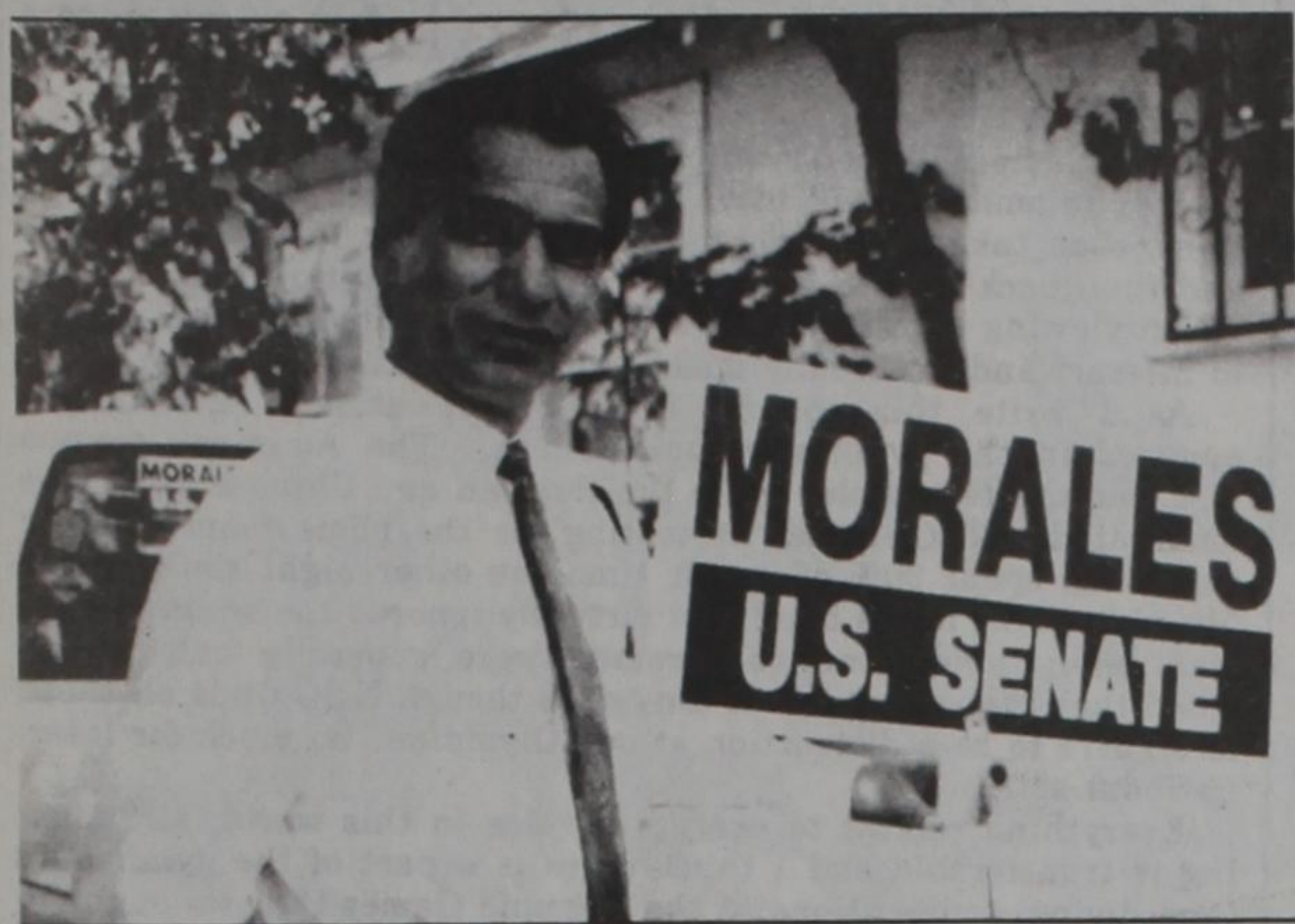


# Victor Morales Visits Lubbock



LUBBOCK, TX. Victor Morales, the Democratic Senatorial hopeful is traveling the state in his white truck and will be touring the West Texas region this upcoming weekend. He is scheduled to be in Lubbock and the Panhandle area this weekend.

Mr. Morales, was educated in San Antonio after completing a tour of duty in Vietnam. He has taught school for twenty years and was urged to run for the Senate seat by his high school students.

During his stay in Lubbock he will be visiting with people at a "Get Out The Vote Rally" in McCrummen Park on the third of August at about 6:00 p.m. McCrummen park is located across the street from Lubbock High School. The address is 2001-19TH St..

In addition to the activities scheduled for Saturday, Mr. Morales will visit local churches and will attend a Jamaica at Our Lady of Guadalupe, at 1120 52nd St. at 1:30 p.m. where he will deliver a brief speech.

He is scheduled to be in Midland-Odessa area on August 14th according to Roger Robles, one of the Campaign coordinators in the West Texas area.

# News Briefs

## House Passes Welfare Bill

The House quickly passed the welfare bill President Clinton said Wednesday he would sign, with the Senate expected to give their approval of the bill Thursday, reports Associated Press.

"I believe we have a duty to seize the opportunity it gives us to end welfare as we know it by moving people from welfare to work, demanding responsibility, and doing better by children," Clinton said.

The House vote was 328-101.

Some Democrats wasted no time decriing Clinton's decision, speaking out on the House floor even before he announced it.

"My president will boldly throw one million into poverty," said Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y.

Added Rep. George Miller, D-Calif.: "Unfortunately, the president has joined the Republicans now in making the children the victims of the very system he said he wanted to reform."

Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D., one of 23 Democrats who opposed the Senate's bill when it passed last week, said he respected Clinton's decision but would vote against the final bill.

Had Clinton chosen to veto the measure, Congress likely would not have been able to garner the two-thirds majorities in both houses needed to override it.

## Clinton's Statement on Welfare

President Clinton told aides today he would sign a historic welfare bill that would end the six-decades-old federal guarantee of open-ended assistance to the poor, administration officials told The Associated Press.

An administration official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Clinton's decision followed a two-hour Oval Office meeting with top aides. House action on the measure is expected today; the Senate is poised to act Thursday.

The decision was sure to draw criticism from the liberal wing of Clinton's party. Aides said Clinton was prepared to argue that the bill was a good first step toward welfare reform.

The administration official said Clinton was calling the bill "an imperfect start" with "more good than bad" proposals. Clinton would look to improve it, the official said.

Shortly before Clinton was due to announce his decision at the White House, aides were busy calling Capitol Hill to break the news to anxious Democrats.

But until the very last minute, key Democrats were in the dark.

House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt, D-Mo., said he hadn't talked to the president and didn't know what decision he had made. He said he was going to his office to watch Clinton on television. A spokesperson for Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D., likewise said the senator had not been told.

While the bill makes some concessions to Clinton, it remains tough, forcing people off welfare and into jobs while cutting back on help to move them there by eliminating a \$3 billion work program the House had approved.

It would let states deny Medicaid coverage to an adult who loses welfare benefits by not going to work. It also would make it harder for a single parent to escape sanctions for not working because of an inability to find child care. Under the House and Senate bills, the child had to be under 11. Under the final bill, the child must be under 6.

In line with White House wishes, the negotiators:

- Dropped states' option to convert food stamp programs into block grants. The White House feared block grants would undercut the program's federal nature and prevent adjustments in times of hardship.

- Replaced their cuts in the working poor's earned income tax credit with Clinton's proposal to tighten up loopholes to ensure that only the poor get benefits. Republicans wanted to make sure they weren't accused of raising taxes.

- Eliminated the "family cap" that would have blocked extra federal funds for a new child when a woman became pregnant while receiving welfare payments. States that already have such caps through waivers of rules would be allowed to retain them.

## Campaign to Educate Women on Affirmative Action

In the midst of a bitterly controversial battle over Proposition 209 - a state ballot measure that would ban race and gender preferences in state employment, contracting and education - a women's law center in San Francisco is launching a nationwide public-education campaign to tell women about the benefits of affirmative action, reports The San Francisco Examiner.

While eschewing any connection with the No on Prop. 209 campaign, Equal Rights Advocates said it wants to promote "an informed debate" in the ongoing controversies over affirmative action in California and nationwide.

But the group's approach is decidedly pro-affirmative action. Among its strategies: distributing 500 copies of a 15-minute video and 5,000 glossy booklets - both titled "Keeping the Door Open" - to a network of media and women's organizations, including the American Association of University Women, the League of Women Voters and the National Women's Political Caucus.

"For many years, affirmative action has been viewed as something for racial and ethnic minorities," said Irma Herrera, head of ERA. "Women are often surprised to learn that we have benefited from affirmative action programs. I think we forget how far we've come. It's important to remind women that we have much farther to go."

The gains of women of all colors - but particularly white women - are undeniable. There are now more women architects, doctors, lawyers entrepreneurs, construction workers, and fire and police officers. The largest gains were made during the past 20 years of affirmative action policies, Herrera and others say.

Yet, full-time working women still earned only 72 cents for each dollar a man earned in 1994. And while women are 46 percent of the national work force, they comprise only 5 percent of top managers of the Fortune 1000 industrial and service companies.

But getting those messages to women may be an uphill battle. An Examiner poll released Thursday showed that California voters, by a nearly 2-1 ratio, support the ban. And that includes a majority of women.

Among women, 54 percent supported Prop. 209, 36 percent were opposed and 10 percent were undecided.

# EL EDITOR

"El Respeto Al Derecho Ajeno Es La Paz"  
Lic Benito Juarez  
ESTABLECIDO 1977  
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Week of August 1 thru August 7, 1996

Lubbock, Texas

# El Credo De Hector Garcia: 'Caer Combatiendo'

El Dr. Hector P. Garcia, fundador de el American G.I. Forum murio el Domingo dia 25. Lo siguiente es una entrevista hecha antes de su muerte.

Por Rhonda Smith

El Dr. Héctor P. García ve todavía a los pacientes en su consulta médica sencilla, situada en 1315 Bright Street, en Corpus Christi, Texas.

El tiene 80 años de edad. Su salud está fallándole. Pero le queda su apetito por ayudar a otros.

García, que fundó en 1948 el American G.I. Forum, organización nacional de defensa para los veteranos méxicoamericanos de guerra, fué adiestrado para practicar la medicina.

Pero el precursor de los derechos civiles salvó probablemente más vidas en los pueblos pequeños de Texas, como Floresville, donde él alentó a los méxicoamericanos a combatir por sus derechos.

"El doctor es uno de nuestros dirigentes sobresalientes", dijo Tony E. Gallegos, presidente de la Comisión Estadounidense para la Igualdad en las Oportunidades de Empleo. "El le da a uno esa fiebre y ese impulso. Es la misma música que cantaba Martin Luther King Jr., acerca de procurar justicia para la gente".

Mientras que el valor de King fué captado en televisión y compartido con un auditorio mundial durante el decenio de 1950, las gestiones de García, que empezaron a fines del decenio de 1940 pasaron inadvertidas en gran medida, excepto entre los méxicoamericanos.

El 26 de marzo, veteranos de guerra, vecinos, activistas de los derechos civiles y políticos llegados desde tan lejos como Washington, DC., rindieron homenaje a García en el 46x banquete al fundador del G.I. Forum a fin de recaudar fondos para becas, en Corpus Christi.

Festonado de música patriótica y elogio para los Estados Unidos, el acontecimiento suministró una oportunidad para que las personas como Rudy Sánchez recordaran sus primeros encuentros con el "Dr. Héctor".

"Hace cuarenta y tres años, un extraño llegó a Floresville. El se detuvo en nuestra barbería para preguntar dónde podría encontrar a los dirigentes comunitarios méxicoamericanos", dijo Sánchez en el exterior del salón de banquetes.

"No sabíamos quién era él. Llevaba unos zapatos viejos, unas ropas viejas, y conducía un auto viejo. Sabíamos que era médico, de modo que



esperábamos que estuviera conduciendo un Cadillac. Pero él vino de un modo muy sencillo y empezó a explicar lo que estaba tratando de hacer", recordó Sánchez.

"El nos dijo que, en una comunidad pequeña donde los

hispanos eran la mayoría, deberíamos empezar a organizarnos para postularnos a cargos políticos".

Esa recomendación llevó a Roy Sánchez, hermano de Rudy, a procurar una plaza en la junta de instrucción pú-

blica de Floresville. El ganó y retuvo la plaza de la junta escolar durante 14 años, antes de postularse para otra plaza más elevada.

"Antes de postularse para alcalde", recordó Rudy



# Clinton Calls For Unity In US

By MIKE HOUSEHOLDER

WASHINGTON - Saddened by the explosion at the Olympic Games in Atlanta, President Clinton told Hispanic supporters on Saturday that the nation must stand against "the enemies of democracy."

"These things that tend to divide people weaken our country when what we ought to be doing is pulling our country together," he said.

Speaking from the Oval Office on a telephone hookup to about 1,000 Hispanic-American supporters scattered at 50 locations throughout the country, the president

cited attempts to include in welfare legislation a ban on educating the children of illegal immigrants as an example of things that tear at the idea of unity.

In contrast, Clinton pointed to the administration's efforts to "give people the tools they need" to succeed, such as an anti-crime program and lower taxes for working families.

"We should be more concerned with how we can hook up every classroom in America to the Internet by the year 2000 than whether we should be kicking a few kids out of our classrooms who would be

much better in school than on the street."

The president called on Americans to "build a deeper sense of community that unites us."

Clinton also offered his condolences to the Hispanic community on the death of Hector Garcia, who died Friday in Corpus Christi, Texas.

García was a physician who led the fight for equal treatment of Hispanics and who founded the American G.I. Forum in 1948.

Clinton said García served as "a clear voice for Hispanic civil rights."

Commentary

For Latinos, It's Time To Fight Back

By Raul Yzaguirre

It's campaign season again. During the 1990s, this has come to mean that the nation's 30 million Latinos are under attack.

As we face this unprecedented hostility, I spend a great deal of time thinking about how we can be most effective in advocating for ourselves and for our country.

Painful as it is to admit, in the more than three decades I have spent in this business, I can identify ways in which we have failed ourselves and our community.

Our cultural values have sometimes led us to avoid confrontation, seeking accommodation and compromise instead.

In short, we are often far too nice when it comes to advocating for our own interests.

But there is at least one place where Latinos have always stood firm and united. We fight unyieldingly for our

children. Our cultural values -- the same one which lead us to compromise perhaps too often in advocating for ourselves -- also lead us to fight fiercely for our children, without ever relaxing our standards.

That is why thousands of Latino leaders and activists who assembled recently at the National Council of La Raza's annual conference singled out issues such as education and child poverty as major priorities.

For the same reason, we applauded Senator John McCain, a Republican from Arizona, for opposing English-only legislation that would hurt efforts to educate our children.

Latinos across the country are rising to the occasion as never before because they're going after our kids. Several times during La Raza's Denver conference, represen-

tatives of both parties presented their views.

Administration representatives pointed to the ugly, destructive proposals coming out of the Republican Congress and the GOP's presidential campaign as evidence that Latinos should support President Clinton.

They were right on the mark; the ugliest and most offensive of these proposals are indeed aimed at Latinos, particularly at Latino children.

All U.S. residents are put at risk when we throw undocumented children out of the schools and onto the streets.

The updated welfare reform bill recently passed by Congress would throw at least 1.5 million children into poverty, and a disproportionate number of these will be Latino kids.

Other children will be put at risk for the simple reason that they or their parents are legal immigrants. The welfare reform bill will take food from these children's mouths.

While our friends in the Clinton administration are

right about the dangers of the vicious bills emerging from the Congress, all of us, including Hispanic Americans, expect more from this administration than finger-pointing.

Congressional Republicans clearly intend to endanger children with a host of provisions in the immigration bill; President Clinton must respond with a veto.

The same administration that told Latino leaders so passionately in July that it is our friend must do more to prove it than show us that the other side is worse.

We cannot support politicians who pass laws that would push the poverty rate among Latino children in this country to 50 percent.

(Raul Yzaguirre is president of the National Council of La Raza, based in Washington, D.C.) (c) 1996, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Sittin' Here Thinkin' The Presidential Games

by Ira Cutler

The schedule is pretty well set for the next few months. Later on this summer we will move from The Olympics to The Conventions, then take a needed break in October for The World Series and then back to The Election.

As I write this column the Olympic athletes are deeply engaged in the gymnastic competitions. The American women just won the team gold, while the Russian and Chinese men have dominated.

Everything relates to everything else in this world, all learning is transferable and I think there is a part of the gymnastics (and diving) competitions at the Olympic Games that we ought to carry over into The Presidential Games -- the concept of scoring by "degree of difficulty".

Thus far in the campaign both major Candidates deserve only medium to low scores -- they are doing very easy things fairly well.

This year the Sittin' Here Thinkin' Editorial Board has assigned me the job of watching the Clinton and Dole acceptance speeches at the Democratic and Republican Conventions and they have instructed me to score them by degree of difficulty.

I will sit in my living room with cardboard cards with scores on them ranging from 8.0 to 10.0 and I will hold them up as the particular Candidate makes or fails to make points.

The Sittin' Here Thinkin' audience, we believe, constitutes one of the truly critical swing votes in America. It is not easily fooled and it is very much coveted by both parties.

The critical domestic policy questions are: What, if anything, should the federal government do to improve relations among Americans of different racial, religious, nationality and language groups?

What, if anything, should the federal government do to address the growing gap between the incomes of rich and poor Americans?

What, if anything, should the federal government do to assure that corporations do not move good paying jobs overseas to avoid paying decent wages?

What, if anything, should the federal government do about the growing gap between the low skills of many workers and the high demands of most decent paying jobs?

What, if anything, should the federal government do to assure that the Social Security system and/or some other vehicle(s) assures older Americans a decent standard of living and the opportunity for dignified retirement?

What, if anything, should the federal government do to assure that all Americans have access to basic health care?

The speeches will tell us if Clinton has the nerve to run the risk of appearing to be for big government and answer that the federal government ought to do a lot about all of these things.

Under what specific circumstances, other than in response to direct attack, would you commit American troops to battle?

What, if anything, should the government of the United States do to assure that Russia does not return to a Communist form of government? Would the United States recognize a Communist government in Russia, or elsewhere in the world, if it were democratically elected?

Under what circumstances should the United States support foreign governments that are not democratically elected, that routinely violate the human rights of their own citizens and/or that threaten neighboring countries?

Candidates who address these issues at all will be given points just for trying. Anyone who addresses them honestly and intelligently stands to score big points and can win the event.

I will warn the Candidates, right here and now, that my least favorite Presidential Candidate routine is the Calling On Others double back flip, first popularized by John F. Kennedy in his "ask not" inaugural speech.

The central question in all this, really, is whether or not we, the voters, are just plain stupid. Is it, in fact, smart politics to run a campaign as if we can be fooled by empty promises, phony slogans and all sorts of flim flam?

Unfortunately, the strategy of telling the truth, of tackling difficult issues head on, of taking hard stands that gain support with some voters while necessarily losing support with others, goes against all current political conventional wisdom.

Ira Cutler says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverent, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company.

Comentario

Para Los Latinos, Es Hora De Defenderse

Por Raúl Yzaguirre

Es la temporada de campaña otra vez.

Durante el decenio de 1990, esto ha llegado a significar que los 30 millones de latinos de la nación están bajo ataque. El proyecto de ley de reforma de la inmigración, las propuestas del inglés solamente y una diversidad de otras iniciativas legislativas de espíritu maligno y extremistas están dirigidas a la comunidad latina.

A medida que nos enfrentamos a esta hostilidad sin precedente, paso una gran cantidad de tiempo pensando acerca de cómo podemos ser más eficaces para defendernos a nosotros mismos y a nuestro país.

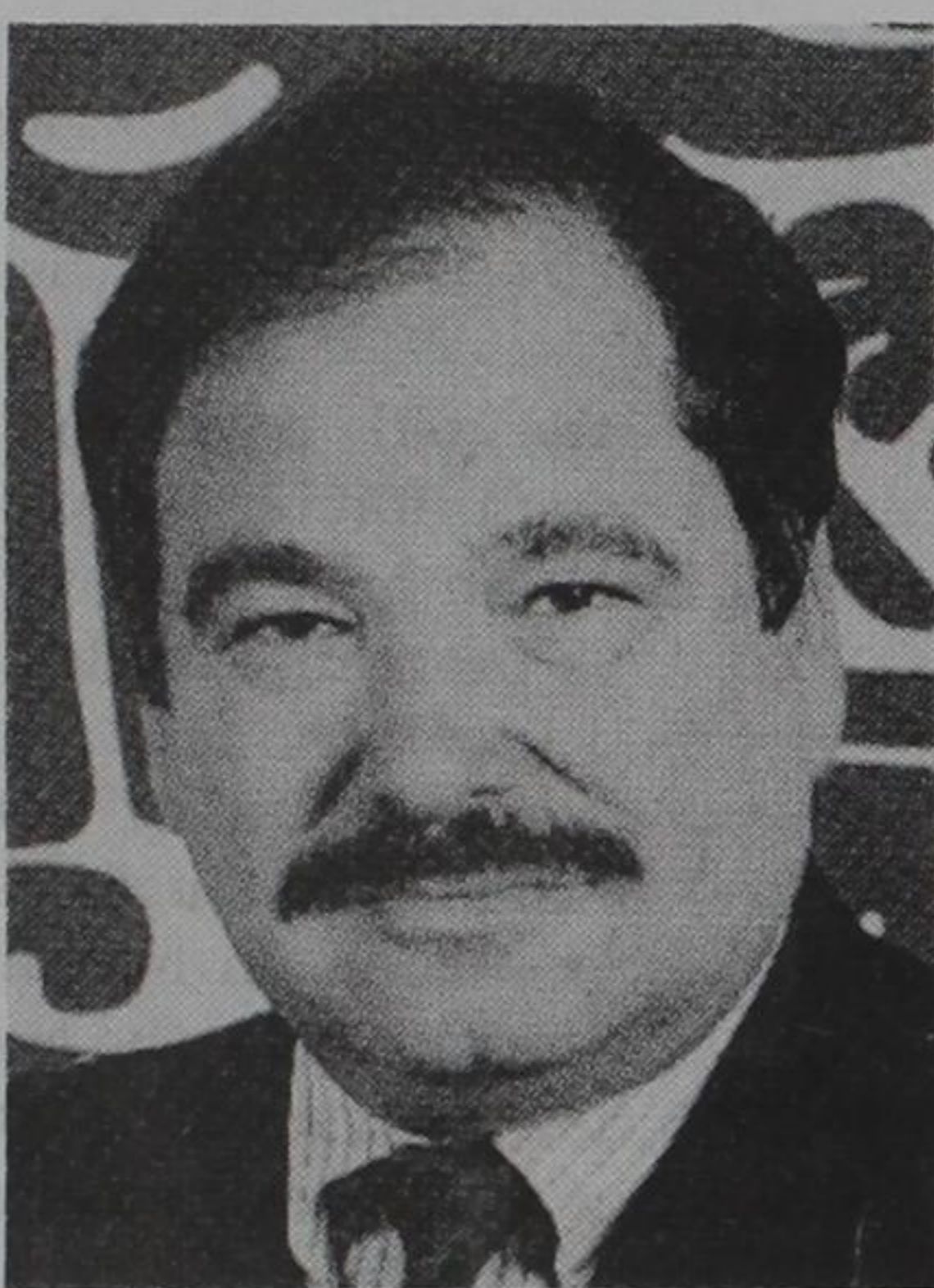
Doloroso como sea para reconocerlo, en los más de tres decenios que he pasado en este asunto, puedo identificar los modos de que hemos fallado y le hemos fallado a nuestra comunidad.

Nuestros valores culturales nos han llevado a veces a evitar el enfrentamiento, procurando el arreglo y la transigencia en vez de eso. Cuando se nos discrimina individualmente, tendemos a no tomar acción, poniendo nuestra energía en vez de eso en hallar empleos con empleadores que no discriminen.

En resumen, a menudo somos demasiado bondadosos cuando se trata de abogar por nuestros propios intereses.

Pero hay por lo menos un lugar en el que los latinos siempre se han parado firmes y unidos. Luchamos sin descanso por nuestros hijos. Nuestros valores culturales -- los mismos que nos llevan a transigir quizás demasiado a menudo para abogar por nosotros mismos -- nos llevan también a combatir ferocemente por nuestros hijos, sin aflojar nunca nuestras normas.

Esa es la razón de que millares de dirigentes y activistas latinos que se reunieron hace poco en la conferencia anual del Consejo Nacional de La Raza (NCLR en inglés) singularizaron asuntos como la enseñanza y la pobreza infantil como las prioridades más importantes. Esa es la razón de que millares enviarán cartas al Congreso y al presidente, instándoles a rechazar los proyectos de legislación que tratan de lanzar a los niños indocumentados



fuera de las escuelas. Esa es la razón de que nos alzáramos de pie cuando el Secretario de Viviendas y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD), Henry Cisneros, señaló que los ataques contra nuestra comunidad por parte del Congreso republicano son "personales".

Por la misma razón, aplaudimos al Senador John McCain, republicano por Arizona, por oponerse al proyecto de legislación del inglés solamente, que perjudicaría a las gestiones para enseñar a nuestros hijos.

Los latinos de todo el país están afirmando su presencia como nunca antes, porque algunos están poniendo en pelifro a nuestros hijos. Varias veces durante la conferencia del NCLR en Denver, los representantes de ambos partidos presentaron sus puntos de vista.

Los representantes del gobierno señalaron a las propuestas feas y destructivas que salen del Congreso republicano y de la campaña presi-

dencial del Partido Republicano, como evidencia de que los latinos deberían apoyar al Presidente Clinton.

Ellos estaban dando en el blanco; las más feas y más ofensivas de estas propuestas se dirigen en verdad contra los latinos, especialmente los niños latinos.

Todos los residentes de los Estados Unidos corren riesgo cuando lanzamos a los niños indocumentados fuera de las escuelas y hacia las calles.

El proyecto de ley actualizado sobre la reforma de la asistencia económica pública aprobado recientemente por el Congreso lanzaría a por lo menos 1.5 millones de niños a la pobreza, y una cantidad desproporcionada de ellos serán niños latinos. Los niños que tienen mayores probabilidades de ser lastimados por estas propuestas son niños cuyos padres están actuando de acuerdo con los reglamentos y empleando la red de seguridad del modo que fué diseñada, para obtener seguridad temporal durante épocas difíciles.

Otros niños correrán riesgos por la sencilla razón de que ellos o sus padres sean inmigrantes legales. El proyecto de ley para la reforma de la asistencia económica pública quitará literalmente el alimento de las bocas de estos niños.

Mientras nuestros amigos en el gobierno de Clinton tienen razón sobre los peligros de los proyectos de ley inmorales que surgen del Congreso, todos nosotros, incluyendo a los hispano-

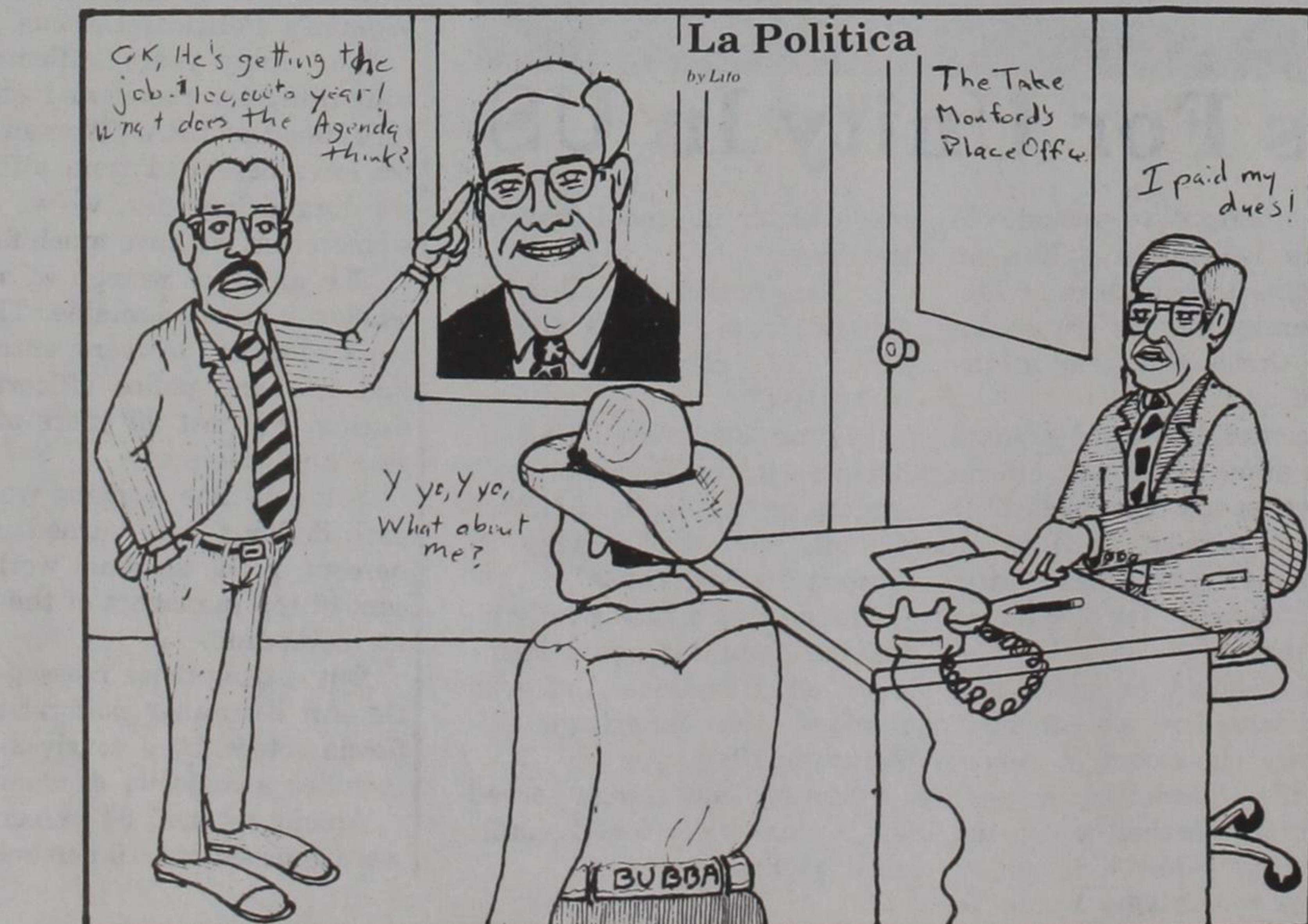
americanos, esperamos más de este gobierno que apuntar con el dedo. Esperamos que el presidente se ponga de pie por los niños de este país, incluyendo a los niños latinos.

Los republicanos del Congreso se proponen claramente poner en peligro a los niños con una diversidad de disposiciones en el proyecto de ley sobre inmigración; el Presidente Clinton debe responder con un veto. Sin importar lo que ocurra en el comité de conferencia sobre la reforma de la asistencia económica pública, el proyecto final sobre ese asunto empobrecerá a millones de niños; nos sentimos alarmados por los informes de que el presidente procura promulgarlo como ley.

El mismo gobierno que dijo a los dirigentes latinos con tanto apasionamiento en julio que es amigo nuestro, debe hacer más para probarlo que sólo mostrarnos que el otro lado es peor. Ya el 40 por ciento de los niños latinos de este país viven en la pobreza.

No podemos favorecer a los políticos que aprueban legislación, ni a un presidente que promulga un proyecto de ley a sabiendas de que la pobreza entre los niños latinos se acercará al 50 por ciento como resultado de su acción. Estaremos de pie al lado de nuestros niños.

(Raúl Yzaguirre es presidente del Consejo Nacional de La Raza, con sede en Washington, D.C.) Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1996. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate



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# Hector Garcia's Credo: 'Go Down Fighting'

Dr. Hector P. Garcia founder of the American G.I. Forum died on Sunday July 26. The following is an interview conducted before his death.

By Rhonda Smith

Dr. Hector P. Garcia still sees patients in his modest medical office at 1315 Bright Street in Corpus Christi, Texas.

He is 80. His health is failing. But his appetite for helping others remains.

Garcia, who in 1948 founded the American G.I. Forum, a national advocacy organization for Mexican-American war veterans, was trained to practice medicine.

But the civil rights pioneer probably saved more lives in small Texas towns like Floresville, where he encouraged Mexican American to fight for their rights.

"The doctor is one of our outstanding leaders," said Tony E. Gallegos, chairman of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. "He gives you that fever and drive. It's the same music Martin Luther King Jr. sang, about seeking justice for people."

While King's courage was captured on television and shared with a worldwide audience during the 1950s, Garcia's efforts, which began in the late 1940s, went largely unnoticed, except among Mexican Americans.

On March 26, war veterans, neighbors, civil rights activists and politicians from as far away as Washington, D.C. paid homage to Garcia at the American G.I. Forum's 46th founder's scholarship fund-raising banquet in Corpus Christi.

Laced with patriotic music and praise for the United States, the event provided an opportunity for people like Rudy Sanchez to recall their first encounters with "Dr. Hector."

"Forty-three years ago, a stranger came to Floresville. He stopped at our barbershop to ask where he could find Mexican-American community leaders," Sanchez said outside the doors to the banquet hall. "We didn't know who he was. He had on old shoes, old clothes, and he drove an old car. We knew he was a doctor, so we expected him to be driving a Cadillac. But he came in a very modest way and began explaining what he was trying to do," Sanchez recounted.

"He told us that in a small community where Hispanics were the majority, we should start organizing to run for political office."

That suggestion led Roy Sanchez, Rudy's brother, to seek a seat on the Floresville school board. He won, held the school board seat for 14 years, and then sought a higher office.

"Before he ran for mayor," Rudy Sanchez recalled, "my brother called me and asked, 'What will I do if I lose?'"

"I told him to remember what Hector P. had told us," Sanchez recalled. "He had said, 'Even if you lose, go down fighting like a true soldier.'"

Roy Sanchez became the first Mexican-American mayor of Floresville, a town 30 miles south of San Antonio.

Gil Coronado, deputy assistant secretary for the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, was the banquet's keynote speaker.

"Exactly 46 years ago, some 700 veterans saw the need and Dr. Garcia had the vision to rally them together," he said. "This was an effort that snowballed, an effort that was courageous, right and necessary."

When Felix Longoria, a World War II casualty, was denied burial in his hometown of Three Rivers, Texas



because he was not white, it was Garcia who led a national campaign that resulted in a reversal of that policy and the soldier's burial in Arlington National Cemetery. One of Longoria's relatives praised Garcia at the event for the difference he had made to so many families.

When his time came to speak, Garcia began by thanking his own family for its support, as well as those who helped raise \$10,000 in scholarships that were awarded to 35 Latino students that night.

He spoke about the civil rights struggle, saying, "We're still not where we want to be."

He promised that the Ameri-

can G.I. Forum would continue its battle against job discrimination and unfair immigration policies and to see that all veterans received health benefits.

"We must fight for the rights of Hispanics as well as for the rights of African Americans, American Indians and poor people in general," he reminded the crowd.

While he was obliging those who paid to attend the banquet and others who served the food by signing autographs for them, I raised the question of retirement to him.

"I have to work," he said. "I'll retire when I die."

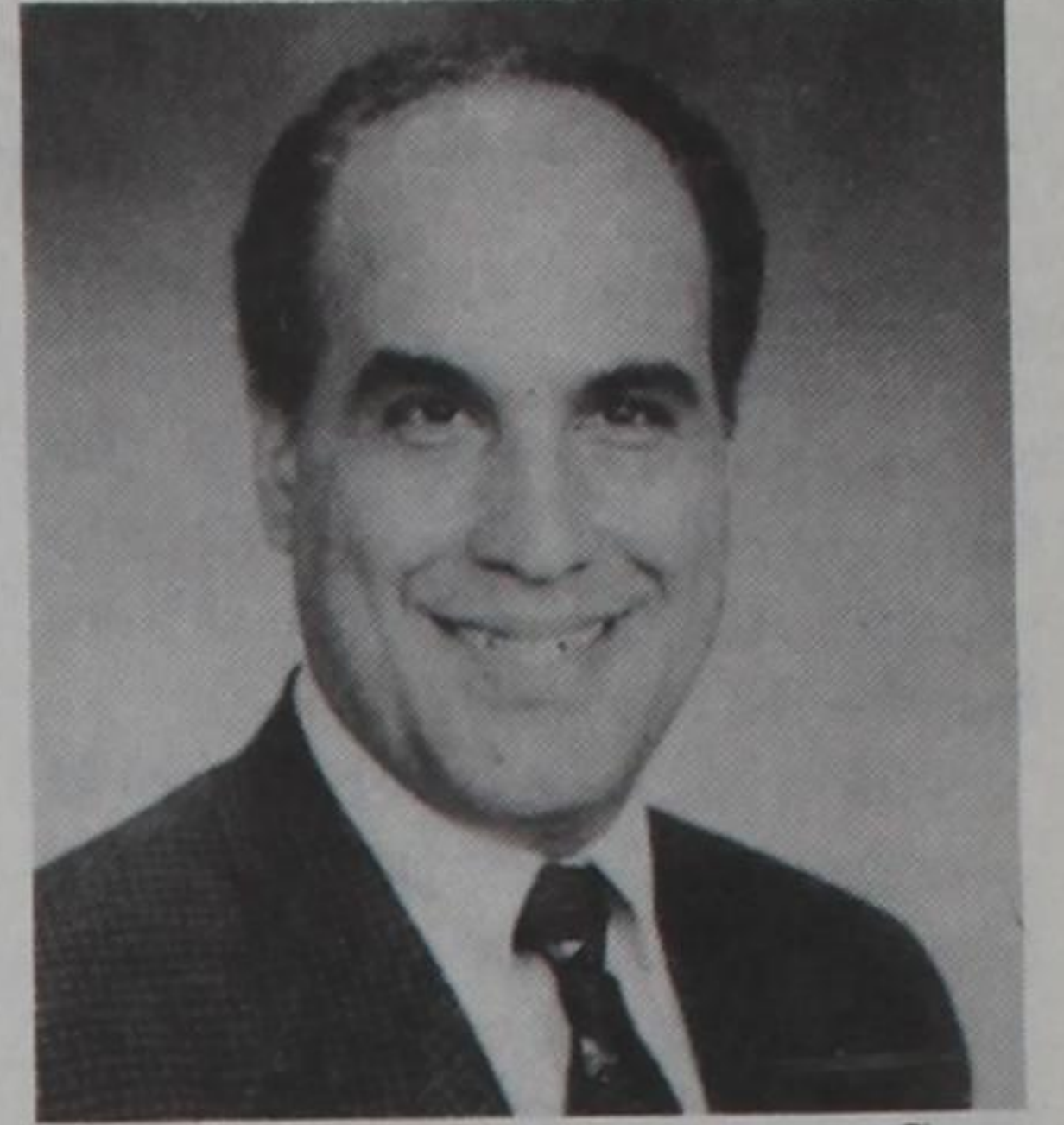
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## Su Consejero De Salud

Por Dr. Guillermo E. Villalona

Bienvenidos a nuestra nueva Sesión "Su Consejero de Salud" que estara dedicada a divulgar noticias del mundo de la medicina importantes para su salud.

Nuestro objetivo es, contribuir de esta manera al mejoramiento de la salud de la comunidad Hispana. Antes de continuar dejeme presentarme ante ustedes; soy el Dr. Guillermo E. Villalona, llevamos aproximadamente 6 meses practicando medicina en Lubbock. Soy originario de la Republica Dominicana (cerca de Cuba y Puerto Rico, en el Caribe). Me gradue de médico en la Universidad de Guadalajara y de allí pase a la Ciudad de México donde hice una especialidad. Después de practicar algunos años allá, me movi a la Ciudad de Nueva York donde hice la especialidad de medicina Interna y conocí a mi esposa la Dr. Maria Mallarino, que es especialista en Oncología y trabaja en UMC.



Volviendo a nuestra Sesión "Su Consejero de Salud" queremos estar todas la semanas con tema de Salud y poder además contestar algunas de sus preguntas que ustedes nos manden.

Queremos también aprovechar para darles las gracias a la dirección de este periódico por la oportunidad que nos brinda.

Nos ponemos a sus ordenes en nuestro Consultorio Médico, 3502 9th Street, Ste. 360. Por favor derijan sus preguntas y comentarios al El Editor, sección "Su Consejero de Salud" P.O. Box 11250, Lubbock, TX 79408.

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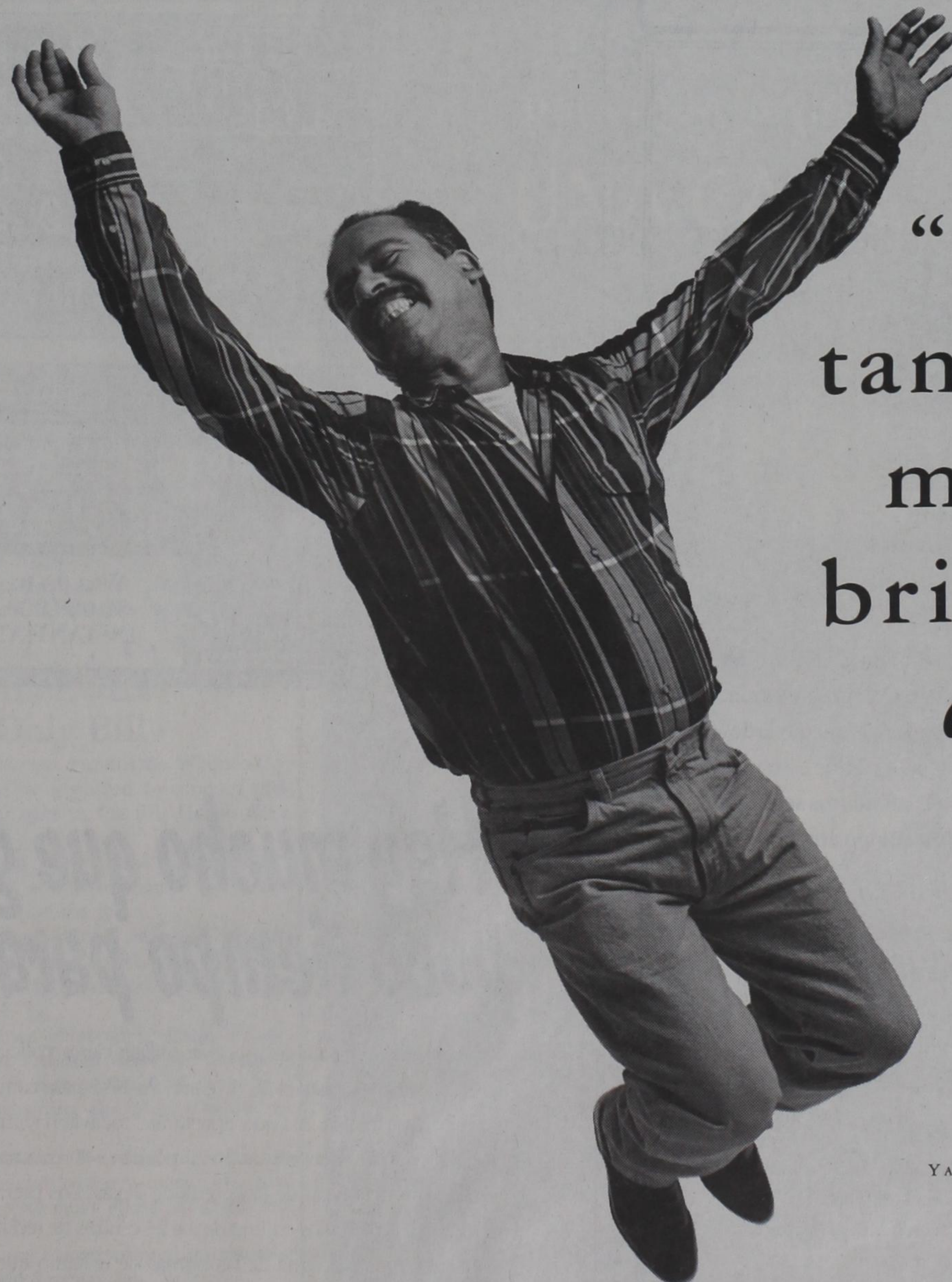
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# Cuba Baseball

# Future Bright For US Softball

By JOE KAY

ATLANTA - Nearly everyone wants Cuba to lose in the Olympic baseball medals round. Almost no one thinks they will.

The amateur baseball world - with the exception of one island nation - is tired of seeing the Cubans mop up every meaningful tournament. The team that wears its dominance on its red sleeves has not lost a big game since 1987 and is unbeaten in Atlanta.

"They're so cocky," Netherlands coach Jan Dick Leurs said. "It's time in world baseball that they're going to be beaten, and I hope it's going to be here. I hope they're going to get beaten."

He's not alone. "The Nicaraguan coach told me, 'You guys have got to beat 'em on Friday. Cuba's got to go down sometime,'" U.S. first baseman Travis Lee said.

There may be no better time for that to happen. Cuba is more vulnerable than ever as medals-round play begins Thursday.

Cuba went 7-0 in the round-robin because of its offense, which hit an Olympic record 28 homers and batted .405. But its pitching staff, depleted by defections since the Barcelona Games, had a 6.71 earned run average, last among the four teams that qualified for the medals round.

Nicaragua, which had the best ERA at 3.88, plays Cuba in the first game Thursday. The United States plays Japan in the night game, and the two winners meet for the gold Friday night.

As much as everyone seems to be rooting for the home team to pull off an upset that would rank in the neighborhood of the U.S. hockey team's gold medal at Lake Placid, nobody is getting their hopes too high.

The ones rooting the hardest are the biggest skeptics.

"To be honest, I think Cuba is going to be No. 1," Leurs said. "Not that they play better baseball; they have so much experience. If the U.S. team

played them after (being together) four years, they'd crush 'em. But these great young kids from the States have got to show up against pros - that's what they are."

"The U.S. team is strong more or less like the Cuban team," Italian coach Silvano Ambrosioni said. "But the Cubans are old enough to handle the emotion of a final Olympic game."

"I know that the United States is strong in hitting and Cuba is a little weak in pitching. Maybe the competition is going to be close for that reason. But in my opinion, experience is the winning player for the Olympic tournament."

Seven of the Cubans are in their 30s; the United States has no one older than 22.

U.S. coach Skip Bertman thinks this U.S. team could beat Cuba routinely if it stayed together for a couple more years. As it is, it's a long shot.

"If we were to beat Cuba, it would be one of the greatest accomplishments and would be widely recognized," said Seth Greisinger, who will start Friday.

By JOE MACENKA

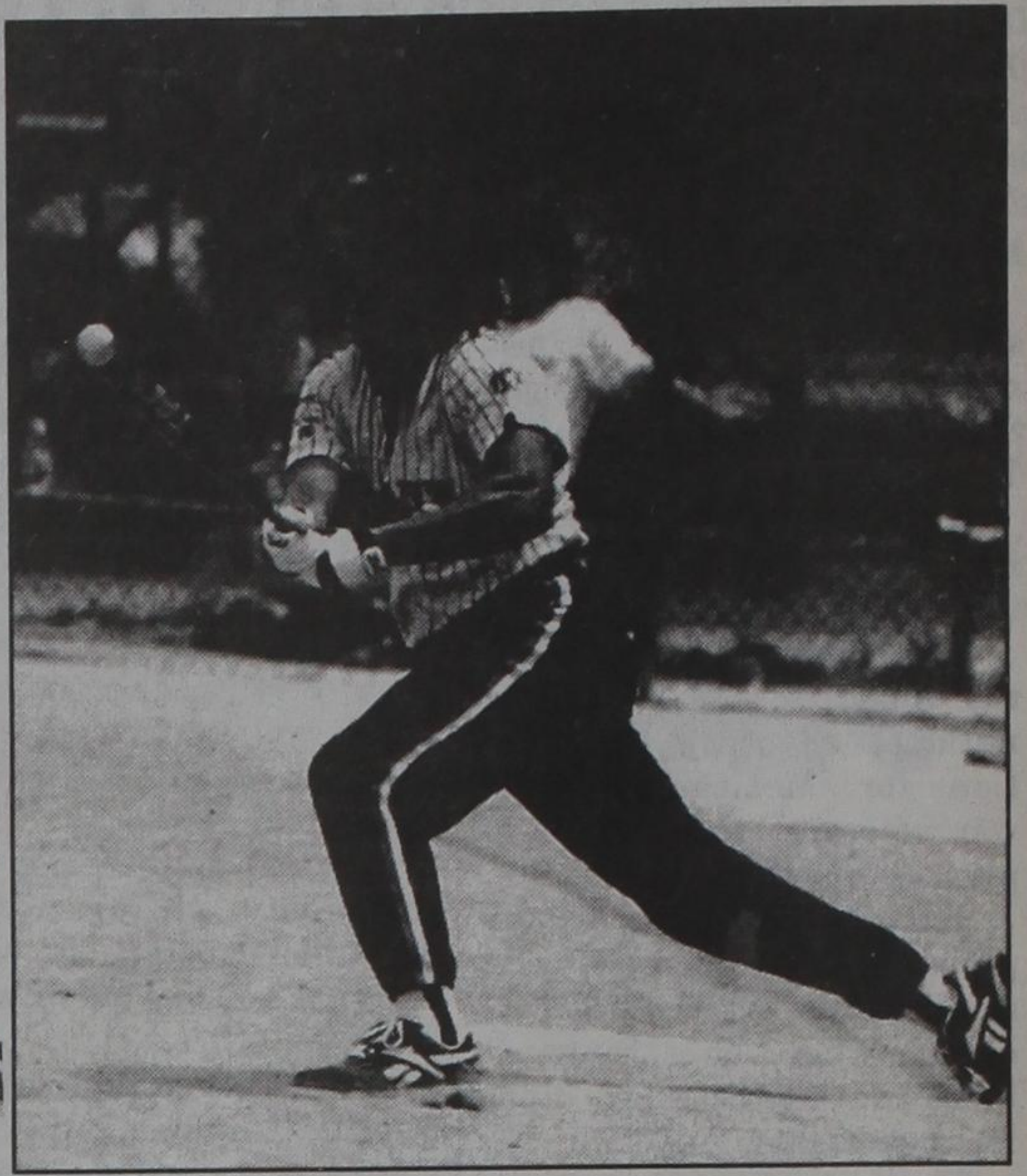
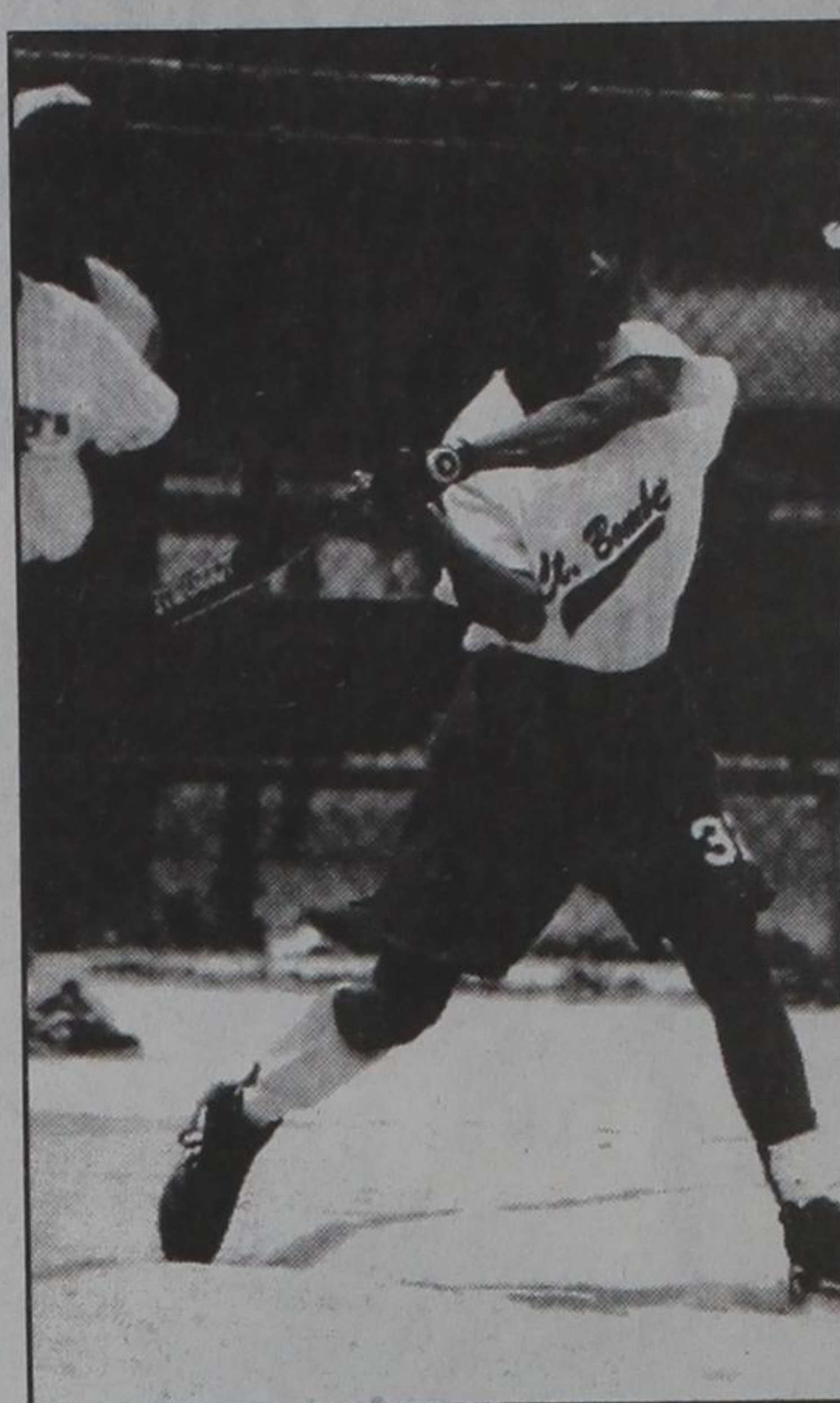
COLUMBUS, Ga. - They've got a 118-2 record and the inaugural Olympic softball gold medal. And a look down their roster shows that the Americans have plenty of reasons to be excited about the future.

"I see things only getting better for the game and for the U.S. program," pitcher Lisa Fernandez said. "There's great competition out there, and it's getting better all the time. But so are we."

In claiming the gold with a 3-1 victory over China on Tuesday night, the U.S. team finished the tournament with an 8-1 record, a .280 batting average, an ERA of 0.62, 70 hits and 41 runs - all tops in the eight-team field.

What makes the Americans' performance all the more impressive is that they did it with a roster that includes nine players 26 or younger, some who weren't even teen-agers when the 118-2 international run began in 1986.

The shining star is the 25-year-old Fernandez, who gave up four hits over 21 innings, posted an ERA of 0.33 and held opponents to a .111 batting average. She struck out 31 and walked none.



Christa Williams, 18, did not give up a run and struck out 15 in 9 2-3 innings, adding more youthful punch to a pitching staff that struck out 99 and walked 10 in the nine games.

The Americans got solid contributions throughout the tournament from such young players as catcher Gillian Boxx, 22, and outfielder Laura Berg, 21.

Dionna Harris, who led the U.S. team with a .409 batting average, is 28. But she is expected to return when the

team gets back together to train for the 2000 Olympics in Sydney.

Two players who may not be around for that competition are Dot Richardson and Sheila Cornell, both 34. Richardson, an orthopedic surgery resident, and Cornell, who is considering a return to a physical therapy career, hit three home runs each in the Olympics and were clubhouse leaders.

Also unlikely to be with the team in Sydney is 72-year-old head coach Ralph Raymond.

"This is the top of the mountain," he said. "There's no more to conquer."

Raymond said his contract with USA Softball expired at midnight Tuesday, just hours after the Americans struck gold, and he expects the organization to name a woman to lead the next Olympic team.

"I'm going to leave the door open a little bit and see what happens," Raymond said. "There's been some talk of trying to form a professional league and they've asked me

to kind of head it up."

The heavily favored U.S. team stumbled a bit as it closed in on its goal, scoring only five runs in the three games leading up to Tuesday. But Michele Granger, the 26-year-old winning pitcher in the championship contest, said the tight games won't be the Americans' legacy from the inaugural Olympics.

"You have to remember that what you see is only the record and not the score of all the games," she said. "We have had tight games in the past and we came out victorious."

And if there are more tight games in the future, these players will be able to look back on their comparatively youthful days and draw on the experiences that helped them become the best in the world.

"This," Fernandez said, "really showed us what it means to be a team and to have to count on each other."

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Si usted necesita más información sobre la forma en que el Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos puede ayudar a su familia o a su comunidad, escriba a USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, PPQ, Houston International Airport, 1717 East Loop, 616 North, Suite 140, Houston, TX 77029.



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## News Briefs

"I don't think it's a liberal-conservative issue anymore," said pollster Del Ali of Mason-Dixon Political/Media Research in Washington, D.C. "The majority of women are supporting it."

Aware of this, opponents already have targeted women, pouncing on a little-noticed clause in the measure's language that they charge would allow discrimination against women, which Prop. 209 proponents emphatically deny.

Clause "c" says: "Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as prohibiting bona fide qualifications based on sex which are reasonably necessary to the normal operation of public employment, public education or public contracting."

"Women in California have the highest protections in the country," said Pat Ewing, No on 209 campaign manager. "Clause 'c' literally repeals that protection."

### Congress Asks for Joe Camel Probe

Arguing that children should be protected from tobacco advertising, more than five dozen members of Congress asked the government Tuesday to reinvestigate the colorful Joe Camel cigarette ad campaign, reports Associated Press.

The Federal Trade Commission probed the ads several years ago to determine whether a direct link existed between them and increased smoking among children.

Staff recommended in August 1993 that Joe Camel cartoon ads be barred because of their alleged influence on youngsters. But the five-member commission voted 3-2 the following summer to close the investigation. Tuesday, a bipartisan group of 67 House members wrote FTC Chairman Robert Pitofsky urging the agency reopen the probe.

Two of the three FTC commissioners who opposed the inquiry have been replaced since the 1994 vote, and the regulatory agency has a new chairman, he noted.

Camel's maker, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., has defended the hip cartoon character in the past by saying that the FTC found no evidence that Joe Camel ads encourage children to smoke.

But the lawmakers cite two studies that suggest links between advertising and teen-age smoking.

An October 1995 study in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute found 60 percent of adolescents who had never smoked could name a favorite cigarette advertisement - with Joe Camel cited most often.

Another study in Health Psychology indicated that sudden rises in teen smoking coincided with sizeable cigarette promotions, Roemer said.

The FDA, under orders from President Clinton, is finalizing regulations designed to battle teen smoking, including outlawing vending machine sales of cigarettes and imposing strict curbs on tobacco advertising that appeals to children.

### Cop Groups Condemn Immigrant Measure

Leaders of police groups gathered at the Capitol on Monday to condemn a measure that would permit states to keep undocumented immigrant children out of public schools, reports Associated Press.

The measure could force thousands of unsupervised children onto the streets, where they will become criminals or victims of crime, they said.

"Immigrants don't come here to put their children in our schools. And they will not go home because we throw the kids out of school," said Art Reddy, vice president of the International Union of Police Associations. "To pursue this policy only creates a whole new class of child fugitives, which will burden the already strained resources of law enforcement."

Republicans are rushing to combine the House and Senate versions and bring the final version to a vote, perhaps before Congress' month-long August recess. Progress has been held up by Republican disagreements over Gallegly's amendment and other issues.

At least 50 senators, including some conservatives, said they would oppose including the amendment in the final version of the bill.

Joining the International Union of Police Association at Monday's news conference were the Fraternal Order of Police, the Major Cities Chiefs, the National Associations of Police Organizations, officials of the Baltimore police department and the National Immigration Forum, an immigrant advocacy group.

The Fraternal Order of Police's California chapter has parted company with its parent group and is supporting his amendment. The Fraternal Order of Police is the nation's largest police group with 278,000 members. Carl Olson, president of the 5,000-member California chapter, said California school systems spend \$1.8 billion to educate undocumented immigrants.

### House Panel OKs English-Only Bill

Under a bill approved by a House committee Wednesday, most government agencies would be required to conduct official business only in English and sent to the full House for a vote, reports Associated Press.

The bill would declare English the federal government's official language and bar federal employees from using any other language in most cases while on the job.

The bill, passed 19-17 along party lines, requires officials to conduct citizenship ceremonies in English and bars the government from printing tax forms and other information in a foreign language.

It makes exceptions for agencies involved in international relations, trade, the census and national security, however. Agencies also would be allowed to communicate in other languages during emergencies threatening the public health or safety.

Rep. Randy "Duke" Cunningham, R-Calif., said studies show that English-speaking residents earn more. He also said the number of immigrants who can't speak English proficiently is growing.

Democrats say the bill threatens Constitutional guarantees of free speech, due process and equal protection.

The bill is H.R. 123

# Debate Over Puerto Rico's Political Status Hot As Ever

By Lance Oliver

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico -- Governors from across the United States who gathered here for the National Governors Association's annual meeting left with a fresh understanding of present-day island politics.

If they had hung around a little longer, a political history lesson would have been theirs, too.

First, the governors encountered the never-ending matter of Puerto Rico's political status. More than 100,000 islanders braved mid-July rain and traffic jams to try to gain the governors' attention and put the Puerto Rico sovereignty issue on the U.S. media's radar screen.

Two marches and two demonstrations buzzed around El Conquistador Resort and Country Club July 14 as the conference opened.

Pro-statehood forces organized a march and gathering called "Defending Our American Citizenship." It and a counter-event called "The Nation on the March" opposing statehood each drew an estimated 80,000 persons.

Thousands more attended a rally planned by the Puerto Rican Independence Party, and fishermen from the off-shore island of Vieques, two-thirds of which is controlled by the U.S. Navy, protested that military presence from their boats outside the resort's marina.

Statehood supporters attacked "The Nation on the March" by painting it as a pro-independence demonstration in disguise. The march was backed mainly by the pro-

commonwealth Popular Democratic Party.

"We're going to see the same anti-American separatists as always," said Resident Commissioner Carlos Romero Barcelo, the island's non-voting representative in the U.S. Congress and a statehood supporter.

Prominent among those "anti-American separatists" is Ricardo Alegria, a scholar who received the Max Frankel Prize for achievement in arts and culture from the White House.

"This is not a protest march," responded Alegria, one of the march's organizers. "We are going to affirm that Puerto Rico is our nation, one that doesn't want to be diluted, annexed or integrated into any other."

Police Superintendent Pedro Toledo hinted that some groups might attempt to disrupt the governors' meeting. As it turned out, a group called Los Macheteros did nothing more than plaster an Army recruiting office with stickers reading "Yankee Go Home, No to the Meeting of the Governors."

Although the governors' meeting prompted a round of political rallies, July is already the island's most politically active month, aside from election-year Novembers.

Events this year began July 4, when statehood supporters celebrated Independence Day. This year, with the New Progressive Party, which supports Puerto Rican statehood, in power, the official government observance included a parade past the Capitol and

evening fireworks.

Political events reached a peak July 25, a date that marks three major events in Puerto Rican history:

-- On July 25, 1898, during the Spanish-American War, U.S. troops came ashore at the small town of Guanica, ending 400 years of Spanish rule.

-- On July 25, 1952, the Puerto Rican constitution was approved, creating the island's current commonwealth status -- not a state, not an independent country, but a mostly self-governing territory somewhere in between.

-- On July 25, 1978, on a lonely mountaintop called Cerro Maravilla, police shot in cold blood two young "independentistas." Questions about who knew about the killings, who participated in their coverup and how the case was handled by authorities unleashed the biggest political scandal in the island's history. The scandal's effects on the island reverberate even today.

As the party in power, the

pro-statehood New Progressive Party must commemorate the creation of the island's constitution, whether it likes it or not. They typically gather with a funeral air to honor reluctantly the political status they equate with purgatory.

Meanwhile, across town, the Popular Democratic Party gathered its pro-commonwealth faithful for a massive outdoor rally celebrating the constitution and the commonwealth.

And in another corner of the island, in Guanica, "independentistas" rallied to remind everyone of the events of 1898, which they view as an invasion that led to another century of colonialism for an island that was just beginning to win its freedom from Spain.

Meanwhile, the memory of Cerro Maravilla cast a pall over everything.

Perhaps not coincidentally, July is also the most popular month for vacations. Some people just want to get away from it all.

(Lance Oliver of Guaynabo, Puerto Rico is the former editorial page editor of the San Juan Star, the island's English-language daily newspaper.)

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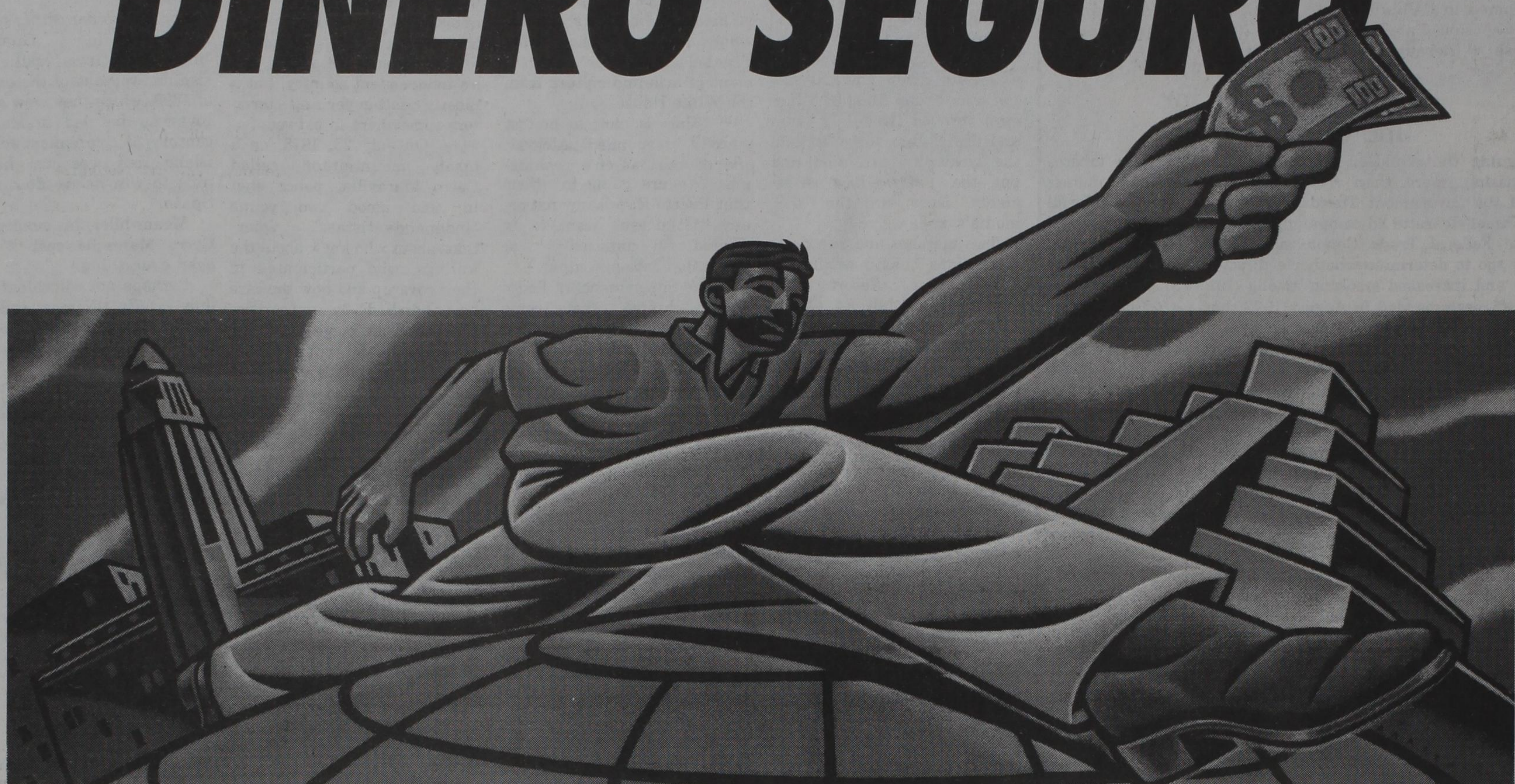


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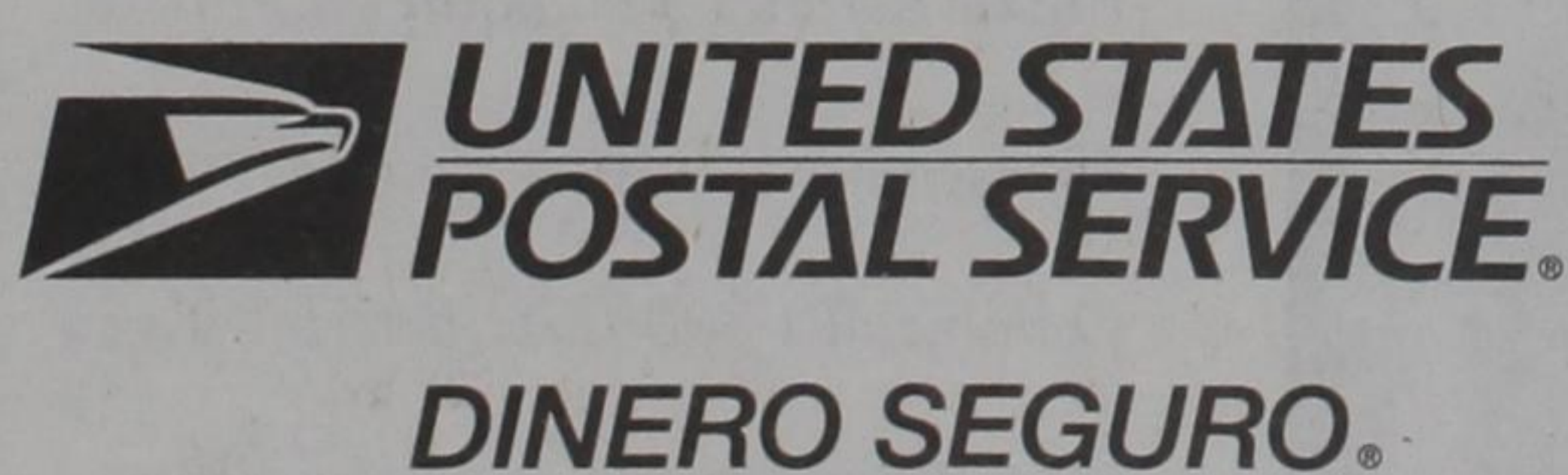


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## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

El Segundo Mandamiento de la ley de Dios ordena alabar y bendecir a Dios, invocar lo con devoción y cumplir los votos que hayamos hecho. Este mandamiento, no solo prohíbe blasfemar el santo. Nombre de Dios, sino que manda pronunciarlo con respeto e invocarlo devotamente. Esto es lo que pedimos en el Padre Nuestro: "Santificado sea tu nombre"; es decir, sea alabado y ensalsado. Debemos guardar este mandamiento con sentimientos de piedad de hijos de dios, como buenos hijos que respetan y bendice el nombre de su amado padre. La fidelidad en guardar los votos, honra también a Dios, porque es el cumplimiento de promesas hechas al mismo Dios.

Podemos alabar y bendecir a Dios, principalmente con oraciones, con cánticos piadosos, y con jaculatorias. La Sant Iglesia católica ordena a sus Sacerdotes y ministros rezar o cantar alabanzas especiales, que forman el Oficio Divino. Todos los Sacerdotes están obligados a ello diariamente.

Los fieles, que tienen también obligación de alabar a Dios, pueden unirse a esta oración pública de la Iglesia, con oraciones y cánticos piadosos, a imitación de los Angeles que cantan sin cesar las alabanzas de Dios en el cielo.

Las jaculatorias son aspiraciones piadosas del alma, que no impiden nuestras ocupaciones ordinarias y producen efectos muy saludables; son una reparación de las blasfemias y nos hacen merecer muchas indulgencias y muchísimos favores espirituales. (Mateo 5,33). (Hechos 23, 12). (Deut. 23, 21-23).



## PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR

POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA  
Lubbock, Texas

**EL AYUNO Y CRISTO**  
Mas tú cuando ayunas,  
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Mateo 6: 17.

La parte del Sermón en el Monte que queda trascrita trata de tres asuntos: el ayuno, el apego al mundo y la concentración de acción en materias religiosas.

El ayuno, o sea la abstinencia del alimento para sujetar el cuerpo al espíritu, se menciona frecuentemente en la Biblia; y por lo general en conexión con la oración. David ayunó cuando su hijo estaba enfermo, Daniel ayunó cuando pidió a Dios de una manera especial que iluminara su mente. Pablo y Bernabé ayunaron cuando nombraron acianos. Ester ayunó antes de presentarse ante Asuero. Y sobre dicho asunto no se nos preceptúa nada de una manera directa en el Nuevo Testamento.

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Parece dejarse la práctica a la dirección de cada individuo. y en eso se deja ver una sabiduría profunda, muchas personas enfermizas tienen que observar una dieta rigurosa, a fin de conservar la vida, y no podrían ayunar sin acarrearle serios achaques. Empero aún así, no debe olvidarse esto: que los que ayunan deben hacerlo de una manera sagrada sin obstinación.

### EL APEGO AL MUNDO

El apego al mundo es uno de los mayores males que amenazan constantemente las almas. Entonces no es de admirarse que nuestro Señor se refirió a él en términos tan enérgicos. Pues el mundo es un isidioso enemigo, solapado y falaz, o engañoso. Y parece una cosa tan inocente el buscar nuestra felicidad en este mundo, siempre que nos guardemos de cometer pecados escandalosos. Sin embargo, es una piedra de tropiezo donde algunos caen y hacen naufragio en la fe. Pues éstos amontonan tesoros en la tierra y no en el cielo.

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# Julio En Puerto Rico: La Política Primero

Por Lance Oliver

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico -- Los más de 30 dirigentes de legislaturas estatales que convergieron sobre Puerto Rico para la reunión anual de la Asociación Nacional de Gobernadores (NGA en inglés) a mediados de julio, se fueron de aquí con una comprensión reciente de la política isleña actual. Si se hubieran quedado un poco más de tiempo, una lección de historia política habría sido suya también.

Primero, los gobernadores se enfrentaron al asunto interminable de la situación política de Puerto Rico. Más de 100,000 isleños capearon la lluvia y las congestiones del tránsito épicas para tratar de obtener su atención y poner el asunto en la pantalla de radar de los medios informativos estadounidenses.

No menos de dos marchas y dos manifestaciones pasaron alrededor de El Conquistador Resort and Country Club el domingo 14 de julio, mientras se abría la conferencia. Tres por tierra y una por mar.

Las fuerzas que favorecen a la estadidad organizaron una marcha y reunión llamada "Defendiendo Nuestra Ciudadanía Estadounidense" frente a las puertas de El Conquistador. Esa, y una contramarcha llamada "La Nación en Marcha," oponiéndose a la estadidad, se estima que atrajeron cada una a 80,000 personas.

Millares más asistieron a una asamblea planeada por el Partido Independentista de Puerto Rico, y los pescadores de la isla de Vieques frente a la costa, dos tercios de la cual están controlados por la Marina de Guerra de los Estados Unidos, protestaron de esa presencia militar desde sus embarcaciones frente al atracadero del punto de atracción turística.

Los partidarios de la estadidad atacaron a "La Nación en Marcha", pintándola como una manifestación por la independencia disfrazada. El acontecimiento fué respaldado primordialmente por el Partido Popular Democrático (PPD), partidario del Estado Libre Asociado.

"Vamos a ver a los mismos separatistas anti-estadounidenses de siempre", dijo el Comisionado Residente Carlos Romero Barceló, el representante sin voto de la isla en el Congreso, partidario de la estadidad.

Prominente entre esos "separatistas anti-estadounidenses" se halla Ricardo Alegría, un erudito que recibió el Premio Max Frankel de la Casa Blanca por sus realizaciones en artes y cultura.

"Esta no es una manifestación de protesta", respondió Alegría, uno de los organizadores del acontecimiento. "Vamos a afirmar que Puerto Rico es nuestra nación, que no necesita ser diluida, anexada ni integrada a ninguna otra".

Además de los acontecimientos públicos, el Superintendente de la Policía, Pedro Toledo, apuntó de antemano que "Los Macheteros" u otros podrían estar planeando algún desorden, o algo peor, durante la reunión de la NGA. Según resultó, "Los Macheteros" no hicieron nada más que tapizar una oficina de reclutamiento del Ejército con etiquetas que decían: "Yanquis Váyanse a su Casa; No a la Reunión de Gobernadores".

La reunión de la NGA agregó otra ronda de asambleas políticas al que ya es el mes más políticamente activo del año en Puerto Rico, aparte de los meses de noviembre en los años de elecciones.

Los acontecimientos empezaron el 4 de Julio, cuando los

partidarios de la estadidad celebraron el Día de la Independencia. En este año, con el Partido Nuevo Progresista (PNP), partidario de la estadidad, en el poder, la observancia gubernamental oficial incluyó un desfile por frente al Capitolio y fuegos artificiales nocturnos.

Los acontecimientos políticos alcanzaron un "crescendo" el 25 de julio, una fecha que señala dos acontecimientos importantes en la historia de Puerto Rico, además de un escándalo político que rasgó a la isla y continúa afectando a su política 18 años después.

El 25 de julio de 1898, durante la Guerra Hispano Americana, las tropas estadounidenses desembarcaron en el pueblecito de Guánica, poniendo fin a 400 años de dominio español.

El 25 de julio de 1952, se aprobó la nueva Constitución de Puerto Rico, que creaba la situación actual de Estado Libre Asociado de la isla -- ni estado ni país independiente, sino un territorio con gobierno propio en algún lugar intermedio.

El 25 de julio de 1978, en la cumbre solitaria del Cerro Maravilla, la policía mató a sangre fría a dos jóvenes independentistas. Quién supo de las ejecuciones, quiénes participaron en el encubrimiento y de qué modo se manejó el caso desde el comienzo, son preguntas que desataron el mayor escándalo político de la historia de la isla. Todavía reverberan

hoy.

Como el partido en el poder, los partidarios de la estadidad del PNP deben conmemorar la Constitución, les guste o no. Ellos se reúnen típicamente con un aire funerario para homenajear renuenteemente a la situación política que ellos equiparan con el purgatorio.

Mientras tanto, al otro lado de la ciudad, el PPD reúne a sus fieles partidarios del Estado Libre Asociado para una impresionante asamblea al aire libre, celebrando la Constitución y el Estado Libre Asociado.

Y en la otra esquina de la isla, en Guánica, los independentistas se reunieron para recordar a todos sobre los acontecimientos de 1898, a los cuales ellos ven como una invasión que llevó a otro siglo de colonialismo para una isla que estaba sólo empezando a ganar su libertad de España.

Por encima de todos estos acontecimientos, el fantasma de Cerro Maravilla lanza una sombra como recordatorio de asesinatos y encubrimientos por parte de la policía y los políticos, de temor y división profunda -- las épocas más pavorosas de la historia reciente de la isla.

Quizás no sea coincidencia que julio sea el mes más popular para las vacaciones. Algunas personas sólo quieren huir de todo.

(Lance Oliver de Guaynabo, Puerto Rico es el anterior editor de la página editorial del "San Juan Star," el diario en inglés de la isla.)

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Sánchez, "mi hermano me llamó y preguntó: "¿Qué haré si pierdo?"

"Le dije que recordara lo que Héctor P. nos había dicho", dijo Sánchez. "El había dicho: "Aún si pierdes, has de caer combatiendo como un verdadero soldado".

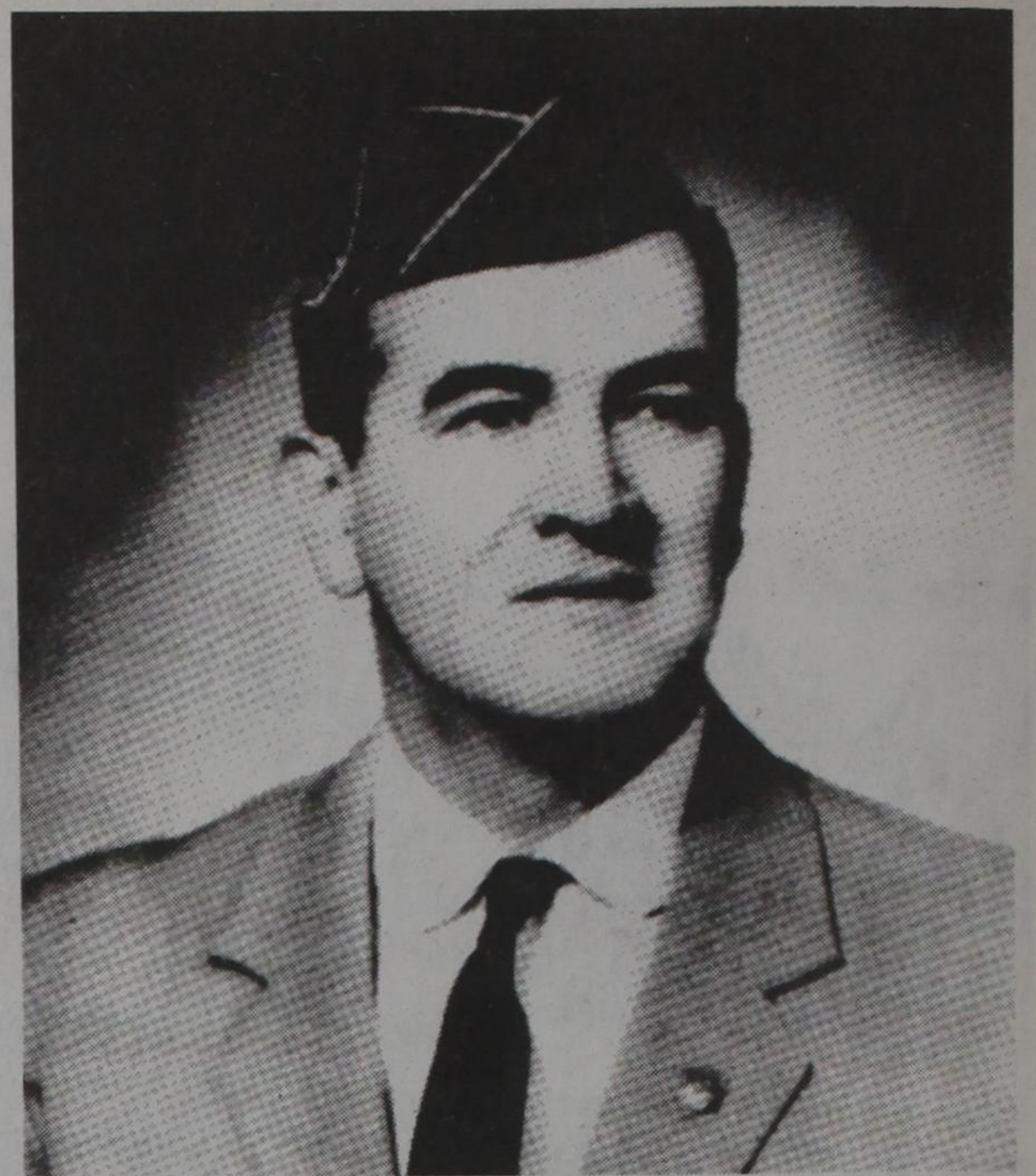
Roy Sánchez llegó a ser el primer alcalde méxicoamericano de Floresville, un pueblo a 30 millas al sur de San Antonio.

Gil Coronado, sub-secretario adjunto del Departamento de Asuntos de Veteranos de los Estados Unidos, fué el orador principal del banquete.

"Hace exactamente 46 años, cerca de 700 veteranos observaron la necesidad y el Dr. García tuvo la visión de reunirlos", dijo él. "Esta fué una gestión que creció como una bola de nieve, una gestión que fué valerosa, correcta y necesaria".

Cuando a Félix Longoria, que murió en la Segunda Guerra Mundial, se le negó la sepultura en su pueblo natal de Three Rivers, Texas, porque no era blanco, fué García quien dirigió una campaña nacional que dió por resultado la revocación de ese curso de acción y el enterramiento del soldado en el Cementerio Nacional de Arlington. Uno de los familiares de Longoria elogió al Dr. García en el banquete por la diferencia que él había significado para muchas familias.

Cuando le llegó su turno de hablar, García empezó por dar las gracias a su propia familia por su apoyo, así como a quienes le ayudaron a recaudar \$10,000 para sufragar becas que fueron otorga-



**Dr. Hector P. Garcia, M.D.**

Founder American G.I. Forum  
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das a 35 estudiantes latinos norteamericanos y las personas pobres en general", recordó él a la multitud.

El habló sobre la lucha por los derechos civiles, diciendo: "No estamos aún donde necesitamos estar".

El prometió que el American G.I. Forum continuaría su lucha contra la discriminación en el empleo y los cursos de acción injustos en materia de inmigración, así como para ver que todos los veteranos recibieran beneficios de salud.

"Debemos luchar por los derechos de los hispanos, así como por los derechos de los afroamericanos, indígenas

recordó él a la multitud.

Mientras él complacía a los que pagaron para asistir al banquete y a otros que sirvieron los alimentos al firmar autógrafos para ellos, yo le planteé la pregunta de la jubilación.

"Tengo que trabajar", dijo él. "Me jubilaré cuando muera".

(Rhonda Smith es reportera del "Austin American Statesman".)

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