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Mexican Cultural Institute 5/5/92 [OA 7573][1]

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G	26	22	5	2

(Hinchliffe/Nix/Gershowitz)
April 30, 1992 5 p.m.
CINCO Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CINCO DE MAYO CEREMONIES
~~HISPANIC~~ HERITAGE INSTITUTE
MAY 5, 1992

Thank you for that warm welcome into this beautiful place
[ANECDOTE ABOUT HISTORY OF BUILDING]. [ACKNOWLEDGMENTS]

And most of all, thank you for letting me share in this very special day -- made even more meaningful because 1992 marks 500 years of Hispanic heritage in this hemisphere.

This heritage is a wonderful, rich tapestry that Barbara and our kids and I were lucky enough to experience and during our West Texas years. I remember our Cinco de Mayo festivities -- exploring the ties between our countries -- ties of family, friendship, and faith. The Bushes are lucky to be able to keep that celebration alive -- our daughter-in-law and some of our grandkids are Hispanic-American, and they bring the wonder of this dual heritage into our family. I was so proud when little Noelle and her mariachi group sang at Barbara's First Lady's luncheon during our Inauguration.

We all know the facts of Cinco de Mayo -- of that long-ago May 5th when General Zaragoza and his vastly outnumbered troops stood up to the empire of Napoleon III. Stirring facts -- but what's most important is the spirit of that day -- the spirit of those few poorly-armed men who turned the anguish of their battle into a glorious symbol. Cinco de Mayo is a symbol of the struggle for self-determination against astounding odds. It's the symbol of a brave people's unbeatable determination to fight

for their own destiny. It's a day like the downing of the Berlin Wall, the vote against apartheid, the handshake between Arab and Israeli, the defeat of Iraq's aggression -- the events that transform our world and how we see each other.

It's also, of course, a national holiday -- a day of pride in Mexican culture and heritage. The Los Angeles County ^{Unified} School ~~Department~~ ^{District} sponsors an annual Cinco de Mayo essay contest, and I wanted to share with you a couple of quotes. A senior high student wrote this day "installed within me pride and appreciation for the beauty of my people and the richness of my roots." A middle school student wrote: "The real significance of Cinco de Mayo is the pride Mexicans everywhere have in their heritage."

is this what it is called? (Vout, this is what it's called)

That's a glorious thing to celebrate. When I think of the Hispanic community the first words to come to mind are -- faith, family, and freedom. These values have been interwoven into the strong, bright fabric of the Hispanic tradition for generations - - and they're also the very values this nation was founded on.

That's why Cinco De Mayo should be a festival for all of us -- a time to take pride in the ideals it represents. A time to assert that honor and the family structure -- so revered in the Hispanic culture -- are important for everyone. And Cinco de Mayo is a time for all Americans to join with our Hispanic-American brothers and sisters, in pledging that we will not let our proud traditions become only memories.

As Cinco de Mayo shows, we all have debts to our ancestors who took risks and made sacrifices for us -- whether on the

battlefield or the farm field. We must honor these men and women who ached to pass on a richer life, a freer life, a better life -- who sacrificed all they had known in order to guarantee freedom, opportunity and hope for their children and their children's children. As one of the ^{7th} grade essay winners wrote: "Celebrating the deeds of our ancestors helps us keep in touch with our history -- and reminds us of past suffering and hardship that brought about the comfort we have today."

So we can think of Cinco de Mayo not as a celebration that belongs solely to another land -- but as a celebration of ideals that know no border. Today is a day to rejoice that the men and women who came to this country from across the world brought their finest strengths, their ^{rich} bright culture and their ethnic tradition, and fit them into the vibrant mosaic that is America.

We must also look toward the future, to prepare the legacy we will leave our children. I believe that of all the gifts we could give them, the three most important are: jobs, family and peace. The America we will leave them will be a better land and a more just land, if we make progress in five key areas. We must reform our health care system -- our legal system -- our education system -- and our system of government. And we must expand world trade -- this is the key to thriving in the future.

Mexico and the United States share so much. President Carlos Salinas is a dear friend -- a bold and imaginative leader. The deep and enduring relationship we're forging between our countries is based on cooperation, mutual respect -- and open

trade. I will fight to tear down

I am absolutely committed to Free Trade Agreement as soon as possible. The message is that trade and enterprise freedom. NAFTA will be the key to the peoples of our continent. I

Vof A: —
- Vof AN
Con
Dios
Diane Bradley
Vof A.
- Copy edito
Newroom

-- to increase the levels of trade, investment, and jobs -- yes, jobs -- in ⁽¹⁾ Mexico, in ⁽²⁾ Canada, and in the ⁽³⁾ United States.

A free trade market made up of these nations would be the stuff of dreams) -- the largest market in the world, 360 million consumers in a \$6 trillion economy. Mexico is among the fastest growing national markets for US exports -- our exports there have increased by 2/3 over the past 3 years; and our exports of autos, auto parts and telecommunications equipment have doubled. Imagine what will happen under NAFTA. It will create thousands more jobs on both sides of the border. All of us will be winners.

In that spirit of vital cooperation, we'll grow together. I look forward to celebrating other Cinco de Mayo days with you --

I understand right now there's a mariachi band waiting for me upstairs, and I don't want to miss that. Thanks again for including me in your day -- here's something my 8-year-old grandson Jebby taught me to say goodbye: Vayan con Dios!

#

Sharee Sanchez, P.L.

(Hinchliffe/Nix/Gershowitz)
May 4, 1992 1 p.m.
CINCO Draft One

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CINCO DE MAYO CEREMONIES
MEXICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE
MAY 5, 1992**

Thank you for that warm welcome into this beautiful place. I want to congratulate President Salinas for preserving this remarkable historical landmark; and for creating this Institute to strengthen the ties of friendship between our nations.

[ACKNOWLEDGMENTS] And most of all, thank you for letting me share in this very special day -- made even more meaningful because 1992 marks 500 years of Hispanic heritage in this hemisphere.

This heritage is a wonderful, rich tapestry that Barbara, our kids and I were lucky enough to experience during our West Texas years. I remember our Cinco de Mayo festivities, exploring the ties between our countries -- ties of family, friendship, faith. The Bushes are lucky to be able to keep that celebration alive: our daughter-in-law and some of our grandkids are Hispanic-American, and they bring the wonder of this dual heritage into our family. I was so proud when Noelle and her mariachi group sang at Barbara's First Lady's luncheon during our Inauguration.

We all know the facts of Cinco de Mayo -- of that long-ago May 5th when General Zaragoza and his vastly outnumbered troops stood up to the empire of Napoleon III. Stirring facts -- but what's most important is the spirit of that day -- the spirit of those few poorly-armed men who turned the anguish of their battle into a glorious symbol. Cinco de Mayo is a symbol of the struggle for self-determination against astounding odds. It's the symbol

of a brave people's unbeatable determination to fight for their own destiny. It's a day like the downing of the Berlin Wall, the vote against apartheid, the handshake between Arab and Israeli, the defeat of Iraq's aggression -- the events that transform our world and the way we see each other.

It's also, of course, a national holiday -- a day of pride in Mexican culture and heritage. The Los Angeles Unified School District sponsors an annual Cinco de Mayo essay contest, and I want to share with you a couple of quotes. A senior high student wrote this day "instilled within me pride and appreciation for the beauty of my people and the richness of my roots." A middle school student wrote: "The real significance of Cinco de Mayo is the pride Mexicans everywhere have in their heritage."

That's a glorious thing to celebrate. When I think of the Hispanic community the first words to come to mind are -- faith, family, and freedom. These values have been interwoven into the strong, bright fabric of the Hispanic tradition for generations -- and they're also the very values this nation was founded on.

That's why Cinco De Mayo should be a festival for all of us: a time to honor the ideals it represents. A time to assert that the family structure -- so revered in the Hispanic culture -- is important for everyone. Cinco de Mayo is a time for all Americans to join our Hispanic-American brothers and sisters, in pledging that we will not let our proud traditions become only memories.

Cinco de Mayo shows we all have debts to our ancestors who took risks and made sacrifices for us: whether on the battlefield

or the farm field. We must honor these men and women who ached to pass on a richer life, a freer life, a better life; who sacrificed all they had in order to guarantee opportunity, freedom and hope for their children and their children's children. One essay winner wrote: "Celebrating the deeds of our ancestors helps us keep in touch with our history; and reminds us of past suffering and hardship that brought about the comfort we have today."

Cinco de Mayo is not a celebration that belongs solely to another land -- it's a celebration of ideals that know no border. Today is a day to rejoice that the men and women who came to this country from across the world brought their finest strengths, their rich culture and their ethnic tradition, and fit them into the vibrant mosaic that is America.

We must also look toward the future, to prepare the legacy we will leave our children. I believe of all the gifts we could give them, the three most important are: jobs, family and peace.

The America we will leave them will be a better land and a more just land, if we make progress in five key areas. We must reform our health care system -- our legal system -- our education system -- and our system of government. And we must expand world trade -- this is the key to thriving in the future.

Mexico and the United States share so much. President Carlos Salinas is a dear friend -- a bold and imaginative leader. The deep and enduring relationship we're forging between our countries is based on cooperation, mutual respect -- and open trade. I will fight to tear down economic barriers with Mexico.

I notice Benito Juarez watching us -- seeing him reminds me of that great fresco I saw upstairs -- "The Liberators of the American Continent." For those who haven't seen it, it's a symbol of the friendship and union we share: it shows our great leaders, and a picture of North America and Latin America holding hands.

This idealized portrait is exactly what we're going to achieve in trade -- because I am absolutely committed to signing a sound North American Free Trade Agreement as soon as possible. [The time of opportunity is now. I've told our negotiators to accelerate their work. I believe we can conclude a sound, sensible deal before the election -- and I will sign it as soon as it's ready.]

A great lesson of our age is that trade and enterprise can build jobs and preserve freedom. NAFTA will be the key to higher standards of living for the peoples of our continent. It will liberate our markets; and increase trade, investment, and jobs -- yes, jobs -- in Mexico, in Canada, and in the United States.

A free trade market made up of these nations would be the stuff of dreams -- one of the largest markets in the world, 360 million consumers in a \$6 trillion economy. Mexico is among the fastest growing national markets for US exports -- they have increased by 2/3 over the past 3 years; and our exports of auto parts and telecommunications equipment have doubled. Imagine what will happen under NAFTA. It will create thousands more jobs on both sides of the border. All of us will be winners.

In that spirit of vital cooperation, we'll grow together. [And all communities within this United States need to pause

YVONNE BAEZ Confirms that it is of the Mexican Cultural Institute
"North America" & "Latin America"

right now, in the wake of the tragic and barbaric rioting in Los Angeles. We need to re-think and re-strengthen the bonds that knit all nationalities together. For even in the midst of the devastation, there were signs of promise -- like how the Hispanic community worked together to protect, not to ravage; to proclaim brotherhood, not trumpet division; and to heal, not destroy.]

My friends, I look forward to celebrating future Cinco de Mayo days with you -- I loved the mariachi band on the stairs, and I can't wait to hear them again. Thanks again for including me in your day -- here's something my 8-year-old grandson Jebby taught me to say: "Vayan con Dios!"

#

Jill
Schultz

→ wanted that

Representative Tim Kolbe would attend

Kolbe ↙

Ashley J
Maurer

→ wanted that

Senator
Crum would attend

Maurer scheduler

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Members of Mexican Congress / part of the Interparliamentary
Delegation

Members of U.S. Congress / part of Interparliamentary Delegation:
Sen Phil Gramm
Congressman Jim Kolbe
Congressman David Deier
Congressman Ben Gillman

Members attending not part of delegation:
Congress Albert Bustamante
Congressman Ed Pastor

Bernard Aronson, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American
Affairs

Santiago Oñate, Mexican Ambassador to the OAS

Bracket & see

[Sen Gramm, & Colbe, & I'm
sure I'm missing some others]

~~I see~~ see

Pose Nino, Raul Yaguire

1050 KNe-no

See, SAH-gui-RE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

REVISED

REVISED

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1992

EVENTS:

Greet U.S. and Mexico Interparliamentary Delegation
Tour Mexican Cultural Institute
Address Mexican Cultural Institute Cinco de Mayo Celebration

DRESS:

Men - Business Suit
Women - Day Dress

CONTACT:

Office of Presidential Advance
Ed Murnane - 202/456-7565

Trip Coordinator
Suzanne Faulk - 202/456-7565

ADVANCE:

Mark Rosenker - LEAD
Bobby Carr - PRESS
Ben Malvagna - USSS
Deborah McGee - WHCA
Mike Gould - MIL. AIDE

WEATHER:

Partly Cloudy/mid 60's

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1992

1:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs White House en route Mexican Cultural Institute.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead

Spare

B. Farish
Doctor

LIMO

THE PRESIDENT

Follow Up

Control

S. Skinner
Mil. Aide

Support

M. Fitzwater
M. Lukens
Official Photographer
Medic

WHCA

Staff I
(MiniVan)

S. Rollins

Press Van I

M. Busch

Press Van II

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

2:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Mexican Cultural Institute and proceeds to Music Room.

Met by:

The Honorable Gustavo Petricioli
Mexican Ambassador to the United States

NOTE: THE PRESIDENT will pause and view a
a North American Mural on the stairs
at this time.

EVENT: GREET U.S. AND MEXICO INTERPARLIMENTARY DELEGATION

CLOSED PRESS

MIX AND MINGLE

2:02 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Ambassador Petricioli, arrives Music Room and begins participation in Mix and Mingle.

2:07 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Ambassador Petricioli, concludes participation in Mix and Mingle, departs Music Room and proceeds to Gallery.

EVENT: TOUR MEXICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE

CLOSED PRESS

2:08 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Ambassador Petricioli, arrives Gallery and begins participation in Tour.

Met by:

Mr. and Mrs. Miguel Aleman (Cristian)
Mexican Senator

Mr. Jose Nino
President, U.S./Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Mr. Raul Yzaguirre
President, National Council of La Raza

Mr. Ed Hidalgo
Former Secretary of the Navy

Ms. Elena Kimberly
Kimberly Galleries

NOTE: THE PRESIDENT will receive a letter and a gift from President Salinas, presented by Ambassador Petricioli.

2:13 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Tour, departs Gallery and proceeds to Auditorium Off-Stage Announcement Area.

2:14 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Ambassador Petricioli, arrives Auditorium Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly.

EVENT: ADDRESS MEXICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE CINCO DE MAYO CELEBRATION

OPEN PRESS

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

BRIEF REMARKS

TOAST LECTERN

2:15 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Ambassador Petricioli, is announced onto Stage and remains Standing.

2:16 pm THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Brief Remarks by Ambassador Petricioli.

2:20 pm THE PRESIDENT gives Brief Remarks.

2:30 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks, departs Stage and proceeds to Motorcade.

2:35 pm THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs Mexican Cultural Institute en route White House.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

2:40 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives White House.

Embajada de México

eua/pol/fax/361

Washington, D.C. May 1, 1992.

Mr. Gary Gershowitz
The White House
(202) 456.6218

Dear Mr. Gershowitz:

In reference to our conversation about the mural paintings at the Mexican Cultural Institute, I am pleased to provide the following information:

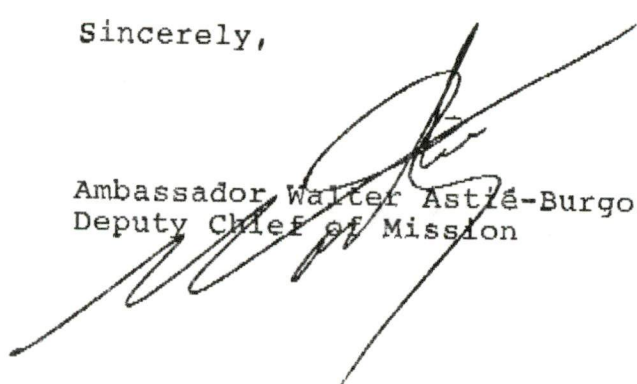
The frescoes depict landscapes or historical sceneries of Mexico. Among the most important are the ones depicting the American Continent, where two hands are holding, one coming from the North and the other from the South, as a symbol of the friendship and union between North America and Latin America. It could be called "The Liberators of the American Continent", it includes the pictures of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Miguel Hidalgo (Liberator of Mexico), Simón Bolívar (Liberator of South America), José Martí (Liberator of Cuba) and Benito Juárez, President of Mexico at the time when the French Army was defeated by the Mexican Army at the Cinco de Mayo Battle.

This mural painting could represent the idea of the NAFTA or President Bush's "Enterprise for the Americas Initiative".

The fresco at the side of the formerly described represents the Discovery of America and contains the picture of Christopher Columbus.

If you require further information, please call me.

Sincerely,



Ambassador Walter Astié-Burgos
Deputy Chief of Mission

WAB:NM

Embajada de México

eua/pol/fax/362

Washington, D.C. May 1, 1992.

Mr. Gary Gershowitz
The White House
(202) 456.6218

Dear Mr. Gershowitz:

The background scenario where the President will deliver his speech will be as follows:

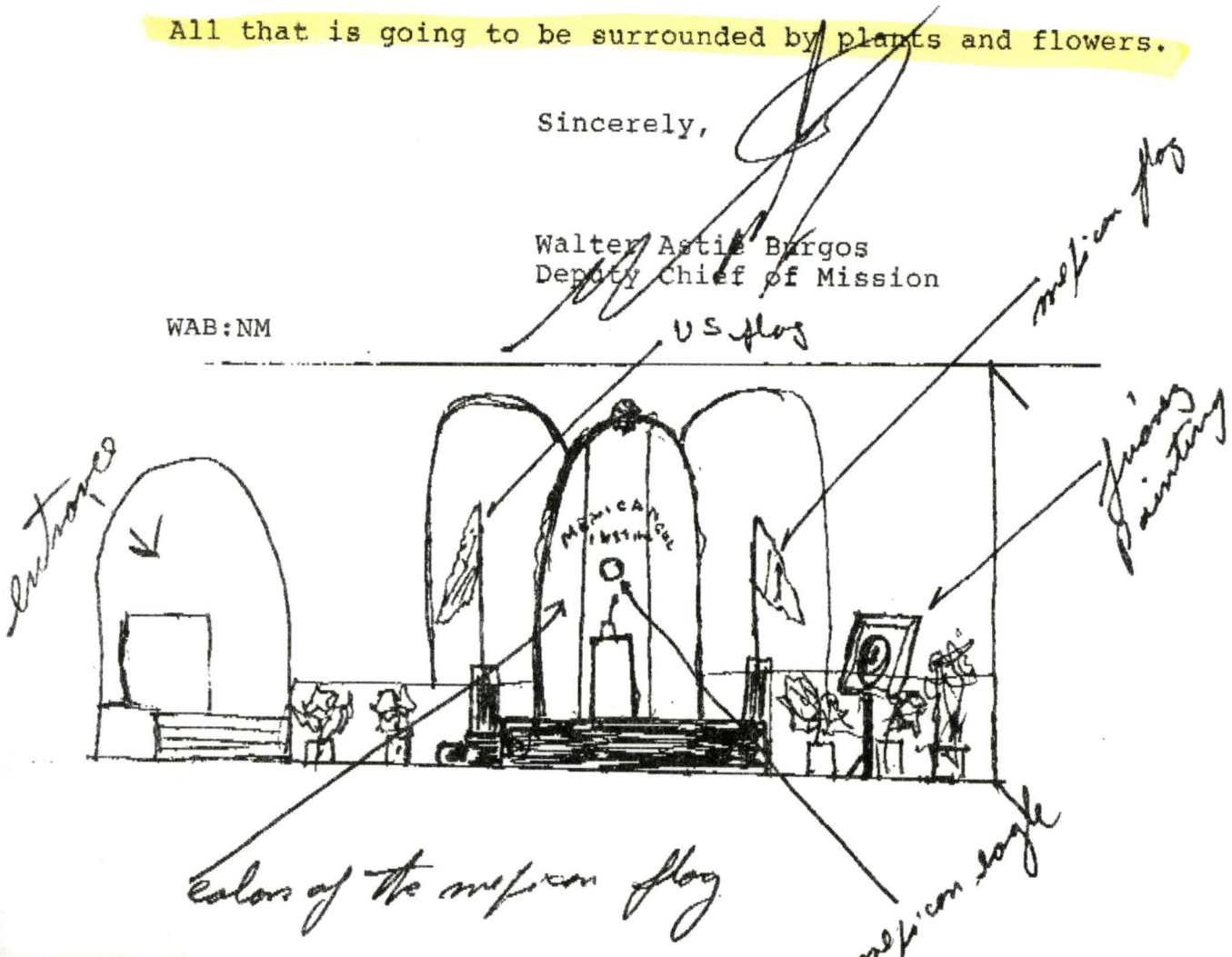
It will be a panel painted with the colors of the Mexican flag and in the middle of it, the Mexican Coat of Arms (Eagle) and on top of that the words "Mexican Cultural Institute". On both sides, the Mexican and American flags will be standing and at the left corner, the picture of President Benito Juárez, whose troops defeated the French Army at the Cinco de Mayo Battle will be placed.

All that is going to be surrounded by plants and flowers.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Walter Astiz Burgos
Deputy Chief of Mission

WAB:NM



(Hinchliffe/Nix/Gershowitz)
April 30, 1992 12 p.m.
CINCO Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CINCO DE MAYO CEREMONIES
HISPANIC HERITAGE INSTITUTE
MAY 5, 1992

Thank you for that warm welcome into this beautiful place
[ANECDOTE ABOUT HISTORY OF BUILDING]. [ACKNOWLEDGMENTS]

And most of all, I want to thank you for letting me share in
this very special day -- made even more meaningful because ~~we're~~
~~celebrating it together in the~~ year marking five centuries of
Hispanic Heritage in this hemisphere.

8) --rejoice that men and women immigrants brought their finest
strengths, their bright culture and their ethnic tradition, and
fit them into the vibrant mosaic that is America

1) --Jeb and wife bring dual heritage and wonderful culture to our
family -- we spent so much of our lives in West Texas --

1) --proud when little Noelle and her mariachi group sang at First
Lady's luncheon during our Inauguration

7) --don't let traditions become memories

6) --values: faith, family, freedom -- very values America needs;
~~ones~~ we were founded on, and have been interwoven into the
strong, bright fabric of the Hispanic tradition for generations

6) --culture, tradition -- family structure so important

8) --debt to ancestors took risks and made sacrifices for us, ached
to pass on a richer life, a freer life, a better life, sacrificed
all they had known in order to guarantee for their children and
their children's children the freedom, opportunity, hope and
equality

6) --what moves me is strength of moral values -- love of family,
must return to essential lessons of our forefathers -- church,
love of country

12) --8-year-old Jebby: Vayan con Dios

DAY:

2) --symbolic

2) --130 years ago; May 5, 1862 -- battle of Puebla; Gen. Zaragoza
vs. Napoleon III

3) --outnumbered Mexican troops -- struggle for self-determination
vs. astounding odds; help selves when spirit there

3) --unbeatable determination of a people struggling for
independence -- fought bravely for their freedom

4) --over 3 years seen our world literally transformed -- communism,
apartheid, Arab-Israeli conflict, Iraqi aggression

BENITO:

--all things named after him -- what's important is the man, how
remembered

3) --San Jose Del Cabo -- Benito Juarez Boulevard, fishermen

--Puerto Morelos, children's playground in Benito Juarez Square

--elected President twice

3 { --"Hero of the Americas"
--the Reformer
--

1989 ADDRESS:

7 { --whole scene reminds me of Congressman in Houston, times in West Texas -- Cinco de Mayo big there -- bigger every year because US and Mexico bound by ties of family, culture, friendship, caring, patriotism, love of God
6 { --Hispanic-American appointees; Manuel Lujan;
10 { --deeply respect your commitment to family, honor and tradition
8 { --want jobs for every Hispanic (tie in with legacies and pillars, etc.)
8 { --think of it not a national holiday of another land but celebration of ideals that know no border -- pride, family, tradition -- that's the spirit of the Hispanic community

MISC.:

--contributions of M-As to Am
--Que Dios Los Bendiga (kay DEE-os los ben-DEE-ga)
--National Anthem: "May the angel divine, O dear Homeland, Crown thy brow with the olive branch of peace."

ESSAY:

8 { --annual essay contest focuses on significance of CDM
5 { --(me: not ends only, but means -- not just independence, but spirit that made it possible)
5 { --7-9: "Celebrating the deeds of our ancestors helps us keep in touch with our history, and reminds us of past suffering and hardship that brought about the comforts we have today."
3 { --10-12: "instilled within me pride and appreciation for the beauty of my people and the richness of my roots ... the great strength and survival instinct of Mexican people."
3 { --bravery, love and bloodshed
3 { --preservation of culture and tradition
6 { --continuing life of a valiant spirit
6 { --7-9: "Although the real meaning of Cionco de Mayo...may ... be misunderstood, the real significance of Cinco de Mayo is the pride Mexicans everywhere have in their heritage."

NOW:

2 { --Mexican national holiday
3 { --"bring us together -- recapture sense of unity, historical background, promote language and positive elements"
6 { --pride in culture and heritage
6 { --when think of Hispanic community, think of family

PROVERBS:

--"There is no worse struggle than the one that is never undertaken." (old Mexican proverb)
3 { --Juarez: "Democracy is the ... destiny of humanity; freedom its strongest weapon."

--* Juarez: "Respect for the rights of others is the basis of peace, and democracy is foremost."

NAFTA:

--great lesson of our age -- trade and enterprise can build wealth and preserve freedom. Protectionism and government control only creates poverty and a denial of freedom.
--it's the engine for higher living standards;
--I want to wrap up a sound new NAFTA --
--vital to liberate markets of Western Hemisphere -- NAFTA to increase levels of trade, investment and jobs in M,C, USA
--will fight to tear down economic barriers with Mexico --
--top priority: conclude free trade agreement designed to remove all trade barriers on trade between US, C and M
--open trade is vital to our countries
--education, health care, government, legal reforms -- trade
--a free trade area comprising US, M and C would be largest market in world -- 360 million consumers in a \$6 trillion economy.
Mexico among fastest growing national markets for US exports -- our exports to Mexico have increased by 2/3 in last 3 years; exports of autos, auto parts and telecommunications have doubled;
--would create thousands more jobs -- will make all of us winners.
--Pres. Carlos Salinas a dear friend -- bold and imaginative leader -- committed to working with him to forge enduring friendship among our countries, based on open trade, cooperation and mutual respect

Freedom Bell

3rd of April



• Late 1940s

LOC Mexican Franks
707-5522

707-5397

Juan Perez

— In this day in history
Day

— Battle of Puebla in 1862 ^{130 years ago}
Civil Rights leader Cesar Chavez

— Don Benito Juarez

Mexican
Revolutionary
Leader

Books on Benito
Juarez

— Lincoln Encyclopedia
Did he say
everything

Lincoln
quote
Revolutions do not
go backward.

Juarez - reformist
free trade
the soul of Mexico

wife of mayor? God bless you

Phil Phillips? "Quē Dios lōs bendiga"

Phil Roof? "God bless you"

Mayo~~E~~ Boddie

Top ticket seller
doesn't say mayor?

Dr. Ron Rohad fox

"a" or "o"

625-6251 Superintendent

(213) 625-6798

middle 2-3
7-9 5

Manuel Ponce

Sen
10-12 5

Number of ~~BD~~

- Hispanic Americans
- To increase since ~~past ten~~ ^{years} ~~year decade~~
- Still fastest growing group?

Old Spanish proverb

My teeth are ~~more~~
to me than my relatives

Living well is the best
revenge

The only thing that you
can give to our children
is education

That
says
that Paths are made by walking.
Kissinger

1st one who initiated
Democratic Reformers

abolished
special privileges
for church
& army

Juan Perez
LOC

Mexican Cultural Institute
Building

Historic

Business Chamber of
Commerce

Recent
NAFTA
Council of
the
Americas

entrepreneurial natural advantage

trade

family values

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 23, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE FORUM OF THE AMERICAS

Sheraton-Washington Hotel
Washington, D.C.

8:00 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Please be seated. And, David, thank you, sir. And thank you for your really vital work in rallying the private sector and congressional support for the North American Free Trade Agreement, for the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. And let me say to his many friends here that his personal involvement -- David's personal involvement has been a major factor in the success we've enjoyed so far with both of these significant initiatives.

And I also want to pay my respects to another old friend, Ambassador George Landau of the Americas Society, and Antonio Del Valle of the Business Council of Latin America, and Tom d'Aquino of the Business Council on National Issues. And I am grateful for all your leadership.

I understand also -- and I can't see too well out here with these bright lights -- that somewhere out there sits an old friend, a former colleague at the United Nations who went on to greater heights than being an ambassador there, an old friend, Javier de Cuellar is with us. And I am just delighted that he could be here. And I just wish I could see him. Javier. There he is. (Applause.)

And may I particularly welcome all of our guests from south of the Rio Grande, leaders from both the public and the private sectors. I see several ambassadors here and many others that are in the government sector, but so many from the private sector. And we salute you for your leadership. And let me just say this: public or private from the United States, we are glad to be your partners.

And I can't think, really, of a more important moment than now to convene again this Forum on the Americas. Over the last three years, we've seen our world literally transformed: The Berlin Wall torn down and Germany peacefully unified; the people of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union liberated from communism; and South Africa's historic vote to reject apartheid. And we've seen Arab neighbors negotiating for the first time face to face with Israel; and a worldwide coalition under the banner of the United Nations stand up and turn back Iraqi aggression against Kuwait. And there's been a profound change with meaning for every man, woman and child on the face of the Earth. And we have drastically -- and this is one I take great pleasure in having been a small part of -- we have drastically reduced the threat of nuclear war.

And just today, the United States took steps to facilitate trade in high technology goods, an initiative made possible by the changed strategic environment and the peaceful rebirth of freedom in the formerly communist lands. We relaxed trade restrictions on exports that served us well during the Cold War era, but are no longer necessary in our new world. And our

actions today will eliminate requirements for thousands of export licenses, including many that affected computers, one of our strongest export earners. Trade covered today by today's deregulation amounts to about \$2.5 billion.

Here in our own hemisphere, the Americas have launched an era of far-reaching and hopeful change. We've made history, all of us. We're well on our way to creating something mankind has never seen: a hemisphere wholly free and democratic, with prosperity flowing from open trade.

From Mexico City to Buenos Aires, that vision is becoming a reality. For the first time in many years, more private capital is flowing into the Americas for new investments than is flowing out. In country after country, the hyperinflation that literally devastated the region's economies, particularly its poor, has been halted. In nearly every nation, real growth has returned. A growing number of nations are taking advantage of the Brady Plan, an important initiative of our administration designed to reduce the debt burden of our neighbors and set the stage for the renewal of growth.

Barriers to trade and investment are coming down. Go to the financial centers of the world and you'll get the same message: One of the most exciting regions for investment is Latin America.

Alongside this economic revolution, we have witnessed and played a vital role to shape a political revolution just as powerful. Two years after we initiated Operation Just Cause, Panama has replaced the repression of the Noriega era with freedom and democracy. In El Salvador, after 12 years of civil war, our consistent efforts have brought peace. In Nicaragua, we succeeded in our goal of restoring peace and democracy through free elections. And throughout Central America, civilian presidents hold office, and the principle of consent of the governed is now firmly established. And in South America, Chile and Paraguay have rejoined the community of democracies.

This peaceful revolution throughout the Americas did not happen by accident. It is the work of a new generation of courageous and committed democratic leaders with whom we have worked closely in pursuit of common goals -- those leaders supported by this dynamic private sector that is so beautifully represented here tonight. The new spirit was demonstrated in June of last year, when the OAS General Assembly passed a resolution designed to strengthen the international response to threats to democracy.

Consolidating this revolution will not be easy; we understand that. Millions of people in our hemisphere are still mired in poverty and political alienation. Recent events in Haiti, Venezuela and Peru remind us that democracy is still fragile and faces continued dangers. In all our nations, powerful special interests cling to old ideas and privileges, promote protectionism. They resist expanded trade.

For the diehards -- for Castro's totalitarian regime, for those in the hemisphere who would turn the clock back to military dictatorship, for the stubborn holdouts for economic isolation -- I want to make one point clear: Hundreds of millions of Latin Americans share a faith in human freedom and opportunity. And I stand with them. And as long as I am President of this great country, the United States will devote its energies to the true and lasting liberation of the people of the Western Hemisphere. (Applause.)

Sharing the democratic spirit makes a difference on every issue we care about. Democracy's rebirth led Argentina and Brazil to join hands to halt the spread of nuclear arms. Democracy energized Brazil to slow deforestation of the Amazon rain forest. Democracy gave Argentina the will to stop the Condor Ballistic Missile program financed by Libya and Iraq. Colombia's democracy is leading the fight against the drug trade and working to restore its economic vitality. The restored democracy in Panama has passed tough new laws to combat money laundering, and it's working to renew its importance as an East-West trade corridor.

And make no mistake: political and economic freedom are linked; they are inseparable. And just as people have a God-given right to choose who will govern them, they also must be free to make their own economic choices. And when we lift barriers to economic freedom within and among our countries, we unleash powerful forces of growth and creativity.

Before I leave office I want manufacturers in Cleveland to enjoy virtually the same access to markets in Monterrey as they now have in Minneapolis. And with new technologies, creators of services in Denver may be able to tap markets in Santiago as readily as those in Chicago. And I'll work to assure that government protection and excessive regulation don't stand in their way. To do this, we'll have to overcome the stunted vision of some special interests. And I am determined that we can and will do exactly that.

I've made it a top priority to conclude a free trade agreement designed to remove all tariffs on trade between the United States, Canada and Mexico. This agreement will build on our historic free trade agreement with Canada. The success of the agreement with Canada demonstrates how free trade can benefit all concerned.

We cannot achieve this breakthrough by equivocating between the status quo protectionists and the movement for freedom and change. Some suggest that we can hide in a cocoon of protection and pretend still to benefit from the fresh air of competition. Well, if there's ever an audience that understands this, you and I know that is simply wrong-headed. Our economic future must not depend on those who pay lip service to free trade, but full service to powerful special interests. We cannot have it both ways. (Applause.)

In our own war for independence those who took this kind of stand were known as the "summer soldiers." And they wanted the glory of the revolution without showing the gumption to stand for freedom even in tough times. Our stand is clear -- my stand is clear: Open trade is vital to this country, to the United States, and every bit as vital as domestic reforms to renew our system of education, health care, government and administration of justice.

A free trade area comprising the United States, Mexico and Canada would be the largest market in the entire world -- 360 million consumers in a \$6 trillion -- \$6 trillion economy. Mexico -- and I salute its President, it's business people here tonight -- Mexico is among the fastest growing national markets for U.S. exports today. And over the last three years alone, American merchandise exports to Mexico have increased by two-thirds -- two-thirds. Our exports of autos, auto parts, telecommunications equipment to Mexico have doubled. And while members of this audience may be aware of this, I doubt it is

widely known in the United States that two-thirds of all imports into Mexico come from the United States.

It's not just the border states that profit from this growth. During my presidency, 45 of our 50 states have increased their exports to Mexico. Our top 10 exporters to Mexico today include Michigan, Illinois, New York, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Florida and Ohio -- as well as Texas, California and Arizona, those border states.

Trade with Mexico already supports hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs. And just as an example: Thousands of good jobs in Warren, Ohio and Rochester, New York depend on sister plants in Mexico to keep their products competitive. A North American Free Trade Agreement would create thousands more. It would create competitive efficiencies and economies of scale that will help American companies compete in world markets.

Free trade with Canada and Mexico will make all of us winners in economic endeavor -- but our relationship goes well beyond trade. We share borders that span the continent. We're linked by centuries-old ties of family and culture. I share a warm friendship with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, whom I consult frequently. I count President Carlos Salinas also as a dear friend. And he and I have been promoting the "spirit of Houston" ever since our summit meeting just after both of us were elected in 1988. And both President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney are bold and imaginative leaders; and I am committed to working with them to forge enduring friendship among our countries, based on open trade, cooperation and mutual respect.

Now, you may have heard some suggest that politics will dictate delaying the North American Free Trade Agreement until after the election. Well, let me say this: These voices are not speaking for me. The time of opportunity is now. And I have instructed our negotiators to accelerate their work. And I believe we can conclude a sound, sensible deal before the election -- and I want to sign a good agreement as soon as it is ready. (Applause.) And there will be no delay because of American politics. (Applause.)

Now, to other friends here let me say this: The North American Free Trade Agreement is only a beginning. Our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative already has made noteworthy progress to open markets, expand investment flows, reduce official debt, and strengthen the environment throughout the hemisphere.

The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative reflects a revolution in thinking. Through this initiative, the United States is not seeking to impose our ideas on our neighbors. Rather, our program is designed to empower them to succeed with free market economic reforms they've chosen on their own -- ideas developed in Latin America for Latin Americans.

The courageous Latin American leaders who are reforming their economies and breaking down barriers to trade and investment need our support. And they are the true liberators of our era. True success will mean opening up statist systems formerly rigged to protect wealthy elites and closed to working people and the poor. Free market reforms will banish burdensome regulations that now prevent the urban poor from starting new businesses or campesinos from gaining access to credit and title to their land.

Economic reform must also include honest government. Corruption is the enemy of both growth and democracy. New investment will flow only where the rule of law is secure, the courts are fair, and bidding processes are open to all.

To support reformers -- to realize the hopeful new vision in Latin America -- the United States Congress must meet its responsibility. I asked Congress to take long overdue action, to invest \$310 million in this fiscal year under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. With this, we could write off more than \$1 billion in the hemisphere's official debts and generate millions of dollars to preserve the environment. But regrettably, Congress has refused to approve any funds for this purpose. Congress apparently doesn't believe in return on investment, but I do. And our truckers and railroad people do. And our auto and electronics makers do. As do our environmental engineers and many, many more.

I have helped persuade our allies in Europe and Japan to contribute nearly two-thirds of a \$1.5 billion fund to help Latin American reformers. This fund, administered by the Inter-American Development Bank, would help people privatize old state enterprises at the grass roots -- with job retraining and small business loans. But Congress has refused to vote a penny for the U.S. share.

I will keep on fighting for these vital programs of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative until Congress demonstrates the vision and fortitude to provide the support they deserve. (Applause.) And if we can invest in the transformation of Eastern Europe and the old Soviet Union -- and we must do so -- then we can and must invest in the efforts of our closest neighbors on their peaceful road to true liberation and prosperity.

The United States' economic destiny is linked to Latin America's. No army of protectionists can change that. When Latin America suffered its debt crisis of the early '80s -- 1980s -- we suffered through a corresponding drop in trade. We did. If you don't believe me, ask Caterpillar workers from Illinois, or employees from Cessna in Kansas. Ask them if they suffered when our best customers in Latin America were in crisis.

With the rise of democracy and economic reform, U.S. exports to Latin America have surged by nearly one-third in just two years -- from \$49 billion in 1989 to \$63 billion in 1991. This is a much faster rate of growth than for our exports to Asia or Europe. It points to the fact that a stable, prosperous Latin America is a natural market for United States goods and services. Strengthening our neighbors' economies will result in more exports and more good jobs for people in the United States.

When any of us speak with our friends outside the Western Hemisphere, we need to assure them as clearly as possible there is nothing exclusionary in our vision of open trade and economic integration in our hemisphere. Our aim is simply to lower barriers to economic freedom within and among the nations of the Western Hemisphere, not -- I repeat, not -- to create any barriers between ourselves and the nations of Africa, Europe and Asia. All of our aims are consistent with the global policies of GATT.

And I would just like to commend the superb leadership of Arthur Dunkel, GATT's Director General, who spoke to you earlier today. And I want to assure you I urgently want to open up global markets through success with the Uruguay Round. We all

have a stake, a big stake, in a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of the GATT. (Applause.)

And if the equivocators and the protectionists and the pleaders for special interests want to debate this, bring them on. I will take the case for increased trade to the people in every corner of the United States of America. And I will make this abundantly clear: Free trade means more exports, more investment, more choices, more jobs for Americans. (Applause.) Our great country is the number one exporter in the world -- over \$422 billion last year. Imagine that, \$422 billion. And we intend to pursue trade policies to keep that growth up now and in the future. And we will knock down barriers wherever we find them -- to open markets, for instance, for our computer software, movies, books and pharmaceuticals. We will fight hard against protectionism both at home and abroad.

And five centuries ago, a man of courage and vision set sail from Europe searching for new trade routes and opportunities. And he defied the timid counsel of those who said the Earth was flat. Christopher Columbus's voyage to the Americas transformed human history. Columbus was an entrepreneur, and the risk he took 500 years ago continues to pay off abundantly today.

And today, we still have to combat the flat-Earth mentality -- the mind-set that urges us to barricade our borders against competition, to shut off the free exchange of food and machinery and skills and ideas.

But the future does not belong to the status quo. It is the legacy of people like yourselves -- people with far-sighted vision and then a spirit of enterprise. The future awaiting the Americas is a time of rediscovery. A time for empowering the poor through new investment, trade and growth. A time for cultural renewal. Our efforts -- and the efforts of millions of citizens of the Americas -- can achieve new gains for honest, democratic, limited government. And together, we can usher in a new order of peace, a new time of prosperity, both animated by personal freedom.

Thank you all very much for what you are doing to strengthen free trade in this hemisphere. And let me say again how grateful I am to David and the other leaders of this wonderful organization for vitalizing and getting that public sector involved in all of these decisions. It is an absolutely essential ingredient if we are going to succeed. And, of course, it is mutually beneficial.

Now, I heard you were having broccoli for dinner, so I'm out of here. Many, many thanks. And may God bless all of you. (Applause.)

END

8:30 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST ^{AD}
FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN ^{JK}
SUBJECT: U.S.-MEXICO ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, February 25, at 3:40 p.m. at the Los Angeles Airport Sheraton, you will address southern California businessmen about the Environmental Plan for the U.S.-Mexico Border Area. The ad hoc audience of 400 will be made up of various anglo and hispanic businessmen as well as environmentalists.

II. DISCUSSION

The Environmental Plan was jointly prepared with Mexico to address concerns about NAFTA. The remarks (6 minutes, on cards) discuss how the North American Free Trade Agreement can lead to more prosperity and less pollution for both countries.

(Duggan/Simon)
February 24, 1992
Draft Two
NAFTA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: U.S.-MEXICAN BORDER PLAN
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1992
3:40 p.m.

Thank you, Governor Wilson, for that kind introduction.

[other acknowledgements]

Today marks another step forward to a better future for all the people of the United States and Mexico. Ambassador Carla Hills' new report shows that higher standards of living for both our nations will help people keep the air and water cleaner on both sides of the border. And the engine for higher living standards is the North American Free Trade Agreement. \\ The free trade agreement will link the United States, Canada and Mexico in one of the world's largest open markets -- with 360 million people and more than six trillion dollars in output. \\

E.P.A. Administrator Bill Reilly and his counterpart from Mexico today have issued a comprehensive new plan for cleaning up pollution along the United States-Mexico border. Thanks to our trade representatives, our environmental officials, and their partners in private industry, we now have a better understanding of the environmental problems along our border. We have a joint plan of action to correct those problems. And we've made the financial commitment to get the job done. \\

I've said many times before: Environmental destruction knows no borders. That is why, today, we're reaching hands across the border to improve our environment on both sides -- and

Carla
Hills
Statement
in Dispatch
12-23-91

Env. Plan

p. 33

improve our economies as well. My Fiscal Year 1993 budget requests almost a quarter of a billion dollars for the border environment. This includes 125 million dollars for wastewater treatment projects in three major border communities, including San Diego/Tijuana and Imperial Valley/Mexicali. We're seeking 75 million dollars for improved drinking water and sewage improvements in low-income housing areas on the United States side of the border. We're also expanding our successful air quality monitoring programs to the San Diego/Tijuana and Imperial Valley/Mexicali areas. We're deepening the involvement of California universities in our research and training efforts: Our new plan will include San Diego State University in the think tank for studying environmental problems along the border -- and it will help UCLA and the State of California improve training for Baja California's health and environment inspectors.

Env. Plan

p. 17

NSC
Comments

My good friend President Salinas is announcing the Mexican participation in this joint effort today. When I meet him in San Antonio tomorrow, I'll tell him that the Free Trade Agreement can be a bright green light for both our countries. \\ We need that agreement sooner, not later. \\ We need the new jobs that open trade will create. We need the environmental benefits of higher living standards for both our nations. \

Carla Hills
speech +
commerce
+ David
Walters

Mexico has reduced its tariffs dramatically over the past four years, allowing us to more than double our exports -- to a level of 33 billion dollars. But even after so much progress, Mexico's trade barriers are still ¹⁵⁰ percent higher than ours.

David Walters
USTR
Chief Econ.

So there's much more we can and must do. Remember, the reward

David Walters USTR

for each billion dollars of manufactured exports averages nearly 20,000 new jobs in the United States of America. For every

Keith Collins USDA

billion dollars in agricultural exports, the figure is 27,000 new jobs.

720-5955

More open Mexican markets will mean tremendous opportunities for Californians. Mexico needs machinery and equipment of all kinds. Mexico is a net importer of food. California industry and California agriculture are better positioned than anyone to fill those needs. Already, California is reaping rewards from Mexico's partial trade liberalization: From 1987 to 1990,

90: 4,7 b
87: 1

David Walters USTR

California's exports to Mexico increased by 107 percent -- that's ⁵⁰ percent higher than California's increased exports to the rest of the world.

Four weeks ago, in my State of the Union message, I spoke of urgent actions we must take to get our economy moving. And I spoke, too, of the long-range vision we need to stay strong far into the future. Our best interests for both the near and long terms require vigorous trade relations with the rest of the world. We must not hide behind protectionist walls. We must let open commerce flourish -- in commodities, in manufactured goods, in services, in ideas.

So let me be clear -- as I will assure President Salinas tomorrow -- I want to wrap up a sound new North American Free Trade Agreement. \\ And I believe economic growth and a clean environment go hand in hand. \\ I want to move forward with new

opportunities and a better quality of life for everyone from the
Yukon to the Yucatan. \ \

Thank you, and God bless all the people of the Americas.

#



**Southwestern Bell Corporation
Washington, Inc.
1667 K Street, NW
Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20006**

Please Deliver To: Mr. Gary Gershowitz
The White House
Office of Speech Writing

Fax Number: (202) 456-6218 **Date:** 4/30

From: DAVID FINE
(202) 293- 8570

Number of Pages (including this transmittal sheet): 11

Fax Numbers: (202) 296-5490
(202) 833-3297

Contact: SUSAN ROTHEISS at (202) 293- 8587

Special Instructions: _____

Southwestern Bell Corporation

April 30, 1992

David C. Fine
Assistant Vice President-
Government &
International Relations

Mr. Gary Gershowitz
The White House
Office of Speech Writing
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Gary:

Attached are three items:

1. December 9, 1990 News Release announcing Southwestern Bell's purchase of Telefonos de Mexico (Telmex).
2. September 9, 1991 announcement that Southwestern Bell exercised its option to double its ownership stake in Telmex, with a total investment of almost \$1 billion.
3. A three year program to expand and modernize Telmex, with an investment commitment of (\$7.7 billion.) Even with the efficiencies resulting from the modernization of the telephone system, the scale of the expansion of the system is expected to result in a net increase in employment in the telecommunications sector.

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information for the President's address next Tuesday.

Sincerely,

David Fine

1667 K Street, N.W.
Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20006

Phone 202 293-8570
Fax 202 296-5490

2

"We are very pleased to work with such internationally renowned partners as Grupo Carso and France Telecom to improve and extend communications for our southern neighbor," said Whitacre. "Southwestern Bell also is proud to play a role in enhancing the trade and business exchange between the United States and Mexico with such a major transaction."

Telmex is roughly one third the size of Southwestern Bell's domestic telephone operations in terms of assets, revenues and telephone lines served. Telmex last year reported assets of \$7.4 billion, revenues of \$2.2 billion and a total of 4.7 million access lines. However, one of the key aspects of this opportunity is the growth potential for a wide range of telecommunications products and services.

An illustration of the growth prospects for Telmex is its population service base of 81 million people. That is about two and one-half times the 30 million people in the states of Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas where Southwestern Bell provides local telephone service.

In addition to providing local telephone service, Telmex markets national and international long-distance services, as well as directory, paging and cellular phone service throughout Mexico. Telmex has been aggressive in utilizing new technologies, including digital switching which now accounts for approximately 20 percent of its switching systems.

"The potential for long-term growth is excellent," said Royce Caldwell, senior vice president-corporate development. "And, our consortium has the experience and expertise to help Mexico reach its goal of providing service to more of its citizens."

Grupo Carso, led by Mexican entrepreneur and industrialist Carlos Slim, is a diversified business group with holdings throughout Mexico and with annual consolidated revenues of \$1.5 billion. Grupo Carso's businesses include enterprises in mining, manufacturing, tobacco, paper products and retailing. Grupo Carso's international partnerships include ventures with several leading U.S. companies such as Hershey's, Dupont, Philip Morris and B.F. Goodrich.

Southwestern Bell's other partner is France Cables et Radio, a subsidiary of France Telecom. France Telecom rapidly developed France's telephone system from 4 million telephone lines in 1971 to 28 million today. France Telecom, with annual revenues of \$20 billion, is also a leader in deploying digital technology and in providing information services.

(more)

3

Southwestern Bell Corporation, based in St. Louis, is an international telecommunications corporation with annual revenues of \$8.7 billion and 1.1 million shareowners. It provides a variety of products and services through its principal subsidiaries, including Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Southwestern Bell Yellow Pages, Southwestern Bell Mobile Systems, Metromedia Paging Services, Southwestern Bell Telecom, Mast Advertising and Publishing, Gulf Printing and Southwestern Bell International Holdings.

Among Southwestern Bell's other international enterprises are marketing of telephone directory advertising in Australia, ownership in cable television operations in the United Kingdom and Israel and marketing of consumer telephone equipment in 14 countries.

* * *

Sept. 10, 1991

Bulletin 1

"Immediate coverage of late-breaking SBC news"

SBC Fax

TELEX



Southwestern Bell Corporation

SBC increases Telmex stake

Southwestern Bell Corporation Monday exercised its option to double its stake in Teléfonos de México, Mexico's national telecommunications company.

Through Southwestern Bell International Holdings Corporation, SBC is exercising its option to acquire more than 550 million L shares from the Mexican government. This is equivalent to five percent of the total equity capitalization of Telmex. Completion of the transaction is expected on Wednesday, Sept. 11.

SBC Chairman Ed Whitacre said the rapid appreciation in the Telmex share price confirmed SBC's initial confidence in the company and the ability of the Mexican leadership to strengthen the Mexican economy.

"We're gratified at the response of the financial markets to the Telmex public offering," Whitacre said. "This underscores our commitment to capitalize on long-term investment opportunities to strengthen the overall growth and profitability of Southwestern Bell Corporation."

The option for the shares was acquired when a consortium, including SBC, purchased controlling interest in Telmex late last year. The L shares carry limited voting rights.

The purchase price is \$467.5 million, or a little more than 88 cents per L share. Monday, on the New York Stock Exchange, Telmex American Depositary Shares, which represent 20 L shares, traded at \$37.25, the equivalent of a little more than \$1.86 per L share.

SBIH already owns an interest in the controlling AA voting shares of Telmex. The total consortium holdings are 20.4 percent of the total equity capitalization. SBIH and France Telecom's Cables et Radio each hold 5 percent, and Grupo Carso and diverse Mexican investors hold 10.4 percent.

Look for additional Telmex information in the next issue of *SBC Fax*.

The acquisition of 550 million L shares will double SBC's Telmex stake.

TELEFONOS DE MEXICO, S.A. DE C.V.**THREE YEAR PROGRAM 1991 - 1993****BACKGROUND**

The privatization of Telefonos de Mexico has pursued the objectives of achieving modernization, growth and securing the highest quality of services in a sector key to the effective incorporation of Mexico into the international economy. Also we are seeking to alleviate the budget pressures that are entailed during an aggressive program of substantial investment.

The provision of services and the future development of national telephony are subject to a strict regulatory regimen that emanates from the modification to the Title of Concession and from the permanent supervision of the national authorities. In respect to these regulations and the agreements established with the Federal Government, Grupo Carso is driving to elevate service standards rapidly and steadfastly to reach levels similar to those internationally, within a term of six years, as a reasonable objective to satisfy.

The first phase of the transformation of Telmex has consisted of creating and putting in effect a three year program of growth, technological renovation and telephone service quality. For this more than \$7.7 billion has been committed in order to satisfy the goals that follow.

GROWTH

Causes of a demographic nature, as well as exigencies associated with the process of development and of the internationalization of the economy, are growing the demand for Telmex services much faster than the average rate of economic expansion. Also, the need exists to reduce the historical accumulated deficiency in the quantity and quality of services.

In that direction, the supply of lines will grow by 2.3 million, in order to attain 7.5 million lines, a total of 44.5 percent over the end of 1990 and distributed over all of the Republic. The telephone density will reach 6.5 to 8.8 lines per 100 inhabitants. In this way 2 million families will be incorporated as new users of telephone services, which will produce a total of about 6 million families by the end of 1993. Also this will reduce a major part of the current deficiency.

Closely related to the above is the effort to provide service to almost more 8,000 rural communities, that represent an increase of 77 percent relative to the national total. On the other hand the number of public telephones in operation will be doubled with

the installation of 96,000 Ladatel and 7,500 traditional public phones. In this way we will achieve a meaningful increase in the services directed toward the less-fortunate social groups and at the same time produce an abundant and satisfactory public telephone service (four times greater than 1990 levels).

Likewise substantial expansions are contemplated to the capacity of the long distance network. The number of circuits will be increased by more than 77,000. This will expand the call processing capacity by more than 33 percent. In support of this the interconnections to long distance switches will be increased some 72 percent.

MODERNIZATION

It is not sufficient to achieve quantitative growth at Telmex insofar as it is measured by expanding the market. One of the principal efforts resides in the improvement of the services through the route of absorbing of the best available technologies on an international scale. That implies not only substantial investments, but also advancing the pace of training and retraining of personnel; as well as in strengthening our own capacity in regard to the absorption of technology and in applied research and development.

TECHNOLOGY

In regards to technology modernization, new digital central office switches will be installed to assist the growth in demand and replacing 470,000 lines in obsolete electromechanical switches. With this the rate of digitalization will go from 29 to 60 percent between 1991 and 1993.

Simultaneously construction will begin on a fiber optic network of 13,500 kilometers that will form the central nervous system of long distance service. From this Mexico will have at its disposal in 1993 one of the best networks in the world and an international communications infrastructure with quantitative and qualitative capacity that will extend beyond the year 2000.

In order to affect the improvement of the networks that connect the switches with the users, massive remote concentrators will be installed of the type that accelerates to the maximum their digitalization and with that the quality of the services. Note that herein lie the causes of about 80 percent of the failures and complaints from users.

Systematic access to advanced systems is assured with the help of businesses of the first magnitude in telecommunications such as France Telecom and Southwestern Bell, technological partners of Telefonos de Mexico. Thus it will be possible to first reach and then sustain international standards in the provision of services.

SERVICE QUALITY

It is not enough to improve the technology and the basic infrastructure of Telmex. Also Telmex will have to make its own improvements in the operation of the systems on a regional and national scale within all of those areas where the major part of customer contacts occur, or where major competitive shortcomings have to be corrected such as are occurring in international long distance service. Only in this way will it be possible to develop the necessary sensitivities to respond competitively in an expanding market.

In order to improve the service quality linked to the manual long distance requiring operator intervention 1,400 digital positions will be installed in 33 new centers that will make use of the most advanced technology.

With the greatest possible speed we will proceed to automate the customer complaint systems; and over time we will reduce the handling time for complaints, coordinating better and strengthening the teams handling diagnosis and repair of errors and damages. Our own Title of Concession incorporates the preparation and evaluation of a series of service quality indices. Through this method are established daily measurement systems of the number of complaints and errors as well as the time taken to complete repairs and corrections (24 hours, 48 and 72 hours) in lines and private circuits, as well as in public phone booths.

Many cost pressures exist that have to be alleviated, above all in the case of local services, through the more intense use of telephone lines, installations and switches, as well as with productivity increases since one of the basic measures of efficiency relates to the gain in the coefficients of utilization of investments and installed production capacity. Therefore it is important - together with the attentiveness to the customer and use of better technologies - to reduce to a minimum the failures in systems and lines, as well as cutting installation and repair times.

We will systematically publicize the offering of available lines in the various parts of the country; reports will be prepared on the results by region and on the timeframes of service installation. Through these and other means will be established special modules to serve the public throughout the Republic.

As regards the decentralization of activities and services we will move simultaneously on several fronts. Conforming to the determination of the needs of telephone traffic and the optimization of information and control systems, Telmex will proceed to an orderly decentralization of the current work centers. On the other hand, deserving of special mention is the integral modernization program that will permit 97 percent digitalization in the network for 1991 of the subsidiary Telnor in the northeast of the country, where advanced open architecture and relational data

base systems are also being installed.

NEW SERVICES

The technical revolution and worldwide communications demand the development of new services and capacities previously unheard of. The "digital integrated services network" (ISDN) that will handle high-volume, high-speed users will quadruple the number of access lines available by the end of 1993 growing to a total of 156,500. At the same time 77,000 centrex lines will be opened that constitute a service equivalent to installing a computer in the premises of many other users.

The special services of digital switches - like call waiting, speed dial, voice messaging or touch-tone - that are in limited development, will receive a decided thrust in order to put these services within reach of the majority of the subscriber universe. Equally, policies will be implemented on the promotion of 800 service nationally and internationally, as a mechanism to facilitate the commercialization of these products to a great number of businesses of different sizes.

Lastly, cellular telephony has business plans that will increase subscribers from 35,000 to 200,000 underlining the efficacy of the service as an internal and external communications tool for business products and services.

TRAINING AND APPLIED RESEARCH

A catalyst in the process of Telmex's modernization consists of raising the knowledge and abilities of personnel in total and at each level of their responsibilities. We must also develop abilities to adapt systems and technologies to the external environment, to the unique conditions of the business and the country.

To that end there is a project to create the National Institute of Telephony Training and Research. The program already anticipates having in place 13 centers of training with some 107 classrooms, where more than 125,000 workers and employees will receive courses and training during more than 12 million man hours in the next triennium. In the same manner we will move to create and strengthen the test centers, research centers and laboratories.

Three criterion will guide the development of these programs. In the first analysis it is to facilitate the professional, intellectual and cultural development of the personnel of the business. Second, we must develop a service philosophy where attention to the users and their needs occupies a high priority in the concerns of the employees and workers of Telmex. Lastly is to foment habits inclined toward the reduction of unnecessary costs and to developing better efficiency and productivity. In that same vein we will look to establish incentive systems that reward the acquisition of knowledge, contributions to the development of better service practices to the user, or the generation of sav-

ings and improvements to operations systems.

FINANCE

Of the budgeted investment of \$7.7 billion dollars, approximately 35 percent relates to imported funding. The financing of this will be through external credit contracts. The vitality of exports of services and goods will generate a positive balance and foreign currency growth; already it has permitted attracting important foreign financial credit markets and will guarantee, with growth the capturing of additional funds. The rest of the investment will be guaranteed by internal resources including generation of profits, cash flows from depreciation and internal credit. Also, as necessary, we will go to the capital markets in order to strictly meet our promised programs of growth and modernization.

SUMMARY

In summary, Telmex will initiate a phase of modernization and growth, sustaining the effort with a three-year investment of about \$8.0 billion dollars. The organization and administrative structures will change and adjust in order to effectively meet the demands of the users. The market will be a determining factor in fixing the direction and the patterns of expansion and diversification of services. That together with the incorporation of advanced technologies, will permit the enrichment of quality and the magnitude of the offering of "backbone" communications systems, thus converting them to a factor of opportunity, instead of an obstacle, for internal development and the commercial face of the country.



**Southwestern Bell Corporation
Washington, Inc.
1667 K Street, NW
Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20006**

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Gary -

Two other thoughts on the job related impact in the U.S. of our (Telmex activities.)

The major expansion of Telmex will provide opportunities for American companies to sell goods and services to Telmex. Southwestern Bell and Telmex are committed to insuring a fair and open procurement process.

Second, the modernization of the telecommunications infrastructure is a key factor in the further economic development of the Mexican economy. And a growing Mexican economy will benefit American workers since Mexico today spends 70 percent of its import dollars on U.S. goods.



2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Chicago Tribune

September 11, 1991, Wednesday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION
Correction Appended

SECTION: HISPANIC HERITAGE
MONTH; Pg. 14; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 727 words

HEADLINE: From liberation day to the Feast of Radishes, calendar is filled

BODY:

Here is a partial calendar of Hispanic holidays, some old, some very new.

Jan. 1 - Cuban Liberation Day, a national holiday celebrates the end of Spanish rule in 1899.

Jan. 9 - Panama's Martyrs Day.

Jan. 17 - Mexico's Blessing of Animals, the day for San Antonio Abad, patron saint of domestic animals.

Jan. 26 - Dominican Republic's National Holiday.

Feb. 2 - Mexico's Dia de la Candelaria (Day of the Lights). All of Mexico celebrates with dances, bullfights.

Feb. 5 - Mexico's Constitution Day. Anniversary of its signing in 1917.

Feb. 27 - Dominican Republic's Independence Day, celebrates freedom in 1844 gained at the withdrawal of Haitians.

March 21 - Benito Juarez Birthday, Mexico celebrates Juarez (1806-1872), a symbol of liberation and of Mexican resistance to foreign intervention.

April 14 - Honduran Dia de las Americas/Pan American Day.

April 23 - Spain's Book Day and Lover's Day, St. George's Day and the anniversary of the death of writer Miguel de Cervantes. Red roses are given to loved ones.

May 1 - Mexico's Labor Day.

May 3 - Mexico's Day of the Holy Cross, celebrated by construction workers and miners, this is a day when any person building must give a party for the workers.

May 5 - Mexico's Cinco de Mayo, a national holiday marks the Battle of Puebla in 1862 in which the Mexican troops defeated the invading French forces of Napoleon III.

May 15 - Mexico's San Isidro Day, a farmers celebration of St. Isidore, the plowman.



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May 25 - Argentinian Independence Day, commemorates revolt against Spain in 1810.

July 5 - Venezuelan Independence Day, celebrates freedom from Spain in 1811.

July 10 - Chile's Dia del Bibliotecario/Day of the Librarian, celebrates the decree of 1969 creating the Chilean Association of Libraries.

July 16 - Bolivia's La Paz Day, commemorates the founding of La Paz, the capital city, in 1548.

July 17 - Puerto Rico's Munoz-Rivera Day celebrates the birthday of Luis Munoz-Rivera, a patriot, poet and journalist born in 1859.

July 25 - Puerto Rican Constitution Day, also called Commonwealth Day or Occupation Day. The constitution was signed in 1952.

July 25 to 28 - Puerto Rico's Loiza Aldea Fiesta, this patron saint festival takes place in the town of Loiza Aldea, 20 miles east of San Juan.

July 26 - Cuban National Day commemorates the beginning of Fidel Castro's revolutionary movement in 1953.

Aug. 10 - Ecuador's Independence Day. Independence came in 1809.

Aug. 16 - Dominican Republic's Restoration of the Republic.

Aug. 26 - Bolivian Independence Day, celebrates freedom from Spain in 1825.

September - Chilean National Month, celebrations commemorate armed forces uprising on Sept. 11, 1973, Independence Day, Sept. 18, 1818, and Constitution and Army Day, Sept. 19, 1980.

Sept. 15 - Independence Day for El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras. All gained independence from Spain in 1821.

Sept. 16 - Mexican Independence Day.

Oct. 3 - Honduras' Francisco Morazon Holiday, public honor of Francisco Morazon, national hero, born in 1799.

Oct. 12 - Mexico's Dia de la Razas, or "Day of the Races" which celebrates the cultures of Spanish and Indian peoples and Hispanic nations; Spanish national holiday celebrating Columbus' voyage.

Nov. 3 - Panama's National Holiday, celebrates independence from Colombia in 1903.

Nov. 4 - Panama's Flag Day.

Nov. 19 - Puerto Rican Discovery Day commemorates the day Columbus landed on Puerto Rico in 1493.

Nov. 20 - Mexican Revolution Day, a national holiday celebrating the anniversary of the social revolution launched by Francisco I. Madero in 1910.

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Nov. 28 - Panama's Independence from Spain Day.

Dec. 6 - Ecuador's Day of Quito, commemorates the founding of the capital city by Spaniards in 1534.

Dec. 8 - Immaculate Conception Day, national holiday in Argentina.

Dec. 12 - Mexico's Virgin of Guadalupe Day, one of Mexico's major celebrations.

Dec. 15 to Jan. 6 - Puerto Rico's Navidades, the Christmas holidays begin in mid-December and end on Three Kings Day. Gifts are given on Dec. 25 and Jan. 6.

Dec. 16 - Mexico's Posadas, this is a nine-day celebration throughout Mexico that commemorates the search of Mary and Joseph as they seek shelter.

Dec. 23 - Mexico's Feast of the Radishes (Oaxaca), figures of people and animals carved out of radishes.

CORRECTION:

Additional material published Sept. 13, 1991:

Corrections and clarifications. A calendar of holidays in the Hispanic Heritage Month section on Sept. 11 listed Jan. 1 as Cuba's Liberation Day. Although this is an official holiday in present-day Cuba, many persons of Cuban ancestry in the United States prefer to celebrate on May 20, which marks the actual date of independence in 1902. The Tribune regrets the error.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: One of Chicago's annual events is the Puerto Rican Day Parade. Tribune photo by David Klobucar.

TERMS: LATIN AMERICA; DATE; LIST



9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1991 The Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

May 5, 1991, Sunday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 1; Column 4; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 552 words

HEADLINE: THOUSANDS CELEBRATE LATINOS' DAY OF PRIDE

BYLINE: By HENRY CHU, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: SANTA ANA

BODY:

Robert Rodarte was with the Air Force Reserve in Oklahoma last week when he received an unexpected telephone call from his wife in Garden Grove about a great idea for the weekend.

"I'd never been to a Cinco de Mayo fiesta before, and I didn't want to go alone," Rejoice Rodarte said Saturday, smiling sheepishly as she stood amid a whirl of holiday festivities in Centennial Park. "I'd heard so much about it, and it sounded like fun."

So husband Robert, 31, dutifully bought a plane ticket and flew home Friday, in time to accompany his wife and two young children to one of several Cinco de Mayo festivals that attracted thousands throughout the county this weekend.

Hundreds of residents joined the Rodartes in Centennial Park to celebrate the Mexican national holiday, which commemorates the Battle of Puebla on May 5, 1862, when Mexican troops valiantly fought off a French expeditionary force headed for Mexico City.

On Saturday afternoon, festival-goers basked in bright sunlight as they stopped to listen to mariachi bands, sample tacos or toss rings, coins and baseballs in an attempt to win a crazy variety of prizes. Families sat to watch the goofy antics of clowns. And carnival rides that shimmied, zoomed, spun and swooped awaited more adventuresome celebrators.

Rejoice Rodarte took her chances on "The Zipper."

"Everyone in the whole park heard her screaming," Rodarte's friend Michael Rudner said with a laugh, ignoring her protests. "She screams at everything."

Four-year-old Eric Rodarte clutched a tiny stuffed animal and tugged on his father's jeans. "Are we getting candy?" the toddler asked.

Across the field, past a sound stage and scores of booths advertising products from kitchen cleansers to potato chips, Joe Navarro was busy gathering men, women and children willing to try their luck at a bingo game sponsored by La Tapatia, Southern California's largest tortilla producer.

Clad in a white La Tapatia cap and USC-insignia shorts and socks, the husky 59-year-old barker reflected on the evolution of Cinco de Mayo festivities



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in the United States.

"Ten years ago they had one festival, and that was on Olvera Street" in downtown Los Angeles, Navarro said, his eyes smiling in remembrance behind his dark sunglasses. "In the last few years, it's spread all over because of the Hispanic growth. It creates goodwill."

Now, Cinco de Mayo is celebrated more by the Latino population in the United States than in Mexico, Navarro said.

At another Cinco de Mayo festival in Santa Ana on Saturday, a street fair filled 4th Street for several blocks. Both Santa Ana celebrations continue today.

Among the throng on 4th Street was Alfredo Amezcua, 41, a Santa Ana attorney and president of the Orange County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. Amezcua said the celebration serves an important cultural purpose for the thousands of Latinos who live in Orange County.

"You have two types of communities: recent immigrants and those born here," he said. "For the recent immigrants, it's a chance to socialize. For the native Hispanic Americans, it's an encounter with their roots."

"These kinds of events bring us all together -- to recapture the sense of unity, the historical background and, most of all, to promote the language and the positive elements of Mexican culture."

GRAPHIC: Photo, COLOR, Lazaro Arvizu of Anaheim dances with the Xipe Totec dancers from Mexico City at the Santa Ana festival. ; Photo, A woman holds an umbrella aloft to shade her baby from the sun as she listens to the music at Cinco de Mayo fete in Centennial Park. ; Photo, (A2) A Day at the Fiesta: Thousands turned out throughout Orange County on Saturday for Cinco de Mayo celebrations. Several of those who attended said the weekend festivals serve an important cultural purpose for Latinos, both for recent immigrants and those born in the United States. Mariene Pena, above, dances at the Fiesta Marketplace Mall in Santa Ana. LACY ATKINS / Los Angeles Times

TYPE: Full Run

SUBJECT: CINCO DE MAYO; MEXICANS -- CULTURE; ORANGE COUNTY -- CELEBRATIONS; HISPANICS -- ORANGE COUNTY



4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1991 The Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

December 4, 1991, Wednesday, Home Edition
Correction Appended

SECTION: Sports; Part C; Page 6; Column 1; Sports Desk

LENGTH: 1349 words

HEADLINE: A CATCH WORTH CHEERING;
VENICE ANGLERS MAKE THEIR ANNUAL CABO EXCURSION FOR WAHOO, ONE OF THE FASTEST,
FEISTIEST, FIGHTINGEST, BITINGEST FISH IN THE SEA

BYLINE: By RICH ROBERTS, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: SAN JOSE DEL CABO, Mexico

BODY:

A fish called wahoo has to be special. It's only a species of mackerel -- *Acanthocybium solanderi* -- but some people say it's the fastest fish in the sea, capable of bursts up to 60 m.p.h.

There are no records of time trials, but a wahoo would probably eat the clocks, anyway. Judging by the experts, a wahoo's favorite diet is hardware. Instead of live bait, anglers use Marauder lures nearly a foot long, which seem oversized for a fish that averages only 20 to 30 pounds, until you inspect the bite marks on a lure a wahoo has attacked.

Attacked is the word.

The lures are attached to heavy wire leaders because they cost about \$40 each, and a wahoo can bite off any kind of monofilament. It has serrated rows of tiny teeth set into wide jaws, including a movable upper jaw, like a barracuda's, and offset to function like sheet-metal cutters.

Its upper and lower palates are armored with bone, which makes it difficult to set a hook. The lures are trolled at a swift 10 knots behind an open, 22-foot panga, with the rods in holders and the drag set just hard enough to keep line from running off the reel. Then the fisherman trolls, perhaps for hours, hoping to encounter one. Unlike tuna, wahoo don't run in schools.

But, Jack Bailey says, "When it hits, you'll know it's a wahoo."

It can hardly be anything else, except a marlin. The line goes zingggg! and the panga skipper guns his outboard to full throttle to set the hook. Then you grab the rod and crank the reel like mad. Fishing for wahoo is a little wild, as are some of those who do it.

Bailey is president of the Venice Anglers, who descend upon the tip of Baja California around Thanksgiving each year for their annual weeklong wahoo tournament.

A 143-pound wahoo -- the largest taken off Baja -- had been caught out of nearby Cabo San Lucas only a few days earlier by Jim Badia of Vancouver,

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Canada, while fishing for marlin. The world record is 155 pounds 8 ounces, taken last year in the Bahamas.

So the excitement was feverish when the 52 entrants landed at Los Cabos and met the night before the tournament to draw for panga pairings. The chaotic process was conducted at a roar.

"This started at LAX," Howard Gawthrop of Simi Valley shouts.

Each angler will fish for three of the six days, but there aren't many sign-ups for Tuesday. Vice president Bill Tittle will show the hotel's manager how to realign his satellite dish to get the Ram-49er Monday night game, leaving little time for sleep.

The group might have been picked at random out of a phone book. There are women and men, young and old, doctors, lawyers, teachers, yuppie professionals and a beer-drinking biker type in a tank-top with hair and tattoos covering his shoulders.

It seems to be a remarkably mixed but congenial group that one psychologist finds irresistible. Bernice Marshall is a Ph.D. from Santa Monica. She doesn't fish, either, but Bailey's wife, Linda, is her manicurist. Marshall was intrigued by talk about the wahoo adventure.

"I was fascinated that you could have such a variety of people," she says, studying the group over her spectacles at dinner one night. "And it works. It's delightful. I think it's because they leave their egos and other excess baggage at home. They have one thing in common: They love to fish."

They must. They are up at 4:30 a.m. and on their way by 5.

San Jose Del Cabo, with a population of 12,000, has been surpassed by its booming neighbor, Cabo San Lucas, while retaining the charms of the sleepy village it was when founded in 1730. It's still dark as the fishermen drive through the streets and turn onto the dirt road called Benito Juarez Boulevard that will lead them 1 1/2 miles to the smaller fishing village of La Playa -- the beach.

Fourteen pangas await, illuminated by headlights, the stars and a full moon on the wane. Bad for fishing, some anglers would say. Tomas Cantor, manager of the La Playa panga fleet, shrugs.

"If somebody doesn't catch fish, they say it's the moon," Cantor says. "When the fish are biting, they'll eat anytime."

At 5:45 a.m., the fiberglass pangas are pushed down the beach into the surf and paddled out until the skippers can start their motors, and one by one they vanish into the black horizon.

The best time to fish for wahoo is at daybreak, the best place -- usually -- at the Gorda Banks, five to seven miles off the Punta Gorda headland. These waters also teem with yellowfin tuna, leaping here and there, and dolphin that parade offshore.



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The first day's catch will produce some tuna and dorado, or mahi mahi, but only three wahoo.

"The dorado will hit from the surface," says Keefe Dawson, who is fishing from Lupe Banaga's panga. "The wahoo come up from the bottom -- usually when you're . . . over the side or eating lunch."

The Venice Anglers also have a roosterfish tournament in May. Dawson won it this year by taking a 47-pound catch on 15-pound test line, but he prefers to fish for wahoo.

"You release most of (the roosterfish)," Dawson says. "But the wahoo are the best eating fish in the ocean."

Finding the wahoo is tricky, but so is finding the Gorda Banks. The pangas have no electronic fish finders, no depth sounders. They don't even have compasses. Life jackets? Running lights? The U.S. Coast guard would be aghast.

But the guide-skippers know they're at the Gorda Banks when certain landmarks line up just right. They say they know when the wahoo are there.

"We can smell them," says Lupe's younger brother, Chato, with Cantor translating.

Chato, 28, has been fishing these waters "since I was a child" and has taken wahoo up to 100 pounds. Today, when only three wahoo are caught, he will find two for a newcomer, Hunter Von Leer of Santa Monica. They weigh 26 and 25 1/2 pounds and put him into the lead for the tournament's \$1,000 grand prize, based on total weight caught. Second place pays \$500, third \$250, and there is \$500 for the single largest fish.

"We had two hits and two fish," Von Leer says. "They're a good fighting fish. If they run at you, you can't reel fast enough."

The next day, only six wahoo are taken, but again Chato will have two, one for each of his anglers. Perhaps he can smell them.

On the next-to-last day, Chris Bessenty of Venice lands a 41.2-pound wahoo, edging a 40.72-pounder taken by Orlando Flores of Los Angeles on Day 2, with Chato. But Bessenty is all through fishing, and others have one day remaining.

That night, Bessenty skulks around the hotel placing bananas on the doorknobs of anglers who will fish the next day. Bananas are said to be bad luck for fishermen.

The curse works. Nobody tops his wahoo. Actually, the wahoo fishing has been as slow as it has ever been for the tournament. Only 17 are caught all week; usually, each angler will catch one or more.

Von Leer has caught no more wahoo, and Frank Spencer of Cleveland and George Newson, an Englishman from Torrance, have moved past him with two larger catches each. As the last day dawns, Newson trails Spencer by about two pounds.

The fishing has been disappointing on the Gorda Banks. Newson, who has caught one fish each day, draws Lupe for the second day in a row. Lupe asks where he

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wants to go. Most of the pangas head for San Cristobal on the far side of Cabo San Lucas -- a long trip based on desperation. Newson and one other panga opt for the Gorda Banks.

"Gorda had paid off for me the first two days," Newson says.

They have two hits at first light but no hookups. Then, at 8:10 a.m., zingggg!

"Lupe hit the gas and kept the line tight," Newson says. "He wouldn't let me get a slack line."

Newson's third wahoo weighs 29.6 pounds for a winning total of 76.86.

"I have to give the credit to the lures," he says. "I was fishing purple with pink stripes. It's the hot one . . . the medium size -- not the largest. Caught all three of them on the same lure. Beat the hell out of that lure."

Wahoo!

Panga fishing for wahoo may be arranged by contacting Tomas Cantor, Pueblo La Playa, Los Cabos, B.C.S., Mexico. Phone (evenings): 684-2-11-95.

CORRECTION-DATE: December 6, 1991, Friday, Home Edition

CORRECTION:
FOR THE RECORD

Venice anglers -- A story in Wednesday's editions about a wahoo fishing tournament at San Jose Del Cabo, Mexico, misidentified the winner of the club's roosterfish tournament at the same site last May. The winner was Sofia Mayo of Parma Heights, Ohio, with a catch of 48 pounds 6 ounces.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Hunter Von Leer (left) of Santa Monica and guide-skipper Javier (Chato) Banaga are happy about wahoo weighing 26 and 25 1/2 pounds. ; Photo, A wahoo has rows of small, sharp teeth that give it a big bite for a relatively small fish. It can bite off any kind of monofilament. RICH ROBERTS / Los Angeles Times

SUBJECT: FISHING; WAHOO (FISH)



2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1991 The Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

December 26, 1991, Thursday, Home Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 4; Column 3; Editorial Writers Desk

LENGTH: 380 words

HEADLINE: CAESAR RENDERS UNTO GOD;
AT LONG LAST, THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TEARS DOWN RIGID ANTICLERICAL LAWS

BODY:

Freedom of religion in the United States is not protected by the Constitution alone. In practice, it is also policed by the religions themselves in their plurality and vigor.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof . . .," the First Amendment reads. But if, in 1791, Congress were to have established a religion, which religion would it have been? The genteel Anglicanism of Virginia, the severe Puritanism of Massachusetts, the gentle Quakerism of Pennsylvania?

Because there were so many options, each with its passionate backers, "none of the above" won out. For the same reason, of course, the First Amendment had to contain the free-exercise clause as well as the non-establishment clause. Popular sentiment would tolerate no less.

In Mexico, the history of church and state has been radically different.

The Protestant Reformation left Spain untouched. In New Spain, later to be Mexico, all of the power that in the United States was divided among many religious authorities was concentrated in one: the Roman Catholic Church.

The reaction, when it came, came violently. Religion -- in effect, Roman Catholicism -- had to be not just disestablished but suppressed.

For Benito Juarez, Lincoln's contemporary and an Oaxacan Indian, confiscating church land completed Mexico's liberation from Europe. For the revolutionaries who wrote the current Mexican constitution in 1917, anticlericalism was indispensable to the repudiation of dictator Porfirio Diaz.

Last week, Mexico quietly decided to take most of its anticlerical laws off the books.

In the decades since 1917, the Catholic Church, poorer in property, has arguably grown richer in the allegiance of the common people. Meanwhile, Protestantism, though no better off officially than Catholicism, has made dramatic gains. Los Evangelicos, though still in some ways North American, are putting down Mexican roots.

Mexico is not copying the United States, but an American cannot fail to notice that with a new pluralism on the streets and a newly benign indifferentism on the lawbooks, Mexico now approximates the American recipe for religious freedom.



1991 Los Angeles Times, December 26, 1991

All hope (and some pray) that what has worked here will work there as well.

TYPE: Editorial



14TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1991 The Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

May 3, 1991, Friday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 2; Column 4; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 382 words

HEADLINE: CLIPBOARD;
COUNTY CINCO DE MAYO CELEBRATIONS

BYLINE: By Researched by: JANICE L. JONES / Los Angeles Times

BODY:

Sunday is Cinco de Mayo, the Mexican national holiday marking the Battle of Puebla on May 5, 1862, when outnumbered Mexican troops held off a French expeditionary force on its way to Mexico City. Several events are scheduled in the county this weekend to celebrate the holiday. Among them:

Anaheim

Today through Sunday: A free three-day festival with carnival rides, food, music and a soccer tournament starts today at La Palma Park, Harbor Boulevard and La Palma Avenue. Hours: 5 p.m. to midnight today; 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday and 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sunday. Information: (714) 254-5191.

San Clemente

Saturday: A free festival featuring Mexican food, exhibits and live entertainment will be held from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. at the San Clemente Community Center, 100 N. Calle Seville. Information: (714) 361-8267.

San Juan Capistrano

Saturday: A free daylong celebration will be held from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the tennis courts near the county library in San Juan Capistrano, 31495 El Camino Real. The event will feature food, live entertainment, games and exhibits. Information: (714) 493-3984.

Sunday: A free street dance is scheduled for 1 to 5 p.m. There will be crafts, food booths, and live entertainment. Information: (714) 496-0882.

Santa Ana

Saturday and Sunday: A free street fair and mariachi festival will be held from noon to 9 p.m. on 4th Street between French and Ross streets. Activities include mariachi music, food booths, games and dance exhibitions. Information: (714) 647-6556.

A second festival will be held from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. at Centennial Park, at Edinger Avenue and Fairview Street. The event will feature carnival rides, games, food booths, exhibits, live entertainment and dance exhibitions. Admission is \$5; free tickets are available at Viva supermarkets.



1991 Los Angeles Times, May 3, 1991

UC Irvine

Today: Banning High School's Ballet Folklorico will perform for free at noon on the Student Center terrace. At 2 p.m., author, poet and critic Cherrie Moraga will lecture in the Crescent Bay Room of the Student Center. A free dance will be held from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. on the Student Center terrace.

Saturday: A free catered picnic with pinatas and games will be held from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Aldrich Park. Information: Contact the UCI Cross-Cultural Center, (714) 856-7215.



13TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1991 The Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

May 3, 1991, Friday, South Bay Edition

1992
1862
130

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 4; Column 1

LENGTH: 865 words

HEADLINE: WEEKENDER: CINCO DE MAYO FIESTAS AROUND THE SOUTH BAY WILL ACCENT ETHNIC HARMONY.

BYLINE: By GERALD FARIS

BODY:

On the original Cinco de Mayo 129 years ago, outnumbered and poorly armed Mexican peasants defeated thousands of French troops thought to be invincible. The Battle of Puebla -- on May 5, 1862 -- was an early salvo in a campaign to end French domination of Mexico, which took five years to accomplish.

On Cinco de Mayo, 1991, in the South Bay, the order of the day won't be fighting but celebrating with games, ethnic foods, mariachi music and regional Mexican dances performed by folkloric groups.

"The current celebration is like a big party, but it's a party with pride in it," said Gabriel Duran, director of Carson Park, which hosts its 17th annual Cinco de Mayo observance on Sunday from noon to 5 p.m. The park is at 21411 S. Orrick Ave.

Duran said the holiday gives Mexican-Americans a chance "to showcase themselves" and recall a time when the underdog won. It's a symbol that the underdog can always win "if he has his heart in it," Duran said.

But if Cinco de Mayo is a Mexican-American holiday, Carson will celebrate it in an international way, with food reflecting the ethnic diversity of the city's residents. Along with Mexican food there will be Hawaiian shaved ice, egg rolls, teriyaki sticks, Thai delicacies, corn on the cob and the all-American hamburgers and hot dogs.

"This celebration is not just the Mexican community participating but a lot of different ethnic groups," Duran said, noting that Carson residents also include Filipinos, Samoans and African-Americans. "It can bring a little harmony for a day to all the ethnic groups."

A combination of traditional Mexican music and Top 40 hits will be performed by several local bands and singers, with two stages offering continuous entertainment.

Dances of several Mexican states, as well as some reflecting the Aztec culture, will be performed by the Xochitlan Folklorico Dancers, whose members include elementary children and working adults.

Booths dotting the park will offer crafts and games, and there also will be a youth soccer tournament, amateur boxing exhibitions and a petting zoo for children.



1991 Los Angeles Times, May 3, 1991

In Gardena, the city and several civic organizations will join forces to stage the fifth annual Cinco de Mayo parade on Saturday at 11 a.m. For the first time this year, the observance will include a street fair featuring food and game booths, Mexican music and dancing and a classic car show.

With more than 60 units, the parade will start at Recreation Park, at 158th Street and Normandie Avenue, travel south on Normandie to Gardena Boulevard, and then turn east to New Hampshire Avenue.

Music and dancing with a Mexican flavor will enliven the parade, along with 15 bands and drill teams, an ROTC unit and members of the El Toga Shrine Club riding minibikes decorated to look like camels.

The street fair will take place from noon to 4 p.m. on Gardena Boulevard between Berendo and Vermont avenues.

There also will be a Cinco de Mayo first in Lawndale, when the city stages its initial celebration Sunday from noon to 6 p.m. at Rogers/Anderson Park, 4161 Manhattan Beach Blvd. The emphasis will be on entertainment, with 30 musicians, singers and dancers slated to perform. There also will be food and games.

The celebration is being started to reflect Lawndale's growing Latino population, according to Ludwig Schilling, a member of the city Parks and Recreation Commission, which is sponsoring the event.

"The number of Mexican-Americans has increased, so we thought this event was a good idea," he said. Added Sal Preciado, its Cinco de Mayo chairman: "We hope this will get all of the people around the community together and build friendships."

Two Los Angeles city recreation centers in the South Bay will hold Cinco de Mayo celebrations featuring folkloric music, dancing, sports and food.

The Wilmington Recreation Center, 325 Neptune Ave., will observe the holiday on Saturday from noon to 5 p.m. Cinco de Mayo will be celebrated Sunday from 11:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. at Normandale Recreation Center, 22400 S. Halldale Ave., near Torrance. A special attraction will be pinatas for children.

In other Cinco de Mayo observances:

* The Manhattan Beach Recreation Department will hold a fiesta for adults 55 and over on Saturday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Joslyn Community Center, 1601 Valley Drive. Tickets are \$3 and include food, door prizes and entertainment.

* A Cinco de Mayo Fiesta will take place on Saturday from 6 p.m. to midnight at the VFW's Gen. William Stark Rosecrans Post 3261, 1822 W. 162nd St. The evening includes dinner and dancing, with a \$12.50 donation requested.

* A benefit for Loreto, Mexico, the sister city of Hermosa Beach, will be given by the Kiwanis Club on Saturday at 6:30 p.m. at the Kiwanis clubhouse, 2525 Valley Drive. There will be Mexican food and entertainment by mariachis and dancers. A \$15 donation is requested, and reservations may be made by calling Joe Diaz, at 379-1421 or 372-0466.



1991 Los Angeles Times, May 3, 1991

* A fund-raising fiesta will take place Saturday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. and Sunday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at St. John Chrysostom Church, 546 E. Florence Ave., Inglewood. Games, food and a raffle are among the attractions. GERALD FARIS

GRAPHIC: Photo, Xochitlan Folklorico Dancers will perform at Carson Park's festivities on Sunday. BRIAN VANDER BRUG / Los Angeles Times

TYPE: Column



17TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

May 2, 1991, Thursday, Nuestro Tiempo Edition

SECTION: Nuestro Tiempo; Page 1; Column 5; Nuestro Tiempo Desk

LENGTH: 595 words

HEADLINE: IT'S NOT JUST FOR MEXICANS ANYMORE

BYLINE: By VICTORIA BARCELONA, SPECIAL TO NUESTRO TIEMPO

BODY:

The festivities are about to begin.

Thirteen-year-old Luis Paz, whose parents are from Guatemala, is looking forward to partying with friends.

Luis Villacorta, Paz's classmate at Hammel Street School, said that when the time comes he will feel Mexican, even though his roots are in El Salvador.

It is Cinco de Mayo, a Mexican holiday that is more popular among Mexican-Americans and Latino immigrants here than among people in Mexico. Hundreds of thousands will join in the festivities Friday and this weekend with rousing celebrations featuring Mexican music and food at dozens of schools, civic sites and parks.

Increasingly, the holiday is also being embraced by others as a marketing opportunity or a good excuse to party.

The holiday today is "celebrated very much in the spirit of a generic holiday," said Mauricio Mazon, a USC history professor. He lamented that the holiday has been "watered down."

Historically, Cinco de Mayo refers to May 5 of 1862. On that day a small, poorly armed force of Mexicans defeated thousands of French troops, which had been deemed to be almost invincible, in the battle of Puebla.

While the French went on to dominate Mexico for five years, the May 5 victory became important in Mexico as a symbol of anti-interventionism and national pride.

May 5 also represents cohesion in the identity of both Mexican nationals here and Mexican-Americans, according to Jose Angel Pescador Osuna, Mexico's consul in Los Angeles.

The battle "underscores what minorities have been able to accomplish and achieve under a superior power," said Elba Bermudez, a Los Angeles telephone operator. Bermudez was born in Puebla, where she remembers that Cinco de Mayo is celebrated with much fanfare.

However, Cinco de Mayo is far less important in Mexico than Sept. 15 and 16, which mark the anniversary of the beginning of the fight for independence from Spain. Cinco de Mayo "would rank fifth among other celebrations" in



1991 Los Angeles Times, May 2, 1991

Mexico," Mexican anthropologist Jorge Cabrera said.

Cinco de Mayo was first observed in the Southwestern United States soon after 1862, historians said. Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza, who led the Mexican army to victory in Puebla, became a hero in Mexico and the Southwest. Zaragoza had been born in Texas when the territory belonged to Mexico.

As it is commemorated in this country today, Cinco de Mayo is a source of ethnic pride for many Mexican-Americans, said Miguel Dominguez, director of Mexican American Studies at California State University, Dominguez Hills.

Part of the secret of Cinco de Mayo's success may be economic. "Don Dinero has caught on," said Dominguez, and merchandisers have taken advantage of a cultural expression to push products.

The Los Angeles Unified School District, USC's office of Civil and Community Relations and the Mexican Consulate try to foster a true understanding of the holiday through an annual essay contest that focuses on the significance of Cinco de Mayo.

At Hammel Street Elementary School in East Los Angeles, children are rehearsing Las Chiapanecas and other Mexican dances for a big program on May 4, Cinco de Mayo coordinator Emily Mori said.

Like many of his schoolmates at Hammel Street School, Angel Cardona, a sixth-grader whose mother is from Nicaragua, is excited about the event. Angel said he identifies with the holiday "because everybody else does too."

Unaware of the frequent misunderstandings to which it is subjected, Cardona said the holiday has a special meaning for him. "It's normal for us to celebrate it because we are Hispanic," he said.

GRAPHIC: Photo, COLOR, Children from Emily Mori's first-grade class practice dancing the "Chiapanecas" for the upcoming Cinco de Mayo celebration. LARRY BESSEL / Los Angeles Times; Photo, COLOR, Pat Porras with preschool class at Hammel Street school.



10TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1991 The Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

June 16, 1991, Sunday, Home Edition

SECTION: Travel; Part L; Page 7; Column 1; Travel Desk

LENGTH: 1318 words

HEADLINE: IN THE YUCATAN, THREE ROADSIDE ECO-ATTRACTIONS

BYLINE: By MARK I. PINSKY, TIMES STAFF WRITER; Pinsky is a staff writer for The Times' Orange County Edition and a regular visitor to the Yucatan.

DATELINE: PUERTO MORELOS, Mexico

BODY:

With resort and hotel development nearly filling the length of Cancun Island off Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, travelers are looking south to the 60-mile coastal strip between Cancun and the ancient walled city of Tulum.

Much-traveled Route 307, which connects the two cities, is now being widened from two lanes to four. And not surprisingly, about half an hour south of Cancun on 307, in the area around Puerto Morelos, a trio of roadside attractions has sprung up.

What is surprising is that these nature-based exhibitions, while modest in scale, are well-designed and distinguished more by their orientation to conservation than by kitsch. It's not exactly eco-tourism, but the three stops provide a good sampling of the peninsula's fauna and flora -- especially for children too young to snorkel or not interested in touring the ubiquitous Mayan ruins.

The first attraction is Aquario Palancar -- a small, privately operated aquarium now in its third year of operation and much-improved from its first. Named for the reef off the nearby island of Cozumel, it is well lit and there is soft classical music playing. There are more tanks in operation now -- framed by bamboo matting -- featuring parrot fish, turtles, eels, crustaceans, angel fish and the inevitable piranha.

Unfortunately, all of the informative tank captions are still in Spanish only. It takes only 15 to 20 minutes to see everything now on exhibition in the rectangular building, and the cost is about \$2.35 per adult. Since it is indoors, it's not a bad place to wait out the periodic downpours that replenish the Yucatan habitat.

Next door to the aquarium is Croco Cun, a reptile breeding station that is now five years old, built over a cenote -- a freshwater spring covered by a limestone dome. Although privately owned, it operates in a cooperative arrangement with the Mexican government, which helps the owner, who is a veterinarian, acquire endangered crocodiles and caimans from their habitats for breeding purposes and then return their progeny to the wild. The various crocodiles and alligators come from Mexico's Gulf, Pacific and Caribbean coastal areas.



1991 Los Angeles Times, June 16, 1991

Croco Cun, whose insignia is a baby croc hatching from an egg, has about 30,000 visitors a year, many of whom come on buses making the one-day excursion from Cancun to Tulum during the winter high season. There are about 300 reptiles on display at the well-laid-out attraction, including Morelet's crocodiles, Central American caimans and American crocodiles. Admission is about \$3.35 per adult and a self-guided tour along cobblestone paths, part of which is shaded by trees, takes about half an hour. The grounds are beautifully landscaped, with tropical trees, plants and flowers, many of which are labeled in Spanish and Latin.

For obvious reasons -- numerous signs warn you to watch your children -- the stucco walls around the reptile pens are about four feet tall and topped with wire fencing, often intertwined with red hibiscus. That means that small children will need to be boosted up to see. And when it is very hot -- at midday for example -- there is not much activity to see, except for the imperceptible breathing of the crocs.

The actual breeding is accomplished in climate-controlled rooms, but several outdoor pens -- croc daycare -- are stocked with scores of offspring that staff members will occasionally handle for visitors. One staff member offered our 2 1/2-year-old a chance to pet one of the juniors, but he declined.

A guide pointed out a large earthen mound covering eggs in one pen, carefully guarded by a large mother croc. Before hatching, the eggs are removed, under the angry glare of the momma, and carried to closed rooms, where, according to the staff, the sex of the offspring can be influenced through controlling the room temperature.

Hurricane Gilbert did considerable damage to Croco Cun in 1988, according to its director, Dr. Eduardo Rio Aguilar. About 50 reptiles were lost, including 20 dead and 30 escapees. Some, but not all, were recaptured by the staff. Among the missing, said the director with a smile, is one very large croc whose tracks are still spotted in the area. "I don't think I'd want to meet up with him," he said.

In addition to the reptiles, there is a fenced-in deer park with a dozen well-camouflaged white-tail deer, usually with spotted fauns. There is a wild black boar in a pen, and parrots, kinkajous and monkeys in thatched cages. (One of the latter is a spider monkey orphaned by the hurricane, named Gilberto.)

Next to the gift shop and restrooms, at the entrance, is a small cantina area with tables and chairs where you can sip cold drinks and eat popcorn popped in an old-fashioned cart.

Jardin Botanico, just south of Puerto Morelos, is the latest addition to the exhibits, and, at \$2, the least expensive. Just inside a large stucco archway that forms the entrance, you find yourself in a parking lot shaded by a green canopy of tall hardwoods. With the Spanish/English map that accompanies your admission ticket, you can decide how ambitious a hiking circuit you want to take. There's no telling what animal life you might encounter along the various packed-earth and limestone paths, but you are probably more likely to see a skittering iguana than one of Croco Cun's escapees.

The 150-acre park, which is owned by the Mexican government, provides an opportunity to see what goes on in the impenetrable jungle scrub otherwise

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1991 Los Angeles Times, June 16, 1991

visible only from the road or the air or with the aid of a machete. The habitats range from mangrove swamp to semi-evergreen tropical forest. While the tours are self-guided, English-speaking guides are also available for a \$5 fee.

The tree and plant tags are in Spanish, English and Latin. Among the areas to visit are plant nurseries, some ruins from the Mayan post-classic period, a reconstructed chicalero camp -- demonstrating how the chicle extract is harvested from the tree for chewing gum. There is also a contemporary Mayan home, which includes a thatched hut, cooking area, hammock and cultivated fruit trees.

One word of caution: The mosquitoes can be fierce, especially after a rain, so wear long pants and sleeves and take insect repellent.

Puerto Morelos, a small fishing village with a friendly ambience between Croco Cun and the botanical garden, is best known as the port for the three-hour car ferry to Cozumel. There's a small children's playground and basketball court in the treeless square, named for former Mexican President Benito Juarez. Hotel and condo construction in Puerto Morelos has just started to pick up.

It's also a good place to stop for lunch or dinner at one of several open-air restaurants on the beach -- try the delicious bocanetti snapper -- and go for a refreshing swim.

GUIDEBOOK

Yucatan

Getting there: Most people who come to Yucatan's Caribbean coast stay in Cancun. From there, the three roadside attractions in the Puerto Morelos area are about half an hour's ride south on Route 307. Tour buses to Tulum frequently stop at Croco Cun, and municipal buses run regularly. Daily car rentals are available at most hotels, but half-day rate for a taxi and driver is less, about \$60.

Fast facts: Hours of operation are Aquario Palancar, 8 a.m.-7 p.m.; Croco Cun, 8 a.m.-6 p.m.; Jardin Botanico, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (closed Mondays). The attractions are not far from a number of other quiet beaches, coves and lagoons that are ideal for sampling off-the-beaten-track Yucatan. These include Punta Bete, Playa del Carmen -- where the fast ferries to Cozumel depart and some Caribbean cruise ships put in -- Xcaret, Xel-Ha, Kailuum and Akumal.

For more information: Contact the Mexican Government Tourism Office, 10100 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 224, Los Angeles 90067, (213) 203-8151 or (800) 262-8900; Cancun Hotel Assn., 011-52-988-45895, or Fonatur in Cancun, 011-52-988-40610.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Visitors meet crocodile hatchlings eye-to-eye at Croco Cun in Cancun. SARAH M. BROWN; Map, Cancun, Los Angeles Times

TYPE: Infobox



8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1991 Seattle Times Company
The Seattle Times

May 6, 1991, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: NORTHWEST; Pg. B2

LENGTH: 402 words

HEADLINE: MORE THAN A PICNIC -- HISPANICS, FILIPINOS JOIN FORCES AT CINCO DE MAYO EVENT

BYLINE: BY CHARLES E. BROWN

BODY:

Cinco de Mayo, in literal terms, is the 5th of May.

In historical terms, it's the date in 1862 that Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza's poorly armed, inexperienced Mexican army triumphed over the regimented French troops of Napoleon III in the Battle of Puebla in southern Mexico.

And in symbolic terms, Juan Peralez, president of one of the Seattle area's only Hispanic advocacy groups, says it's the special day that highlights the struggle for self-determination of his people.

History and symbolism, Peralez said, were the primary reasons his group, Unidos, was at the forefront of yesterday's Cinco de Mayo picnic celebration - the group's first - at Lincoln Park in West Seattle.

"For us, it's important to celebrate this holiday for what it symbolizes," he said. "It's all about pride in culture and heritage."

Cinco de Mayo celebrations have gained popularity here in recent years. Unidos' event was not the only one in the area over the weekend, but Peralez said it was unique because Unidos, which more frequently is involved in civil-rights and social issues, joined forces with the Filipino-American City Employees of Seattle (FACES) to host the picnic.

The alliance of the two groups is a natural, said Peralez. The Hispanic and Filipino-American populations are "two of the least-empowered groups in this city," he said. But as their populations increase, he expects their influence to increase.

Yesterday, Peralez spoke of the struggle for political recognition, and of Unidos' efforts to protect the civil rights of Hispanics and other minorities who recently have protested publicly of police harassment.

"We're about agitating on issues that negatively impact our community," he said.

And, too, yesterday's celebration was reason enough for fun, including food and entertainment during the seven-hour picnic that started at noon.



1991 The Seattle Times Company, May 6, 1991

Peralez said a main emphasis of the event was to ensure that heritage and culture are passed on to younger generations of Hispanics.

Elsewhere, Cinco de Mayo was celebrated in a festival at the Crossroads Shopping Mall in Bellevue and a farm workers' march from Burlington to Mount Vernon in Skagit County.

Also, Seattle Mayor Norm Rice's eighth annual 40th Birthday Party and fund-raiser last night in the polished marble mezzanine level of the Westlake Station of the downtown Seattle Metro Transit Tunnel was billed as a Cinco de Mayo celebration.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO ROD MAR / SEATTLE TIMES: OMAR QUIROGA, 4, TAKES A LEAPING SWING AT A PINATA DURING CINCO DE MAYO FESTIVITIES AT LINCOLN PARK IN WEST SEATTLE YESTERDAY. BLINDFOLDED CHILDREN TOOK TURNS TRYING TO BREAK THE PINATA, TRADITIONALLY FILLED WITH TOYS AND CANDY.

SUBJECT: HOLIDAYS AND SPECIAL OCCASIONS; FOREIGN POPULATION AND DESCENT GROUPS; HISPANICS



6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

May 15, 1991, Wednesday

SECTION: JOE OLVERA

LENGTH: 767 words

HEADLINE: OLVERA:JUST THE FACTS

BYLINE: JOE OLVERA; The El Paso Times

KEYWORD: OLVERA

BODY:

Okay, so I made a few mistakes in the column I wrote about Cinco de Mayo and the great victory the Mexican forces enjoyed against French troops, a battle which elevated Don Benito Juarez to the status of hero and which returned to Mexico its self-respect.

The mistakes I made were only too happily pointed out to me by several readers and I've been taking it on the chin ever since. But, I don't mind. It only proves what I've known all along, that my readers are paying close attention to what I write.

What amuses me is that those who wrote in to complain probably are angry with me about other columns and when they spotted my mistakes in this one, they were only too glad to point them out. Again, that's fine with me because it allows me to correct some misconceptions I may have created.

Remember that, to me, Cinco de Mayo is tied to Don Benito Juarez, the greatest president Mexico has ever known and the only Indian to serve in that seat of power.

Richard Bath, a professor at the University of Texas at El Paso, wrote to say that he was surprised that my errors were published, "and I hope you will make every effort to get your facts straight in the future."

Well, Professor Bath, I certainly will, but the reason the errors were published is that my editors are not as well-versed in Mexican history as you seem to be. The fault is mine, however, because I should've caught those errors myself.

Professor Bath writes that he asked his class in the Politics of Mexico what Cinco de Mayo celebrated. "No one in the class could answer the question correctly, although many are of Hispanic origin and several are from Ciudad Juarez.

"Unfortunately, in your column... you were not much better. The battle of Puebla took place on May 5, 1862, not 1867. In that battle the decisive move was made by the Mixtec-Mestizo Porfirio Diaz (I wonder if you include him in your Mestizo heritage).



1991 GANNETT NEWS SERVICE, May 15, 1991

'The battle was very important to the United States since there was every indication that the French forces may have moved on to the Texas border in support of the Confederacy. Our history may have been much different had the French been victorious.'

Another reader, one who is well-versed in Mexican history because he is a Mexican himself, said that he has been holding his peace with some of my opinions because my outlook on life has to be totally different from his.

And that is, 'only natural and human,' wrote Alejandro Gonzalez Bernal, of the Mexican company, Angulo, Calvo, Enriquez y Gonzalez. 'The reason I now write is that I decided that it was necessary to clarify a couple of historical facts which were, unfortunately, misstated in your article.'

Again, I thank Gonzalez Bernal for pointing out my inconsistencies. As a Mexican himself, I'm gratified to learn that he takes his Mexican history seriously. Some of the errors I made as pointed out by Gonzalez Bernal include:

- While it is true that a 'Napoleon' decided to take advantage of the mess in Mexico in the period in question, it was not Napoleon Bonaparte (dead for at least several decades), but Louis Napoleon III, who, after dismally failing in his adventure in Mexico, was soundly defeated by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War a few years later.

- The battle of '5 de Mayo' that Mexico celebrates every year, was fought in 1862, not 1867 as you state, and most definitely not in Queretaro but at Puebla, where the French General Lorencez was soundly defeated by the Mexican General Ignacio Zaragoza, when the French attacked the outlying forts of Guadalupe and Loreto. Though the French were later able to install Maximilian as Emperor, the Battle of Puebla was important because the victory gave the Mexican Republic credibility in world opinion and served to rally the Mexicans to the standard of Mr. Juarez who, for years, travelled the country, as you stated, in order to keep the Republic alive.

- Maximilian was not 'summarily executed' but, after surrendering to General Escobedo in Queretaro, on May 15, 1867...was tried according to the law of January, 1862, and finally executed during the summer of 1867, along with Mexican Imperialist Generals Mejia and Miramon.'

So, there. I stand corrected. Thanks to these two gentlemen for the history lesson. I won't soon forget it.

Sin Fin.

Joe Olvera is a reporter at the El Paso Times. His column frequently addresses Hispanic affairs. Write to Olvera, Gannett News Service, El Paso Times, 401 Mills Ave., El Paso, TX 79901.

Joe Olvera is an El Paso Times reporter whose columnis syndicated by Gannett News Service.

SUBJECT: HISTORY; CINCO DE MAYO



1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

April 25, 1992, Saturday, Home Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 3; Column 2; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 664 words

HEADLINE: FIESTA FORECAST: HOT TIME IN TOWN

BYLINE: By BOB POOL, TIMES STAFF WRITER

BODY:

It won't be summer. It won't be May 5, either.

But a hot time is forecast Sunday for a Cinco de Mayo celebration along the historic Broadway corridor in downtown Los Angeles.

Summer-like temperatures in the 90s are expected to lure as many as 600,000 people onto roped-off streets in the 36-block area between noon and 6 p.m.

"It's going to be caluroso -- that's Spanish for hot," said meteorologist Steve Burback of WeatherData Inc., which provides forecasts for The Times. "It's going to be hot and steamy, just like southern Mexico."

Temperatures in the low to mid-90s could make the afternoon the hottest of the year so far for the Civic Center area. Similar readings are expected for the valleys, although slightly cooler temperatures in the 80s are in sight for the coast.

The downtown temperature today is expected to reach about 92, Burback said. "It appears Sunday will be the warmest. It will gradually cool next week."

The third annual L.A. Fiesta Broadway, billed as "the country's largest Cinco de Mayo celebration," was shaping up to be just as caluroso, its organizers said Friday.

Cinco de Mayo means May 5th in Spanish. That is the date in 1862 when a small band of poorly armed Mexicans defeated thousands of French troops in the battle of Puebla.

"Sixty-five of the world's hottest Latin artists will be here," said fiesta producer Mario Proenza. "The music is going to be so hot that even the streets will be dancing."

International Latin Billboard stars scheduled to perform on seven stages scattered between Temple Street and Olympic Boulevard include Los Diablos from Mexico, Willy Chirino from Cuba, Lula and Afro Brasil from Brazil, Yari More from Colombia, Los Reos from Uruguay, Los Costenos from Honduras and Alvaro Torres from El Salvador.

City officials said several downtown streets will be closed to traffic from 9 p.m. today until 5 a.m. Monday while stages, game booths, rides and food stands are put up.



Los Angeles Times, April 25, 1992

Broadway and Spring Street will be closed between Temple and 11th streets. Hill Street will be blocked off from 6th to 11th streets. All east-west streets from Temple to 11th Street will be closed between Main and Olive streets.

Many of those shopping and working along Broadway late Friday said they intended to return for the festivities, despite the huge downtown traffic jam also predicted for Sunday.

"I'll be back. I have a boy and a girl who are 16 and 17 and they enjoy the music," said Raul Altamirano, an attorney from Glendale who works in a state office building on Broadway.

Louie Cervantes, a 22-year-old restaurant cashier from Fullerton, was licking a strawberry ice cream cone as he walked along Broadway in jeans and a tank top. He said he also was coming back.

"Last year was great. I liked the bands and the food," Cervantes said. "And I like hot weather. The hotter the better."

Shopkeeper Aureilo Gonzalez said he expects to do little business at his small retail electronics and camera store on Sunday. But he said he was looking forward to the fiesta nonetheless.

"I'll sell a lot of films and batteries, but no TVs or big things. But that's OK. More people will come to Broadway and get to know the street. They'll see there are a lot of police here and that they can come and enjoy themselves without being afraid of muggers or drug dealers."

Organizers of the fiesta say that's part of the idea of the huge street fair. KMEX-TV Channel 34 is the producer of the event; it's being co-sponsored by the city of Los Angeles and Miracle on Broadway, a civic improvement group.

L.A. Fiesta Broadway Detours

Several downtown streets will be closed to vehicle traffic from 9 p.m. tonight to 5 a.m. Monday for the Fiesta Broadway. Also, Broadway between 1st Street and Temple Street will be closed all day today.

RTD lines will detour around the Fiesta Broadway site from 9 p.m. tonight to 5 a.m. Monday. For more information, call (213) 626-4455, (818) 781-5890 or (714) 620-1871.

GRAPHIC: Map, L.A. Fiesta Broadway Detours, HELENE WEBB / Los Angeles Times;
Photo, Royal Jensen installs speakers for the L.A. Fiesta Broadway at the corner of 3rd Street and Broadway. LORI SHEPLER / Los Angeles Times

TYPE: Infobox

SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES FIESTA BROADWAY; CINCO DE MAYO; DOWNTOWN (LOS ANGELES); WEATHER; ROAD CLOSURES

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Office of School Operations

Mexican American Education Commission
450 North Grand Avenue, Room H-138
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 625-6798

TO: Michelle Nix
FROM: Manuel N. Ponce, Director

DATE: 4/27/92
RE: Cencos de Mayo Essays

- For your information
- For your attention
- Per your request

- For your approval
- For your signature
- Other

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E 10-12

THE BATTLE THAT WE WON 

When I think of Cinco De Mayo I do not conjure up images of the clash of armies or the cry of revolutionaries but rather of old misconceptions and new friends. For the first few months of physical education last year I did not understand a word that was said to me. Due to a scheduling problem I was put into a class where I was the only student who spoke English with any degree of fluency. The rest of the students, mostly Hispanic, were just learning to speak English.

At first I was furious. The thought of spending an entire year "alone" was not one that particularly appealed to me. The first couple weeks of class seemed to justify my anger. I sat apart from the rest of the class and they sat apart from me. When the time came to chose teams, I was picked last and left out during the games. In turn "their" lack of knowledge about the basic rules of the sports I had grown up playing left me exasperated.

However slowly things began to change. When someone made a mistake, we all laughed. When someone scored a point, we all cheered. We realized that there was more to communication than words alone. Together, we invented our own language. Laughter, smiles, and body language become our vocabulary. Respect and mutual admiration became our grammar.

By the time spring came, our friendships had also left the dead of winter and had begun to flourish. When Cinco De Mayo came, all the ESL classes had a big party. My new friends invited me to attend. I joined in wholeheartedly. This time I was not afraid of them or of myself. I had learned as much Spanish from them as they had learned

EN # 10-12/3

English from me. But we did not need it. We learned that though we had different color skin, ate different foods, and spoke different languages, there were more things that pulled us together than those that pulled us apart.

The Duke of Wellington once said that, "The battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton." Similarly my battle with bigotry, cliquishness, nationalistic chauvinism, and fear was won on the playing fields of North Hollywood High School. That is why, to me the true message ^{of Cinco de Mayo} is not about a victory on the battle field, but a victory on the playing field. To me the true message is not about destroying your enemy, but about opening your mind and your heart to find that that enemy is, just as easily, your friend.

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7-9E

The Significance of Cinco de Mayo

#5

Cinco de Mayo is significant for three main reasons. The first is historical importance, the second is symbolic importance, and the third reason is the importance of celebration.

Cinco de Mayo may be the most misunderstood holiday in the world. Most people throughout the world think that Cinco de Mayo is Mexican independence day similar to the Fourth of July in the United States. This is not true. Cinco de Mayo is really the celebration of a small, poorly-armed Mexican army of 2,000 soldiers defeating a much larger, better-armed, and better-trained French army of 6,000 soldiers. This battle took place in the small town of Puebla on May 5, 1862.

The traditional significance of Cinco de Mayo is that it is like the biblical story of David and Goliath. Only here, it is a small army beating a much larger army, instead of one small person beating one large person. This victory is a source of great pride in the heritage of all Mexicans everywhere, both inside and outside of Mexico. Since this battle, no foreign army has ever tried to invade any country in North America. So, Cinco de Mayo is significant for all people in North America including Americans, Canadians, and people in all other countries in Central America.

The current significance of Cinco de Mayo is celebration. Since the battle happened 130 years ago, the traditional meanings are not remembered by very

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many people. This is true both inside and outside of Mexico. Cinco de Mayo today means fiestas, tacos, burritos, pinatas for children, margaritas for adults, mariachis, dancing, and lots of fun for everyone, everywhere in the world. It is a day when everyone can be Mexican and very happy, just like St. Patrick's Day is a day when everyone can be Irish and very happy. Cinco de Mayo is a way for many people to learn about Mexico, try Mexican food, and celebrate the Mexican way. It helps people who are not Mexican to better understand their friends and neighbors who are Mexican.

Although the real meaning of the Cinco de Mayo holiday may often be misunderstood, the real significance of Cinco de Mayo is the pride Mexicans everywhere have in their heritage.

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been affected. Would the extra help from the French cause the Confederacy to win the Civil War? If so, the consequences would be tremendous. Our way of life, values, and political place would be different. It is difficult to imagine the world with not one United States, but instead with a Union and a Confederacy. Both countries might even be taken over since they were less powerful being separated than united. The possibilities are endless.

Therefore, if this battle had such an effect on the United States, it must have had a great one on Mexico. Having Mexico stand up to the French Empire could be compared to the American Revolution. Both times a smaller, weaker group holds its ground against another empire considered much more powerful. Mexico gained hope and confidence from that battle that may have prevented them from succumbing to France. The soldiers fighting for Mexico might have been affected by the glory of the victory or might have used it as inspiration when things looked down.

In conclusion, the battle celebrated on Cinco de Mayo helped Mexico win independence, affected American history and brought hope and pride to Mexicans. Celebrating the deeds of our ancestors helps us keep in touch with our history, and reminds us of past suffering and hardship that brought about the comforts we have today. If people stop celebrating holidays like Cinco de Mayo, traditions and awareness of history would be lost and Cinco De Mayo would be reduced to a paragraph.

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in the history books. Hopefully, that doesn't
happen and Cinco de Mayo is celebrated for years
to come.