

Lubbock Judge Thomas Clinton Calls Morales "That Mexican Attorney General"

copyright El Editor News by Bidal Agüero

While racist ethnic statements are not uncommon in the Lubbock County Courthouse, according to several lawyers interviewed by El Editor, the recent statement allegedly made by District Judge Thomas L. Clinton has caused ripples from Lubbock to Austin.

The statement that is drawing Statewide attention claim that Judge Clinton recently made statements referring to Attorney General Dan Morales as "that Mexican Attorney General".

Judge Clinton after being called by El Editor denied that he had ever said the statements.

"I have never even met the Attorney General," said Clinton.

Sources, lawyers who preferred to remain anonymous because of fear of reprisals from the Judge, told El Editor that the Judge had referred to

Morales as "that Mexican Attorney General," and had told George Noelke, a staff member of the Attorney General's office that "a lot of people don't like your boss and we're going to take him out of office."

According to the source Judge Clinton added that "they're trying to take over the courthouse."

Other sources had told El Editor that the Judge had said that "Mexicans were trying to take over the courthouse."

Victor Hernandez a member of the Mexican American Bar Association of Lubbock said that Judge Clinton was probably referring to the single member district issue on how to elect District Judges. "He is probably disturbed about the single member district suit filed by LULAC that we expect will change the way in which district judges are elected," said Hernandez.

"I would expect that our Association will talk about doing

something about his racist remark and I hear that the Attorney General is also contemplating some type of action," stated Hernandez.

The President of the local Mexican American Bar Association David Martinez said that he had not heard of the incident and the Association had not met recently to consider any type of action. "I would expect the matter to be considered informally both here locally and would also expect it to be addressed at our State Convention in El Paso next week," said Martinez. Martinez said that the proper people to address the issue would probably be the Attorney General's office.

"I would certainly be offended if I had been addressed in the manner that Judge Clinton is accused of stating," said Martinez.

Lubbock attorney Carlton McLarty said that it didn't surprise him to hear about Judge Clinton's statement.

"He has personally referred to blacks as 'Nigs' in front of me, and it's commonly known that Judge Clinton does not like blacks, hispanics and women attorneys. To me it only proves how out of touch the Judge is with reality," said McLarty.

McLarty's statements were echoed by attorney Mary Alice McLarty. "I have personally heard ethnic slurs from Judge Clinton. I feel these action by the Judge will bring into question the fairness of the Court any time you have a hispanic client before him."

Republican Judge Thomas Clinton will face Democrat attorney Ramon Gallegos in the November election.

Gallegos, also aware of the comments allegedly made, said that if the statements were actually made, "there should be a lot of people concerned, if the statement reflect how the Judge really feels."

News Briefs

2 Anti-Poverty Programs That Work

The San Francisco Chronicle has published a special report on the effectiveness of anti-poverty programs. This story highlights two successful programs.

Two Bay Area poverty programs that have worked when others failed have one thing in common - their methods have been proven effective by rigorous research. One, the Center for Employment and Training (CET) in San Jose trains workers for good jobs despite the bad economy. The second, the Healthy Start program of Highland Hospital in Oakland, helps ensure healthy births to pregnant women addicted to drugs.

CET has facilities in 25 communities in four Western states and has placed 50,000 low-income trainees into permanent, non-subsidized jobs since 1967. Its graduates include welfare mothers, dropouts and ex-convicts. A study for four job training programs by the Princeton-based Mathematica Policy Research with funding by the Rockefeller Foundation found that only CET had significant impact on graduates' wages. It increased the earnings of very low-income, minority single mothers an average of \$133/mo., which was 47% more than a control group. The program cost only \$3,600 per trainee. (See chart below.)

Using an advisory board of local business people, the center tailors classes to market demands and starts training immediately in job skills rather than in remedial education. CET strives to mimic real job settings, rather than classrooms on the theory that students will pick up general knowledge on the job rather than in the classrooms.

"If high school didn't work for them before, it won't work now," said Cynthia Evans, director of the Oakland CET branch. "Our students learn on the job, so when their training is over, they are used to being employed." Evans said her program has a 92% placement rate.

Students also received counseling on family stress, child care and building self-esteem to further support trainees' development.

An even more "supermarket of services" approach is employed by the Healthy Start program in Oakland to help substance abusing pregnant women improve their chances of having healthy babies. Most researchers say prenatal medical care must be augmented with strong outreach programs and comprehensive social services to overcome problems such as poor parenting skills among low-income women.

Healthy Start employs a 12-step program, coordinated by a personal advisor, that includes vocational counseling, psychiatric evaluations, nutritional education, child care and transportation. Participants say the program has changed their lives, giving them access to information about everything from money management and the effects drugs have on unborn children. The program is managing to win some important battles in the war against infant mortality and birth defects.

CET Job Training Study Results, Trainees v. Control Group (Poor, minority female trainee parents, 4th quarter after enrollment)

	Trainees	Control Group
Average monthly employment rate	46.0%	36.1%
Average monthly percentage working or in training	60.2	48.5
Average monthly earnings	\$416	\$283

Source: Rockefeller Foundation, 1990

Enterprise Zones Not Very Effective

The San Francisco Chronicle reviewed the effectiveness of several antipoverty programs in an indepth analysis published this week. Below is its report on enterprise zones.

Conservatives are quick to champion the need for enterprise zones to spur business investment in inner cities and other disadvantaged areas. Housing Secretary Jack Kemp recently convinced the House of Representatives to spend \$2.5 billion to create 50 new enterprise zones.

While the zones offer impressive incentives to businesses - wage credits for hiring local residents, tax deductions for equipment purchases and capital gains tax reductions - evidence shows they have only limited impact on eliminating poverty.

"There are no studies that indicate anything beyond moderate gains within state and local enterprise zones," said Michael Allen Wolf, director of the University of Richmond's enterprise zone project. He said businesses need to locate near their clients and industrial firms need access to skilled labor, two things not easily found in inner cities.

The National Federation of Independent Businesses surveyed 85 cities and found that "access to capital and a qualified labor pool, immediate market viability, adequate police protection and affordable insurance" were far bigger incentives to businesses than tax breaks. "From these viewpoints, depressed areas offer companies nothing short of a hostile environment," concluded the agency's report. "No amount of 'less government' can create money, security or a market where none exists."

A Purdue University study found that only 15% of new positions in Indiana zones went to local residents, and the wages of those who were hired were lower than those from outside the zones. The cost to taxpayers averaged \$31,000 for each job created, with a high of \$100,000 per job in some zones.

A Los Angeles County audit of its zone program concluded that "the program is not achieving its intended results" in part because of lack of staff to guide firms through the permit process and to effectively promote the zones.

Wayne State University political scientist Richard Elling extensively studied Midwestern zones and discovered that zones represent only a part of the solution to inner city decay. "We found the single strongest predictor of the amount of investment and number of jobs created was the number of bureaucrats employed by the zone," Elling said. "From the point of view of conservatives, that's not a delicious finding."

Finally, Elling said, the real problem is not lack of tax incentives, but "crime, aging infrastructure, labor force quality and educational levels" of zone residents. "Those you can't get at very effectively with enterprise zone," he added.

No Drop-off in Food Stamp Growth

AP reports that the nation's food stamp rolls climbed by 60,000 in June, reaching another record of 25.74 million. Although the monthly increase is relatively small, it is significant, the Agriculture Department says, because enrollment typically drops during the summer months.

USDA spokesman Phil Shanholtzer said summer outdoor and farm jobs usually help people avoid participating in the food stamp program. While attributing June's increase in part to higher immigration and increased participation in Medicare, Shanholtzer said "there is no doubt that the economy has to be a factor here."

2.49 million more people were enrolled in the food stamp program in June than a year ago at the same time. Participation has increased steadily since September 1990. Expenditures were \$1.88 billion in June.

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Bush does Too Little, Too Late

For farmworker and truck driver Arturo Guerrero, President Bush's announcement of \$755 million for area farmers really meant nothing.

"I have worked for many years as a truck driver carrying cotton, wheat and sorghum. That job just didn't happen this year," said Guerrero.

Working at times up to 18 hours per day, Guerrero would earn almost a full year's pay during the harvesting season.

"The five or six thousand that I would make would help my family survive for the winter months. Now I don't know what my family and I are going to do."

According to Kieth Williams of Congressman Larry Comb's office, the \$755 promised by President Bush during his visit to Shallowater will not help farmworkers and another program administered by FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency will work toward migrant and seasonal farmworker assistance.

Although details of the program were not available, Williams said the announcement of the program will be made as early as this week.

Alberto Daniel, president of Muleshoe based Chicanos Unidos Campesinos told El Editor that as many as 500 families are suffering from lack of work or no work in the Muleshoe, Hereford, Dimmit areas.

"There has been a steady stream of migrant farmworkers asking for help in finding jobs and temporary housing. We tell them all to call President Bush and we help as best we can," said Daniel.

"President Bush is just doing too little to late," said Farm-



Arturo "Jimmy" Guerrero se rasca la cabeza pensando que va hacer este año. El es uno de los muchos campesinos quien dicen que la ayuda que prometio el Presidente Bush para los rancheros es muy poquito y muy tarde. El trabajaba como troquero aqui en la area de Lubbock pero este año no hubo trabajo. Campesinos por todo el oeste de Tejas estan sin trabajo por causa de los malos tiempos que causaron que no hubiera cosecha de algodón y otras cosechas. El Presidente Bush anuncio esta semana en la ciudad de Shallowater que se aporcionarán mas de \$755 millones para ayudar a los rancheros pero los campesinos no sera ayudados con ningún centavo. Demócratas de la region dicen que Bush solamente esta buscando comprar el voto con dar dinero a diferentes proyectos.

worker and Muleshoe City Council member Juan Chavez. "For many years he has been

ignoring our needs. I don't think that his trying to buy an election is going to work."

President Bush is currently

being criticized for last minute promises of money and relief programs.

Local democratic party coordinator, Cindy Jones pointed to the the 3 and one half years of doing nothing for farmers or

farmworkers in West Texas.

"Now he comes into town with a check in his hand and expects people to vote for him. I don't think it's going to happen," said Jones.

¿Que Pasa?

New D.A.R.E. Program in Lubbock

An Implementation Conference on starting a D.A.R.E. Program in Lubbock will be held Tuesday, September 15 at Indiana Avenue Baptist Church. Registration is from 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. with the session starting at 9:00 a.m. and ending at noon. There is no admission charge for the conference.

D.A.R.E. is a simple acronym with a big message - Drug Abuse Resistance Education. The program was created in 1983 as a joint venture of the L.A. Police Department and L.A. Unified School District to bring a strong anti-drug message to students. Significant positive results have been recorded in communities where this program has already been implemented.

For enrollment information, contact the D.A.R.E. Unit - 767-2786, 767-2784 or Bill Whitehead, 793-4864. This conference is being sponsored by SPAG Regional Academy.

LVN Association to Hold Monthly Meeting

Licensed Vocational Nurses Association of Texas-Lubbock Division 18 will meet Monday, September 14, 1992. The meeting time is 7:00-9:00 p.m. The meeting place is in the Arnett Room of St. Mary's Hospital.

Sept. featured speaker will be Norman S. Anderton - R.P.H. He will speak on "Narcotic Analgesics." One contact hour will be earned by those attending.

Upcoming months will be very informative for all nurses attending. Divi-

sion 18 meetings. Contact hours will be earned for each meeting. Each meeting is approved by L.V.N.A.T. for contact hours must be earned by each L.V.N. on a two (2) year period for license renewal. Division 18 is here to help achieve this and to keep L.V.N.'s informed on legislative happenings.

A workshop on "Pain Control" is upcoming in November. Three (3) contact hours will be earned by those attending. Further information later. For more information contact W.M. Coverdell-President 828-4565.

CLEP EXAM

Leveland- CLEP (College Level Examination Program) and GED (General Education Development) tests have been announced at South Plains College for the fall semester.

The CLEP tests, for people who want to earn college credit by examination, are scheduled Sept. 21, Oct. 19, Nov. 16 and Dec. 7. Tests are scheduled at 4 and 6:30 p.m. in SPC Student Assistance Center, on the third floor of the library. Fee is \$38 to CLEP and \$7 to SPC.

GED exams, for people without a high school diploma, are scheduled Sept. 2-3, Oct. 7-8, Nov. 4-5, and Dec. 2-4. The two-day tests are scheduled from 9 a.m.-1:30 p.m. Cost is \$30.

For more information, contact the SPC guidance and counseling office at (806)894-9811, ext. 368.

Puestos Para el 16 En Idalou

Ya se estan rentando puestos para las Fiestas del 16 que se llevarán acabo en Idalou. Para informacion llamen a Mike Mojica at 892-2017.

The Republican Soul

by Raoul Lowery Contreras

The 1992 Republican convention ended with an incumbent president nominated for a second term and a continuing struggle for the party's soul.

Shall the party of Abraham Lincoln grow with the addition of new people, immigrants and the sons and daughters of immigrants? Or shall it become what it has never been, an exclusive, white, "Christian" band of feverish lemming-like followers.

The growing, exciting party is exemplified by Housing and Urban Development Secretary Jack Kemp. The dinosaur wing of the party is led by Pat Buchanan, columnist/commentator and erstwhile presidential candidate. In between are Govs. William Weld of Massachusetts and Pete Wilson of California. Who shall prevail?

Though the names are different, the fight's the same as it was in 1964, when Barry Goldwater-led conservatives took over the Republican Party.

His troops were composed of newcomers to politics, old-timers who had followed Sen. Robert Taft to defeat so many times, fiscal conservatives and a drooling band of fanatical anti-liberal anti-communists and country-club racists.

I know, I was there.

Sen. Goldwater was, and continues to be, a brilliant man whose keen mind focused on problems like few politicians ever. His ability to quantify and simplify issues was unparalleled. Unfortunately, his followers were not possessed of similar intellectual abilities. In fact, most were political morons.

At the 1964 convention, my first, I was assigned to canvass Latino delegates and persuade them to not vote for Goldwater on the first ballot. The theory was that if we could stop Goldwater on the first ballot, his delegates would splinter and a compromise candidate could win.

I didn't have much work to do -- though I was handsomely paid by young Eastern professionals wearing the right kind of preppy ties -- as there were fewer than a dozen Latino delegates and alternates. Most were from New Mexico. One of them is now the secretary of the interior, Manuel Lujan.

Here, then, is the difference between Goldwater's party and convention and the 1992 party and convention. Today, Manuel Lujan is a Cabinet secretary and eighth in line for the presidency. He is not the first Republican-appointed Latino Cabinet member. President Reagan appointed Lauro Cavazos secretary of education.

While the 1964 convention had fewer than a dozen Latino delegates, the 1992 gathering had 250. In fact, that's just under a hundred fewer than the Democrats had at their convention last month and two-and-a-half times more than the number of GOP black delegates.

Those same young Eastern professionals who paid me to work Latino delegates in 1964 are now running the country, and what they tried to do then is now paying off. They allowed Pat Buchanan to speak the other night and then balanced him off with Ronald Reagan, who proudly proclaimed that it didn't matter if one was "African American, Irish American..." etc.

They allowed Buchanan with his "America First," white, "Christian," "cultural" and "religious war" drivel to make a fool of himself in front of the country and then showcased a Chinese American woman as convention secretary and an African American woman from Arkansas as her assistant.

They also showcased a California delegation that was 20 percent Latino and 10 percent Asian.

Only veterans of the 1964 catastrophe are jolted by the fact that there were more than 20 times the number of Latino delegates at this convention than in 1964, or that there were more Asian-origin delegates this time than Latino delegates in 1964.

In other words, Pat Buchanan, you've lost. The party can never return to 1964. Jack Kemp was right when he proclaimed during the primaries, "Pat Buchanan, leave our immigrants alone!"

The facts are as follows: Asian-origin people outnumber blacks in California. In Los Angeles alone, there are more Latinos (3.3 million) than there are blacks in the entire state of California. In Los Angeles and San Diego, there are more children in school with Latino names than any other group, including Anglos. In Texas, one in four people are Latino. They are not all Democrats.

Moreover, in California, far more (50 percent more) Latinos vote Republican than register Republican. Koreans and Vietnamese who have immigrated to California in recent years are rapidly becoming citizens and are registering Republican. The same goes for Cubans in Florida. In the long run, these people are more important than the famous "Reagan Democrats" if for no other reason than their geographical distribution.

The Republican Party can only grow if it's inclusive and truly a "big tent." If it turns to Buchanan, it will wither and die.

What will happen in 1996 is open to question, but as for now, who will forget the president's grandson, George P. Bush, whose mother is Mexican, ending his brief convention speech with "Viva Bush!"?

It sure beats "Heil! Mein Fuehrer!"

Un Momento Definidor en la Política Hispana

por José de la Isla

George P. Bush, el nieto mexicano-americano de 16 años del Presidente, se adelantó hacia el estrado de la Convención Republicana en este mes y dijo a la audiencia que llenaba el Astrodome de Houston con cerca de 20,000 delegados y periodistas -- y a una nación de televidentes:

"La familia es lo que impulsa a mi abuelo."

El recordó una carta que Bush le había escrito poco antes de su toma de posesión en Enero de 1989, después que el chico, que acompañaba a su padre Jeb en una misión de socorro a la Armenia Soviética, fué captado en televisión derramando lágrimas por un pueblos que sufría.

George P., cuya madre Columba conoció a Jeb en México mientras ambos eran estudiantes, citó de la carta del Presidente:

"La costumbre dice que no se supone que los hombre lloremos. Pero si lo hacemos, y debemos hacerlo, y no tenemos que preocuparnos cuando lo hagamos..."

Y la carta terminaba diciendo: "Eres un buen hombre, Charlie Brown... Devotamente, tu Abuelo."

Entonces el chico compartió el pensamiento con su auditorio: "Sólo deseo que la gente que vea a George Bush en la televisión, o que lea acerca de él en los periódicos, pudiera conocerlo como yo lo conozco."

"Gracias," terminó él. Y casi a modo de ocurrencia momentánea, él levantó su brazo derecho al aire y gritó: "Viva Bush!"

Ese estallido de emoción bien puede haber sido un momento definidor de la política hispana nacional.

"¡Viva Bush!" El grito fué recogido por los grupos de vitoreo y después por los delegados y suplentes en el piso.

Arabel Rosales, miembro de la delegación de Illinois, idenció la escena diciendo: "El salón quedó electrizado. Rita Nuñez, de Nuevo Mexico, agregó: Todo el mundo sintió que 'ésta es mi familia. Creo que el mundo está cambiando...'"

Al día siguiente, los reporteros se apretaron alrededor del contacto republicano hispano, Roberto de Posada, preguntándole: "¿Tiene usted un pliego de información? ¿Cuántos hispanos hay en el país?"

"Aproximadamente el nueve por ciento," respondió el hijo de inmigrantes cubanos, calzado con zapatos deportivos, activista experto a la edad de 26 años.

El momento de la definición no llegó espontáneamente, ni fué preparado. Un entusiasmo de Manolo Casanova, dirigente de la Asamblea Nacional Hispana Republicana, que produjo instantáneamente cientos de calcamanías, gorras y botones

que dicen "¡Viva Bush!" para los delegados, reveló con felicidad: "El tema fué escogido por la familia Bush."

Pero en aquel momento, las palabras claves políticas divisionistas utilizadas tan a menudo para definir a los hispanos -- minoría, grupo étnico, grupos de herencia, otros, ellos -- habían sido vaciadas en un archivo de "suspensión" hasta que pudiera hallarse un nuevo término que denotara "dentro de la corriente principal."

"¡Viva Bush!" A través de la ciudad al día siguiente, un pequeño grupo de demócratas se hallaba reunido en una actividad para recaudar fondos con destino a la campaña de Yolanda Navarro Flores para la legislación de Texas. Ellos no se sintieron conmovidos -- o posiblemente amenazados. "Creo que lo obligaron a hacerlo," dijo la trabajadora Silvia Median, de la campaña. "Estaban siendo exhibicionistas."

De Posada respondió después al mencionar la gran cantidad de oradores hispanos: "Nos exhibimos en el estrado -- porque teníamos algo con que hacerlo. Eso es lo que (los demócratas) tenían vergüenza de hacer."

El se sentía bien: 238 delegados y suplentes hispanos, dos de ellos dirigentes principales de plataforma y otros seis que prestaban servicios en la misma. "Esta gente están más en la corriente principal" que los demócratas, alegó él. En cuanto a ser inclusivo, "los demócratas ni siquiera estaban cerca de esta pantalla de radar."

El definió a la diferencia. Los republicanos hispanos "no fueron designados para plazas minoritarias, sino para plazas que se asignaron a los más capacitados." Y agregó modestamente: "Ellos dicen que Bush tiene profesionales hispanos; Clinton tiene hispanos profesionales."

Los hispanos ya no "tiran más de la gran palanca" -- no votan directamente por los demócratas -- observó él. Como ejemplo, el Gobernador de Illinois, James Edgar, recibió hace poco el 40% del voto latino. Los hispanos representan "la evolución del electorado," dijo de Posada para cerrar su alegato.

En Houston, los hispanos republicanos -- armados con programas para el desarrollo de dirigencia, plazas de influencia, apoyo económico del partido y ahora también con Charlie Brown -- encabezaron el comienzo de la competencia real por los votos hispanos de la corriente principal, con 75 días para transcurrir y contando. Las líneas del partido habían sido trazadas.

(José de la Isla, de Houston, es analizador de cursos de acción públicos y autor del libro próximo a publicarse titulado "El Ascenso de la Política Hispana.")

CRAZY HORSE

BY STEPHEN C. MCINTYRE

According to the Wall Street Journal and other pages, Ronald Reagan had the biggest tax increase in history in 1982 and Bush signed the second biggest in 1990. The WSJ reviewed what Clinton has proposed and concluded that Bush's allegations that it would create the largest tax increase in history simply were not true.

Folks interested in changing Quirt Ave. to Martin Luther King Blvd. should call T. J. Patterson for information. A committee of concerned citizens has been formed to address this matter.

For information about Native Americans go see the new movies about Columbus or your might read:

Navajo Nation Today
P. O. Box 643
Window Rock, Ariz. 86515-0643
(602) 871-4289
Subscription: \$25 per year

Lakota Times
P. O. Box 2180
1920 Lombardy Dr.
Rapid City, S. D. 57709
(605) 341-0011
Subscription: out of state \$38 per year

Akweasne Notes
P. O. Box 196
Roosevelt, N. Y. 13683
(613) 575-2063
Subscription: \$15 per year

Apparently about 200 banks are going to fail in 1992 which will cost the FDIC \$28.7 billion. Last year the Federal Deposit Insurance Fund reported it lost \$7 billion -- its first loss ever. The FDIC problem prompted a \$70 billion loan from Congress to keep things afloat. There is no way right now it can ever be paid.

Because of politics and the anti-incumbency mood of the country it appears that Bush and Congress are keeping their mounts shut until after the election. No politician wants to face the voter backlash when the numbers for the upcoming Bank Bailout are given to the American people. It may end up in the same ball park as the S&L Bailout.

Next Monday go to your school and find out if the teachers have access to "Our Families, Our Friends, Our World: An Annotated Guide to Significant Multicultural Books for Children and Teenagers, edited by Lyn Miller-Lachmann, R. R. Bowker, New Providence, New Jersey, 1992, 688 pp., \$39.95. It reviews over 1000 books published between 1970-1990 for African-American, Hispanic-American, Asian American, and Native American children.

Everyday for weeks we have seen the news about the fighting in Yugoslavia. Ten, twenty, sometimes more get killed daily. There is suffering and inhuman acts being committed. There is talk about the UN sending in troops to do something.

Over the last week or so, however, we have also been getting a small glimpse of Somalia. According to the head of the UN there is 1.5 million facing starvation in the next month or so. The head of the UN has complained that the world is focusing all its attention on the rich man's war in Europe but has ignored the poor man's war in eastern Africa. Of course, that has been the case ever since I can remember. Disasters and wars in the third world never have been able to capture the attention, much less the heart of the media, Congress, or the President for more than a couple minutes.

Maybe if Somalia would just announce an oil discovery. Or maybe if the women and children there would look like Alpine ski-instructors. Perhaps, if the media will continue the coverage, things will change. I suspect, however, it will be covered a little while longer and then it will be taken off of the news. Watching a million people starving on the news every night simply is not entertaining enough for the American mass media.

- 9/8 1965 -- UFW grape strike begins in Delano, California.
- 1974 -- Ford pardons Nixon.
- 9/9 1971 -- Revolt in Attica Prison, N. Y.
- 9/11 1973 -- Allende murdered in fascist coup.
- 9/12 1977 -- Steven Biko, black South African leader, killed in prison.

Jimmy Carter will be at Texas Tech next month to give a speech. He deserves to have the building filled.

"When I give food to the poor, they call me a saint. When I ask why the poor have no food, they call me a communist."

- Dom Helder Camara

In Houston, A Defining Moment in Hispanic Politics

by Jose de la Isla

George P. Bush, the 16-year-old Mexican-American grandson of the president, stepped to the Republican convention podium this month and told a Houston Astrodome full of some 20,000 delegates and journalists -- and a nation of television viewers:

"Family is what makes my grandfather tick."

He recounted a letter Bush had written to him just before being inaugurated in January 1989 after the boy, accompanying his father, Jeb, on a mercy mission to Soviet Armenia, was captured on television shedding tears for a suffering people.

George P., whose mother, Columbia, met Jeb in Mexico while both were students, quoted from the president's letter:

"Men are not supposed to cry, says convention. But we do, and we should, and we should not worry when we do." The letter concluded, "You're a good man, Charlie Brown... Devotedly, Gampy."

Then the boy shared the thought with his audience, "I just wish people who see George Bush on TV or read about him in the newspapers could know him as I do."

"Thank you," he finished. And almost as an afterthought, he thrust his right arm into the air and shouted, "Viva Bush!"

That burst of emotion may well have been a defining moment of national Hispanic politics. "Viva Bush!" The cry was picked up by the pep squads, and then by the delegates and alternates on the floor.

"The hall was electrified," Arabel Rosales of the Illinois delegation described it. New Mexican Rita Nuñez added, "Everybody felt 'this is my family.' I think the world is changing."

The following day reporters gaggled around the GOP's Hispanic contact man, Roberto de Posada: "Do you have a fact sheet? How many Hispanics are there in the country?"

"About 9 percent," responded the sneaker-clad son of Cuban immigrants, a seasoned cam-

paigner at age 26. The defining moment did not arrive spontaneously, nor was it altogether engineered. An ebullient Manolo Casanova, leader of the National Republican Hispanic Assembly, which instantly produced hundreds of "Viva Bush!" bumper strips, caps and buttons for the delegates, revealed happily, "The theme was picked up by the Bush family."

But in that moment, the divisive political code words so often used to define Hispanics -- minority, ethnics, heritage groups, other, them -- had been dumped into a "suspense" file until a new term can be found to denote "inside the mainstream."

"Viva Bush!" Across town the following day, a small crowd of Democrats was gathered at a fund-raiser for Yolanda Navarro Flores' campaign for the Texas legislature. They felt unmoved -- or possibly threatened. "I think they put him up to it," said campaign worker Sylvia Median. "They were showcasing."

De Posada responded later

by citing the high number of Hispanic speakers: "We did showcase on the podium -- because we had something to showcase with. That's what (the Democrats) were ashamed of doing."

He felt good: 238 Hispanic delegates and alternates, two of them top platform committee leaders and six others serving on it. "These people are more in the mainstream" than are Democrats, he claimed. As for being inclusive, "The Democrats were nowhere near on this radar screen."

He defined the difference. Hispanic GOPers "were not appointed to minority positions, but to positions that went to the most qualified." Coyle, he added, "They say Bush has Hispanic professionals; Clinton has professional Hispanics."

Hispanics no longer "pull the big lever" -- vote straight Democrat -- he noted. As example, Illinois Gov. James Edgar recently received 40 percent of the Latino vote. Hispanics represent "the evolution of the electorate," de Posada said in closing.

In Houston, Hispanic Republicans -- armed with programs of leadership development, positions of influence, dollar support from the party, and now Charlie Brown, too -- heralded the start of a real competition for Hispanic mainstream votes. The party lines have been

drawn. (Jose de la Isla, of Houston, is a public policy analyst and author of the forthcoming book, "The Rise of Hispanic Politics.")

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Taxes Widened Rich-Poor Income Gap

AP reports that federal and state tax policies helped the rich increase the income gap between themselves and both low- and middle-class Americans, according to a new study by the Center of Budget and Policy Priorities released today.

The gap grew wider between the rich and poor in 43 states and between the rich and middle class in 46 states, the study found. "In most states, middle- and low-income families treaded water or lost ground over the course of the 1980s, while upper income families secured large income gains," Isaac Shapiro, coauthor of the study, said in a statement.

Growing disparities in federal and state tax policies, weak federal labor policies and cuts in cash assistance programs for the poor and unemployed helped widen the income gap, the report said. "Both state and federal policies will have to play an important role if middle- and low-income families are to stop receiving steadily smaller shares of the income pie," coauthor Scott Barancik said.

Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the report divided families into 5 income groups in each state. Average incomes for the top 5th of families rose in 27 states while falling for the bottom 5th.

The Rise of Hispanic Politics: The Campaign Surrogates

by Jose de la Isla

The "Brown Mafia," a special task force concerned with the Hispanic vote, promoted the idea that President Nixon had done more for Hispanics than had any previous administration. It did so at a time when the Great Society programs begun under the Lyndon Johnson administration were starting to show positive results.

Beginning in early 1972, Brown Mafia members met on Monday afternoons to strategize. They directed government grants and contracts to the "right" people. Part of the White House's "Responsiveness Program," the Brown Mafia was responsible for \$61 million going to "qualified" Hispanic businesspeople and contractors.

Henry Ramirez, chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Opportunity for Spanish Speaking People, assured that highly visible awards were made. Ramirez was credited with "spinning off" federal monies through "Project Alfa," which yielded \$47 million to first-time Hispanic grantees. In fiscal year 1972, Small Business Administration loans to Hispanics than any previous president.

On Mexican Independence Day, 1971, Vice President Spiro Agnew made an honorific speech before the Mexican ambassador. Henry Ramirez, U.S. Treasurer Romana Bañuelos, Phillip Sanchez and Raymond Telles of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission were among the highly visible Hispanic appointees present.

This sudden Hispanic conspicuousness in Nixon's administration raised questions. "I'm convinced," said Vicente Ximenez, a Johnson appointee, that the new Hispanic focus "has something to do with trying to reach out and make up for what hasn't been done for three years."

Alex Armendariz, a Brown Mafia member, recommended that the campaign appeal to the Hispanic middle class through Bañuelos. She had the best name recognition of the Nixon appointees, representing businesspeople who had made it through hard work and perseverance. Armendariz believed the middle class could be influenced if the campaign carefully used her, Henry Ramirez and Phillip Sanchez, director of the government's Office of Economic Opportunity, as campaign surrogates.

The controversy that preceded Bañuelos' confirmation the year before -- concerning the hiring of undocumented workers by her Southern California food company -- was not quickly forgotten. "This is not entirely bad," Armendariz reasoned. "They spell her name

right and Mexican-American men are probably not too pleased by attacks on a woman of their background."

By March 1972, the White House and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President scheduled 18 appearances for Bañuelos. She told a gathering of 400 dignitaries in San Antonio, "Discrimination is still a painful fact for Mexican Americans... We need action and I think the action has begun." Outside the banquet hall, 200 people protested what they characterized as the administration's bias against the United Farm Workers union.

Bañuelos' business (she was no longer an officer in the company) was struck over wages and working conditions by about 200 employees and members of Teamsters Local 630. Then, the plant chief refused to allow immigration agents to search for undocumented workers, drawing more adverse attention.

In Houston, Bañuelos spoke to 500 people at a banquet organized by the local chapter of the Hispanic Committee for the Re-Election of the President. Outside the hotel, a "poor people's dinner" was held. Some protesters carried signs reading "\$50 is a month's rent." A sign across the street read, "Bañuelos, GO BACK TO YOUR TACO FACTORY."

"The main objection we have to these people paying \$50 a plate for Nixon (is) because he has made a few token appointments," said Political Association of Spanish Speaking Organizations spokesman Ben T. Reyes. He proposed the money go to the barrios, "where it is needed by people suffering from Nixon's poor economics."

"If we can go back and compare President Nixon's appointments of Spanish-speaking people to those of previous administrations, they don't even compare," said Bañuelos. "She was right."

White House aide William Marumoto, Carlos Villarreal of the Transportation Department, and Edward Hidalgo of the U.S. Information Agency each praised the president at the festivities. Marumoto set the tone, saying that "Democrats have been so confident of the Mexican-American vote that they haven't campaigned, but just set up barbecues and beer parties."

As election day neared, Sanchez, Villarreal and Bañuelos swept through cities with large Mexican-American populations. They flew to a Denver rally sponsored by the Hispanic CRP. Speaking in Spanish to 200 attendees, Bañuelos powerfully asserted that President Nixon had appointed 53

Hispanics to policy-making positions even though Hispanics had traditionally voted Democratic. Hispanics needed to reciprocate, she exhorted.

Sanchez was equally candid: "We have to be judged in terms of bringing in more (Latinos), and if we don't, the president will kick us out."

Recalling that Democratic vice presidential candidate Sargent Shriver had once been director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Hidalgo, chairman of the Hispanic CRP,

said, "I'd thank Mr. Shriver to tell us what he did for Spanish-speaking Americans in his four years."

Nixon won re-election on Nov. 7, 1972. Thirty-one percent of Hispanic voters cast their ballots for him. If the Brown Mafia's purpose was to obtain a third of the Hispanic vote, the strategy was very close to its goal.

After the re-election, a chain of events led to the departure of numerous high-level Mexican-American appointees. Among

them: Phillip Sanchez and Henry Ramirez. Bañuelos stated personal reasons for her resignation 15 months after the president's re-election.

The departures came as the U.S. Senate Watergate Committee disclosed to a shocked nation that the Nixon White House had engaged in illegal and questionable campaign activities. The committee included the Brown Mafia in its investigation. Then, on Aug. 9, 1974, President Richard Nixon resigned and Vice President

Gerald Ford assumed office. During his first month, the new president made his bid to attract Hispanics to his side.

NEXT WEEK: THE PRESIDENT'S MAN
(Jose de la Isla, of Houston, is a public policy analyst. This series is based on his forthcoming book, "The Rise of Hispanic Politics.")
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El Ascenso de la Política Hispana

Los Substitutos de la Campaña

por José de la Isla

La "Mafia Morena," una fuerza especial de trabajo interesada por el voto hispano, fomentaba la idea de que el Presidente Nixon había hecho más por los hispanos que cualquier otro gobierno anterior. Lo hizo en una época en que los programas de la Gran Sociedad comenzados bajo el gobierno de Lyndon Johnson estaban empezando a mostrar resultados positivos.

Comenzando a principios de 1972, los miembros de la Mafia Morena se reunían los lunes en la tarde para planear su estrategia. Ellos canalizaban las subvenciones y los contratos del gobierno hacia las personas "correctas." Como parte del "Programa de Responsabilidad" de la Casa Blanca, la Mafia Morena tenía la responsabilidad de que \$61 millones fueran encaminados hacia comerciantes y contratistas hispanos "calificados."

Henry Ramirez, presidente del Comité Ministerial sobre Oportunidades para las Personas de Habla Hispana, se aseguró de que se hicieran subvenciones visibles. A Ramirez se le acreditó de que "desviar" fondos federales mediante el "Proyecto Alfa," que otorgó \$47 millones a beneficiarios hispanos de primera vez. En el año fiscal de 1972, los préstamos de la Administración de Pequeños Negocios a los hispanos aumentaron de 2,570 a 3,158 -- de \$57 millones a \$74 millones -- como parte del Proyecto Alfa. La Administración de Pequeños Negocios otorgó igualmente 248 contratos por valor de \$18 alegar correctamente que Nixon había hecho mayores gestiones para ayudar a los hispanos que cualquier presidente anterior.

El Día de la Independencia de México en 1971, el Vice-Presidente Spiro Agnew pronunció un discurso honorífico ante el embajador de México. Henry Ramirez, la Tesorera de los Estados Unidos Romana Bañuelos, Phillip Sánchez y Raymond Telles, de la Comisión para la Igualdad de Oportunidades de Empleo, estaban entre los designados hispanos altamente visibles presentes.

Esta súbita evidencia hispana en el gobierno de Nixon planteó preguntas. "Estoy convencido," dijo Vicente Ximenez, uno de los designados por Johnson, que el nuevo enfoque hispano "tiene algo que ver con tratar de comunicarse y compensar por lo que no se ha hecho en tres años."

Alex Armendariz, miembro de la Mafia Morena, recomendó que la campaña apelara a la clase media hispana a través de la Tesorera Bañuelos. Ella tenía el nombre más conocido entre los designados por Nixon, y representaba a las perso-

nas de negocios que habían triunfado mediante el trabajo enérgico y la perseverancia. Armendariz pensaba que la clase media podía ser influenciada si la campaña usaba cuidadosamente de ella, de Henry Ramirez y de Phillip Sánchez, director de la Oficina de Oportunidad Económica gubernamental, como substitutos para la campaña.

La controversia que precedió a la confirmación de Romana Bañuelos el año anterior -- respecto a la contratación de trabajadores indocumentados por parte de su empresa de alimentos del sur de California -- no

fué olvidada con rapidez. "Esto no es completamente malo," razonó Armendariz. "Ellos deletrean su nombre correctamente y los hombres mexicano-americanos no están probablemente demasiado complacidos por los ataques contra una mujer de los mismos antecedentes que ellos."

Hacia Marzo de 1972, la Casa Blanca y el Comité para la Re-Elección del Presidente programaron 18 comparecencias para Romana Bañuelos. Ella dijo ante una reunión de 400 dignatarios en San Antonio: "La discriminación es todavía

un hecho doloroso para los mexicano-americanos... Necesitamos acción y creo que ésta ha comenzado." Fuera del salón del banquete, 200 personas protestaron de lo que ellos caracterizaron como el prejuicio del gobierno contra el sindicato de los Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos.

El negocio de la Tesorera Bañuelos (del cual ella no era ya funcionaria) fué afectado por una huelga tocante a los jornales y las condiciones de trabajo por 200 empleados y miembros del Local 630 de los Teamsters. Después, el jefe de

Continúa Pagina 5

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ENTRETENIMIENTO

"Hablando de Hollywood"

Por: Estrellita

Nuevo Libro Biográfico Asegura Que Pedro Infante No Era Un Analfabeta!



morbo ni mitos sobre su vida personal y artística, José Ernesto Infante Quintanilla se ha propuesto resaltar los valores de su tío en el nuevo libro **Pedro Infante, el máximo ídolo de México**.

"No intento explotar la vida de mi tío, simplemente resaltar su calidad humana que muy pocos conocen y aclarar dudas que se han quedado sobre sus amores y divorcios", dijo Infante.

El autor del libro es hijo de Pepe Infante, el hermano del ídolo que en muchas ocasiones lo dobló en sus películas.

"Mi libro es un documento serio y no tiene ningún morbo. Al contrario, sólo trato de resaltar las cosas que nos dejó Pedro, quien después de 35 años de muerto sigue siendo el mexicano más famoso de este siglo", explicó.

Aunque Pedro Infante murió cuando él tenía cinco años de edad y apenas lo recuerda, la gran admiración que le profesaba lo motivó a escribir este libro biográfico.

"Piense que a la gente le gustaría saber cómo era realmente. Muchos piensan que era un analfabeta, pero eso no



es cierto. "Estudió la educación básica que le ofrecía su Estado natal y Pedro Infante era un músico a la edad de 18 años.

"Antes de llegar a la Ciudad de México era un músico consagrado, era el talento juvenil más sólido y firme que tenía Sinaloa en aquellos años", agregó José Ernesto.

El libro **Pedro Infante, el máximo ídolo de México** es publicado por Ediciones Castillo y consta de siete capítulos en los que además de ofrecer a los lectores su biografía y su historia musical, habla de sus tres relaciones amorosas más firmes: María Luisa de León, Lupita Torrentera e Irma Dorantes.

"Elas son las mujeres que se les conoce oficialmente. María Luisa fue su verdadera esposa y aunque Pedro tuvo otros romances, no me puse a preguntarle a Silvia Pinal o Elsa Aguirre sobre sus amoríos con él porque no lo van a decir", explica el autor.

También esclarece las turbulencias jurídicas de sus supuestos matrimonios.

"Irma Dorantes sí se casó con mi tío, pero el matrimonio se invalidó porque él seguía casado matrimonio se invalidó porque él seguía casado con María Luisa de León, quien nunca le concedió el divorcio.

"Cinco días antes de su muerte, Pedro encabezó todas las primeras planas de los periódicos porque lo acusaban de bigamo", añadió.

Ha habido muchos libros sobre la vida del ídolo, pero José Ernesto Sólo respeta el que escribió Lupita Torrentera

Desmiente Daniela Romo Estar Esperando A La Cigüeña!

CD. DE MEXICO.- Daniela Romo no está esperando a la cigüeña, tal como se había rumorado hace algunos días.

"Son puros chismes que han inventado", dijo Claudia Casillas, encargada de las relaciones públicas de la cantante.

Aseguró que las fotos que se publicaron en una revista de la Ciudad de México son de cuando Daniela Romo tenía 17 años de edad y que obviamente después de 15 años tenía que cambiar su complejión física.

"En esas fotos Daniela apenas tenía 17 años. Ahora tiene 32 y es obvio que con el ejercicio y el canto el abdomen tenía que aumentarle, al igual que las piernas", aclaró la coordinadora.

También explicó que una cantante desarrollo más el abdomen porque canta con el estómago y no con la garganta razón por la cual los cantantes de ópera nunca podrán tener un cuerpo al estilo del actor Tom Selleck.

Casilla dijo que los chismes de que la cantante había dado "su mal paso" surgieron porque con tanto ejercicio le aumentó el estómago, pero que de ninguna manera está embebecida.

"En estos momentos Daniela Romo está muy ocupada con su carrera artística y los numerosos contratos que tiene como para pensar en encargar un bebé", aseguró la encargada de las relaciones públicas de la cantante.

"En estos días Daniela parte a Los Angeles, California, para grabar su próximo disco", agregó.



Lilly Melgar Regresa A La Pantalla Como Animadora De "Desde Hollywood"

Los Angeles, CA, 21 de agosto de 1992 -- Compitiendo contra varias estrellas de renombre en esta ciudad, Lilly Melgar, la exanimadora de **Tu Música**, ha sido elegida la nueva presentadora como conductor para desarrollar nuevos shows. **Desde Hollywood** se puede ver todos los domingos en su nuevo horario de las 6:00 p.m./5:00 p.m. centro através de Univisión.

"Lilly Melgar será parte de una nueva etapa de **Desde Hollywood**", dijo Luca Bentivoglio, productor ejecutivo del programa número uno de entretenimiento en la televisión hispana. "Lilly irá más allá de la noticia, reportando sobre lo último que está pasando en Hollywood".

Durante el mes de septiembre, las siguientes superestrellas tomarán parte en **Desde Hollywood**:

Eddie Palmieri, 6 de septiembre. Conocido por sus interpretaciones de jazz latino, Eddie Palmieri de habla a Lilly de su carrera y de su vida.

Raphael, 13 de septiembre. El muy querido cantante español Raphael nos presenta su nuevo video.

Joe Pesci, 29 de septiembre. El comiquísimo actor norteamericano Joe Pesci nos habla del estreno de su última película "Private Eye".

Tom Selleck, 27 de septiembre. Rompecorazones Tom Selleck nos presenta "Mr. Baseball", el nuevo éxito cinematográfico.

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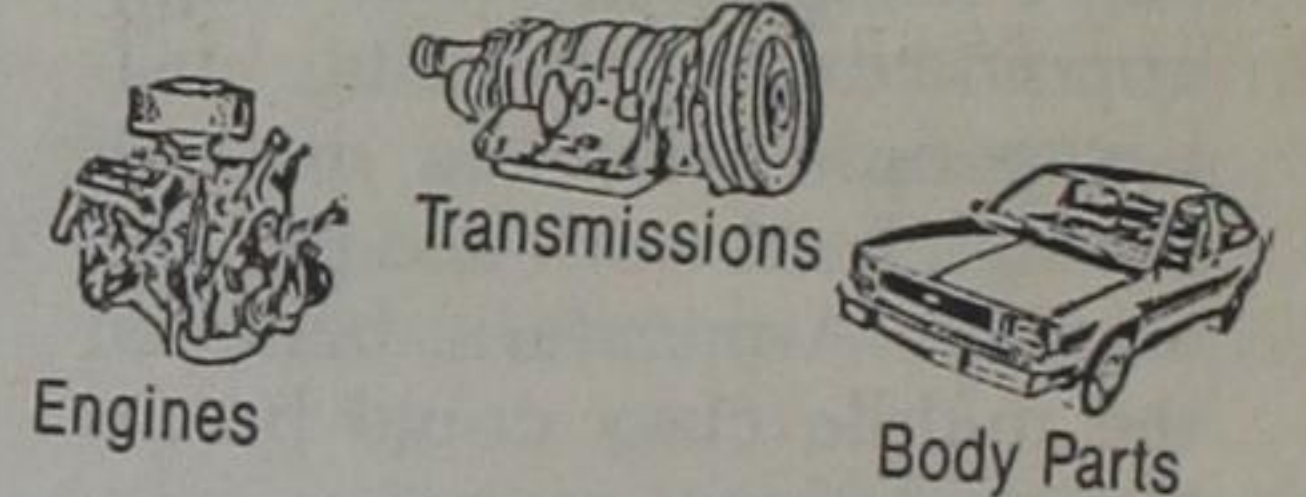
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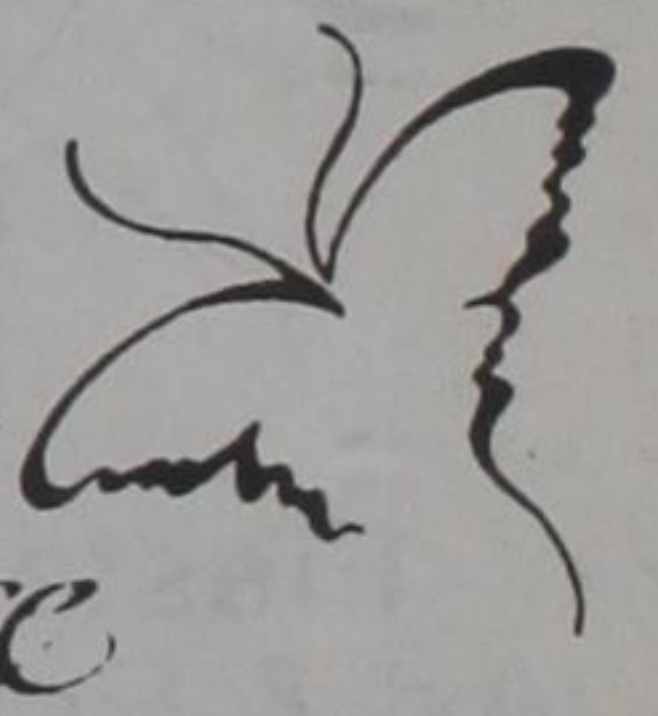
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DEPORTES

Canseco: Goodbye To Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif.- Jose Canseco walked through the hallways beneath the Oakland Coliseum on Tuesday night, saying goodbye to former Athletics teammates and team personnel.

"I'm just trying to think positive," the Texas-bound Canseco said while the A's worked out before a game against the Baltimore Orioles.

While Canseco spoke to a few teammates, including pitcher Dave Stewart, team vice president Sandy Alderson explained that the A's were as surprised as everyone else when the Rangers agreed to the trade.

The word came Monday night that Canseco would go to Texas in exchange for outfielder Ruben Sierra, pitchers Bobby Witt and Jeff Russell and cash. Canseco was already on the field when the trade came through, forcing the A's to pull him from the game.

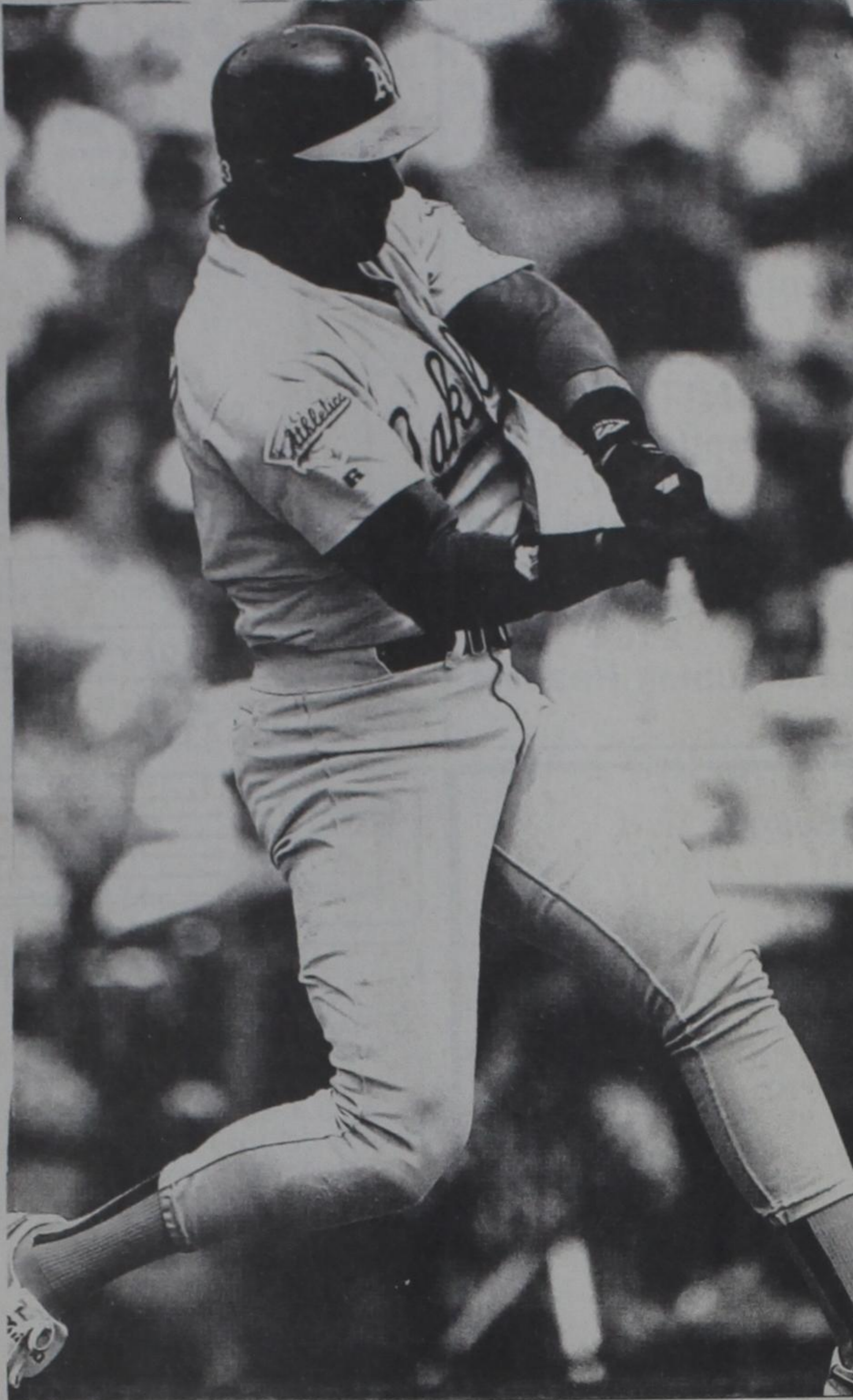
"Had we known with any degree of certainty that this was going to happen we would have pulled him out of the lineup. ... It was unfortunate, but not something that was intended," Alderson said.

Witt and Russell were in uniform and on the field before Tuesday's game. Sierra has chicken pox and isn't expected to join the A's until next week.

"The doctor thinks he probably has two or three more days in which he's contagious," Alderson said.

Canseco, the American League rookie of the year in 1986 and Most Valuable Player in 1988, has accompanied the A's to the World Series in 1988, 1989 and 1990. He leads the majors in homers over the past seven years with 231.

But this year, the 28-year-old outfielder is hitting .246 with 22 home runs and 72 RBIs. He



has been plagued by back and shoulder problems, as well as occasional clashes with team management.

"I'm sure I've made some mistakes in the past," Canseco said. "But those things have made me grow as a person."

He said he believed the trade was "strictly business."

Alderson said the trade was good business, but admitted only time will tell.

"I'd say you probably have more butterflies in the aftermath than you do in the operation," Alderson said.

Canseco said the "most difficult thing" was not the shock, or the move, but having to say goodbye to friends. He left the ballpark before the game.

El Ascenso De La Política Hispana:

La planta se negó a permitir que los agentes de inmigración buscaran a trabajadores indocumentados, atrayendo una atención más adversa aún.

En Houston, ella habló a 500 personas en un banquete organizado por el capítulo local del Comité Hispano para la Re-Elección del Presidente. Fuera del Hotel se celebró una "cena para gente pobre." Algunos manifestantes llevaban letreros que decían: "\$50 son el alquiler de un mes." Y un letrero del otro lado de la calle decía: "Bañuelos, Regresa, A Tu Fabrica De Tacos."

"La objeción principal que tenemos de que esta gente pague \$50 por un plato para Nixon (es) que el ha hecho unos cuantos nombramientos simbólicos," dijo el portavoz de la Asociación Política de Organizaciones Hispanas, Ben T. Reyes. El propuso que el dinero se destinara a los barrios, "donde los necesita la gente que sufre de los cursos de acción económicos defectuosos de Nixon."

"Si podemos retroceder y comparar los nombramientos de personas de habla hispana efectuados por el Presidente Nixon con los de los gobiernos anteriores, ni siquiera se comparan," dijo la Tesorera Bañuelos. Ella tenía razón.

El ayudante de la Casa Blanca William Marumoto, Carlos Villarreal del Departamento de Transporte y Edward Hidalgo de la Agencia de Información de los Estados Unidos, elogiaron todos al Presidente en las actividades. Marumoto fijó el tono, diciendo que "los demócratas han confiado tanto en el voto mexicano-americano que ni siquiera han hecho campaña, sino que sólo han organizado 'barbacons' y fiestas con cerveza."

A medida que se acercaba el día de las elecciones, Sánchez, Villarreal y La Tesorera Bañuelos barrieron a través de las ciudades que tenían grandes concentraciones de mexicano-americanos. Ellos volaron a una asamblea de Denver auspiciada por el Comité Hispano para la Re-Elección del Presidente. Al hablar en español a 200 asistentes, ella afirmó poderosamente que el Presidente Nixon había nombrado a 53

hispanos en plazas donde se sentaban cursos de acción, aún cuando los hispanos habían votado tradicionalmente por los demócratas. Ella exhortó a que los hispanos reciprocaran.

Sánchez fué igualmente franco, al decir: "Tenemos que ser juzgados en términos de traer a más latinos, y si no lo hacemos, el presidente nos echará fuera a puntapiés."

Recordando que el candidato vice-presidencial demócrata Sargent Shiver había sido una vez Director de la Oficina para las Oportunidades Económicas, Hidalgo, que era presidente del Comité Hispano para la Re-Elección del Presidente, dijo: "Le daría las gracias al Sr. Shriver si nos dijera qué hizo él por los estadounidenses de habla hispana en sus cuatro años."

Nixon ganó la re-elección el 7 de Noviembre de 1972. El treinta y uno por ciento de los electores hispanos voto por él. Si el propósito de la Mafia Morena era el de obtener un tercio del voto hispano, la estrategia se acercó mucho a su objetivo.

Después de la re-elección, una cadena de acontecimientos llevó a la salida de numerosos mexicano-americanos designa-

dos. Entre ellos: Phillip Sánchez y Henry Ramírez. La Tesorera Bañuelos alegó razones personales para su renuncia 15 meses después de la re-elección del Presidente.

Las salidas se portaron a medida que el Comité sobre Watergate del Senado estadounidense reveló a una nación estremeada que la Casa Blanca de Nixon se había dedicado a actividades de campaña ilegales y cuestionables. El comité incluyó a la Mafia Morena en su investigación.

Después, el 9 de Agosto de 1974, el Presidente Richard Nixon renunció y el Vice-Presidente Gerald Ford asumió el cargo. Durante su primer mes en éste, el nuevo Presidente hizo su llamado para atraer a los hispanos a su lado.

La semana próxima: EL HOMBRE DEL PRESIDENTE.

(José de la Isla, de Houston, es analizador de cursos de acción públicos. Esta serie se basa en su libro próximo a publicarse, titulado "La Elevación de la Política Hispana.")

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Sept. 12-"Folklorico Dances"
Sept. 19-"Art"

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This series made possible in part through a grant from the Lubbock City Council, as recommended by the Lubbock Cultural Affairs Council.

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