

Uncertainty Reigns Juan Miguel Gonzalez's Trip to U.S.

El Editor Wins 2 National Awards for Excellence in Journalism

Washington, - As irony would have it, Elian's father Juan Miguel Gonzalez now has an American visa, a pending trip, perhaps by himself, to the United States and an American lawyer in Havana seeking to finalize his son's repatriation. Meanwhile, Cuban American protesters continue to demonstrate outside Elian's Miami home, vowing to prevent 6-year-old Elian from leaving.

Attorney Gregory Craig left for Havana Tuesday night to work out Gonzalez's issues concerning a trip to the United States.

In a press release read on Cuban television, Gonzalez said that he would travel to the United States at any time completely alone and to anywhere in the country, but only if it is to pick up his son and return "immediately to Cuba."

If he is required to stay "at least two months" in Washington to comply with legal requirements, then he says that it is "indispensable" for him to

travel with a delegation of 27 people, for whom visas have also been requested. Twenty-one of the applications are being "studied" by the U.S. government. Elian's father "also insists that visas be issued for those people," the release said.

The U.S. Interests Section in Havana has already delivered visas for Gonzalez Quintana, his wife, their six-month-old son, one of Elian's cousins, his teacher and a pediatrician.

However, (Elian's) 12 classmates, two psychologists, two psychiatrists, his first-grade teacher, two medical specialists and an adviser are being totally excluded," the press release quoted Cuban National Assembly President Ricardo Alarcon as saying the boy's father considers these people "indispensable to provide immediate support for the recovery and health of his son." Similarly, he insisted on being counseled "by a trustworthy, experienced person, as he has never traveled to this country and knows little about the nation."



Citing hard work and dedication by staff, El Editor Publisher Bidal Agüero accepted two national awards for excellence in journalism awarded this past weekend by the National Association of Hispanic Publications. The National conference held in Las Vegas hosted over 100 publishers and many more journalist, advertisers and corporations during the 4 day confab which awarded newspapers awards in writing, advertising and circulation.

The story submitted and written by Agüero gave a history of celebrations commemorating Lubbock's Fiestas del 6 and told their history dating back to the mid 1950's. The prize was awarded for being the best story submitted in the category of cultural stories by newspapers under 50,000.

A second national prize was awarded to El Editor and Texas Tech student Chris Fuentes for his comic strip "Steel" which ran in El Editor for 3 months. A reception to present the awards in Lubbock is planned for the near future

"El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz."
"Respect for the Rights of Others Is Peace"
Lic. Benito Juarez

EL EDITOR

Vol XXIII No. 28

Week of April 6, 2000 thru April 12, 2000

Lubbock, Tx

Papa de Elian Llega a Los EEUU



AP

Juan Miguel González llegó a Washington, D.C., Estados Unidos, esta mañana para pedir la custodia de su hijo de seis años, Elián González.

Minutos después de su llegada al aeropuerto, González dijo "He llegado a Washington donde espero por primera vez en cuatro meses abrazar a mi hijo."

Explicó que deseaba el "reclamo inmediato" del niño.

"Se me ha dicho que tengo que esperar dos meses antes de regresar con Elián," dijo,

añadiendo que eso era una nueva "injusticia."

A su regreso de una visita relámpago a Cuba, Gregory Craig, el abogado de Juan Miguel González, recordó en una rueda de prensa que las autoridades migratorias norteamericanas reconocieron siempre la patria potestad de Juan Miguel González sobre Elián, por lo cual tenía entendido que cuando llegara el padre, "el proceso de transferirle la custodia de su hijo comenzaría de inmediato."

"Está dispuesto a quedarse aquí hasta lograr el objetivo que busca, que le devuelvan a su hijo", recalzó.

"Es una gran tragedia cuando un niño pierde a uno de sus padres, como en el caso de Elián durante su viaje a Estados Unidos. Juan Miguel perdió la compañía de su querido hijo durante cuatro largos meses", prosiguió Craig.

"La primera tragedia no

puede ser borrada. La segunda puede y debe repararse", sentenció.

El abogado, un amigo cercano del presidente norteamericano Bill Clinton (a quien asesoró en el caso Lewinsky), había viajado a La Habana la madrugada del miércoles.

Castro confirmó la partida. "Yo por lo menos lo voy a despedir", dijo el mandatario. Añadió que el padre de Elián viajaría con su familia para que en Miami no dijeran que "han quedado de rehén en Cuba". "Voy a ver qué calumnias van a levantar ahora", dijo Castro.

Craig viajó a Cuba acompañado por la ex secretaria general del Consejo de Iglesias, Joan Campbell, y Thom White Wolf Fassett, un oficial de la iglesia metodista.

Fassett dijo que Juan Miguel González no había viajado a este país anteriormente porque creía que oficiales estadounidenses le devolverían su hijo.

"Ha tenido más fé en los Estados Unidos en este caso que muchos de nosotros," dijo Fassett.

Elián González fue rescatado el 25 de noviembre pasado frente a las costas de la Florida aferrado a la cámara de un neumático luego del naufragio de una embarcación en la que viajaban 14 cubanos indocumentados. Su madre murió junto con otras 10 personas.

Desde entonces, ha vivido en casa de su tío abuelo en Miami, que reclama, con el apoyo del exilio anticomunista, la permanencia del pequeño en Estados Unidos, alegando la voluntad de su madre difunta.

Esta mañana, Elián jugaba en el jardín de la casa de su tío abuelo, mientras unos 80 manifestantes se reunieron delante de la casa.

Gutiérrez dijo que la familia informará a Elián la llegada de su padre en la presencia de un psicólogo.

Gutiérrez reiteró llamamientos anteriores a que la disputa por la custodia se resuelva en familia. "No necesitamos tener la intervención de dos gobiernos, de centenares de abogados y de miles de periodistas. Debería ser un asunto de familia", declaró.

Pero un abogado de la familia del niño en Miami, Spencer Eig, criticó la posible entrega de Elián a su padre. "Me parece que el gobierno cubano busca llevar a Elián a (la sede de) la Oficina de Intereses de Cuba desde donde ellos pueden iniciar su persecución desde el mismo suelo estadounidense", dijo Eig.

La Casa Blanca, por su lado, indicó que "el viaje del padre (de Elián) a Estados Unidos puede contribuir a una solución exitosa de este asunto".

Juan Miguel González decidió venir acompañado solamente de su esposa y su hijo de seis meses, aunque Estados Unidos había concedido visas también para un primo de Elián, su maestra y un pediatra.

Castro se refirió a las objeciones antepuestas por las autoridades norteamericanas a 22 de las 27 personas del grupo que debía acompañar al padre y su familia para garantizar la readaptación del niño, entre quienes figuraban doce compañeros de aula de Elián y el Presidente del parlamento cubano, Ricardo Alarcón, en tanto que asesor legal.

Es una "actitud mezquina", dijo Castro, quien aseguró que los "12 niños están listos para viajar a Estados Unidos con el apoyo y el orgullo de sus padres".

En Miami, las conversaciones entre los abogados del tío y los funcionarios del INS -aplazadas hasta el jueves tras cuatro jornadas de labores- el tema pendiente es la entrega de Elián, y si la familia del tío abuelo lo hace de una forma voluntaria y pacífica.

De ser así, el INS señaló que quiere que el padre de Elián se quede en Estados Unidos con Elián hasta que se agote el recurso de apelación con la cual el tío abuelo busca obtener una audiencia en la que el niño de seis años pueda pedir asilo político en Estados Unidos.

Recasting the Melting Pot

By Roberto Suro

Becoming an American used to be simple, or at least that's the way we conjure up the old Ellis Island days of immigration. Foreigners happily left the old country behind and steadily assumed a new identity. Peddler, Plumber, Professional. Little Italy, Brooklyn, Long Island. The predictable transition was complete by the time the newcomers' grandchildren grew up—speaking just a few words in the mother tongue and practicing an ethnic identity attached to holidays rather than everyday life. It didn't happen exactly that way for a lot of families during the first half of the 20th century, but nonetheless the myth of the melting pot informs our expectations for the first half of the next century, when another great wave of immigrants will be finding its place here.

Nearly half of all immigrants today—legal and illegal—come from Spanish-speaking countries. Based on their high birth rates, the U.S. Census Bureau predicts that native and foreign-born Latinos will account for more than 40 percent of U.S. population growth in the next decade, compared to less than 25 percent for non-Hispanic whites. Unfortunately, the melting pot metaphor does not help much in understanding where this demographic change is taking the nation. Indeed, despite the centrality of this myth in the American consciousness, it may create false or dangerously misleading expectations as far as Latinos are concerned, especially the second generation—the children of immigrants—who undergo the most profound change.

Fortunately, even though we are still at the front end of the assimilation process, some major signposts are available. Look at occupations and education, listen to the music, eavesdrop at dinner table conversations, and you do not see a singular, straight-line progression toward some American norm. Second-generation Latinos are indeed adopting new identities, but they set off in a lot of different directions and, in many cases, the results differ from the linear progression that mainstream America expects based on its idealized memory of the past.

Consider banda music, an innovative mix of rock, salsa, country-western, and norteño—the traditional folk music of northern Mexico. Banda originated with groups that regularly toured the U.S. and Mexico, picking up bits of music in both countries. Precisely because it is so eclectic, banda became a huge fad in Southern California in the 1990s. All-banda radio stations rocketed to huge audience ratings by attracting Latinos of all sorts, including both newly arrived immigrants and those whose ancestry in Los Angeles dates back several generations. Kids who were deeply into hip-hop turned in their basketball shoes and baseball caps for boots and cowboy hats, then headed for night clubs, where



(Donovan Reese/Tony Stone Images)

they spun around in elaborately choreographed steps.

The music, the dress, and the dancing are neither Mexican nor American, but rather a constantly evolving mixture of the two. Banda is the anthem of a transnational space that is not only home to newcomers and the native born, but also serves as a way-station for Latinos who easily travel between neighboring nations.

Of course, a strong homeland influence has been typical of many immigrant communities throughout history. But Latino immigration is unique in the American experience because it comes from countries so nearby. Many Dominican entrepreneurs run bodegas (neighborhood grocery stores) in both New York City and Santo Domingo, shipping merchandise and capital back and forth and working in both places as it suits them. Farm hands from central Mexico readily come north for the summer home-construction season in the United States and still

(Continued Page 2)

News Briefs

Hispanic Student Enrollment Increases in California Universities

Berkeley, California, - The number of Hispanic students enrolled in California's public universities for next semester has reached levels similar to those before the suspension of affirmative action.

In total, 5,753 students have enrolled for the upcoming fall semester, said spokeswoman Terry Lightfoot. She added that Hispanic enrollment for the current spring semester rose 5 percent, according to the records of the University of California, located in eight cities throughout the state.

Hispanics currently compose 14 percent of the total student body in California's public universities.

This total is close to the amount enrolled in California's public university in 1997, when the state cut affirmative action programs.

Affirmative action was instituted in the late 1970s and guaranteed minority groups and women access to the state's universities. According to Lightfoot, the number of Hispanics enrolled in California's public universities has increased, and African-American enrollment has remained constant, since the affirmative action programs were eliminated.

She added, however, that the number of non-Hispanic white students enrolled for the fall semester fell by 7 percent.

It is unclear whether the new figures reflect an increase in the state's Hispanic population.

According to the University of California Board of Regents, a California government scholarship program may account for the increase in Hispanic enrollment.

Schools such as the University of California-San Diego announced they will expand opportunities for enrollment for minority students without reverting to affirmative action.

Affirmative action programs were eliminated with the passing of California's Proposition 209, which was approved by more than 60 percent of the voters in 1996 and backed by former California Gov. Pete Wilson, who also backed the controversial Proposition 187, which cut illegal immigrants' rights to education and health care.

Energy Secretary Richardson Happy with OPEC Decision

Washington, - U.S. Energy Secretary Bill Richardson expressed satisfaction Wednesday with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decision to increase the supply of oil for world markets.

After limiting oil production for a year to jack up prices, OPEC will raise output by 7 percent on April 1.

During the year, oil prices rose an average of 10 dollars per barrel to a peak of 34.13 dollars per barrel on March 7.

"The OPEC countries have agreed to increase output and that is in the interest of exporters as well as consumers," Richardson said. "Price stability benefits everyone."

Richardson visited some of the Gulf countries in mid-March and held talks with Venezuela and Mexico in an effort to halt spiraling fuel prices that threatened the United States' extended streak of economic expansion, now in its 108th month.

Shortly thereafter, OPEC members Saudi Arabia and Venezuela and non-member Mexico announced they would increase their petroleum output once the March 1999 OPEC agreement expires.

Richardson warned U.S. consumers that it would take at least four weeks for the increased oil supply to result in reduced gasoline prices at the pump.

Animated Film Portrayal of Spanish Conquest Angers Native American Groups

Los Angeles, - The animated children's film "The Road to El Dorado," an adventure story that seeks to introduce both children and adults to the rich legacy of native North and Central American cultures, has angered descendants of these indigenous tribes with its portrayal of the Spanish conquest.

Protesters will stage demonstrations during the film's U.S. premiere Friday, arguing that the film is "racist" and "misleading about the Spanish conquest of the Indians."

The film is "racist propaganda in the form of cartoons" that portray Indians as prostitutes and cowards, giving audiences a skewed vision of the abuses and violations that took place during the conquest, said Olin Dezcailipoca of Movimiento Mexica.

Movimiento Mexica, formed by descendants of Mexican and Central American Indians, is leading the protests despite DreamWorks' efforts to reach out to the Hispanic community.

"It is not a historical film, although it is inspired in events, art, culture and sounds from this community," Jeffrey Katzenberg, head of DreamWorks' animation division, said.

In his opinion, "The Road to El Dorado" is about the friendship between two people somewhere in Latin America in the 16th century.

The story begins in Spain with the expedition of Hernan Cortes to the New World.

The movie's heroes, Tulio and Miguel (whose background, Katzenberg says, is intentionally left ambiguous), find the golden city, or "El Dorado." There they fall in love with the sensual Chel and her people, and go on to protect them from the conquistadors with whom they crossed the Atlantic.

Although the film is described by its producer Bonne Radford as an adventure-comedy reminiscent of the Mel Gibson-Danny Glover pairings in the "Lethal Weapon" series, it is in many ways tied to Hispanic culture.

The film features the voices of Rosie Perez, a Puerto Rican from the Bronx, and Edward James Olmos in the role of the Indian tribal chief, as well as the music of Brazilian guitarist Heitor Pereira, who adds a Hispanic harmony to the story.

"I like the fact that the movie and those who have made it possible come from such culturally diverse backgrounds. It's a great mixture, from Hispanics to Europeans," Olmos said.

There are also Hispanic roots among those that made the film, like Spanish cartoonists Manolo Almela and Carlos Grangel.

"Carlos' work was an inspiration. He even gave us the name of the horse, Altivo, instead of Lucero, which is what we were planning to call him," Radford said.

There were also several trips to Mexico to learn of its legends and customs, as well as visits to the ruins of Tulum, Chiche-Itza and Uxmal, among others.

"Without being a historical account, we have wanted to give enough clues to this culture to arouse the audiences' curiosity about this resource that is yet to be exploited, at least in the realm of animated films," Katzenberg said.

NCLR Applauds Hearing on Racial Profiling, Calls For Enactment of "Traffic Stops Statistics Study Act"

[Washington, DC - The following statement was released today by Raul Yzaguirre, President of the National Council of La Raza (NCLR), the nation's largest Hispanic civil rights organization]

I thank Chairman Ashcroft (R-MO), Senator Feingold (D-NJ), and the rest of the Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution for holding this very important hearing today. NCLR strongly supports Senator Lautenberg's (D-NJ) legislation, co-sponsored by Senator Feingold, to establish programs for collecting data on traffic stops to determine who is being stopped and why. This legislation would shed much needed light on an issue that is of great interest to Latinos and other minorities in the United States.

Experience has shown that when an individual's ethnicity is used to establish a cause for suspicion that a crime is being committed, then that individual loses trust in the integrity of law enforcement. The use of such tactics not only violates civil rights, but also undermines the ability of law enforcement to effectively enforce the law. When a large segment of the population stops calling the police for fear of harassment and

abuse, then public safety is placed in great jeopardy.

At NCLR, we have been concerned by the increasing number of reports and lawsuits by Latinos who have been victimized by police and federal agents overstepping the bounds of the Constitution in the name of drug and immigration enforcement. For instance,

Curtis V. Rodriguez, testifying before the Subcommittee today, is a San Jose lawyer whose civil rights were violated when California Highway Patrol (CHP) officers stopped him and other Hispanics allegedly because of their race. According to his lawsuit, the CHP pulled over Rodriguez and at least five other Hispanic drivers on the Pacheco Pass portion of Highway 152 while carrying out its federally funded drug-interdiction-training program, "Operation Pipeline." According to a CHP Sergeant, the CHP canine units "kissed nearly 34,000 frogs" in 1997. Only 2% of them were carrying drugs. In other states, up to 95% of all Pipeline searches have been found to be dry holes.

After the INS' Border Patrol was ordered to stop making discriminatory traffic stops by a federal judge in Ohio (Ramirez v. Webb, later affirmed by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals),

they had their colleagues in the Ohio Highway Patrol do it for them. Consequently, a federal court ordered the Highway Patrol to stop illegally confiscating green cards from legal migrant workers during profile-based traffic stops (Farm Labor Organizing Committee vs. Ohio State Highway Patrol).

In Chandler, Arizona in 1997, local police collaborated with Border Patrol agents in illegal traffic stops to find undocumented immigrants. What they found was a multi-million dollar lawsuit on behalf of U.S. citizens and permanent residents who were repeatedly harassed and detained by local police officers - without probable cause by their own admission - because they looked Mexican. Arizona Attorney General Grant Woods concluded "without a doubt that residents of Chandler, Arizona were stopped, detained, and interrogated by officers...purely because of the color of their skin."

In 1992, an Orlando Sentinel investigation into stops on an interstate highway, found that 5% of the drivers on that highway were dark-skinned, yet nearly 70% of those stopped were Black or Hispanic. The stops of Black and Hispanic drivers also lasted on averaged twice as long as stops of White

drivers. Only nine out of the 1,000 stops resulted in a traffic ticket.

Louisiana State Police Department's training film explicitly exhorts officers to use traffic stops to conduct narcotics searches of "males of foreign nationalities, mainly Cubans, Colombians, Puerto Ricans, or other swarthy outsiders." [United States v. Thomas, 787 F. Supp. 663, 676 (E.D. Tex. 1992)]

In Colorado's Eagle County Sheriff's Department, race, ethnicity, and out-of-state plates were common drug-courier profile factors in criminal investigations. After finding out the unconstitutionality of such a profile, they have switched to using traffic enforcement stops as a means to catching drug traffickers, but have not changed their racial profiles.

Given these and many other incidents reported to NCLR, we applaud this legislation and this hearing as an initial and essential step toward uncovering discriminatory policing tactics, which ultimately undermine the very goal of law enforcement by causing entire communities to lose confidence in the police. We call on Congress to enact this legislation quickly in order to begin to solve this national crisis.

Maestros Inmigrantes Aumentan Y Amplian La Cultura En El Aula

Por José Alfredo Flores

Aunque el número de inmigrantes que se unen a la fuerza de la enseñanza de la nación se ha duplicado con exceso en el decenio reciente, todavía se quedan cortos de la necesidad de maestros con las

habilidades idiomáticas y el conocimiento cultural que ellos pueden suministrar, dicen los analizadores de la educación.

Existe una escasez nacional de entre 100,000 y 200,000 maestros capacitados en la enseñanza bilingüe solamente,

según dice la Oficina Nacional de Distribución de Información sobre la Educación Bilingüe.

Las cifras del Censo muestran que en 1990 menos del 2 por ciento de los maestros estadounidenses -- cerca de 60,000 -- eran nacidos en el extranjero. Hacia 1997 el porcentaje aumentó al 4.7 por ciento -- 160,000 -- de la fuerza de enseñanza de la nación, formada por 3.4 millones.

Los educadores mencionan muchos beneficios que ellos llevan a las aulas de clases de la nación.

Encabezando la lista, dice Alicia Sosa, directora de membresía de la Asociación Nacional para la Educación Bilingüe, está el conducto que ellos ofrecen a los estudiantes que no tienen habilidad en el inglés y que pueden ser deslumbrados por nuestras costumbres. Ellos no sólo ayudan a los estudiantes a superar los obstáculos idiomáticos y sociales, dice ella, sino que proporcionan una perspectiva global indispensable a sus colegas de la enseñanza.

Silvia Latimer, oriunda de la Ciudad de México pero que trabaja en las escuelas públicas de Denver, ilustra el punto.

"Nuestras escuelas están llegando a ser cada vez más multiculturales. Los maestros nacidos en el extranjero convalidan este multiculturalismo. Nosotros proporcionamos una comprensión profunda de la cultura y los antecedentes de distintos lugares."

La información del Censo muestra que el 14% de los 43 millones de estudiantes de las escuelas públicas, o bien inmigraron ellos mismos o bien

residen en un hogar donde predomina un idioma que no es el inglés. La escasez de maestros bilingües viene intensificándose con la ola de jubilaciones de maestros que ingresaron en la profesión durante los años de la explosión demográfica entre 1946 y 1964, junto con las tasas elevadas de nacimientos entre las mujeres hispanas e inmigrantes.

Pero hay alternativas.

En Austin, Texas, 50 inmigrantes latinoamericanos con diplomas de enseñanza de sus países de origen, están tomando parte en un programa de becas auspiciado por la Fundación Kellogg, el cual les permitirá llegar a estar acreditados como maestros bilingües en ese estado.

En diciembre de 1999, el sistema de escuelas públicas de Chicago empezó a reclutar maestros de lugares como Australia, Inglaterra, Puerto Rico, España y varias naciones de la América Latina, incluyendo a México.

Esta intención de mejorar la enseñanza de las matemáticas, ciencias e idiomas extranjeros podría ser imitada por otros sistemas de escuelas públicas, dicen los administradores del programa.

El Proyecto Alianza de California, lanzado en abril último en la Universidad Estatal de California en Long Beach, ayudará a 200 instructores nacidos en el extranjero durante los cinco años próximos para que puedan cumplir los requisitos de licenciatura.

El Consejo de Instrucción Pública de Nueva York renovó hace poco un experimento que puso a prueba en la década de 1960, importando maestros de España para enseñar español en

Recasting the Melting Pot From Page 1

remain fully productive participants in the work of the family rancho. And now, with the end of civil strife in their homelands, long-term residents from Central America can cut the emotional costs of migration by visiting their families for the Christmas holidays, to attend a wedding, or to sit out a spell of unemployment here.

Banda music is just one example of how this steady, often circular human flow constantly refreshes the sounds of Spanish in Latino communities and even reawakens ethnic identity among English-speaking Latinos. At the very least, this easy access to the homeland allows many Latinos to prolong a sojourner mentality and put off coming to terms with the American realities. Many Latinos come to the United States expecting to stay just long enough to earn a little pile of money, but end up making a life of it once they have children here. Proximity also means that assimilation is not continuous or direct, but rather a rhythmic, periodic process in which immigrants retain aspects of their foreign identity even as they learn English and otherwise adopt American ways.

According to the melting pot myth, Americanization and economic progress go hand-in-hand. As an individual or a family rises toward the middle class, ethnic identification is supposed to diminish; meanwhile, foreign traits remain most pronounced among the poor. The most economically successful Latino immigrants, however—the Cubans in South Florida—have resolutely retained a Latino identity and Spanish as a favored language.

Granted, Cubans are an exceptional case, but there are enough exceptions among Latino immigrants to disprove the rule. Minority group politics and civil rights policies, for example, produce a greater sense of ethnic identification among Latinos who are taking the first steps toward economic advancement than among those who are left behind. It is young people going to college or graduate school or applying for white-collar jobs who are most aware of affirmative action and therefore have the most to gain by formally identifying themselves as a member of a minority group.

European immigrants understood exclusion in terms of their "otherness"—their accents, religions, and the surnames they brought with them. For Latinos, an understanding of minority group status comes only after enough assimilation to perceive historical grievances against the white majority and to acquire hyphenation—that is to move from being Mexican to becoming Mexican-American.

Assessing assimilation among Latino immigrants and their offspring who remain poor is the most urgent and difficult task of all. Should young, second-generation Latinos be considered successfully assimilated when they form street gangs, mark territories with spray-painted tags, deal in crack-cocaine, engage in car-jackings, and punish their enemies with drive-by shootings? Those are, after all, American-made behaviors learned here, and they mark a form of adaptation to American realities. Recently, in a morbid variation on transnationalism, several U.S. street gangs have established branches in El Salvador through the missionary work of youths deported after committing violent crimes here.

More worrisome are the rising rates of high-school dropouts and teen pregnancies among Latinos, especially foreign-born youths, even as the same rates decline for whites and blacks. One big problem is the number of immigrant youths who go straight to work and never enroll in school here. But authoritative studies also indicate that among those who do enter U.S. schools, achievement levels tend to decline after a few years and homework effort drops as immigrant youth begin to spend the same amount of time in front of the television set as their native-born counterparts.

By contrast, assimilation meant academic advancement for the children of European immigrants. Looking back at how the second- and third-generation Europeans became Americans, it's easy to forget that a series of extraordinary events forged a new and powerful national identity during the middle decades of this century: the shared adversity of the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War; the rising tide of the industrial economy; and the massive public-sector investments in upward mobility by way of the G.I. Bill and the expansion of state university systems. All of that produced the heat that helped melt ethnics into a somewhat homogeneous middle class.

Absent such factors now, the offspring of today's immigrants are likely to follow more varied and complex paths. Many Latinos undoubtedly will pursue and achieve the prototypical American Dream in the suburbs. Yet even as they conform in some ways, other aspects of their identity—musical tastes or business arrangements, perhaps—will remain linked to homeland realities. Others may model themselves after native-born Latinos whose identity derives from the minority-group experience. A large number will absorb the distinct culture of American urban poverty. Given the multiple outcomes already in evidence, it is important not to base expectations on an idealized past, but instead to understand that during a time of immigration, change comes to both the newcomers and the hosts.

By José Alfredo Flores

While the number of immigrants joining the nation's teaching force has more than doubled within the past decade, it still falls far short of meeting the need for teachers with varied linguistic skills and cultural knowledge, education analysts say.

A national shortage of between 100,000 and 200,000 qualified teachers exists in bilingual education alone, according to the National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education.

Census figures show that in 1990 fewer than 2 percent of U.S. teachers -- about 60,000 -- were foreign-born. By 1997, the percent grew to 4.7 percent -- 160,000 -- of the nation's teaching cadre of 3.4 million.

Educators cite many benefits that immigrant teachers bring to the nation's classrooms.

Topping the list, says Alicia Sosa, membership director of the National Association for Bilingual Education, is the conduit they offer students who are not proficient in English and who may be baffled by our social mores. Not only do they help students overcome language and social barriers, she says, but they also provide an essential global perspective to their teaching colleagues.

"Our schools are becoming increasingly multicultural. Foreign-born teachers validate

this multiculturalism," says Silvia Latimer, a Mexico City native who teaches in the Denver public schools. "We provide a deep understanding of culture and background of different places."

Census data show that about 14 percent of 43 million U.S. public-school students either immigrated themselves or reside in a home where a language other than English predominates.

The shortage of bilingual teachers is intensifying with the retirement surge of teachers who entered the profession during the baby-boom years of 1946-1964, along with high birth rates among Hispanics and immigrants.

But there are alternatives.

In Austin, Texas, 50 Latin American immigrants with teaching diplomas from their homelands are taking part in a Kellogg Foundation-sponsored scholarship program that will enable them to become accredited bilingual teachers in that state.

In December 1999, the Chicago public-school system began recruiting teachers abroad and brought them to the city under special visas. The teachers come from places like Australia, England, Puerto Rico, Spain and several Latin American countries, including Mexico.

This effort to improve

Oscar's Moral View Underneath the Tinsel, Hollywood Reflects a Darker Picture of America

By Joe Loya, Pacific News Service

Hooray for Hollywood? The Best Picture at the 72nd Academy Awards went to a film about sex, drugs, adultery, homophobia and murder. Young Oscar, who mostly noticed the superficial, is finally determined to see beauty in the profane.

Never before have we seen so many actors nominated for playing morally ambiguous heroes: Tom Cruise was a classic misogynist in "Magnolia," Angelina Jolie won for playing a cruel schizophrenic in "Girl, Interrupted," Denzel Washington played a man convicted of murder in "Hurricane."

Kevin Spacey won Best Actor honors for portraying a man who chases an underage girl in "American Beauty," the Best Picture winner. Annette Bening, who played his wife, was a hyperneurotic soccer Mom and adulteress, a sort of anti-Hepburn heroine who does not go lightly to her fall. And to drive home the point about complicated heroes, Hilary Swank won as Best Actress Oscar for her role as a girl living as a boy in Nebraska in "Boys Don't Cry."

Hollywood morality tales used to be easy to script: Good guys wore white hats. Bad guys wore black hats. And beauty was so well defined that Oscar night was almost a beauty pageant. (That part of it still occurs on the red carpet during the pre-show.)

But these are morally ambiguous times. President Clinton was impeached for chasing an almost underage intern. The Pope recently apologized for the moral lapses of the Holy Church. Even the blood drinking rock group KISS -- known to some as Knights In Satan's Service -- made a wholesome Pepsi commercial for the Academy Awards. The bad is sometimes good and ugly.

Europeans have always criticized Americans' naivete. They say our response to sexual scandal is silly, a denial of the postmodern predicament. But recently our films have portrayed the worst qualities of dysfunctional families in a way that suggests Americans do recognize the tragic beauty in the human condition.

Four of the five Best Picture nominees were morality tales through and through. While Americans clearly don't want House Republicans shoving rules for personal behavior down their throats, they appreciate the muddier morality tale, subversive films unsettling in a down beat way.

"American Beauty" wagged Lester and his wife in front of us, beautifully flawed people who violate the commandments and are essentially punished by one of God's soldiers.

"The Cider House Rules" gave us a young innocent hero who, like St. Peter, had to betray a friend and compromise one of his fundamental principles before he could become a compassionate leader.

"The Insider" and "The Green Mile" are not simply stories of good versus evil, but complicated explorations of the sometime collaboration between good and evil.

Feel-good tales don't work on us anymore. We want our expectations upended as they are in real life. We don't want characters with the certainty of Charleton Heston's Moses. We want the warm hearted hero doctor in "The Cider House Rules" who is also an ether addict, sometimes high in the back room.

Pollsters say Americans want authenticity in their heroes. Billy Crystal, host of the Oscars, made a joke comparing Spacey's obsession with a young girl in "American Beauty" to the president's behavior. And that may be the true luster of "American Beauty." We Americans knew we weren't sending Mr. Smith to Washington when we elected President Clinton -- twice.

We seemed to hope for good, but allow room for an occasional romantic disappointment. Like our elections, our best cinema has come to resemble our complicated American hearts.

The real beauty of the American Academy Awards this year was that Kevin Spacey won an Oscar for portraying Lester, a hero who was a trinity of good, bad and ugly -- and we really really liked him.

el Bronx.

Hay programas semejantes que funcionan en Chicago, Miami y Los Angeles. La Escuela Superior Inter Americana, que ha estado abierta varios años en San Diego, es una de las pocas escuelas que trae a maestros que no están completamente certificados en sus países de origen y les proporciona el trabajo de curso y las habilidades necesarias para obtener sus credenciales.

Allí, Reymundo Marin, cofundador y presidente, está preparando a pasantes, estudiantes que comenzaron programas de licenciatura en sus países natales y estaban a uno o dos años de ganar sus títulos.

Sus alumnos también incluyen abogados, médicos y científicos que trabajan en empleos de sueldos bajos y que no requieren habilidades. "Yo estaba cansado de ver a profesionales competentes, capacitados e inteligentes que trabajaban en empleos insignificantes de poco sueldo, sólo porque sus títulos procedían de un país extranjero. Una vez vi a un abogado trabajando en un McDonald's. Eso ciertamente no está bien," dice.

(José Alfredo Flores es estudiante de periodismo en la Universidad de Missouri en Columbia. La mayor parte de la investigación para este artículo la llevó a cabo mientras desempeñaba una beca en la Asociación Nacional de la Educación en Washington, DC.)

Inmigrant Teachers Increase, Expand Culture In Classroom

teaching in math, science and foreign languages could be copied by other public school strators.

The Alianza project in California, launched last April at Cal State-Long Beach, will help 200 foreign-trained instructors meet state licensing requirements over the next five years.

The Board of Education in New York recently renewed an experiment it tried in the 1980s, bringing in teachers from Spain to teach Spanish in the Bronx. Similar programs are in place in Chicago, Miami and Los Angeles.

The 2-year-old Inter-American College in National City, a working-class suburb of San Diego, is one of the few schools that bring in teachers who are not fully certified in their native lands and provides them with the course work and skills needed to earn their credentials.

There, Reymundo Marin, cofounder and president, is

preparing (ITAL)pasantes(END ITAL), students who started bachelor programs in their native countries and were within one or two years of earning their degrees.

His students also include lawyers, doctors and scientists working at low-wage, unskilled jobs. "I was tired of seeing able, qualified and intelligent professionals working at poor-paying menial jobs just because their degree came from a foreign country. I once saw a lawyer working at a McDonald's. That's just not right," he says.

"I love what I do," says Marin. "Immigrant teachers bring culture into the classroom."

(José Alfredo Flores is a journalism student at the University of Missouri in Columbia, Mo. He researched much of this article while serving a fellowship with the National Education Association in Washington, DC.)

(c) 2000, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

El Editor Newspapers

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

Editor/Publisher: Bidal Aguero

Manager: Olga Riojas Aguero Subscription: Bob Craig, Distribution: Joe Shelby

Alertan Sobre Baja Participacion Hispana En El Censo

Por Ruth E. Hernández Beltrán.

Nueva York, - El Fondo Puertorriqueño para la Defensa legal y Educativa y otras organizaciones hispanas anunciaron el jueves, en Nueva York una amplia campaña para lograr en EEUU y en Puerto Rico una mayor participación de los hispanos en el censo.

A pesar de que la Oficina del Censo ha invertido 165 millones de dólares en una campaña informativa sobre la importancia de ser contado, ésta no ha llegado a las comunidades latinas y así lo demuestran las propias estadísticas.

En la ciudad de Nueva York sólo el 44 por ciento de la población ha devuelto el formulario, cuando para esta fecha el Censo tenía previsto la respuesta del 67 por ciento de la población.

En las áreas donde residen los hispanos en Nueva York, los números son aún más alarmantes, coincidieron en señalar el Fondo Puertorriqueño, la Federación Hispana, la Alianza Dominicana y otras entidades latinas.

En el condado de El Bronx, donde la mayoría de la población es hispana, sólo el 37 por ciento ha contestado el formulario; en Queens el 35 por ciento; en Brooklyn el 33 por ciento y en Buffalo el 38 por ciento.

Una situación similar se repite en otros estados con número alto de hispanos como en Nueva Jersey, donde en Newark el porcentaje llega al 27 por ciento y en New Brunswick, donde residen dominicanos y mexicanos, que es del 30 por ciento.

En una conferencia de prensa, las organizaciones hispanas culparon hoy a la Oficina del Censo de esta situación y alegaron que esta agencia invirtió millones de dólares en campaña de relaciones públicas en lugar de asignar fondos a las entidades comunitarias.

Afirmaron que las organizaciones que ofrecen servicios directos a sus comunidades son los más eficaces para llevar el mensaje porque tienen la confianza de la gente.

Agregaron que hay un número grande de población indocumentada que tiene miedo a ser deportada si envían sus formularios del censo.

"No ha habido recursos en nuestras comunidades y además,

no existe confianza en el gobierno y ambas cosas están relacionadas", dijo Lucía Gómez, del proyecto Latinos y Censo 2000 creado por el Fondo Legal Puertorriqueño.

Gómez señaló que las agencias publicitarias encargadas de la campaña utilizaron sólo a las grandes cadenas televisivas.

"Los anuncios son importantes, pero el mensaje es más efectivo si proviene de un amigo, vecino o un familiar", dijo Juan Figueroa, director ejecutivo del Fondo Legal Puertorriqueño, que anunció una intensa campaña informativa en las comunidades latinas del noreste de EEUU y en Puerto Rico.

Cientos de líderes comunitarios distribuirán información sobre el censo del 1 al 8 de abril en Nueva York, Nueva Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Pensilvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts y Puerto Rico.

En la isla caribeña la situación es más alarmante ya que sólo un 25 por ciento de la población ha devuelto el formulario. A esta fecha, el Censo esperaba que un 70 por ciento de la población hubiese respondido el documento.

Lorraine Cortés, presidenta de la Federación Hispana, que agrupa a unas 40

organizaciones, recordó que si no se cuenta la población hispana se perderán fondos federales y que por cada persona que no conteste la comunidad pierde unos 3.400 dólares.

Moisés Pérez, de la Alianza Dominicana, dijo que los números del propio Censo demuestran lo que ya las organizaciones habían advertido que ocurriría si no había una efectiva campaña informativa.

Los activistas denunciaron además que muchos latinos que pidieron el formulario en español aún no lo han recibido.

Señalaron además que muchos hispanos viven en sótanos y otros espacios que legalmente no están reconocidos como viviendas a donde no ha llegado el formulario del Censo.

Pérez dijo que no tiene dudas de que este es un intento del Gobierno por dejar fuera a los hispanos para no reconocer su crecimiento en EEUU.

"Hay un impacto directo, político y creo que hay intención de detener ese impacto en Nueva York. Por eso creo que no hubo voluntad en este estado y en la ciudad de disponer recursos para que se haga un conteo justo. Se tiene miedo al crecimiento de la comunidad latina y a su poder político", argumentó.

Help Ensure That Migrant Students Have Access to Educational Opportunities

At the beginning of each school year, millions of Latino students look forward to embarking on what they hope will be a challenging and interesting educational experience. Unfortunately, there are still some school systems that choose to place unnecessary barriers in their way. For example, we have recently learned that school districts in Pennsylvania and Hawaii have been asking Latino parents to show proof of U.S. residency before they could enroll their children in public schools. These actions may be illegal if they have the effect of discouraging parents from enrolling their children. Migrant workers and

their children are especially vulnerable to this type of harassment.

It is estimated that nearly 800,000 migrant children are eligible to participate in the federally funded Migrant Education Program. However, many students are not receiving any education services because their parents are afraid to go through an enrollment process that is being carried out in a threatening manner. Many migrant education programs will begin classes soon. Please spread the word to school personnel and Latino parents that all students, regardless of immigration status, are entitled to a public education.

Alert Over Low Hispanic Participation In Census

By Ruth E. Hernandez Beltran

New York, - Thursday, the Puerto Rican Fund for Legal Defense and Education and other Hispanic organizations announced an extensive campaign for the U.S. and Puerto Rico aimed at obtaining greater Hispanic participation in the census.

Despite the fact that the Census Bureau has invested 165 million dollars on an information campaign about the importance of being counted, it has not yet reached the Latin communities, and statistics reveal this.

In New York City, so far only 44 percent of the population has returned the Census questionnaire, whereas the Census Bureau had anticipated a 67 percent response by this date.

In the Hispanic areas of New York, the numbers are even more alarming according to the Puerto Rican Fund, the Hispanic Federation, the Dominican Alliance and other Hispanic groups.

In the Bronx, where the majority of the population is Hispanic, only 37 percent have answered the questionnaire, in Queens 35 percent, in Brooklyn 33 percent and in Buffalo 38 percent.

A similar situation is repeated in other states with large numbers of Hispanics. For example, in New Jersey, only 27 percent of the Hispanics in Newark have returned their questionnaires and in New Brunswick, where large numbers of Dominicans and Mexicans live, the percentage has only reached 30.

At a press conference, the Hispanic organizations blamed the Census Bureau for the situation, alleging that it had invested millions of dollars in public relations campaigns instead of allocating funds to individual communities.

They stated that organizations offering direct services to communities are the most efficient means to deliver the message, because people trust them.

There are large numbers of illegal immigrants who fear being deported if they send in the questionnaire.

"There have been no resources in our communities and, moreover, there is a certain distrust of the government, and both of these factors are

related," said Lucia Gomez, of the Latinos and Census 2000 project, which was created by the Puerto Rican Legal Fund.

Gomez stated that the public relations agencies in charge of the campaign only used the large television networks to disseminate their message.

"The ads are important, but the message is more effective if it comes from a friend, a neighbor or a relative," said Juan Figueroa, executive director of the Puerto Rican Legal Fund, who announced an intense informative campaign in the Latin communities of the northeastern United States and Puerto Rico.

Hundreds of community leaders will distribute information about the Census from April 1-8 in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Puerto Rico.

On the Caribbean island, the

situation is even more alarming where only 25 percent of the population has returned the questionnaire. On this date, the Census Bureau expected that 70 percent of the population would have responded.

Lorraine Cortes, president of the Hispanic Federation that includes some 40 organizations, said that if the Hispanic population is not correctly counted, it will lose federal funds. For each person who is not counted, the community loses some 3,400 dollars.

The activists stated that many Latinos who requested the questionnaire in Spanish still have not received it.

Furthermore, the activists pointed out that many Hispanics live in basements and other places that are not legally recognized as homes, and therefore they have not yet received the Census questionnaire.

Catholic Priests Urge Hispanics to Take Part in Census

El Paso, Texas, - Catholic priests in Texas joined forces with the U.S. Census Bureau over the weekend and urged the Hispanic community to take part in the 2000 census.

In religious services offered in both English and Spanish, the priests asked residents in cities such as El Paso and San Antonio to confide in the census and provide correct information, whether on the census questionnaires or to interviewers.

A correct count of Hispanics will help Hispanic communities obtain federal funds to improve health care services and education in those communities, said Father David Garcia, with the San Fernando Cathedral in San Antonio.

According to Garcia, one of the reasons behind the low level of participation by U.S. Hispanics is that community's fear that the Census Bureau will share the information it gathers with other federal agencies such as the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the IRS.

Over the weekend, President Bill Clinton urged American citizens to fill out their census forms and ignore the comments of Republican representatives who have told people not to answer those questions which

they feel may invade their privacy.

Although there is no deadline for turning in census forms, the Census Bureau hopes to receive them by the end of April before sending interviewers to those homes which did not return forms.

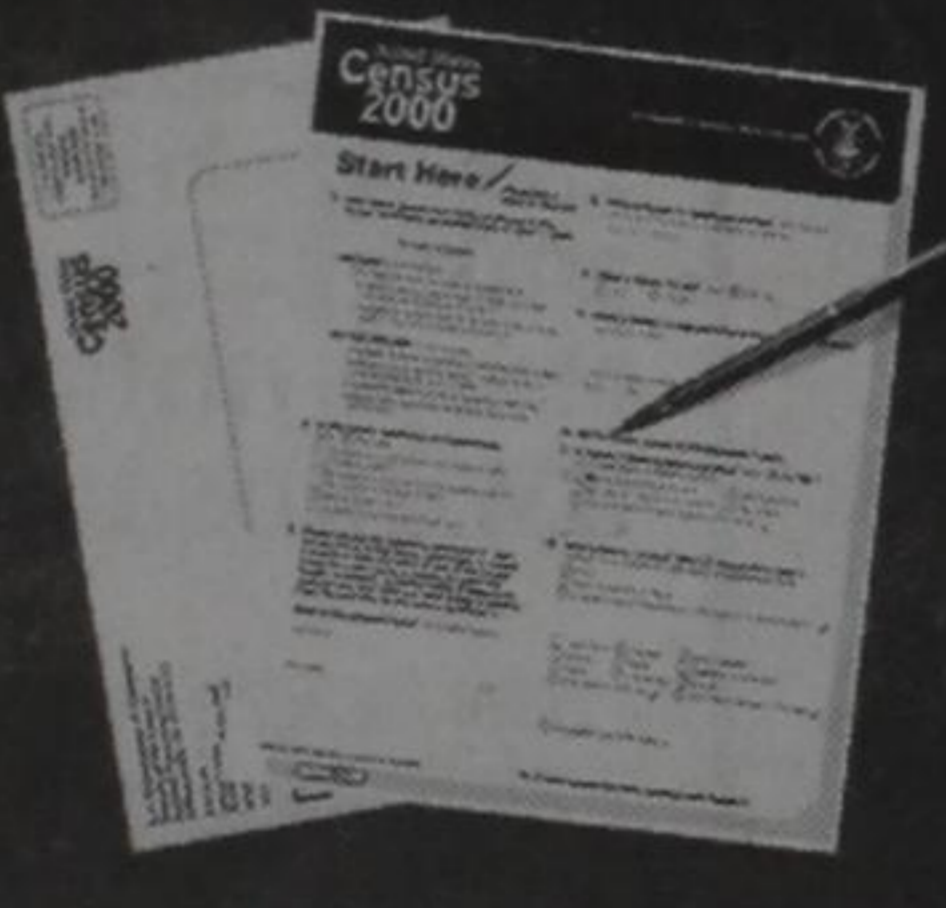
To date, officials with the Census Bureau estimate that one half of all U.S. citizens have returned their forms and they hope to hit their goal of 61 percent by mid-April.

Several Hispanic organizations, such as the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF), have also stepped up activities aimed at increasing Hispanic participation in the census.

"We should literally take the census to the streets," said MALDEF's census director

To attract attention to their cause, the groups continue to emphasize that census results will determine both the representation minority groups receive in Congress.

Four million people in the United States were not counted in the 1990 census, a large number of them poor and from minority groups, including an estimated one million Hispanics.



Resulta que a los papás de Pablito se les olvidó llenar el formulario del Censo y no se dejaron contar. Lo que significa que Pablito tampoco cuenta. Y si más padres como los de él no llenan el Censo, lo más probable es que las comunidades donde viven no recibirán los programas y servicios que más necesitan. Y nadie quiere eso, ¿verdad? El Censo 2000 es sencillo y confidencial. Y es para todos, ya sean ciudadanos o no. Así que cuando reciba el formulario, llénelo y envíelo. Hay que darle una voz a Pablito y a toda la comunidad.

Pablito no existe

United States Census 2000

ES NUESTRO FUTURO. HAGASE CONTAR.

- Boxing Briefly -

*Under attack: Arum is about to testify in the federal trial of the IBF and Bob Lee, the organization's president. Both the California and Nevada boxing commissions are asking questions. Arum said he made two \$50,000 payments to the IBF for the sanctioning of George Foreman's heavyweight victory over Axel Schulz. If the payments are considered to be a bribe, Arum's license might be in jeopardy.

"I resent, categorically, the insinuation that I committed a crime," he said. "I can't say more now without betraying the government's trial. You're seeing a small piece of the big picture. It will all become clear when I testify." It's not believed Arum's testimony will affect his promotion of the much-anticipated De La Hoya-Shane Mosley bout on June 17 at the Staples Center in Los Angeles.

*Tax cap: Arum is trying to get California to put a \$50,000 limit on taxes for De La Hoya-Mosley. With a sellout, the tax bill would be \$400,000. A sellout looks likely. There were sales of \$1.5 million during the first hour tickets were available. About 5,500 seats in the upper deck were sold.

*Back in the gym: Evander Holyfield has started training in Houston for his comeback bout on June 10 against John Ruiz. He's eager for a shot at another

heavyweight title. "If I win a fourth one, I'll retire," he said while at a fundraiser in Phoenix for Parkinson's research. Holyfield appeared at the black-tie event with Muhammad Ali. All the while, Mike Tyson was training at a nearby Phoenix gym. "I'd fight Tyson again, sure," Holyfield said. "But it's something the public would have to decide. The public would have to demand it."

*Still fighting: Ali, who also suffers from Parkinson's, had been sending cab fare to patients just to make sure they made it to and from a Phoenix center that bears his name. Finally, enough was raised at annual fundraisers to purchase a fully equipped van that is covered with both the young and old faces of the former heavyweight champ.

*A prediction: IBF junior middleweight champion Fernando Vargas says he will knock out Ike Quartey in the fifth round of their Las Vegas bout on April 15.

*And one concerned dad: Foreman's daughter, Freeda, makes her debut Saturday night in Las Vegas. Yes, she says, her father is opposed to her pursuit of boxing, but not because of gender. She says Foreman actually likes some of the women boxers. "But he didn't want any of his kids to fight, including my brothers," she said.

Carabjal Film

The film is named Price of Glory. It's a poignant story about the Mexican-American experience in boxing. It's about relationships. And about family. Fathers, sons and brothers.

It's also eerie in its timing, setting and content.

It opens Friday, within the same week that Michael Carabjal's youngest brother, Angel, was shot and killed outside of a Phoenix bar.

In the film, the youngest brother also is shot and killed. The film's story moves between East Los Angeles and Phoenix, home for the Carabjal family as well as a rich tradition of Mexican-American fighters.

The story -- written by former New York Times boxing writer Phil Berger -- is about a father played by Jimmy Smits. The driven dad sacrifices himself and his son for a bid at fame within the ropes. In so many ways, it mirrors the Carabjal story. The 108-pound fighter learned to box in his backyard at the behest of his father, Manuel Ochoa, a former fighter who only wanted to teach his son how to defend himself on the surrounding mean streets.

Carabjal traveled far with those lessons. He won a silver medal at the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. He won International Boxing Federation and World Boxing Council titles. He was the lightest boxer in history to fight for \$1 million purses. He earned between \$7 million and

\$8 million. But he never left those mean streets, his streets.

They have proved to be both his greatest strength and greatest weakness.

As tough as they made him, they also made him vulnerable.

His success in the ring has always been haunted by tragedy and controversy outside of it. His greatest victory -- a dramatic knockout in 1993 of Mexican rival Humberto Gonzalez -- was soon followed by the death of his dad and beloved mentor. Early in 1994, he was applauded as one of the world's greatest fighters, regardless of weight. But 1994 also began with a murder in his front yard. The killing happened within the first hour of the New Year. Ninth Street Gang allegations soon followed. Carabjal fought them and anybody willing to step into the ring with him.

As in the movie, Carabjal fought with family always at his side. Danny Carabjal, his oldest brother, trained and managed him. Angel, a constant companion, helped work his corner.

The film's striking parallels

doing? Wake up and smell the coffee and fight the way you used to fight," De La Hoya said.

"I'm going to stick to my game plan (against Mosley), just keep going straight ahead."

De La Hoya knocked out Coley in seven rounds in his only fight since going against Trinidad.

California's 5 percent tax on boxing and wrestling shows would mean a bill of \$400,000 for a sellout crowd of 20,000 at the arena, in addition to \$240,000 for the city tax. Staples officials are seeking a state tax cap of \$50,000 on the fight, such as the cap in place in New York.

"Nothing has happened on that yet, but we are working with (state Assembly Speaker) Antonio Villarraigosa," Staples Center president Tim Leiweke said.

The arena has guaranteed promoter Bob Arum an estimated \$5 million for the fight. Leiweke said the arena also will help provide the extra tax money if the state doesn't agree to a cap.

Report: Tyson Set For August Bout in Helsinki

HELSINKI, Finland -- Mike Tyson's world tour could include a stop in Finland.

A Finnish newspaper says Tyson will fight in Helsinki in August against an unidentified opponent. The paper, the Ilta-Sanomat, said Tyson's manager, Shelly Finkel, confirmed the fight would be Aug. 19.

Finkel was traveling Wednesday but said through his secretary that reports on a Finnish fight were "premature."

Tyson fought Julius Francis on Jan. 29 in England, and is to fight May 20 in Milan, Italy, against Lou Savarese.

Tyson's promoters have never previously announced fights until after Tyson's current fight. And promoters in various cities have claimed to sign fights for the former heavyweight champion, only to have them not come off.



Michael Carabjal has denied that his younger brother had any gang involvement.

probably aren't more than coincidence.

It could have been about Danny Romero and his dad, who trains him in Albuquerque. It could have been about Oscar De La Hoya, who was pushed into the fight game, also by his dad. In Mexican-American communities, boxing is about La Familia and machismo.

At just 108 pounds, Michael Carabjal was the lightest fighter in history to fight for \$1

continued on page 5

April Softball Shootout



April 15-16



Men's Classes D/E

No Home Runs Teams must present Sanction Card or letter to prove team class

Dusty Diamonds Softball Park in Slaton, Texas USA

Prizes Include: Black Magic Bat for MVP (\$129 value)

Satin Jacket for Golden Glove

1st-Bat Bags 2nd-Button Shirts 3-4 T-Shirts

1st and 2nd Team Eliminated Play for T-Shirts

(Prizes Based on 20 Teams)

Dead Line - 4-13-2000 - Pay by 4-11 and Choose Your Time

For Information Call 806-763-3841

BUDWEISER CINCO DE MAYO TOURNEY

MAY 6TH & 7TH, 2000
BERL HUFFMAN COMPLEX
CLASS D/E TEAMS--NO HOMERUNS
USSSA RULES
ENTRY FEE--\$140.00 DOLLARS

PRIZES

- 1ST. THRU 4TH. TEAM TROPHIES
- 1ST. PL.--15 BAT BAGS (NICE, NICE, NICE)
- 2ND. PL.--15 COLEMAN CHAIRS (NICE, NICE)
- 3RD. PL.--15 T-SHIRTS W/TEAM LOGO & #S.
- MVP & GOLDEN GLOVE
- AWARDS BASED ON 25 TEAMS IN TOURNAY

FIRST PLACE TEAM WILL GET FREE ENTRY FEE TO THE BUDWEISER MEMORIAL DAY TOURNAY IN AMARILLO, TEXAS

MAKE IT A FAMILY OUTING. FAMILY CAN GO TO MAGIC 93 AND SEE THE CUMBIA KINGS, SHELLY LARES, ELIDA Y AVANTE AND OTHER GROUPS AND LOTS OF ENTERTAINMENT WHILE YOU PLAY BALL.

FOR MORE INFO, CALL;
ROBERT---792-5037
LUCIO---795-1205 OR 523-250

BE READY TO PLAY EARLY:

De La Hoya To Defend WBC Championship Against Mosley

LOS ANGELES -- Oscar De La Hoya was presented the WBC welterweight championship belt he lost to Felix Trinidad, but he wasn't completely ready to take it back.

"On June 17, this belt goes along with the title," De La Hoya said Monday at a news conference. "The best man will win it."

De La Hoya will defend the WBC title against unbeaten Shane Mosley at the Staples Center on June 17.

Trinidad won a decision over De La Hoya for the WBC welterweight title last Sept. 18, but Trinidad moved up to super welterweight and the WBC stripped him of the title and gave it to De La Hoya after he beat Derrell Coley last month.

Mauricio Sulaiman, son of WBC president Jose Sulaiman, presented the belt to De La Hoya at the Staples Center news conference.

Smiling, De La Hoya and Mosley staged a playful tug-of-war over the belt.

"I'm ready to go on and take the WBC belt away from Oscar," said Mosley, 34-0, with 32 knockouts. "That belt right there is mine."

The two natives of the Los Angeles area have fought before, meeting in the junior Golden Gloves several times when they were around 10 or 11 years old. No one seems to know how many times they were matched as youths, although one longtime boxing observer said Mosley beat De La Hoya each time.

De La Hoya said he had no recollection of the bouts.

Mosley, whose \$4.5 million plus a percentage of pay-per-view will be his largest paycheck, thanked De La Hoya.

"A lot of people said he wouldn't fight me, that he would move up or something," Mosley said. "But he proved he wanted to take this fight, and I thank him for that."

De La Hoya, 32-1 with 26 knockouts, will get \$8 million plus a percentage from TV.



Oscar De La Hoya (left) and Shane Mosley have fought before in Los Angeles -- as children in junior Golden Gloves bouts.

He said he's not the same fighter who lost to Trinidad. De La Hoya built a lead, but danced and didn't throw enough punches in the later rounds, with Trinidad getting the decision.

"At 12:01 of the new century, I thought, 'Hey, what were you

Oferta Y Demanda, Una Idea Que Funciona.

La Loteria de Texas solicita vendedores preferentemente de negocios minoritarios (Historically Underutilized Businesses - HUBs) certificados en el Estado de Texas y con experiencia en las siguientes areas:

ACABADO EN ACRILICO (ACRYLIC FINISHING)

Compañía impresoras con capacidad de hacer suaje (die-cut) y de imprimir sobre acrílico. Favor de enviar un historial detallado de su compañía y una lista descriptiva de su equipo. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

IMPRESION ELECTROESTATICA (STATIC CLING PRINTING)

Compañías impresoras con capacidad de imprimir sobre material electroestático con proceso de cuatro colores o de color directo. Favor de enviar ejemplos de su trabajo, un historial detallado de su compañía y una lista descriptiva de su equipo. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

IMPRESION EN VINILO BLANCO (WHITE VINYL PRINTING)

Compañías impresoras con capacidad de imprimir sobre vinilo blanco de .010 con proceso de cuatro colores o de color directo. También se requiere capacidad para hacer suaje (die-cut). Favor de enviar ejemplos de su trabajo, un historial detallado de su compañía y una lista descriptiva de su equipo. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

IMPRESION DE LETREROS METALICOS (METAL SIGN PRINTING)

Compañías impresoras con capacidad de fabricar soportes de metal (metal brackets) y de imprimir en letreros de metal (wall signs and curb signs). Favor de enviar ejemplos de su trabajo, un historial detallado de su compañía y una lista descriptiva de su equipo.



Please respond in writing to:
Minority Development Coordinator
Texas Lottery - FK P.O. Box 16630 Austin, TX 78761-6630

Bring In Your W-2 Form To Use It As Your Down Payment!

Angelo Carrillo

4611 Ave. Q - 747-4461



Affordable Funeral OSSIE CURRY FUNERAL HOME

1805 MLK Blvd. - Lubbock, Tx 79403
806: 765-6711

Complete Funeral Service \$2,995.00 "at need only"

- * Processional Service
- * Pick up & embalm
- * Use of Chapel or Church of your choice
- * Hearse * Casket
- * Programs * Register Book
- * 2 Piece Concrete Box
- * Beautician or Barber
- * Casket - 20 gauge metal (silver, blue, pink)
- * Oversize caskets (slightly higher)
- * Pre-Needs Insurance - Monuments Available

AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION of Texas

2000 Golf Privilege Club® TEXAS DISCOUNT PASS

Perfect for Holiday Gift Giving ... and only \$29

1-800-LUNG-USA

www.texaslung.org

TAMOLINO NO. T4570

Se hacen hasta 100 docenas de tamales en 2 1/2 horas con esta TAMOLINO. Es eléctrico, mide 12X24" y 36" de alto. pesa 48 Libs. Está pequeño de tamaño, pero grande en PODER. Pida su hoja de información, (gratis)

A Frank Garcia P.O. Box 207
Lubbock, Texas 79408-0207
O llame al (806)763-4044
A la siete de la mañana.

PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR
Por Pastor: Frank García
P.O.Box 207
Lubbock, Texas 79408

LAS SIETE PALABRAS
TERCERA PALABRA
"Mujer, he ahí tu hijo,
He ahí tu madre."
Juan 19:26,27



Ya hemos hablado de las primeras dos palabras que Cristo pronunció en la cruz del Calvario. Que fueron palabras de amor y de merced, y que la primera palabra fue dirigida a los verdugos que le martirizaban, y la segunda palabra al ladrón que fue arrepentido. A fin que no se desesperara en el trance de el momento de la muerte. Y ahora quedaba en su corazón un mensaje para los que constituían el círculo íntimo de su vida para con su madre. Y también tenía unas palabras para con su discípulo amado, Juan. Por esto, pensamos que es casi seguro que José el esposo de María ya había muerto. Y los hijos de María hermanos de Jesús, (Mt.13:55 Jacobo, José, Simón Judas. No estaban presentes por que no habían creído en Jesús, según nos dice Jn.7:5. Pero los encontramos después de su resurrección en el aposento alto. Y María, una mujer anciana, de no menos de 59 años, en qué nos basamos para decir esto; es en la misma Biblia. En la Biblia tenemos que todas las persona que tomaban parte, ya fuese en el tabernáculo o en la sociedad deberían tener más de 20 años, según Núm.4:3, Núm.8:24, 1Cr6.23:3, 1Cr6.23:27. Mismo Cristo comenzaba a ser de 30, años cuando fue bautizado según Luc. 3:23. Y no es de creerse, que María tenía menos de 25 años cuando Gabriel, que venía de delante de Dios, visitó a María en la Ciudad de Nazaret, para decirle que de ella nacería nuestro Salvador. No creo que Dios escogiera una joven de 14, o 15 años como es el costumbre hoy día. Me dispensa, pero no lo creo así. Pero sí creo que María tenía más de 20 años para la fecha que Cristo nació. Si María tenía 25 años para cuando Cristo nació, Cristo vivió 33 años y medio. Ahora mire usted. 25 años que hubiera tenido María para cuando Cristo nació, y 33 y medios años que Cristo vivió, para cuando Cristo fue crucificado, María era una mujer de no menos 59 años. Y una mujer necesitada que necesitaba el cuidado de alguien que viera por ella. Ahora, la madre de Jesús, cualquiera que haya sido sus ideas respecto a la misión de Cristo su hijo, se reunía en aquellos momentos postreros de la vida de su hijo para mirarlo, y mostrarle los afectos que en todo caso necesitaba. Y muy principalmente en la hora de la muerte. Nada más tierno y conmovedor que el cuadro de una madre que ahora despidió a su hijo de este mundo. Contemplémos una vez más el cuadro de la cruz. Estaban al pie de la cruz, María la madre de Jesús, María Magdalena, María la mujer de Creofas y el discípulo amado Juan. Atormentados por el dolor que los embargaba. ¡Un solo hombre entre aquellas mujeres! ¿Qué ha sucedido con el resto de los discípulos, que tanto habían andado a su lado? Pedro, que la noche anterior había dicho: Aun que todos te dejen, yo nunca! Tomas que tan cerca estuvo en la mente de Cristo por sus dudas. ¿Adónde se habían ido? y el resto de los discípulos que le había jurado amor y lealtad aun en la hora e la muerte. Solo Juan estaba presente al pie de la cruz. (Mateo en su evangelio registra algunas palabras que Cristo pronunció en la cruz) Pero Mateo no estaba presente. Entonces, de creerse que se las platicaron los que estaban presentes. Así como sucede con algunos cristianos que no saben estar en la iglesia, y que se pierden hermosas bendiciones cuando Dios se manifiesta, a estos hay que platicárselas por que la bendición se la llevaros los presentes; y ellos se tendrán que conformar con la plática. ¡Cuidado! Pero Juan no había dicho a Cristo aunque todos te dejen, yo nunca te dejaré. Y ni era uno de los que siempre hablaban primero. Era reservado, fiel y parejo con su maestro, no le gustaba decirle que lo amaba, sino que se lo demostraba guardándose cerca de Cristo. Se dice que Juan se recostaba en el seno del Maestro, y también dice la Biblia "al discípulo que amaba Jesús." No era que Cristo amara más a Juan que a los otros discípulos, sino que Juan amaba más a Cristo y se lo demostraba guardándose cerca de su Maestro. Y muy de acuerdo dá la actitud de Juan con la Escritura, que dice "así también la fe sin obras es muerta en sí misma, porque alguno dirá tú tienes fe, y yo tengo obras: muéstrame tu fe sin tus obras y yo te mostraré mi fe por mis obras." Sat.2:17,18 Y como dice el refrán: El decir y el hacer no tiene pareser. Pues el mejor maestro no es el mejor hablador, el mejor maestro es el mejor ejemplo. Este es dentro el lenguaje espiritual. Porque hay gente que cuando más los necesita Cristo, su religión los abandona. Pero no así los que están fíncados sobre la Roca y sirven a Cristo de acuerdo a las Escrituras. Pero Juan oyó todas las palabras que Cristo habló, y también las mujeres que estaban cerca de la cruz. Pero hay gente que no oye la voz de Cristo porque andan ¡muy lejos de la cruz! Mt.16:24 Luc.14:27 Para los que andan lejos de la cruz, la palabra de la cruz es locura 1Co. 1:18 y en Fil.3:18 Pablo nos dice llorando, "porque muchos andan de los cuales os dije muchas veces, y aun ahora lo digo llorando, que son enemigos de la cruz de Cristo." Pero no así Juan porque en el momento que Cristo necesitaba a Juan, Juan estaba al pie de la cruz. Y Cristo en ese momento de tan intenso dolor, hizo a un lado el dolor para cumplir con un deber como hijo. Y para ahora encarar a su madre anciana al cuidado de Juan, no a Juan al cuidado de María, sino a María al cuidado de Juan. Y una vez más diremos que muy de acuerdo estuvieron las palabras de Cristo que habló en la cruz con su conducta y enseñanza durante su ministerio. Como él había dicho por repetidas veces, "honra a tu padre y a tu madre" Mt.15:4 y dijo que Dios lo había mandado en Ex.20:12 Y dijo que Moisés lo había enseñado, Mar.7:10 y que se debe de obedecer. Y Jesús sentó el buen ejemplo, no solamente en su vida, sino ahora en la hora de la muerte. Cristo entendiendo que la espada que el anciano Simeón había predicho en el templo, como nos dice Luc. 2:35 "una espada traspasará tu alma de ti misma, para que sean manifestos los pensamientos de muchos corazones." (Fue mientras tenía Simeón al niño Jesús en sus brazos cuando lo presentaron en el templo) Lo que indicaba que pronto madre e hijo tendrían que ser separados, pero aunque esto sucedía, nuestro Salvador no deja a su madre desamparada sino que le dice a su madre, "mujer, he ahí tu hijo" luego dice a Juan "He ahí tu madre" Jn.19:26,27 Se la deja a Juan para que la cuidara, no para que la adorara. Y desde aquella hora el discípulo la recibió consigo." Y aquellas palabras indicaban profunda ternura para su madre, y no le dice madre, le llama mujer, como le llamó en las bodas de Canaan, "mujer" No es que se avergonzara de llamarle madre sino que lo hacía para evitar el terrible dolor que ella habría sentido al oír de los puros labios de su hijo la más dulce palabra que sale de los labios humanos ¡Madre! Hubiera sido penosísimo en la crucifixión haberle dicho madre mi hora ha llegado. Y Juan el discípulo amado que se había recostado en su pecho la noche anterior en la hora de la cena, y que le había demostrado su amor al acompañarlo hasta la hora de la muerte en su agonía en la cruz del Calvario, ahora recibía aquel encargo de buena gana, y desde luego aceptó aquel encargo al cual le llama su Maestro. no solamente Juan ha aceptado el encargo a que su Maestro le ha llamado, sino que muchos discípulos del Señor hoy en día, como también la iglesia que vive de acuerdo a las Escrituras apartándose cada día del mundo para guardarse cerca de la cruz, llevando la cruz de Cristo y guardándose cerca de su Maestro, tan cerca de su Maestro que siempre puede oír su voz. Pero no se registra en la Biblia que Cristo le haya dejado trabajo, cargo, u oficio a María en la iglesia. Y las palabras de Cristo dadas a Juan, cayeron en los oídos de María como una eficaz consolación. Y la Escritura dice: "Y desde aquella hora el discípulo la recibió consigo." Luc.19:27 No podemos pasar por alto el hecho muy notorio que revelan muy vivamente, que él es verdadero hombre e hijo de Dios.

Continuaremos en la siguiente semana en la cuarta palabra

El Editor Newspapers

AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION of Texas

Tee Up with the Golf Privilege Club®
TEXAS DISCOUNT PASS

Play free and discounted rounds of golf at more than 175 of the hottest courses and practice facilities in Texas. Orders must be placed on or before Oct. 28 to receive special rate. Passes will be shipped Oct. 15 or within 48 hours of call. Pass valid Nov 1999 through Nov 2000.

Reserve yours today and you will be entered in a drawing for a "golf getaway" at Tanglewood Resort. www.texaslung.org

1-800-LUNG-USA

Scores Quality, not Quantity, Will Make Jones This Draft's Top Back

By Len Pasquarelli

Rating the running backs
Seated in a plush sofa that seemed to envelop his well-defined physique as no opposition tackler ever could during the 1999 ACC season, the twin diamond studs in his ear lobes like incongruous beacons for a player who has always been more about substance than style, Virginia running back Thomas Jones paused to consider the paradox laid out by a reporter interrogating him at the NFL's pre-draft combine workouts two months ago.

The consensus top tailback prospect in this year's draft, Jones smiled broadly when it was noted that running back is the position where rookies perennially have the best opportunity to make an immediate impact in the league. And he scowled when the same writer suggested it is a position that has produced more than its share of first-round flops over the past two decades.

"No way," said Jones, his dark eyes flaring, "will I be a bust. (I've) worked way too hard to reach this point and I'm not going to fail now. That's not even a possibility. I won't allow it to happen."

The scouts and general managers surveyed by SportsLine.com for this draft preview series agree Jones, who rushed for 3,101 yards and 29 touchdowns in his final two seasons at Virginia, is too talented and, almost as significant, too diligent to end up on the scrap heap with other running backs of the past that failed to live up to their first-round status.

Most often compared to Dallas Cowboys star and future Hall of Fame honoree Emmitt Smith in terms of his running style, Jones scores as high on intangibles as he does on-field performance. It is a lunch-pail-type work ethic by which he has come honestly and proudly.

"To even be mentioned in the same breath as a player like Emmitt Smith, it awes me," Jones acknowledged. "I'd like to think I run like him, finish off every carry and get every inch that you can. But, man, I'm going to have to work 24 hours a day to be in Emmitt Smith's class."

That is the mindset that has transformed Jones, the man with a common surname but uncommon ability, from blue collar to blue chip.

"The best attribute with Thomas Jones is that he never takes his physical gifts for granted," said New York Giants tailback Tiki Barber, the man who preceded Jones as the Cavaliers' starter. "I never saw the guy coast when I was there. That's what will make him a great NFL player. Not only will

From Page 4

million. (Allsport)

Nonetheless, parallels with the Carbajal story also are haunting. Above all, Carbajal is significant, because he was the first Mexican-American to be promoted in a major way. Bob Arum signed him in 1988, despite misgivings. Before Carbajal, Arum had banked on the heavyweights and the occasional Sugar Ray Leonard and Marvin Hagler. Then Carbajal arrived to help awaken Arum to a rich tradition and an even richer market. The De La Hoya phenomenon would have happened anyway. But the Carbajal experience prepared Arum, who used the lessons to capitalize fully on all the potential wealth represented by De La Hoya.

Through it all, Carbajal enjoyed unprecedented riches himself. But there also was an unexpected celebrity for a 108-pound fighter. He was never prepared for that. With each success, there were more questions about why he stayed loyal to his neighborhood. He lives with his wife and five kids on the same street corner and in the same house that has always been his home. Blood has been spilled in the front yard. Bullets have been fired through the front windows.

But Carbajal stays. He won't leave any more than he would ever quit in the ring.

He believes the address is the source of his glory. Maybe he's right.

But early Sunday, the price got a lot steeper when his brother was shot in the stomach and then the head by a suspect who police say is a documented gang member from a nearby neighborhood. If not for Michael Carbajal, the shooting would have gone unnoticed.

But his fame and notoriety have made the price of his glory very public and painful.

It makes for a good movie.

In real life, it's lousy.

he be better than most backs, but he'll work harder than most of them, too."

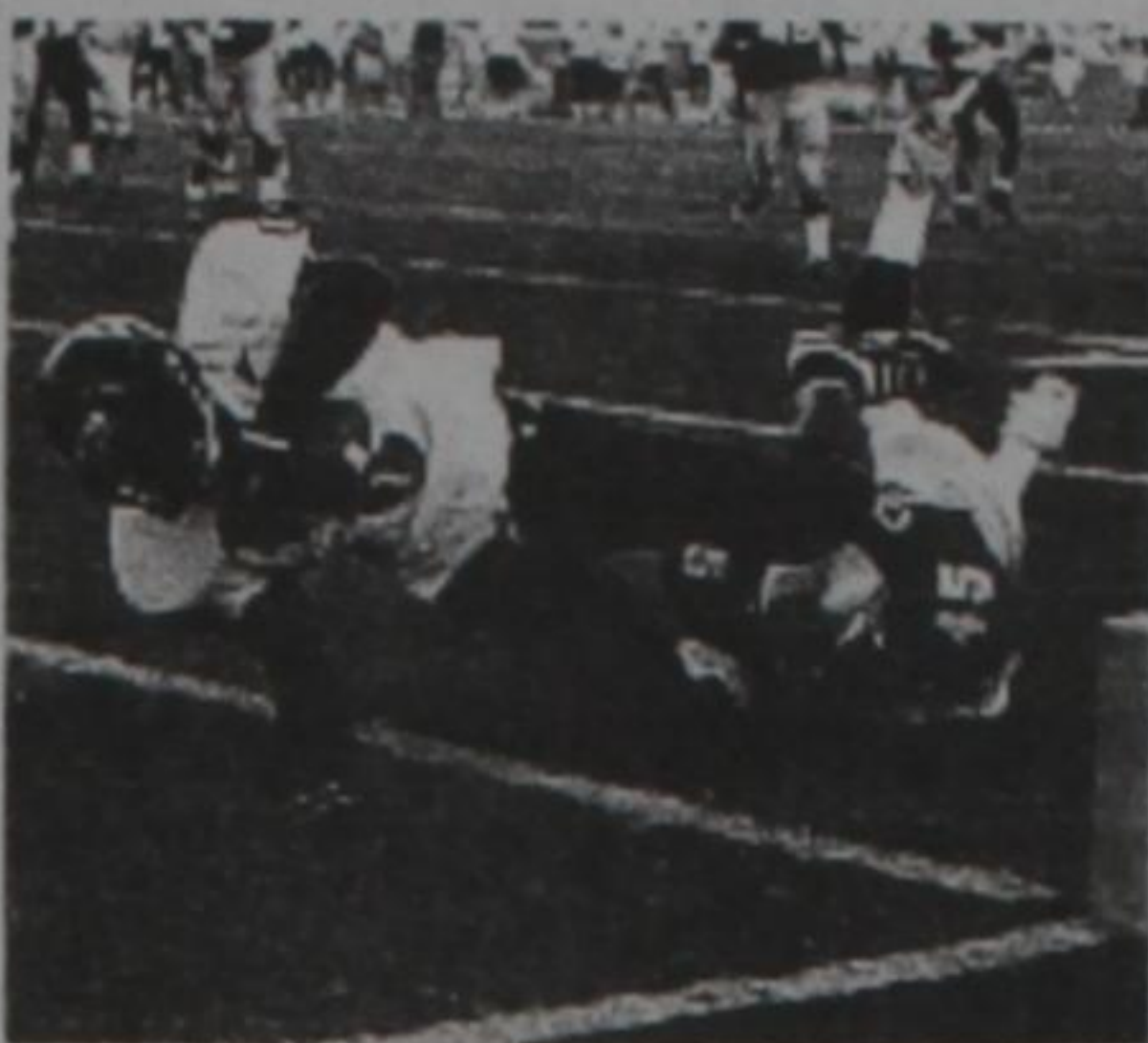
Even the name of Jones' hometown -- Big Stone Gap, Va. -- conjures up images of a tough back who early on learned the dividends that could be gleaned from dedication. A small town in the southwestern part of the state, Big Stone Gap is a city that takes pride in the merits of getting a little down and dirty, of hard-earned money for an honest day's work.

Jones' father, Thomas Sr., was an admissions counselor at the University of Tennessee before he settled into Big Stone Gap and found a job at a nearby state prison. And Betty Jones, his mother, labored 17 years in the local coal mines, riding the elevator deep into the earth every morning at 8 o'clock, then emerging grimy and gritty at 4 p.m., ready to go tend to her seven children.

Said Jones, who almost certainly will be a top 10 pick on April 15: "You watch your mother go off every morning, knowing that she's sweating in some hole in the ground for you and for your (siblings), yeah, it's going to have an effect on you. The first thing you think is that you wished she didn't have to do that. The second is, 'I never want to have to do that myself.' It puts a kind of fear into you."

The soft-spoken but forceful Jones was frightened enough to make sure he laid the groundwork for success in football, and away from it as well. Following a 1997 sophomore season in which he rushed for 692 yards, but found that fourth-best effort in the ACC still disappointing to coaches and fans, Jones redoubled his efforts.

Jones hit the weight room and hit the books. The results of the first, a squarish body that includes a thick neck and meaty forearms and legs and exudes explosiveness, are obvious. The fruits of the second, a degree in sociology earned in only three years and a leg up already on a master's degree in education, are a topic he enjoys discussing. Despite his contention he will not disappoint the team that selects him on April 15 and then rewards him with a signing bonus between \$8 million-\$10 million, Jones is prepared for a life's work outside of football.



Thomas Jones isn't a flashy running back, but he could make NFL defenses pay with his punishing style.

Whatever post-athletics career he has planned -- and he has considered alternatives as diverse as teaching and politics -- likely will have to be put on hold for 10 seasons. Jones could be chosen as early as the fourth overall pick, if the Cincinnati Bengals decide to trade incumbent running back Corey Dillon.

"He's built like a 225-pound guy and runs big," said Bengals coach Bruce Coslet. "You've got to be impressed with the guy."

He almost certainly will fall no further than seventh overall, the Arizona pick, since the Cardinals publicly covet him.

His seven runs of 40-plus yards last season aside, Jones is not a flashy back. That's what makes the diamond-stud earrings, a graduation gift from his girlfriend, so out of place. He describes his style as "5 or 6 yards, take what I can get, maybe punish a defense a little, and occasionally break a long run."

One Baltimore official, explaining why the Ravens are one of the few teams not sold on Jones, called him "a hit-and-miss runner who doesn't break many tackles and isn't a guy who really moves the pile." But most scouts feel Jones will have a long career and that he possesses the instincts, toughness and quickness (a consistent high-4.4s to low-4.5s time in the 40) to be a starter as a rookie.

"He has that instinctive run savvy," Arizona national scout Jerry Hardaway said. "He catches the ball out of the backfield and can run after the catch. Some people wish he were a little taller, but his height doesn't bother me. He's compact in stature (5-feet-10, 216 pounds), built for longevity at

the position. We feel he's a 'can't miss' guy."

The Virginia star is likely to be joined in the first round by three other tailback prospects: Shaun Alexander (Alabama), Jamal Lewis (Tennessee) and Ron Dayne (Wisconsin). The running back crop drops off dramatically after that, but there still figure to be a number of tailbacks selected in the second round. Some scouts have predicted that not a single fullback will be drafted.

While the men making the calls in draft war rooms around the league are all cognizant of the kind of impact that rookie tailback Edgerrin James had for the Indianapolis Colts in 1999, they're also aware the position is fraught with peril and uncertainty. Going into the '99 season, remember, the premier backs in the league were Denver's Terrell Davis and Jamal Anderson of Atlanta, players who were chosen in the sixth and seventh rounds.

Beyond James, the only other rookie to rush for 1,000 yards in 1999 was Olandis Gary of Denver, and he was a fourth-round choice.

Such is the dilemma scouts face every spring in evaluating running backs for the draft: It's always possible, they know, to identify a solid back who can be chosen in the middle rounds. But the top backs, the ones who merit first-round consideration, are sometimes too tempting to bypass.

Still, consider this partial list of first-round running backs from the '90s who failed to live up to expectations: Blair Thomas (N.Y. Jets, 1990), Steve Broussard (Atlanta, '90), Darrell Thompson (Green Bay, '90), Harvey Williams (Kansas City, '91), Tony Smith (Atlanta, '92), Vaughn Dunbar (New Orleans, '92), Greg Hill (Kansas City, '94), Ki-Jana Carter (Cincinnati, '95), Rashaan Salaam (Chicago, '95), Lawrence Phillips (St. Louis, '96) and John Avery (Miami, '98).

That litany far outnumbered the Pro Bowl backs chosen in the first round during the '90s.

"There definitely have been a lot of misses on running backs," said Baltimore scouting director Phil Savage. "You would think it would be one of the easiest positions to scout, but the track record certainly indicates otherwise."

El Editor Subscribe Today!

EL CAMBIO

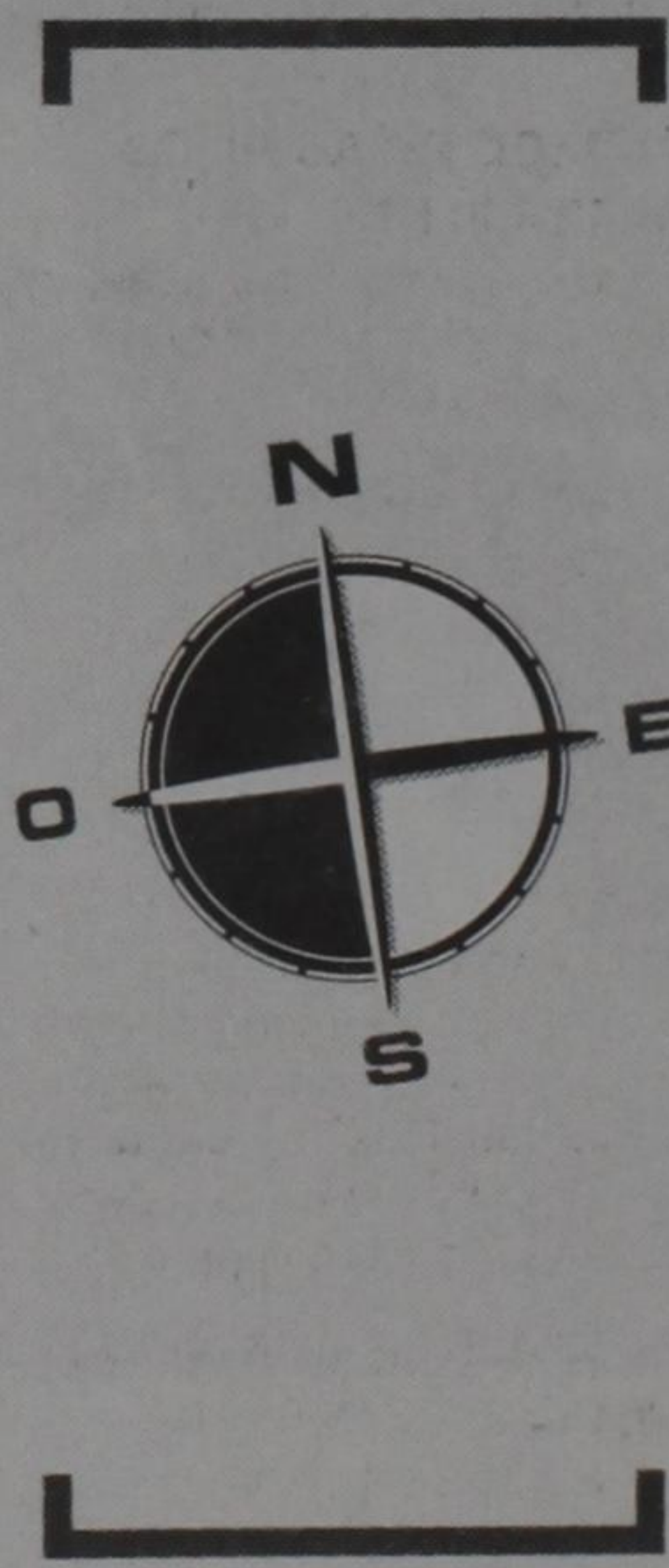
EL TABACO

A fines de 1998, Philip Morris USA y otras principales compañías de tabaco llegaron a un acuerdo que cambió, de manera fundamental, la venta, promoción y publicidad de los productos de tabaco en los Estados Unidos.

Este acuerdo, entre otros temas, impone numerosas restricciones que han sido identificadas por profesionales en salud pública como medidas para reducir el uso de productos de tabaco por los menores de edad.

Los cambios producidos por este acuerdo concuerdan con nuestra meta de vender nuestros productos de una forma responsable a aquellos adultos que eligen fumar. Quizá haya notado algunos de los cambios más visibles. Por ejemplo, el hecho de que ya retiramos toda nuestra publicidad de tabaco de las carteleras. Además, han ocurrido otros cambios de importancia.

Por eso nos dirigimos a usted aquí, en este espacio, en esta publicación: para informarle durante los próximos meses de los cambios que han ocurrido y de las medidas que la compañía Philip Morris USA está tomando para encarar temas relacionados al tabaco.



Nuestro propósito es crear un diálogo, no un debate. Por ejemplo, queremos ayudar a confrontar el problema del uso de cigarrillos por menores de edad, así como también la cuestión del humo de cigarrillos en sitios públicos.

Opinamos que, a medida que la sociedad se enfrenta a temas relacionados con el tabaco, nosotros debemos tomar parte, y queremos informar al público de lo que nuestra compañía está haciendo al respecto de dichos temas.

Una cosa está clara: los cambios producidos por el acuerdo entre las compañías de tabaco y los estados, así como también otros pasos que estamos tomando más allá del acuerdo, nos dan la oportunidad de avanzar para resolver asuntos relacionados con el tabaco.

Creemos que este diálogo nos ayudará a conducirnos de acuerdo con lo que se espera de una compañía responsable en un mundo en pleno cambio.

Para más información, visite nuestro sitio en el Internet en www.philipmorrisusa.com.

Si no tiene acceso al Internet, por favor llame por teléfono al 1-877-PMUSAWEB.

EL TABACO
HOY EN DÍA
primero de una
serie de mensajes

Philip Morris USA

www.philipmorrisusa.com

Noticias Breves

Los Niños Americanos Apagan la Tele y Se Enganchan al Internet

San Francisco (EEUU). - Dos tercios de los escolares norteamericanos entre los 9 y los 17 años prefieren navegar por internet antes que ver la televisión.

Son algunos de los datos que se han dado a conocer con motivo de la primera semana de los niños en internet, lanzada por el congreso de California, uno de los estados con mayor concentración de ordenadores por persona del mundo.

Internet está cambiando las costumbres de los escolares y ha cogido a muchos de sus padres desprevenidos.

Desde la policía federal (FBI) hasta asociaciones familiares están intentando hacer llegar a las familias una señal de alerta para evitar que los más pequeños caigan en trampas, se inicien en la pornografía o las drogas o sean captados por grupos delincuentes o por pederastas.

Más de la mitad de los hogares norteamericanos con niños tienen instalado en la casa al menos un ordenador personal. Se calcula que para el año 2002 habrá 45 millones de niños en la red.

En encuestas recientes se ha preguntado a los escolares qué se llevarían si fueran abandonados en una isla desierta y dos tercios dijeron que un ordenador con conexión a internet, con la televisión y el teléfono muy por detrás en su orden de preferencias.

Más del 75 por ciento dijo que prefieren pasar horas delante del ordenador que mirando la televisión y más del 50 por ciento de los escolares entre 9 y 17 años aseguraron que prefieren recurrir a las charlas en la red y el correo electrónico, antes que llamar a sus amigos por teléfono.

La media de horas que pasan en internet los escolares a la semana es de 10,5 horas. Los niños entre 9 y 11 años se conectan con internet una media de 3 días por semana, mientras que los adolescentes de entre 15 y 17 lo hacen cinco días a la semana.

Se sabe que el 89 por ciento de los sitios de internet recolectan información personal sobre los menores que les visitan, como el nombre y la dirección de correo electrónico.

Sólo el 23 por ciento de los sitios de internet piden a los menores que consulten a sus padres antes de facilitar esos datos.

En cuanto a los padres, las estadísticas indican que sólo el 41 por ciento preparan el ordenador familiar para filtrar la información a la que pueden acceder los menores.

El FBI y las asociaciones familiares han aconsejado a los padres que deben explicar a sus hijos que las reglas de oro "no hables con

extraños" y "No le abras la puerta a un desconocido", también valen para los contactos que se establecen a través del ordenador.

Eso se traduce en una serie de condiciones de uso de la red, entre las que deben estar normas como no abrir mensajes de desconocidos, no pulsar en enlaces que vienen por correo electrónico no solicitado y no se sabe a dónde llevan, limitar el tiempo que los niños pueden pasar conectados a la red y hablar con frecuencia con ellos sobre lo que hacen cuando viajan por internet.

Pero la advertencia más seria es la de no dar datos personales ni la dirección a desconocidos y no acudir jamás a una cita cara a cara con alguien con quien se ha conectado a través de una sala de conversación o correo electrónico, puesto que estos han sido los medios más utilizados por pederastas para captar menores.

A los padres de hoy ya no les basta con estar pendientes de conocer a los amigos de carne y hueso de sus hijos. Ahora tienen también que enterarse de quiénes son esos amigos virtuales que entran y salen en sus vidas a través del ordenador.

Muchos padres prohíben a sus hijos participar en salas de conversación o hacerlo cuando están solos, pero esas comunicaciones directas de ordenador a ordenador son demasiado populares entre los menores como para eliminarlas de un plumazo.

Organizaciones como "Childrensinternet.com" recomiendan a los padres supervisar a los niños cuando participan en esas charlas y estar al tanto del tono en el que se producen para poder aconsejar mejor a sus hijos.

El FBI ha aconsejado a los padres que no instalen el ordenador en la habitación de los niños, sino que lo mantengan en una habitación común de la casa o en un lugar de paso, donde los menores no puedan "esconder" lo que están haciendo. También advierte a los padres de que si notan que los niños procuran encerrarse con el ordenador o se sobresaltan y cambian de pantalla cuando otra persona entra, es mejor intentar averiguar con quién hablan cuando están en internet.

El Cine Mexicano Renace de Sus Cenizas, Segun Carlos Bolado

Chicago (EEUU). - El director mexicano Carlos Bolado, que presenta su película "Bajo California" en la XVI edición del Festival de Cine Latino de Chicago, comparó la situación del séptimo arte en su país con el Ave Fénix, que renace de sus cenizas.

"Yo soy pesimista por naturaleza, pero reconozco que el cine mexicano ha pasado de una situación dramática hace unos años a un buen momento. Ahora está de moda y mucha gente lo va a ver", declaró el realizador a EFE.



HUB ACTIVITIES MANAGER

Seeking individual to implement and coordinate the Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) program. Will be responsible for improving the number of bids received from HUB vendors and the number of contracts awarded to HUB vendors. Experience with MS Word, Excel and Access is preferred. Occasional travel is required. Requires a bachelor's degree in Business Administration or a related area with three years of progressively responsible experience in the development and implementation of compliance and oversight programs. Twelve years of related experience may be substituted for the required education and experience.

Apply at TTUHSC Office of Human Resources, 3601 4th Street, Room 1B110, Lubbock, Texas 79430 or call (806) 743-2865 for application.

TTUHSC IS AN EEO EMPLOYER
www.ttuhsc.edu
Job Line (806) 743-2829

Community Investment Associate

Conduct research, gather information and maintain database related to key health and human service indicators. Must have good communication, organization and human relations skills, be detail-oriented and proficient in computerized database management (Microsoft Excel/Access). Background in social services preferred. Send resume to: United Way of Lubbock, 2201 19th Street, Lubbock, TX 79401, Equal Opportunity Employer.

Sales Manager Lubbock Convention & Visitors Bureau Lubbock, Texas

Qualifications: Hotel sales or travel industry experience preferred. Must be able to travel and have experience in public speaking, sales calls and telemarketing. bid presentation experience preferred. Computer experience in Microsoft Office (Word, Excel and PowerPoint)
Salary: Include salary requirements

Mail Resume to: Debbie Iseral, Executive Assistant
Market Lubbock, Inc.
1301 Broadway, Suite 200
Lubbock, Texas 79401

Equal Opportunity Employer

Operations Coordinator Lubbock Sports Authority Lubbock, Texas

Responsibilities: Maintain a high quality of service and support currently provided to events and increase the number and scope of events that the Lubbock Sports Authority interacts with and services. Assess equipment and supply needs, process and respond to requests from sports coordinator and volunteers. Recruit and direct event volunteers. Assist in developing master plans and program schedule for non-competitive hours and activities.

Qualifications: Knowledge in strategic planning and implementation of event master plans. Computer experience in Microsoft Office (Word, Excel and PowerPoint). Must have a valid driver's license.

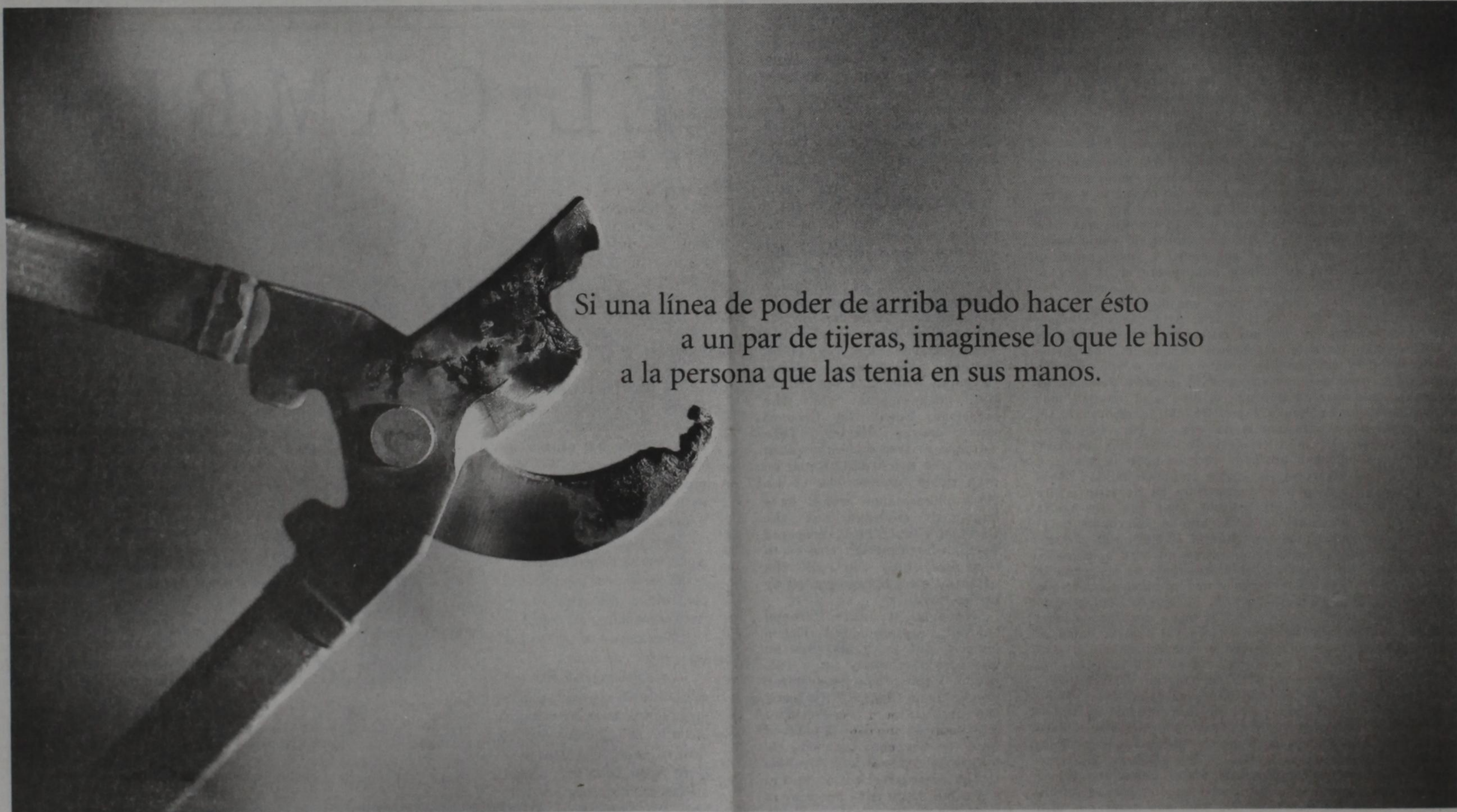
Salary: Negotiable, plus benefits

Mail Resume to: Debbie Iseral, Executive Assistant
Market Lubbock, Inc.
1301 Broadway, Suite 200
Lubbock, Texas 79401

Equal Opportunity Employer

Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana

MONTELONGO'S RESTAURANT
3021 Clovis Rd - 762-3068



Si una línea de poder de arriba pudo hacer ésto a un par de tijeras, imagínese lo que le hizo a la persona que las tenía en sus manos.

Sparky dice: "Por favor tenga cuidado con electricidad." Porque un simple trabajo como podar un árbol puede volverse extremadamente peligroso cuando líneas eléctricas de poder están presentes. Mantenga todas escaleras,

tijeras de podar, tubería y otros objetos más de 10 pies de distancia de líneas de poder de arriba. Recuerde, es la ley. Quedese lejos. Quedese vivo. Para más consejos de seguridad, llámenos al 1-800-622-7726.

