and because it gives ammunition to the English-only movement.

English is the dominant language of the United States in every conceivable way -- culturally, historically, commercially and educationally. But English is not the official language of the country, nor should it be, as groups such as U.S. English propose.

In a practical sense, making English the only language of government -- as several dozen states and county governments throughout the country have done -- creates needless difficulties for immigrants who have not yet mastered English. For instance, if there's going to be a change in the days garbage is collected in a Bulgarian-speaking neighborhood, what's the big deal if local authorities send out notices in English and in Bulgarian?

In a larger sense, the English-only movement is driven by a distaste for hearing languages other than English and by fear that linguistic strife is tearing apart the United States. I can only feel sorry for people who dislike hearing other languages. And those who fear Spanish -- the most threatening language of all -- need to take a deep breath and relax. The children of all those non-English-speaking immigrants almost can't help but learn English, and their grandchildren will struggle to even speak their ancestors' native language.

So there is no need to make English official. And banning languages other than English is a veiled attack on immigrants. Similarly, El Cenizo made a huge error in making Spanish its official language. It will make the town even more isolated than it already is, with its unpaved roads and poor sewage system. More than that, making Spanish official is a veiled attack on Americans who do not speak Spanish.

The important thing to note, though, is that this is a very small-scale attack. Still, U.S. English has wasted no time in using the El Cenizo case to promote its agenda. The group is portraying the Spanish-only ordinance as an ominous first step toward some sort of linguistic Armageddon.

"We essentially predicted we would have a dropping out - a linguistic ghettoization of the country, we did not know it would happen this soon," U.S. English spokesman Tim Schultz claims.

Loosen up, Tim. Just about every serious Hispanic organization came out against what El Cenizo did. The misguided actions of one small town in Texas pose no threat to the overwhelming dominance of English in the United States.

So let George W. and Al G. continue to campaign in Spanish. Print those trash pickup notices in Bulgarian and ballot questions in Chinese. Let motor vehicles clerks who know Italian speak the language to Italian immigrants seeking a drivers license. And El Cenizo town fathers, deal with residents in Spanish whenever necessary, but otherwise run your town in the language that is preeminent -- but not official -- in the United States.

Ramsey Muniz Out of Solitary

Dear Friends:

After more than 8 months, Ramsey Muniz has been released from solitary confinement. They released him and others who have also suffered in the same conditions for a very long period of time. We are thankful to God for this change!

Raul Garcia - Quetzacoatl, visited with Ramsey in Leavenworth, Kansas, to ensure his release. We are very grateful to him for his efforts.

There are MANY people who have brought about positive change in the struggle to free Ramsey, and we are indebted to them. We want to thank our friends, and many others whose prayers and actions have brought about a positive change in this case. I especially want to thank my family, Raul Garcia, Jaime Gutierrez, Augustine C. Eichwald, Kathy Card, Goyo Amaro, Bobby Castillo, Sean Arce, Nadine Cordova, Paul Hernandez, Blanca Jimenez, Nancy Ovalle, Gina Chiala, Pat Benabe, Leonard Peltier, Los Inocentes, Cristobal Hinojosa, Madres y Familias Unidas, Antonio Diaz, and MANY others. Your prayers and actions on behalf of Ramsey Muniz will not be forgotten.

Sinceramente,
Irma Muniz

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No Todas Las Noticias Son Malas Para Los Estudiantes Hispanos

Por Patricia Guadalupe

Pongan a un lado las notas deprimentes que se escriben sobre los estudiantes hispanos -- sus tasas desesperantes de abandono de las escuelas secundarias y sus cifras bajas de graduación de las universidades, por ejemplo.

Por un momento, desechen el ataque continuo en contra de los programas de acción afirmativa en las universidades, a los que muchos de los líderes hispanos dan crédito por haberles ayudado a obtener oportunidades de trabajo y educación.

Ahora hay algunas nuevas señales que apuntan hacia arriba para los estudiantes hispanos jóvenes. La ayuda está en camino.

En la parte económica, la fundación Lilly respondió este verano a un llamado de la directora ejecutiva del Fondo Hispano para Becas (HSF en inglés), Sara Martinez Tucker, con la subvención más cuantiosa que se haya hecho -- \$50 millones -- en apoyo de las iniciativas nacionales del HSF.

Hasta ahora, la empresa Anheuser-Busch ha sido la que más ha apoyado al HSF, donando más de \$17 millones desde 1982 mediante una variedad de programas. (En uno de interés especial para los latinos que están "pegados" a sus televisores durante la temporada de fútbol estadounidense, la cervecería con sede en St. Louis da al fondo un centavo por cada caja de cerveza que los vendedores participantes vendan. Eso ascendió a \$126,000 este año.)

Este mes llegó otro buen presagio con la publicación de los notas del ACT para 1998.

La cantidad de estudiantes hispanos de secundaria que toman ese examen ha subido continuamente durante los últimos años, aumentando un 62 por ciento

desde 1990. Eso es más que el doble del aumento del total de los que han tomado el examen, según la oficina nacional de dicho examen en Iowa City, Iowa.

La prueba ACT mide las habilidades en lectura, inglés, matemáticas y ciencias. Se ha estado administrando desde 1959 y está más basado en el plan de estudios que el SAT (Examen de Aptitudes Académicas), la otra prueba de evaluación para los estudiantes que se encaminan a las escuelas superiores. La prueba SAT da más énfasis al razonamiento abstracto en inglés y matemáticas. Sus resultados serán publicados en septiembre.

Los estudiantes hispanos que tomaron la prueba ACT para el curso de 1998 a 1999 registraron ligeros aumentos en todas las categorías, exceptuando al inglés. En promedio, los latinos obtuvieron 18.9 en un puntaje posible de 36, comparándose con 17.1 para los afroamericanos y 21.7 para los anglosajones y los asiáticoamericanos.

Los estudiantes que se auto-identificaron como puertorriqueños/cubanos/otros hispanos obtuvieron puntajes ligeramente mejores que los mexicanoamericanos/chicanos -- 19.6 contra 18.6. Los resultados no incluyen a los que tomaron el examen en Puerto Rico.

"Estamos hallando que más hispanos están tomando medidas para ir a las universidades y están siendo alentados para que tomen el examen," dice el adjunto del programa ACT Kelley Hayden. El dice que siente alentado por el hecho de que los puntajes de los hispanos han permanecido relativamente constantes. "Usualmente, cuando aumentan los estudiantes que toman el examen, los puntajes bajan."

Los latinos que pudieron tomar clases preparatorias para las universidades obtuvieron puntajes mucho mejores que los que no los tomaron. Entre los mexicanoamericanos, la diferencia en los puntajes fue de 19.6 contra 17.4. Los puertorriqueños, cubanos y otros estudiantes latinos que tomaron las clases preparatorias promediaron 20.7, mientras que aquellos que no lo hicieron promediaron 17.9.

Los maestros han mantenido durante largo tiempo que los estudiantes minoritarios quedan menos capacitados por la falta de estos cursos preparatorios en muchas escuelas secundarias con alto índice de alumnos afroamericanos e hispanos. Y un reciente estudio halló una creciente cantidad de estudiantes latinos que estaban más aislados aún que los afroamericanos en las escuelas que tenían poblaciones mayormente minoritarias.

Los estudiantes que carecen de clases preparatorias tienen más dificultades para ser admitidos a las instituciones estatales más importantes, porue tienen menos oportunidades de recibir los puntos e- tr's que reciben al terminar con éxito los cursos de nivel más elevado.

En California, donde los funcionarios universitarios de admisión le prestan mucha atención más a los puntajes y las calificaciones de los exámenes porque la ley estatal prohíbe ahora que las universidades públicas consideren a la raza como factor al admitir a los estudiantes, la American Civil Liberties Union ha presentado una demanda judicial (contrae) Departame-to de Instrucción Pública de Californiata nombre de cuatro alumnos de la Escuela Secundaria Inglewood, donde el

97 por ciento del cuerpo estudiantil es hispano o afroamericano.

Larfemanda dice que Inglewood sólo ofrece tres cursos de nivel maVs elevado, comparados con 14 en la Escuela Secundaria de Beverly Hills, que tiene sólo un l por ciento de estudiantes de color. La abogada Rocio Córdova la ACLU, señala: "Estas clases son ahora todavía más importantes que antes, y todos los estudiantes deberían tener el derecho y una oportunidad para tomarlas."

Aunque la cantidad de hispanos que toman la prueba ACT aumenta anualmente, los hispanos forman todavía el 5 por ciento de todos los que toman ese examen. A nivel nacional los latinos forman el 14 por ciento de personas entre las edades de 13 y 18 años. De modo que au'n hay espacio para la mejoría.

A medida que nuestras escuelas públicas comienzan un año escolar que graduará a la primera clase del siglo próximo, los maestros, consejeros y administradores -- especialmente en las escuelas de las ciudades interiores -- deben creer fervorosamente en las posibilidades de sus estudiantes latinos, como lo hizo el profesor de matemáticas Jaime Escalante en "Stand and Deliver" cuando inspiró a tantos estudiantes en la Escuela Secundaria Garfield, del Este de Los Angeles, para que superaran a los mejores del país en los exámenes de cálculo.

Mientras tanto, no hay nada de malo en dar la bienvenida a cualesquier pedacito de buenas noticias que puedan llegar.

(Patricia Guadalupe es editora del semanario Hispanic Link Weekly Report en Washington, D.C. Su E-mail es zapotecco(AT)SIGN@aol.com)

Student Boycott Perplexes Mexico

By Carla Struck

Mexicans have been left wondering if the student boycott of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), the largest institution of higher education in Latin America, can be compared to the Conquest of Mexico in 1520, the Mexican independence of 1810, the implementation of the Constitution in 1857 and the Mexican revolution in 1910.

David Alfaro Siqueiros, Mexico's renowned revolutionary muralist, listed these historical dates in his inconclusive mural *El Derecho a la Cultura* ("The Right to an Education") on the university's rectory building in 1952. Two enormous Cubist hands reach out toward an open book and a larger, protruding hand, holding a pencil, points to the dates.

According to Siqueiros' daughter, Adriana Alfaro, her father questioned the future of the country by adding "1910" to the mural. She said that Siqueiros' work was full of symbolism, and that the question marks were left as "an open door for a better Mexico, for hope."

But on July 22, the question marks were replaced by "99."

Students who have been protesting, since April 20, against a

university proposal to raise tuition fees from zero to 700 pesos a semester (nearly \$70 U.S.) painted the numbers in red. Although the government has now agreed to go back to the free system, the strike continues, denying UNAM's 300,000 students the opportunity to continue their education.

After enduring four months of protest, some emeritus professors have come up with a proposal to end the conflict. It includes the voluntary payment of fees, the return of the campus to the administration and the creation of forums to discuss the university's reforms.

The protesters have rejected this proposal. In the opinion of UNAM professor Carlos Appendini Tazzer, the students don't want to quit the occupation of the UNAM. Without that control, he says, they would have no guarantee that the university government will carry out the agreement.

Suspensions that non-university groups are involved in the strike have been exacerbated by the visits of striking students to Chiapas, where the Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN) is situated.

Emilio Rabasa, coordinator for

the negotiations in Chiapas between the EZLN and the government, told Reforma newspaper on Aug. 17 that the EZLN is connected with the students involved in the strike. He said that UNAM students have visited La Realidad, Chiapas, at least nine times since March. UNAM students have participated in Zapatista protests against the government militarization of Chiapas.

"It is only natural that the student protesters would support the Zapatistas," said Appendini. "They are leftists like the EZLN. But who knows, maybe the government is the force behind this movement."

Appendini suggested that maybe the government wants to bring down the university to get rid of the myriad of left-wing students. "It is all much more complicated than how the media portrays the strike," he said.

Although the student protest has been powerful enough to close the university, there has been an increasing difference of opinion.

On what was meant to be the first day of classes (Aug. 16), 800 students and teachers protested the strike. They held banners saying "Enough!" and asked the

strikers to "free" the university so that classes could resume.

In another challenge, 500 students marched through the university on Aug. 18, demanding a return to classes.

The students are divided between those who want to continue the strike and further the movement, and those who want to accept the proposition laid out by the emeritus professors.

An outbreak of violence occurred Aug. 19, when the "extremists" and moderates attacked each other's ideologies in a session supposedly designed to find a resolution.

University rector Francisco Barnes de Castro has said that the conflict could lead to greater violence, which he fears could lead to an even bigger struggle backed by outsiders. For example, UNAM strikers have visited the Autonomous University of Baja California to encourage involvement by those students.

Mexico remembers with sadness the disaster of 1968, when a nationwide rebellion against Mexico's autocratic rule spilled into UNAM, and a confrontation with the police resulted in the deaths of many students.

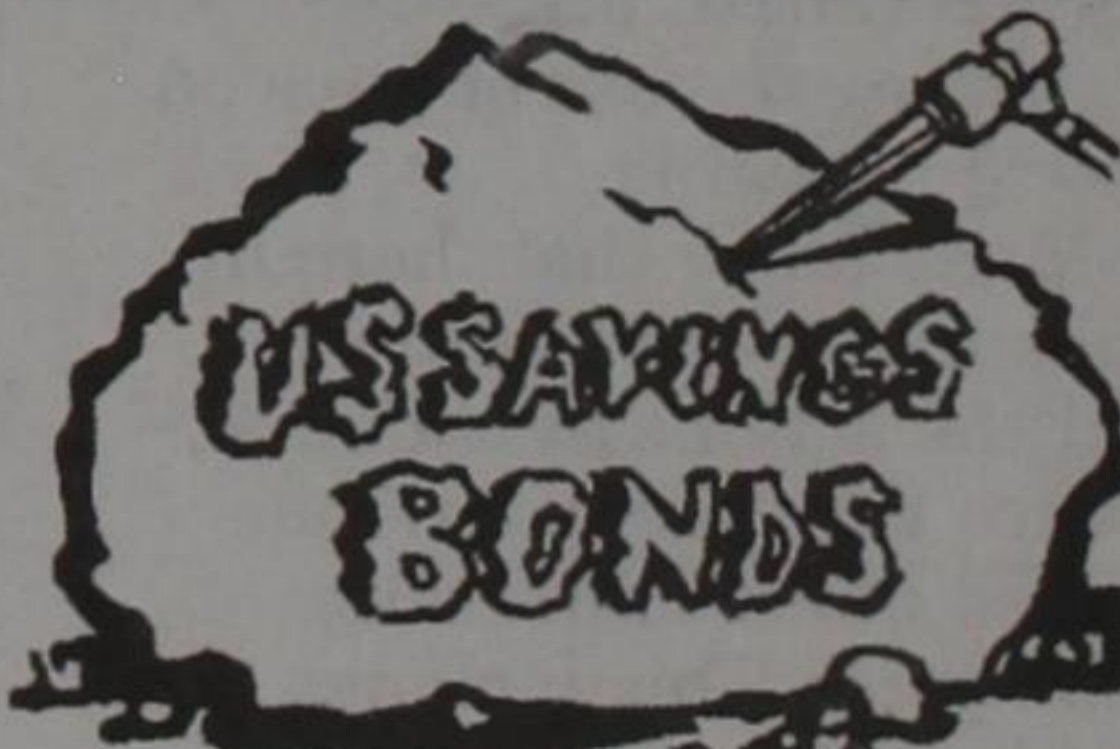
As a student at the Academy of San Carlos in Mexico City,

muralist Siqueiros participated in the student strike of 1911. As a member of the revolutionary movement, his concern as an artist was the advancement of the socialist revolution. Jonathan Elliott Chizon, a student from a public high school that is part of the UNAM system, said that Siqueiros had left the question marks as an invitation to the students to add the date when they participated in social reform.

According to art critique Raquel Tibol, the mural's date had been changed on various occasions, including 1968. Siqueiros' daughter denies this. She claims that this is the first time the question marks have been replaced.

(Carla Struck, of Mexico City, is a free-lance journalist.)

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Noticias Breves

Protestan Decisión de Cancelar Clases de Ingles Para Inmigrantes

Austin, 24 ago (EFE). - Decenas de estudiantes del Austin Community College protestaron hoy contra la inminente eliminación de las clases de inglés gratuitas para los inmigrantes del área.

Portando pancartas frente a la oficina de la directora del programa, Sheila Roseberg, los manifestantes exigieron que se mantengan las clases como única alternativa para quienes no pueden pagar aproximadamente 6.000 dólares para clases privadas.

"Lo que quieren es cortarnos las alas, para que sigamos siendo unos esclavos", dijo Ramón Franco, economista mexicano convertido ahora en repartidor de pizzas por no hablar inglés.

Las clases de inglés se impartían durante el día en los cinco centros del Austin Community College y los alumnos eran distribuidos según su nivel de conocimiento del inglés.

"Esta era la única salida posible para nosotros, los que no tenemos suficientes recursos. Aunque algunos maestros nos decían que eran clases para ayudarnos en la vida cotidiana", dijo María del Carmen Herrero, historiadora en España y ahora camarera en EEUU.

Las autoridades del Austin Community College (ACC) proponen, en vez de los cursos intensivos de inglés, que los alumnos se integren a otras clases para obtener el certificado de GED (equivalente de bachillerato de secundaria).

"Queremos que los alumnos tengan más flexibilidad en sus horarios y asistan cuando puedan a las clases. Pedagógicamente, este programa va a dar mejores resultados", señaló a EFE Roseberg.

Sin embargo, para los alumnos, la mayoría sin vehículo propio, el programa del GED no es una opción viable para su desarrollo profesional.

"Siendo este el único programa patrocinado por el estado y con una alta asistencia, nos están cerrando las puertas para que podamos, en un futuro, aplicar nuestros conocimientos en este país", puntualizó la nutricionista colombiana Elizabeth Hernández.

Gore Anuncia Fondos Para Capacitar Maestros en Uso Tecnología

Washington.- El vicepresidente Al Gore anunció hoy que el Departamento de Educación destinará 135 millones de dólares en becas para adiestrar a 400.000 nuevos maestros en el uso de la tecnología en sus salones de clases.

El sector privado, añadió Gore, aportará otros 195 millones de dólares, para un total de 330 millones de dólares.

Parte de este dinero se enviará a las comunidades de bajos ingresos y áreas rurales.

Los fondos también se utilizarán para una variedad de proyectos en universidades y colegios de mayoría afroamericana, así como a instituciones que sirven a hispanos y nativos americanos.

Las becas son parte de una iniciativa de la administración Clinton-Gore para mejorar los ofrecimientos tecnológicos a la población estudiantil estadounidense, indicó el vicepresidente.

Asimismo, se crearán consorcios entre universidades, distritos escolares, organizaciones sin fines de lucro y compañías de alta tecnología, para ayudar al maestro a sentirse "tan cómodo con una computadora como con una pizarra y una tiza".

Entre los objetivos de esta administración, dijo Gore, figuran un aumento en la cantidad de computadoras en las aulas; el desarrollo de mejores programas técnicos; la capacitación de maestros en el uso de la tecnología; y que todas las aulas en EEUU estén conectadas a internet para el año 2000.

Por su parte, el secretario de Educación, Richard Riley, dijo que "esta ayuda económica da la oportunidad de que los maestros puedan integrar con éxito la tecnología en sus cursos académicos".

"Hemos tenido éxito al conectar a nuestros niños con el futuro, con la instalación de computadores y acceso al internet", indicó Gore.

Añadió que "ahora nos aseguramos de que esos nuevos maestros estén preparados para manejar esta poderosa herramienta".



Hurricane Bret Spares Texas From Major Damage, Weakens Over Land

Austin, - Hurricane Bret, which made landfall with winds of up to 200 kilometers per hour, passed over sparsely populated areas of Texas, sparing the state from casualties and major damage, and weakening on its trek inland Monday.

Thousands of people in southeastern Texas were evacuated over the weekend in preparation for the storm, and the downtown section of Corpus Christi, one of the largest cities in the hurricane's path, was strewn with fallen branches and debris.

Bret has been downgraded to a Category 1 hurricane, with winds still exceeding 125 kilometers per hour, as attention shifts to Tropical Storm Cindy, which could threaten Puerto Rico.

Meteorologists predicted that Bret could be downgraded to a tropical storm by Monday night.

The U.S. Federal Emergency

Management Agency (FEMA) had warned of the "great destruction" that Bret could have caused if it had struck some of the larger cities in its path.

The storm pounded Corpus Christi, which has a population of 250,000, and Kingsville, where 25,000 people live, with winds of up to 117 kilometers per hour and heavy rains.

The hurricane has continued on its west-northwest path, heading toward Kennedy County, some 100 kilometers south of Corpus Christi, which has a population of some 1,000.

The risk of flooding remains as meteorologists forecast heavy rains to continue through Tuesday.

Authorities had ordered the evacuation of Kingsville, South Padre Island and Mustang. Approximately 30,000 people endured heavy traffic to leave Cor-

pus Christi.

Further inland, the city of San Antonio also made preparations for the hurricane that never showed up, setting up shelters in schools and other public facilities. Military barracks were equipped to house some 5,000 people.

A hurricane warning had been in effect all weekend for Bret, which made landfall Sunday at 6:00 p.m. (2300 GMT) with winds of nearly 200 kilometers per hour.

The last hurricane to hit Texas was Jerry, which struck 10 years ago and killed three people. However, the state has been punished by a number of tropical storms, such as Charley, which killed 19 people in August 1998.

Currently, the Mexican states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila are on a state of alert Monday for torrential rains

Tropical Storm Bret will bring.

According to the National Meteorological Service (SMN), Bret should move into northern Nuevo Leon and Coahuila in the Monday afternoon, dumping large amounts of rain and spawning isolated tornados.

The SMN is advising extreme caution in northeastern Mexico because of rain and heavy wind, and warned of the possibility of landslides and flooding in border areas of the three states.

A 7:00 a.m. (1200 GMT) update showed Bret continuing on a westerly course at 10 kilometers (six miles) per hour, with maximum sustained winds of 95 kilometers per hour (60 miles an hour).

Also, the National Weather Service is currently monitoring Tropical Storm Denis in the Atlantic which poses the most threat to the United States.



Para Muchos Agricultores, Huracan Bret Fue Una Bendicion

Corpus Christi (Texas). - El huracán "Bret" ocasionó muchos sobresaltos para las pequeñas comunidades fronterizas con México, como Falfurrias, pero para muchos agricultores fue una bendición.

"Estábamos muy asustados, los vientos arrastraron nuestra camioneta fuera de la carretera interestatal 281 y perdimos el conocimiento... cuando despertamos tuvimos que salir por la ventana", dijo Roberto Sánchez, residente del poblado localizado a pocas millas de Corpus Christi.

Sánchez y decenas de habitantes de Falfurrias describen la fuerza del huracán "Bret" que el pasado fin de semana no ocasionó

mayores daños estructurales, como los meteorólogos habían pronosticado.

Escenas de techos derrumbados, calles desiertas e inundadas y artículos personales volando por todas partes "causaron terror entre la gente", dijo Regina De La Rosa, administradora del motel El Cid, que sirvió de refugio a cientos de personas.

Pese a que los fuertes vientos arrasaron con el techo del motel, no hubo heridos "porque todo el mundo -ancianos, niños y mujeres embarazadas- permaneció en calma", dijo De La Rosa.

Para muchos agricultores de la región de McAllen las fuertes lluvias del huracán han prepara-

do los campos en el Valle del Río Grande para las cosechas de otoño e invierno próximos.

"Esto es posiblemente lo mejor que pudo haber pasado a la industria de los cítricos", dijo Pat Walsh, dueña de una granja en el sur de Texas.

Walsh explicó que las lluvias ayudan a contrarrestar los efectos de las altas temperaturas en los cítricos, aunque peligro ahora es que las inundaciones arrasasen con todos los cultivos.

Baldemar Rivera, jefe del Departamento de Policía de Falfurrias dijo que sus colegas tuvieron muchas dificultades para asistir a los más afectados por "Bret".

"Yo mismo encendí una vela al Sagrado Corazón, mientras los

vientos de Bret golpeaban nuestra estación de policía", dijo Rivera. "Era una situación muy peligrosa".

Según el personal del Ejército de Salvación, Falfurrias y áreas colindantes fueron las más afectadas por el huracán en toda la costa de Texas.

Esta mañana, equipos de trabajadores de obras públicas trataban de restablecer los servicios de agua y luz en las zonas más afectadas.

"Somos muy afortunados de no haber registrado pérdidas humanas", dijo Salvador González, comisionado del condado de Brooks. "Porque lo material puede ser reemplazado".



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Telemundo Retorna A Los Melodramas En Horario Estelar

Nueva York, 24 ago (EFE).- La cadena de televisión "Telemundo" celebró anoche en Nueva York su retorno a la transmisión de melodramas en horario estelar, después de un año de espacios educativos y de entretenimiento.

"Catalina y Sebastián", cuyo tema es interpretado por el astro puertorriqueño Ricky Martin, es el melodrama que ocupa desde ayer el horario de las siete de la noche en la costa este de EEUU, y a partir del próximo lunes será seguido por otro estreno de Telemundo -la telenovela "Señora"-, serie realizada también en México.

"Han recibido la aceptación del pueblo mexicano, ocupando el primer lugar de audiencia y esperamos que tengan la misma aceptación" a través de Telemundo, dijo a EFE Lolita Fonnegra, de Relaciones Públicas de la empresa, durante la cena que se ofreció a los medios para presentar el primer capítulo de la novela.

Con esta programación, la cadena Telemundo ha vuelto a presentar novelas en horario "prime time", obediendo el gusto del público revelado en encuestas de opinión.

"Habíamos cambiado la programación, pero hemos visto que a los telespectadores les gustan las novelas y por eso hemos regresado. Le vamos a dar lo que la gran mayoría quiere", agregó Fonnegra.

"Catalina y Sebastián" es protagonizada por Silvia Navarro, reconocida por su estelar trabajo en "La mujer marcada" y "Perla" y el joven actor y cantante Sergio Basañez, quien se destacó en "La mentira", celebraron que acaparó el primer lugar de audiencia en la comunidad hispana en EEUU.

La tradicional historia de amor entre jóvenes de clases sociales diferentes presenta en esta ocasión a "Catalina", la bella y joven hija de Adela y Gustavo que, acostumbrados a vivir como ricos, deciden casar a su hija con un millonario para salir de sus deudas.

La joven, desilusionada, permite que sus padres la utilicen para seducir a "Sebastián" y casarse con el apuesto y rico hijo de un hacendado, que pondrá a prueba el amor de su esposa.

"Señora", el segundo estreno de Telemundo, tendrá a las ocho de la noche en el papel protagonista a la actriz Julieta Egurola, como "Victoria Santa Cruz", una

mujer engañada, que se convierte en una rica empresaria decidida a vengarse de los hombres de su vida.

También interviene en un papel principal Yylin Mujica, como "Isabel Fernández", una bella y rebelde joven que creció en las calles sin conocer a sus padres, que se torna dura y calculadora en la cárcel, a donde fue enviada por robar para comer.

Los programas que Telemundo transmita en el horario que ahora ocuparán las novelas -"Discovery" y "Edición Especial"- pasarán a un nuevo horario.

Fonnegra dijo que Telemundo también transmitirá el programa de entretenimiento del conocido conductor peruano de televisión Jaime Baily, quien acompaña al cantante Ricky Martin en la gira que realiza para presentar su nuevo disco en inglés "Livin la Vida Loca".

Telemundo, con sede en Miami, se transmite en 63 mercados de Estados Unidos y alcanza cerca de un 85 por ciento de los televidentes hispanos.

En los próximos dos años, Telemundo espera agregar 400.000 hogares hispanos de cable, aumentando su alcance en el mercado de EEUU a más de un 90 por ciento.

El Boicot Estudiantil Desconcierta a Mexico

Por Carla Struck

Los mexicanos se preguntan si el boicot estudiantil a la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), el más grande sistema universitario en América Latina, puede compararse a la conquista de México en 1520, a la independencia de México en 1810, al establecimiento de la Constitución en 1857 o a la revolución mexicana de 1910.

David Alfaro Siqueiros, el renombrado muralista revolucionario mexicano, relacionó estas fechas históricas en su mural inconcluso "El Derecho a la Cultura" en el edificio de la rectoría de la universidad en 1952. Dos enormes manos Cubistas se proyectan hacia un libro abierto, y una mano mayor que sobresale, sujetando un lápiz, señala las fechas.

Según la hija de Siqueiros, Adriana Alfaro, su padre puso en tela de juicio al futuro del país al agregar "1910" en el mural. Para ella, el trabajo de Siqueiros estaba lleno de simbolismo. Los signos de interrogación, explicó, fueron dejados como "una puerta abierta para un México mejor, para la esperanza".

Pero el pasado 22 de julio, los signos de interrogación fueron sustituidos por los números "99."

Los estudiantes que protestaban desde el 20 de abril, cuando la universidad decidió aumentar la colegiatura semestral de cero a 700 pesos (casi 70 dólares), pintaron esos números en rojo. Y aunque el gobierno anunció que regresará al sistema gratuito, la huelga continúa, negando las clases a los 300.000 estudiantes de la UNAM.

Tras cuatro meses de protestas, varios profesores eméritos presentaron una posible solución al conflicto. El plan incluye el pago voluntario de matrículas, el regreso de las instalaciones al control de la administración y la creación de foros para debatir las reformas universitarias.

Los manifestantes rechazaron la propuesta. En opinión de Carlos Appendini Tazzer, catedrático de la UNAM, los estudiantes no quieren poner fin a la ocupación de la universidad porque, sin ese control, no podrían garantizar que el gobierno universitario cumplirá el acuerdo.

Las sospechas de que grupos no-universitarios están involucrados en la huelga, han sido exacerbadas por las visitas de los estudiantes huelguistas a Chiapas, base del rebelde Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional.

Emilio Rabasa, coordinador de las negociaciones de Chiapas entre el EZLN y el gobierno, dijo al periódico Reforma el 17 de agosto que el EZLN está conectado con los estudiantes involucrados en la huelga. Rabasa afirmó que los estudiantes de la UNAM han visitado el pueblo de La Realidad, en Chiapas, por lo menos nueve veces desde el pasado marzo.

Los estudiantes de la UNAM han participado en las protestas de los zapatistas contra la militarización de Chiapas por parte del gobierno.

"Es natural que los manifestantes estudiantiles apoyen a los zapatistas," dijo Appendini. "Ellos son izquierdistas como el EZLN. Pero, ¿quién sabe? Puede que el gobierno sea la fuerza impulsora de este movimiento."

Appendini señaló que es posible que el gobierno quiera destruir a la universidad para deshacerse de los cientos de miles de estudiantes izquierdistas. "Es

mucho más complicado que el modo en que los medios informativos presentan a la huelga," dijo.

Aunque la protesta estudiantil ha sido lo suficientemente poderosa como para cerrar la universidad, es notable también la creciente división de opiniones.

El 16 de agosto, en lo que debió ser el primer día de clases, unos 800 estudiantes y profesores se manifestaron en contra de la huelga. Sostendrían pancartas con las consignas "¡Basta ya!" al mismo tiempo que pedían a los huelguistas la liberación de la universidad para poder reanudar cursos.

Dos días después, en otro desafío, unos 500 estudiantes marcharon a través de la universidad exigiendo igual el regreso a clases.

También dentro del grupo de huelguistas los estudiantes están divididos entre aquellos que quieren continuar la huelga y llevar adelante el movimiento, y los estudiantes más moderados que prefieren aceptar la propuesta de los profesores.

Un brote de violencia tuvo lugar el 19 de agosto cuando los "extremistas" y los "moderados" atacaron sus ideologías respectivas en una sesión que se suponía destinada a buscar una solución.

Francisco Barnés de Castro, rector de la universidad, ha dicho que el conflicto entre los que quieren reanudar las clases y los que no quieren hacerlo podría llevar a una violencia de peores dimensiones. El rector teme que

la huelga se convierta en una lucha mayor respaldada por elementos foráneos. Por ejemplo, los huelguistas de la UNAM han visitado a la Universidad Autónoma de Baja California en busca de apoyo.

México recuerda con tristeza la tragedia de 1968, cuando una rebelión contra el gobierno autoritario de México llegó a las puertas de la UNAM y resultó en la muerte de cientos de estudiantes.

Como alumno de la Academia de San Carlos, en la Ciudad de México, Siqueiros participó en la huelga estudiantil de 1911. Miembro del movimiento revolucionario, el muralista mostraba su interés por el avance de la revolución socialista.

Jonathan Elliott Chizón, estudiante de una escuela preparatoria pública que forma parte del sistema de la UNAM, dijo que Siqueiros dejó los signos de interrogación como una invitación para que los estudiantes agregaran a la fecha en que efectuaran una reforma social.

Según la crítica de arte Raquel Tibol, la fecha del mural había sido cambiada en varias ocasiones, incluyendo en 1968, pero la hija de Siqueiros lo niega. Ella dice que ésta es la primera vez que los signos de interrogación han sido reemplazados.

(Carla Struck, es reportera por cuenta propia.)

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Orgullo Hispano deja Huella En La Moda De Calidornia

Por Rocío Ayuso

Los Angeles (EEUU), 24 ago (EFE).- El orgullo de ser hispano ha dejado su huella en el vestir californiano, que ha cambiado los logotipos de sus camisetas para hacerse eco de la herencia latina de este estado.

Si hace unos años las camisetas pregonaban el nombre en inglés del último grupo de "heavy-metal" ahora son los propios cantantes de rock como "Limp Bizkit" los que, sin apenas hablar una palabra de castellano, lucen prendas con motivos hispanos.

Carlos Santana también incluyó en su última gira una camiseta con el calendario azteca grabado en la tela y donde hace unos años el rostro del Ché Guevara o el cartel de "Se busca" en referencia a Jesucristo a adornaba las prendas contraculturales, ahora es normal ver la cara del sindicalista hispano César Chávez o la silueta de un dios azteca.

Esta sólo es una nueva expresión de una fiebre que ya se ha manifestado en otras formas culturales en Estados Unidos como el cine, la prensa o incluso el teatro, como demuestra el próximo estreno de un musical sobre la vida de Chávez siguiendo el estilo de obras como "Jesucristo Superstar", "Evita" o "Barnum".

La firma "Trueroots" data este cambio cultural, y su expresión en la moda, en 1994, cuando la proposición 187, considerada anti-inmigrante, despertó la conciencia política hispana de la juventud californiana.

Desde entonces firmas como "Aztlan", "Tribal street wear" o "La raza", entre otras, han pue-

to en sus catálogos de moda unas prendas creadas para reflejar en la calle la identidad de una comunidad.

Como declara el creador de "Trueroots", Anthony Cruz-González, desde su página de la internet (www.trueroots.com) "se trata de ropa que está en la calle que responde a un giro cultural".

El catálogo de cualquiera de estas firmas incluye los conocidos "low-riders", es decir, los pantalones tejanos varias tallas más amplias que se apoyan en las caderas y que están prohibidos en algunos centros escolares -por estar asociados a la violencia de pandillas- pero que son los preferidos entre los más jóvenes.

Los logotipos escritos en las camisetas, también son un recordatorio de actos prohibidos como los populares "graffitis" o pintadas en las paredes que para ciertos sectores de la juventud hispana son señas de identidad.

El mercado es amplio, como lo demuestran las cifras de ventas de "Aztlan Graphics" que facturó cuatro millones de dólares el pasado año, el mismo plazo que produjo para "Tribal Street Wear Inc" dos millones de dólares.

"Trueroots", además de ofrecer un paseo virtual por sus instalaciones en Montebello (California) desde la red de la internet, está preparando un nuevo catálogo con medio centenar de nuevas camisetas, gorras de béisbol, camisas a cuadros y pantalones, ofreciendo su estilo también a las mujeres.

La bandera mexicana, el rostro de Emiliano Zapata, lemas como "Mexicanos, ni latinos ni hispa-

nos" o el número "01" en recordatorio a la cultura hispana como la primera que existió en California son algunas de las frases presentes en estas prendas cuyo mercado va más allá de aquellos que hablan español.

Clientes de Japón o Alemania se han unido a esta moda, que también llega en Estados Unidos a la población anglohablante de la misma forma que las "guayaberas" se abrieron paso este verano entre las populares camisas hawaianas.

"Fred Durst se encarga de los tatuajes. Le gusta esta iconografía", reconoce John Otto, batería de "Limp Bizkit" en referencia al líder del grupo y a la huella que ha dejado su amor por la cultura hispana en las carnes del grupo así como en las prendas que venden a sus seguidores.

Aunque su ayuda y la de otras figuras populares sea importante para aumentar el mercado, la capacidad adquisitiva de la comunidad hispana se traduce por sí sola en un pingüe beneficio, con un poder de compra de 370.000 millones de dólares que se espera ascienda a 940.000 millones de dólares para el 2010.

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Photos By John Cervantez



"Education & Economic Development" Grand Opening

Irene Mata Garcia, with her twenty three years of experience, is the new owner of Vogue Beauty Academy, 1712 34th Street. She hosted a Grand Opening Ribbon Cutting on last Wednesday, Aug. 11 at 11 a.m.

The Hispanic Chamber, Lubbock Chamber and Black Chamber of Entrepreneurs jointly hosted the Ribbon Cutting which included Most Reverend Bishop Placido Rodriguez.

Mrs. Garcia has been in the "Beauty" business since 1977 and became an instructor at Jessie Lee's Cosmetology School in 1987. She opened up her own business, Touch of Class, in 1992 and has since sold it. By the power and the Grace of God and the will to succeed, she purchased vogue on June 1, 1999, making a giant step from a beauty salon to a Beauty College owner. "I came to work for Vogue when it had only five students and we currently are up to forty-five students. our clientele has also increased from around 30 customers to 175 customers per week" said Mrs. Garcia.

Students are taught how to cut hair, apply color, perm hair, perform pedicures/manicures, facials and make up. "We will also reinforce the importance of being prompt and efficient." said Garcia. "When they graduate from this school, they will need to be able to apply not only their skills but their personal values."

This is another home run for Lubbock and the business community and the Lubbock Hispanic Chamber is proud to participate in this Education & Economic Development endeavor.

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Entertainment Briefs

Pepsi Signes Ricky Martin to Sell to the U.S. Hispanic Market

New York - The Pepsi-Cola company has signed Puerto Rican singing sensation Ricky Martin to advertise their trademark soft drink to the U.S. Hispanic market, the company reported Thursday.

Although no figures were released on the deal, company officials said Martin may net from two to five million dollars for his participation in the "Goza el Sabor" ("Enjoy the taste!") advertising campaign.



The pop singer of "Livin' la vida loca" will appear in ads to be published in leading Hispanic publications and will record radio and television commercials to be aired on the largest Spanish-language networks.

The popular Hispanic singer has already appeared on Pepsi commercials and ads targeted to an international market audience in early 1999.

The U.S. company will be the main sponsor for Martin's North American tour, which will kick off Oct. 21 in Miami.

Orlin Norris Emerges As Tyson Opponent For Late October Fight

LAS VEGAS -- Orlin Norris has emerged as the likely comeback opponent for Mike Tyson, whose first fight since getting out of a Maryland prison will now take place in late October.

fense-oriented and his fights are often devoid of action.

Orlin Norris and promoter Don King celebrate a 1994 victory. (Allsport)

At about 220 pounds, Norris



Sources close to Tyson's camp said Monday Norris is expected to sign this week for a fight that will take place either Oct. 22 or Oct. 23 at the MGM Grand hotel-casino in Las Vegas.

The fight was originally set for Oct. 2, but was postponed because of troubles finding an opponent for Tyson. Tyson's manager, Shelly Finkel, originally wanted Buster Douglas, but he was not in shape to fight.

Norris and Zeljko Mavrovic were the two possible opponents for Tyson, and Norris emerged in the last week as the favored pick of both Finkel and Showtime, which will televise the fight on its cable channel.

The 33-year-old Norris, the older brother of former junior middleweight champion Terry Norris, is a former cruiserweight champion. Despite 26 knockouts on his 49-5 record, Norris is de-

would be closer to Tyson's weight and have less of a height advantage than the 6-foot-4 Mavrovic, a former European champion from Croatia.

Assuming Tyson beats Norris, he is expected to fight on a pay-per-view in December, possibly against Shannon Briggs.

Tszyu Wins WBC Super Light Belt with TKO In 10th Round

MIAMI -- Kostya Tszyu's scored a 10th-round technical knockout over Mexico's Miguel Angel Gonzalez to win the vacant WBC super-lightweight title Saturday night.

After overwhelming Gonzalez the first nine rounds, Tszyu did not let up to start the 10th.

Gonzalez's right eye was nearly shut after he was unable to defend himself from Tszyu's combinations, and trainer Abel Sanchez stepped into the ring to save his fighter from additional damage. Referee Frank Santore stopped the bout at 28 seconds of the round.

"It was total control," said Tszyu, from Russia, but now living in Australia. "You have to hand it to him. He has a great heart. But my punches were just too effective."

Tszyu's victory removes a two-year vacancy from the WBC's 140-pound crown. Previous champion Oscar De La Hoya, relinquished the belt after one de-

fense, a decision over Gonzalez in Jan. 1997, and moved up to welterweight.

From the opening round, Tszyu (23-1-1, 19 KO's) dictated the pace as he connected with combinations to the head. Gonzalez (43-2-1) also was cut on his left eyebrow in the first round after an accidental head butt.

Tszyu neutralized Gonzalez with a lead left jab.

Throughout the bout, Tszyu had Gonzalez on the ropes. After leading with a left jab, Tszyu patiently landed followup combinations to the head.

Tszyu had earlier run as IBF junior-welterweight champion, until being stopped in 10 rounds by Vince Phillips in 1997.

Tszyu and Gonzalez both weighed the super-lightweight limit of 140 pounds for Saturday's bout.

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Five Achievers Will Be Honored at Hispanic Heritage Awards

Washington - Five Hispanics will be honored for their professional achievements and contributions to U.S. culture during the Hispanic Heritage Awards in mid-September.

Awards will be presented by the Hispanic Heritage Awards Foundation on Sept. 14 at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

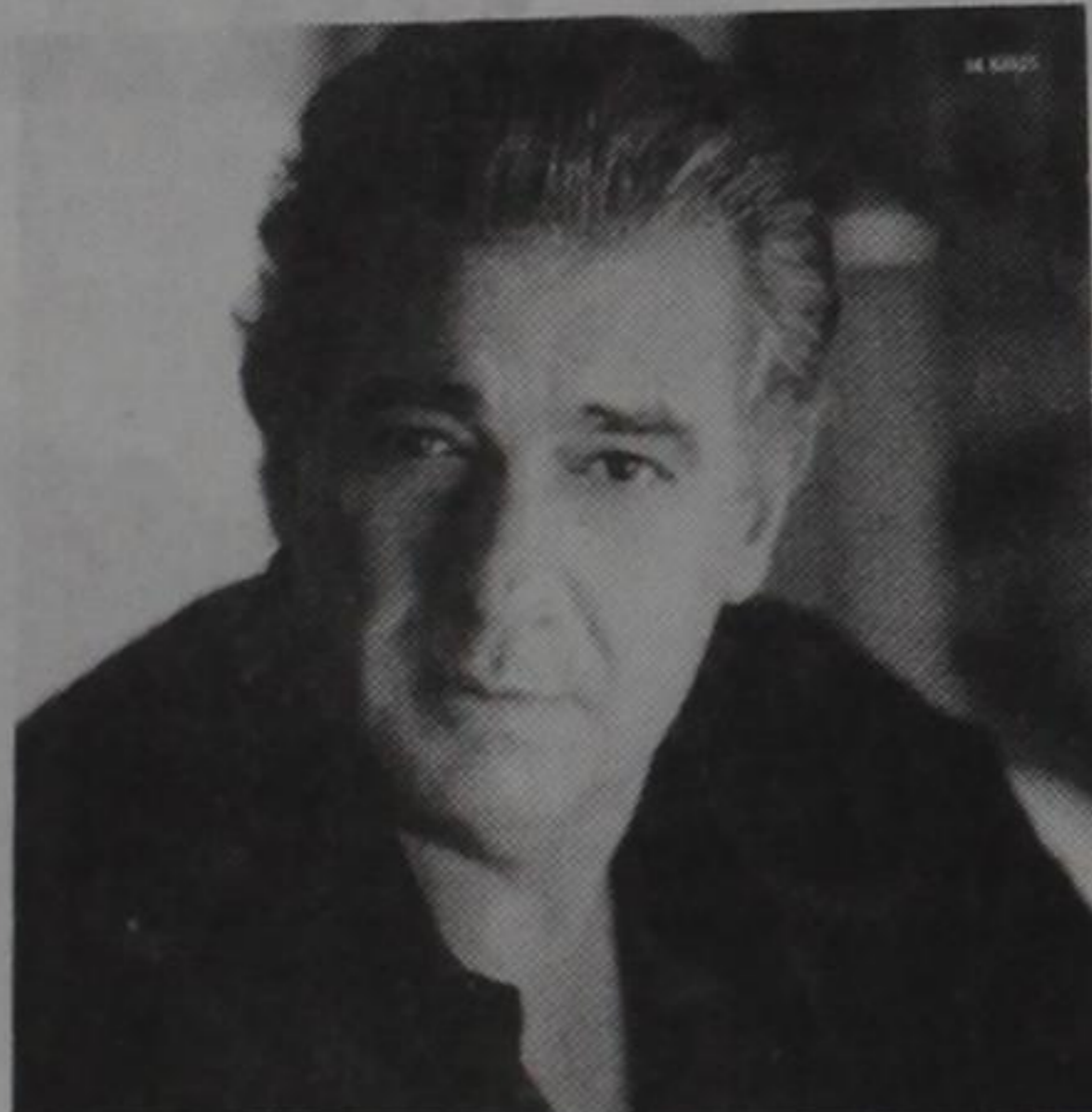
Those being honored include Spanish tenor Placido Domingo, Antonia Hernandez, the president and general counsel of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF), professional football player Anthony Muñoz, ballet dancer Tina Ramirez and poet Gary Soto.

"Those being honored this year are recognized and admired as Americans, in addition to Hispanic-Americans, who have contributed to our nation those benefits bestowed upon them by their rich ancestral culture," said Foundation President Raul Tapia.

The foundation, which has presented these awards since 1987, commissioned Colombian painter and sculptor Orlando Agudelo Botero with the creation of a work of art which will appear in the 1999 ceremony.

The work, entitled "La Familia, Traditional Values," portrays a village's hopes and dreams regarding the future of its children and its society.

For Placido Domingo, the current artistic director of the



Washington Opera, the award represents the recognition of a body of work which has managed to cross national borders and cultures. The Spanish tenor is also being recognized for his dedication to humanitarian causes, said a Foundation spokesman.

Antonia Hernandez will be honored for her tireless struggle to defend the interests of the Hispanic community on legislative, educational and civil rights matters.

Muñoz, who played for the Cincinnati Bengals from 1980-1992, will receive the sports award for being the first Hispanic football player inducted into the National Football League's Hall of Fame in 1998.

The Teaching Award will go to Tina Ramirez, the founder and Artistic Director of the Ballet Hispanico and the national leader of the First Steps artistic education program, applied in public schools across the country.

Mexican-American poet Gary Soto will receive the Literature Award for incorporating into his poetry his experiences as a His-

panic living in the United States.

The ceremony, which will be broadcast on NBC to the homes of the more than 30 million Hispanics living in the United States, is sponsored by major private corporations.

"The awards ceremony is the most prestigious celebration of outstanding Hispanic-Americans. Those honored this year are an inspiration to the Hispanic community as well as the entire nation," said Pat Wallace, the president of NBC.

The master of ceremonies will be Daisy Fuentes, the co-host of "America's Funniest Home Videos," one of the most popular television programs in the United States.

The evening will include musical performances by Shakira, the Miami Sound Machine, Jon Secada and Carlos Ponce as well as a performance by the Ballet Hispanico of New York.

Awards will be presented by journalist Giselle Fernandez, astronaut Ellen Ochoa, Mexican actress Salma Hayek, film and television stars Edward James Olmos and Mario Lopez and Chilean author Isabel Allende.

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The Dearest Friend I Never Met

By Victor Landa

I never had the pleasure of meeting Emma Tenayuca in person. I never shook her hand, never spoke to her, never sat beside her. But I know for certain that she had boundless personal power, that she oozed it. I know this because even though I never met her, I felt her presence.

Emma passed away last month in San Antonio, Texas, at the age of 82. Several hundred people gathered for her funeral, which I understand was a rousing tribute to her courage and her passion.

Although I wasn't present at the church, I know who was there. It had to have been the same people who, each in their own time and in their own way, spoke of her to me in tones of awe and reverence. I came to know Emma Tenayuca in the third person.

The stories of her courageous fight for the rights of the peacan shellers in San Antonio more than 60 years ago were repeated as one repeats the most sacred lore: how she led a strike for justice against poor working conditions, an unsafe environment and miserly wages; how she barely escaped with her life in 1939, when an enraged mob stormed a Communist Party meeting that she had helped organize; how she eventually left San Antonio but returned to earn a university degree and teach in the local schools.

I've heard all of the stories and watched people's eyes glow with admiration as they told them.

One such conversation was an admonition, a scolding almost for not knowing who Emma Tenayuca was -- as if knowledge of her life would entitle me to a higher degree of Hispano-Latino-Chicano-Raza-ness. But I understood the passion that fueled the fury.

Some spoke to me of the need to have her name and life included in the state's history textbooks so that children of future generations would know about Emma Tenayuca and what she had sacrificed and accomplished in her quest for justice.

Others told me of her courage in confronting the power, politics and norms of Depression-era Texas.

And still others saw her as nothing more than a troublesome, unpatriotic Communist, a subversive, a rabble-rouser.

Whatever the political or social inclination of those who told me about her, the spirit of the

woman was palpable in their words. No one was ambivalent; she was either revered or demonized.

It intrigued me that she could arouse such a deep passion in the most opposite groups of people. The more I heard of her, the more decisive was my resolve to meet her, to shake her hand, to sit with her.

A priest spoke to me once about the need of a community to look up to its own, as one looks to saints or heroes, as examples of right living. Emma's name was mentioned as such an example.

Several weeks ago, amid the discussions of whether Commerce Street in downtown San Antonio should be renamed Cesar Chavez Street, Emma Tenayuca's name came up as an alternative.

"Our Cesar Chavez," someone mentioned, as if mass ownership of someone's person could be carried in a back pocket.

"She did for San Antonio what Chavez did for California," someone countered, as though the two were somehow kindred spirits who overcame the burden of geography.

There was a time not too long ago when I didn't know who Emma Tenayuca was. But after reading the news of her death and the reports of the celebration of her funeral, my missed opportunity to meet her didn't take the form of a regret.

The fact that I never talked to her didn't hang with the nagging weight of what could have been. I've come to know that you can, in fact, meet someone in the person of those who loved her -- that a person isn't necessarily confined to the limits of a body or the constraints of a finite existence.

Her spirit remains in the stories told about her, and in the eyes of those who tell the stories. Emma Tenayuca lives on.

In fact, I met her again just this morning, in a conversation over coffee with someone who had known her well.

(Victor Landa is news director of Telemundo affiliate KVDA-TV in San Antonio, Texas.)

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Subscribe Today to Lubbock's BEST El Editor

Emma Tenayuca

Por Victor Landa

Nunca tuve el gusto de conocer a Emma Tenayuca en persona. Nunca estreché su mano, nunca le hablé, nunca me senté junto a ella. Pero estoy seguro de que ella tenía un poder personal sin límites, de que ella lo rezumaba. Sé esto porque, aún cuando nunca la conocí, sentí su presencia.

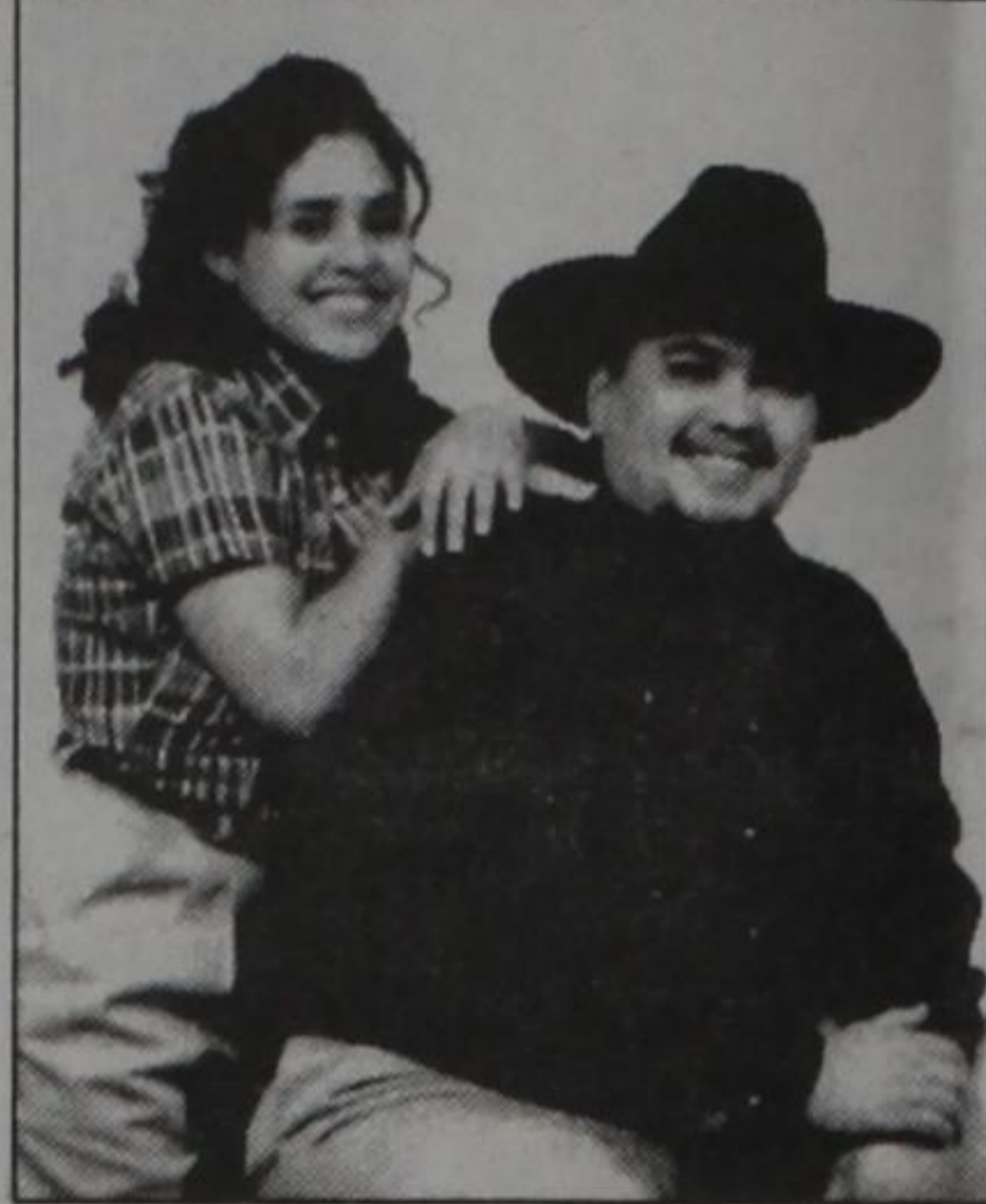
Emma murió el mes pasado en San Antonio, Texas, a la edad de 82 años. Cientos de personas se reunieron para su entierro, del cual entiendo que fué un tributo conmovedor a su valor y su pasión.

Aunque no estuve presente en la iglesia, sé quiénes estaban allí. Tuvieron que ser las mismas personas que, cada una en su propio tiempo y a su propia manera, me hablaron de ella en tonos de asombro y reverencia. Yo

Gil - Escamilla Celebrate Vows

The families of Eduviges (Vicky) Gil and John Escamilla celebrated the wedding of their children this past week here in Lubbock.

Vicky is daughter of Luis and Rosa Gil of Smyer and Pete is the son of Pete. The couple married on August 21 with ceremonies and a dance at White Knights ballroom.



The bride is a graduate from Smyer High School and attends South Plains College in Levelland. She is the manager at Rosa's Cafe. The groom is a graduate from Coronado High School and attends South Plains College and is employed at Rosa's Cafe.

La Amiga Mas Querida Que Nunca Conocia

llegué a conocer a Emma Tenayuca en la tercera persona.

Los relatos de su lucha valerosa por los derechos de trabajadores en San Antonio, hace más de 60 años, fueron repetidos como se repite la sabiduría popular más sagrada: cómo ella dirigió una huelga por la justicia en contra de las circunstancias inferiores de trabajo, un ambiente inseguro y salarios de miseria; cómo ella escapó dificultosamente con vida cuando, en 1939, una turba enfurecida tomó por asalto a una reunión del Partido Comunista que ella había ayudado a organizar; cómo ella fue de San Antonio, pero regresó para recibir un grado universitario y enseñar en las escuelas locales.

He escuchado todos los relatos y he observado el brillo en los ojos de las personas con admira-

ción, a medida que eran contados.

Una de tales conversaciones fué una amonestación, casi un regaño por no saber quién era Emma Tenayuca -- como si el conocimiento de su vida me intitulara a un alto grado de Participación en la Raza Hispana-Latina-Chicana. Pero comprendo la pasión que alimentaba a la furia.

Algunos me hablaron de la necesidad de incluir su nombre y su vida en los libros de texto de historia del estado, para que los niños de las generaciones futuras sepan sobre de Emma Tenayuca y de lo que ella había sacrificado y logrado en su búsqueda de la justicia. Otros me dijeron sobre su valor al enfrentarse al poder, la política y las normas de Texas en la época de la Depresión.

Y todavía otros la veían como nada más que una comunista fastidiosa, falta de patriotismo y una agitadora subversiva.

Cualquiera que fuera la inclinación política o social de los que me contaban sobre ella, el espíritu de la mujer era palpable en sus palabras. Nadie era ambivalente; o la reverenciaban o la presentaban como un demonio.

Me intrigó que ella pudiera provocar una pasión tan profunda en los grupos de personas más opuestos. Mientras más escuchaba sobre ella, más decidida era mi resolución de conocerla, de estrechar su mano, de sentarme con ella.

Un sacerdote me habló una vez sobre la necesidad de que una comunidad mirara a sus propios miembros, como se mira a los santos o a los héroes, como ejemplos de vidas correctas. El nombre de Emma se mencionó como ese ejemplo.



Mis Quince Años Dinah A. Duarte

Dinah Ann Duarte will be celebrating her fifteenth birthday on Saturday, August 28, 1999 at 2:00 p.m. at San Jose Catholic Church 102 N. Avenue P Lubbock.

Best Wishes and May God Bless You Always from your parents & family. Mr. & Mrs. Isaias Duarte of Lubbock, Tx.

Vicky
 Te Recordamos cuando estabas haci de chica
 Felicidades
 Tu Papa y Mama
 Luis y Rosa



Hace varias semanas, en medio de los debates sobre si la calle Commerce, en la parte central de San Antonio, debería volver a nombrarse en honor de César Chávez, el nombre de Emma Tenayuca surgió como una alternativa.

"Nuestro César Chávez," mencionó alguien, como si la propiedad colectiva de la persona de alguien pudiera llevarse en un bolsillo trasero.

"Ella hizo por San Antonio lo que César Chávez hizo por California," contrarrestó alguien, como si los dos fueran espíritus afines que superaran al peso de la geografía.

Hubo una época, no hace mucho tiempo, en que yo no sabía quién era Emma Tenayuca. Pero después de leer la noticia de su muerte y los informes sobre su entierro, mi oportunidad de conocerla, pasada por alto, no tomó la forma de una lamentación.

El hecho de que nunca hablé con ella no se unió al peso colgante de lo que podría haber sido. He llegado a saber que se puede, en verdad, conocer a alguien en las personas de aquéllos que le amaron -- cómo una persona no está confinada necesariamente a los límites de un cuerpo ni a las restricciones de una existencia temporal.

Su espíritu permanece en los relatos que se cuentan de ella y en los ojos de aquéllos que las relatan. Emma Tenayuca continúa viviendo.

En verdad, estuve con ella nuevamente sólo esta mañana, en una conversación durante el café con alguien que la había conocido bien.

(Victor Landa es director de información de KVDA-TV, la afiliada de Telemundo en San Antonio, Texas.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1999. Distribuido por Los Angeles Times Syndicate

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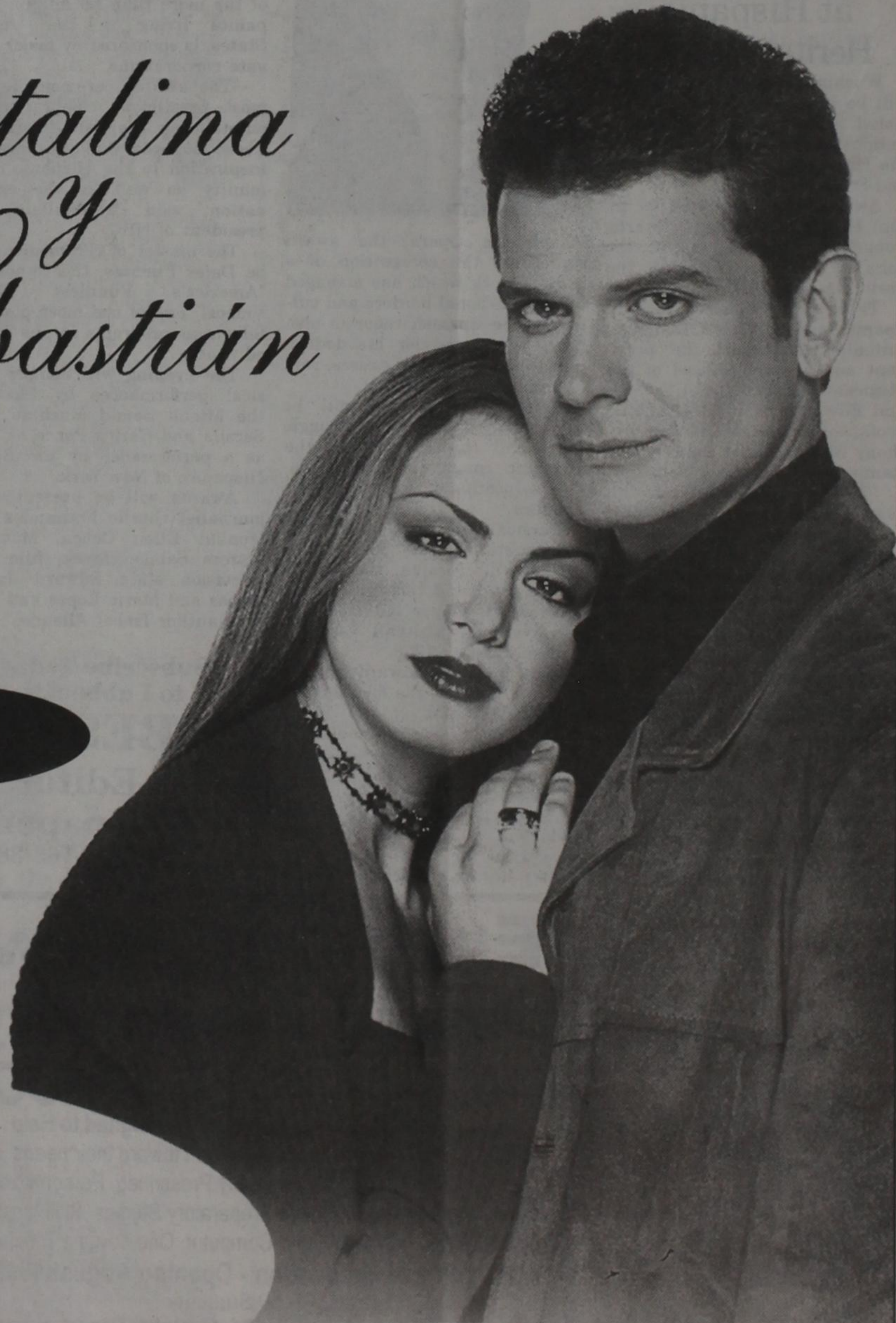
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NOTICE OF PROPOSED GAS RATE CHANGE

On August 4, 1999, Energas Company filed Statements of intent to change its gas rates with each incorporated city listed below. The proposed changes will take effect no sooner than 35 days after filing. Each city may suspend the proposed effective date for an additional 90 days.

The Company proposes to increase rates to General Service (residential and commercial). Small Industrial Service, Large Gas Air Conditioning and/or Electric Generating Gas Service, and the Air Conditioning Rate Rider. The company may implement a different rate design than proposed provided the increased revenue does not exceed that specified herein.

The proposed changes are expected to increase the company's annual revenues by approximately 8.8 percent or \$9.8 million. The proposed changes to the rates are unrelated to gas cost which the company will continue to charge could effect approximately 200,000 gas consumers in the following communities:

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| Idalou | Petersburg | Wolforth |
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*The level of revenue increases in these communities constitutes a "major change" as defined by state law.

Copies of the filing are available at the Energas Office at 5110-80th Street, Lubbock, Texas 79424