

## First Tejano Honored

# HomeTown Boys To Be In Walk of Fame

Lubbock's Hometown Boys will be the first Tejano group to be inducted into the Buddy Holly Walk of Fame in Lubbock.

Two groups were being considered for the honor. The other group "Los Premiers" were Lubbock first Tejano group to travel extensively throughout the United States and played during the late sixties and early seventies but are no longer active.

Bidal Aguero, formerly of "Los Premiers" said that although they were not chosen to be inducted into the Walk of Fame it was an honor to be considered.

"The members of our band who are still in Lubbock were really excited that they might be chosen, especially after being out of music for some

time," said Aguero.

Many of the former members are still active in music with other local groups.

The Hometown Boys, now based in San Antonio have been in existence since the mid 80's and have recently within the past 6 years broken into the national and international market performing throughout the United States and Mexico.

Their latest album was released on the Discos M&M label and is distributed nationally and in Mexico by Fonovisa Records.

The induction ceremony will be on Thursday at 6:30 pm at the Buddy Holly statue. They will be performing after their induction and also at TRAXX on Friday.



## News Briefs

Latino Summit on Affirmative Action and Proposition 209

### "The American Way: Equal Opportunity for All"

LOS ANGELES-The Latino Summit on Affirmative Action will take place on Saturday, Sept. 7, 1996, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Los Angeles Convention Center (1201 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles).

The summit is a call to action for leaders, organizations and people on the issue of Affirmative Action, the implications Proposition 209 will have on Latinos and what Latinos need to do to ensure voter education and participation. Approximately 500 people are expected to attend. Some of the topics to be discussed at the summit will be:

- Latinos and Affirmative Action
- The effects of Proposition 209
- Civic Participation
- Coalition Building

Affirmative Action programs like recruitment, tutoring, outreach and counseling in public education will be decided during the November election. Latinos in California are greatly affected by this proposition, therefore significant education and attention should occur in the upcoming months.

This event is being organized and sponsored by a coalition of various Latino groups including: MALDEF, California Latino Civil Rights Network, Los Angeles County Chicano Employees Association, CARECEN, MEChA, Mexican American Bar Association, Comision Femenil, National Latina Alliance, the Hispanic Professional Roundtable, CHIRLA, the Watts/Century Latino Organization and LULAC.

### Law Means Longtime Legal Residents Can Be Deported

The Anti-Terrorism Act signed by President Clinton in April is intended to make it easier for authorities to evict immigrants suspected of terrorism. But it also requires authorities to deport documented immigrants, some of whom have spent decades in the United States and whom immigration authorities concede have nothing to do with terrorism, reports The San Francisco Chronicle.

Before the new law went into effect, immigrants convicted of a serious crime were subject to deportation. But they could obtain a waiver by showing, among other things, that they had turned their lives around or that deportation would pose undue hardship on family members left in the United States.

The anti-terrorism law eliminates an immigrant's right to apply for a waiver of deportation or to appeal the case in federal court. And once they come to the attention of immigration authorities, immigrants are subject to mandatory detention, no matter how many years have passed since they were convicted, or how serious their offense.

Immigration attorneys say the law is completely misguided, because instead of snagging real terrorists, the federal government is going after offenders who are no threat to society. So far, attorneys have used a range of documented maneuvers to keep their clients in the United States until the issue is resolved.

Even President Clinton, when he signed the law, questioned some of its provisions, especially those which "eliminate relief for long-term documented residents."

"This bill makes a number of major ill-advised changes to our immigration laws that have nothing to do with fighting terrorism," he said. "The administration will urge Congress to correct them in the pending immigration reform legislation."

The INS could not provide figures on how many of the 9.5 million documented immigrants in the United States will be effected by the new law, or how many face imminent deportation. But officials say they are in the difficult position of having to implement a law they do not like. They fear that one result of being forced to detain documented immigrants is that INS detention facilities will quickly reach capacity, making it difficult to hold criminal undocumented immigrants who pose a danger to society.

Immigration advocates point out that the INS is appealing a ruling by the Board of Immigration Appeals that might have helped some immigrants stay in the country. The board ruled that those immigrants who had applied for a waiver of deportation before the law was approved last April would retain their right to have their cases heard.

"The INS's actions are inconsistent with their statements opposing the law," said Lucas Guttentag, director of the American Civil Liberties Union's National Immigration Project in San Francisco. "They are applying this new law very harshly, instead of accepting the country's highest immigration court that softens the impact of the law."

### Congress Resumes Work on Immigration Bill

Members of Congress will resume work on an immigration bill that would toughen asylum laws and let states deny schooling to the children of undocumented immigrants, a measure President Clinton already has threatened to veto, reports Associated Press.

Just how tough should America get with the estimated 300,000 foreigners who enter the country each year?

The House and Senate passed separate immigration bills earlier this year, and the House-Senate conference committee must decide whether the final version of the bill will include provisions that would make it harder for foreigners to receive U.S. asylum.

The bill that emerges could permanently bar deported undocumented aliens from re-entering the United States and could raise income requirements for people who want to bring foreign relatives into the United States.

A House provision to give states authority to expel undocumented immigrant children from public schools has drawn the noisiest opposition, especially since more than half of senators - including conservative Texas Republicans Phil Gramm and Kay Bailey Hutchison - said they couldn't vote for it.

And in an Aug. 3 letter to House Speaker Newt Gingrich, Clinton said he would veto a bill containing such a provision. Both the compromise and the original amendment "would result in kicking children out of school and onto the streets," Clinton said.

The House immigration bill includes a provision that would eliminate hearings and appeals for foreigners who arrive in the United States without proper entry documents. An immigration officer would decide whether a person had a credible fear of persecution.

Opponents say the provision could send some foreigners with legitimate claims back into the hands of their tormentors without a fair hearing. A person sneaking out of a home country often cannot get the proper documents, they say.

The Senate bill would permit the attorney general to call a hearing during emergencies.

Both the House and Senate bills would double the number of U.S. Border Patrol officers to nearly 10,000 over five years. The House bill also calls for construction of 14 miles of triple fencing along the Mexican border beginning at the Pacific Ocean.

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# EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Vol XIX No. 49

Week of September 5 to September 11, 1996

Lubbock, Texas

## Success Difficult In Welfare-to-Work

President Clinton may have declared "a moral obligation" under the Welfare Reform Act to move Americans off welfare and into jobs, but those who administer welfare-to-work efforts say overcoming years of dependency on open-ended entitlement programs is daunting, reports The New



York Times.

The success of a welfare-to-work program depends on the willingness of a business community to hire former welfare recipients. But business people are frustrated by many welfare veterans.

Many among those hired, while the most qualified of those screened, have problems that include absenteeism, lack of discipline about work hours, poor reading and communication skills, and open resentment when given direction. And the current programs have not even reached people on welfare who have more serious problems, like alcohol and drug abuse or low intelligence.

"Functional illiteracy and alcoholism are the biggest barriers to employment for our clients," said the Rev. John Hay, a minister who runs a community center in New York City.

In Kansas City, an alliance called the Local Investment Commission, financed by public and private sources, is quietly shaping a model of inner-city dynamics for the post-welfare world.

Backed by corporate leadership groups and the purses of the Kansas City Foundation and the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, the alliance is striving, with blessings from the state, to change the focus of the existing social-service apparatus from assisting people in getting welfare benefits to finding them jobs, among other far-reaching plans.

As part of LINC, an agency called the Full Employment Council is using federal welfare and food stamp funds to subsidize new jobs for welfare recipients. When a participant is hired, \$500 a month in wage supplements goes to the employer, explained Clyde McQueen, the council's president and chief executive. That works out to about half the \$6 an hour at which most of those hired start.

Families also continue to receive full Medicaid benefits and day-care coverage for four years - services that would

cost ordinary workers another \$600 or more a month in after-tax income, he said.

Though under the Welfare Reform Act beneficiaries will have no choice about going to work, the Kansas City program's extended benefits are designed to attract people who believe they would gain more by staying home than by going to work.

Critics of the new law say it will cost states billions each year to extend such benefits to everyone who will have to move off welfare. Yet the legislation calls for spending \$55 billion less over six years, rather than more.

McQueen said the Kansas City program is also designed to give people new to the work force some practical experience and self-confidence before they are made to fully support themselves.

But overall, McQueen said, Kansas City's welfare-to-work experiment has turned out to be more trying than was anticipated. Since the program began in April 1995, 545 of the 1,162 job openings certified for participation have been filled by welfare recipients, but only 217 of those hired remain at work.

Most of the rest have returned to the welfare rolls - a high failure rate, even though those selected for the program were among the highest qualified from the 7,726 eligible families.

"We had mistakenly assumed that the \$500 monthly subsidy was sufficient motivation for the businessmen to hire our participants," McQueen said. "But increasingly we got feedback from employers who said, 'Send us people who get to work on time, can read and follow instructions and want to stay on the job.'"

"A lot of the problem we encounter is that the participant gets advice on how to deal with problems in the workplace from friends who have never held a job," said Gerry Buchman, a 33-year-old case manager.

"If someone tells them what to do, they think they are being disrespected," Buchman said.

Phyllis Ray-Taylor, a former AFDC recipient who helps run the training program, said most of the participants initially came to the program angry that they were being forced to work. "Perhaps 20 percent are ready for the job market and just need a little push," Ms. Ray-Taylor said. "Many of the others have been so brainwashed by the welfare system for so long you have to de-program them and get them into another mode."

Sharita Hargrove, a 28-year-old office worker at Mrs. Washam's company, understands why so many of her former co-workers quit. "They felt they were disrespected by supervisors who talked down to them like children," said the mother of three.

Ms. Hargrove is far from content herself. "I don't see where work is benefiting me at all," she scowled during an interview. "My two-week take-home pay is \$523, and since I've been working my rent went from \$25 a month to \$277. And I used to have \$364 a month in food stamps."

What have the administrators of such programs learned about how to make them more successful? First, that more training before the job begins can help, on subjects like dressing appropriately, working with other people, following directions and expressing grievances.

Also, McQueen and his staff say, the program administrators must address unanticipated problems outside the workplace, such as getting a new battery for an old car so daily trips to a job do not become adventures, finding an optometrist for those who cannot fill out application forms because of poor eyesight or intervening when distractions at home keep people away from work.

"We spent so much time getting people in the front door we didn't think enough about what was needed to keep them there," McQueen said.



El Editor's  
Special 16 of  
September  
Special  
Edition  
Next Week



# Las Lecciones Valiosas Que Aprendi Sobre Mi Herencia Mexicana

Por Henry Cisneros

Aprendí sobre la historia e importancia del día de la independencia de México y del "Grito de Dolores" mientras era un niño que crecía en el lado oeste de San Antonio. La historia y la cultura de México se entretejieron en mi crianza a edad temprana.

Mis recuerdos de la niñez son realmente de dos aspectos. Uno es de una vida de familia personal y de una vecindad que era saludable y daba apoyo. El otro es de la familia extendida y de mis abuelos. Juntos, ellos eran una clase de creación de Norman Rockwell.

Me criaron en una vecindad muy estable. En verdad, muchas de las familias que conocí están allí todavía. Virtualmente todos los hombres trabajaban en puestos del Servicio Civil de los Estados Unidos, en el Fuerte Sam Houston o en la Base Kelly de la Fuerza Aérea.

La vida se centraba alrededor de la Iglesia y la familia. Los vecinos se apresuraban a ayudarse mutuamente en épocas de enfermedad o dificultades y celebraban juntos las Navidades, los Días de Año Nuevo, el Cuatro de Julio y el 16 de Septiembre, el feriado nacional de México que recuerda su independencia de España en 1810.

Uno de los recuerdos más vívidos de la niñez es de las reuniones familiares en la casa de mis abuelos, a sólo un tiro de piedra de la casa de mis padres. Yo amaba tanto a esa casa que mi esposa y yo la compramos después que mi abuelo, Rómulo Mungía, murió a los 90 años de edad.

Cuando era niño, iba todos los domingos después de Misa con mis padres, hermanos y hermanas a casa del abuelo. Almorzábamos y después cenábamos -- o algunas veces íbamos a día de campo.

Yo estuve muy cercano a mi abuelo. Su dedicación a trasladar el idioma y la cultura de su amado México a la generación más joven fue una parte importante de su relación con nosotros, los chicos. El hacía conexiones electrificantes entre nuestros seres mexicanos y

estadounidenses.

Bajo su tutela, desarrollamos nuestras identidades latinas hasta el punto en que el Dieciséis y el Cinco de Mayo, que conmemora la fecha de 1862 cuando las fuerzas francesas fueron derrotadas por el ejército mexicano en Puebla, eran tan importantes para honrarlas como cualquier feriado estadounidense.

Cuando yo tenía 10 u 11 años, pasaba muchas tardes en su casa. A menudo él me daba una asignación de lectura en uno de sus libros sobre México. Por primera vez escuché del Padre Miguel Hidalgo y Castilla. El Padre Hidalgo era un criollo, nacido en México de ancestro español. El era el pastor de un pueblito llamado Dolores.

Fué mi abuelo quien representó para mí el famoso "Grito de Dolores": "Que viva Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe!". Este grito, dijo él, encendió la revolución de México por la independencia.

Mi abuelo se había instruido a sí mismo y era un intelectual genuino. El había prestado servicios durante muchos años como presidente del Patronato de los Cursos de Extensión de la Universidad Autónoma de México en San Antonio.

El había acumulado una gran biblioteca de historia y cultura mexicanas. El veía que sus nietos fueran presentados a los profesores visitantes que llegaban cada año de la Universidad de México para dictar cursos de extensión. Mis primos y yo nos uníamos a él para recibir a los profesores en el aeropuerto. En ocasiones nosotros asistíamos a las charlas con él, aunque una parte de ellas eran muy adelantadas para mí.

"Que viva Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe!" me fué explicado por los nacidos en México que sentían el grito hasta la punta de sus pies. También aprendí la pasión y el sufrimiento que había detrás de otros gritos. "Abajo el gobierno! Abajo los españoles!" Estas lecciones tuvieron una influencia profunda sobre mi modo de ver al servicio gubernamental, los derechos del público y la obligación moral de una nación



para con su pueblo.

Los mestizos, personas de ancestro mezclado de mexicanos nativos y españoles, contra los que se había discriminado agresivamente, surgieron como una fuerza social catalítica en México. Dirigidos por el Padre Hidalgo, aproximadamente 50,000 mexicanos nativos y mestizos capturaron a Ciudad México. En Morelia, al sur de Ciudad México, el Padre José María Morelos y Pavón, que era mestizo, convocó un congreso y declaró la independencia de México en noviembre de 1813.

Mi padre tenía un sentido tal del destino que traía a la vida los relatos de estos héroes revolucionarios mexicanos. Todavía recuerdo la

desesperación que sentí al enterarme de que el Padre Morelos y el Padre Hidalgo fueron capturados y ejecutados después por los españoles.

El gobierno leal duró hasta 1932, en que los revolucionarios tomaron el control.

Sentí profundamente la identificación total de mi abuelo con México y su sentido de la dedicación pública. Hasta este día, el "Grito de Dolores" conjura para mí las imágenes del cambio social, del adelanto económico y de una rica herencia cultural.

(Henry Cisneros es secretario del Departamento Federal de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los Estados Unidos.)

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# Valuable Lessons I Learned About My Mexican Heritage

By Henry Cisneros

I learned about the history and significance of Mexico's day of independence and the "Grito de Dolores" as a child growing up on San Antonio's West Side. The history and culture of Mexico were woven into my upbringing at an early age.

My recollections of childhood are really twofold. One is of a personal family life and a neighborhood that was wholesome and supportive. The other is of the larger family and my grandparents. Together, they were a sort of Norman Rockwell creation.

I was raised in a very stable neighborhood. In fact, many of the families I knew are still there. Virtually all of the men worked in U.S. Civil Service jobs at Fort Sam Houston or at Kelly Air Force Base.

Life was centered around church and family. Neighbors were quick to help each other in times of illness or trouble and celebrated together at Christmas, New Year's, the Fourth of July and Sept. 16, Mexico's national holiday observing its independence from Spain in 1810.

One of my clearest memories of childhood is of family gatherings at my grandparents' home, just a stone's throw from my parents' home. I loved that house so much that my wife and I bought it after my grandfather, Romulo Mungia, died at 90 years of age.

As a boy, I went every Sunday after church with my parents and brothers and sisters to grandfather's house. We would have lunch and an evening meal -- or sometimes we would go on a picnic.

I was very close to my grandfather. His commitment to passing along the language and culture of his beloved Mexico to the younger generation was an important part of his relationship to us kids. He

made electrifying connections between our Mexican and American selves.

Under his tutelage, we developed our Latino identities to the point where "Diez y Seis" (the 16th) and "Cinco de Mayo" (May 5), which commemorates the date in 1862 when French forces were defeated by the Mexican army in Puebla, were as important to honor as any U.S. holiday.

When I was age 10 or 11, I would spend many afternoons at grandfather's house. Often he would give me a reading assignment in one of his books on Mexico. For the first time I heard of Father Miguel Hidalgo y Castilla. Father Hidalgo was a "criollo," born in Mexico of Spanish heritage. He was pastor in a small village called Dolores.

It was my grandfather who acted out for me the famous "Grito de Dolores" -- "Long live our Lady of Guadalupe." This "grito" (impassioned cry), he said, ignited Mexico's revolution for independence.

My grandfather was self-educated and a genuine intellectual. For many years he served as president of "El Patronato de los Cursos de Extension de UNAM" (Patrons for the Support of Extension Courses at the Autonomous University of Mexico) in San Antonio. He had accumulated a large library on Mexican history and culture. He saw that his grandchildren were introduced to visiting professors who came each year from the University of Mexico to teach extension courses. My cousins and I would join him in greeting the professors at the airport. On occasion we would attend lectures with him, though some of it was over my head.

"Long live our Lady of Guadalupe" was explained to me by Mexican natives who felt the "grito" down to their toes. I also learned the passion and

suffering behind other "gritos" -- "Down with bad government! Down with the Spaniards!" These lessons had a profound influence on how I view government service, public rights and a nation's moral obligation to its people.

The mestizos -- people of mixed native Mexican and Spanish parentage who had been aggressively discriminated against -- emerged as a catalytic social force in Mexico. Led by Father Hidalgo, approximately 50,000 native Mexicans and mestizos captured Mexico City. In Morelia, south of Mexico City, Father Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon, a mestizo, called a congress and declared Mexican independence in November 1813.

My grandfather had such a

sense of destiny that he brought to life the stories of these Mexican revolutionary heroes. I still recall the despair I felt learning that Father Morelos and Father Hidalgo were eventually captured and executed by the Spaniards.

The loyalist government held on until 1932, when the revolutionaries took control.

I keenly felt my grandfather's total identification with Mexico and his sense of public dedication. To this day, the "Grito de Dolores" for me conjures images of social change, economic progress and a rich cultural heritage.

(Henry Cisneros is secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.)

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# Sittin' Here Thinkin' Labor Day

by Ira Cutter

Another Labor Day has gone by and once again there is very little for American working people to celebrate. While corporate profits are at a record high, wages have barely risen and the share of national income that is devoted to wages has hit its lowest point since world War II. The largest 500 companies in the country employ 3 million fewer workers than they did ten years ago and many of those laid off can only find employment with less pay, less generous benefits, and very little job security. Two earner families seem unable to achieve a standard of living equivalent to their one earner parents.

We hear a lot of rhetoric these days extolling the genius of American capitalism and speaking with reverence about the entrepreneurial system that has produced our enormous national wealth. The core belief underlying this near-religious view of the marketplace is that economic forces, if left alone, will produce prosperity, freedom and justice.

That theory is about half right. There is no arguing that the remarkable creation of wealth in this country, from its earliest beginnings and especially since WWII, has come as a result of a free enterprise, capitalistic system. But it is also true, and rarely credited in the 1990's, that it took the presence of multiple social movements and a good deal of government intervention to keep those fast moving entrepreneurial geniuses from thoroughly and brutally exploiting working people.

The enormous growth of the middle class since the Depression came partly from the growth in corporate wealth and partly from social forces that forced corporations to share some of that wealth. The existence of labor unions with the power of collective bargaining; New Deal legislation that assured minimum wages, the right to strike, a limit to the work week, and protection from unsafe conditions; civil rights and women's movements assuring that blacks and women would have recourse against blatant discrimination; those social changes came about simultaneously with the economic growth and forced the haves to include some of the have-nots in the prosperity.

From those two forces, from the growth in wealth and the requirement to share it, came the explosive growth of the middle class that most of us have long enjoyed. In such a society truck drivers and teachers and steel workers could all own homes, drive new cars, take vacations and send their kids to college. It seemed, for a time, like everyone was winning.

A lot has happened since then. Technology has replaced the low skilled jobs in heavy industry and the imagined new jobs, fixing and servicing the machines, turned out to be a myth. Workers in other countries who earn a fraction of American wages produce goods for the international branches of American companies who then turn around and import those products to sell to laid off American factory workers. Sweatshops are back, brutally exploiting immigrant labor in conditions that we thought had been long since left behind. The unions, which bargained on behalf of 22% of the workforce as recently as 15 years ago, now represent only 15%. Companies announce that they are firing tens of thousands of workers and their stock goes up.

The worst of it is that we all stand by and let it happen. When Reagan fired the air traffic controllers in the early 1980's, a powerful symbolic act by a federal government that had in earlier times been a friend of labor, no one protested and the corporations noticed. We all, including union members, kept on getting on planes just like nothing had happened. What would have happened had there been an air travel boycott? Chase Manhattan and Chemical banks announced a merger the other day and with it a plan to eliminate 12,000 employees. Has anyone threatened to take their money out of the bank in protest? I'll bet that there are even unions who continue to bank there.

We have been divided and conquered. What used to be good paying jobs have gone overseas and our kids, when they can afford to go to college at all, come out to find that the opportunities we enjoyed are gone. An economic trend study showed that the job opportunities of the future will be in home health care, food preparation and computer engineering. We will no longer make anything in America, it seems, but rather will be whatever they mean by a service economy. I recently read that while the employment class of "domestic servant" (butlers, maids, chauffeurs) has all but disappeared in America, the numbers of people who serve food, clean other people's houses, drive people around, and clean people's clothes has grown dramatically. The haves still have servants but do not employ them directly. Rather they get their service at restaurants, through maid services and car services, and they no longer need to have personal relationships with the help. The servant business is booming but it does not get you the standard of living that being a steelworker used to afford.

The richest 1% of Americans controlled a little less than 20% of all wealth in 1980 and nearly 40% today. 67% of the population believes that the American dream is harder to achieve than it was ten years ago. This is dismal stuff and, what with Newt and all, it is only going to get worse and worse.

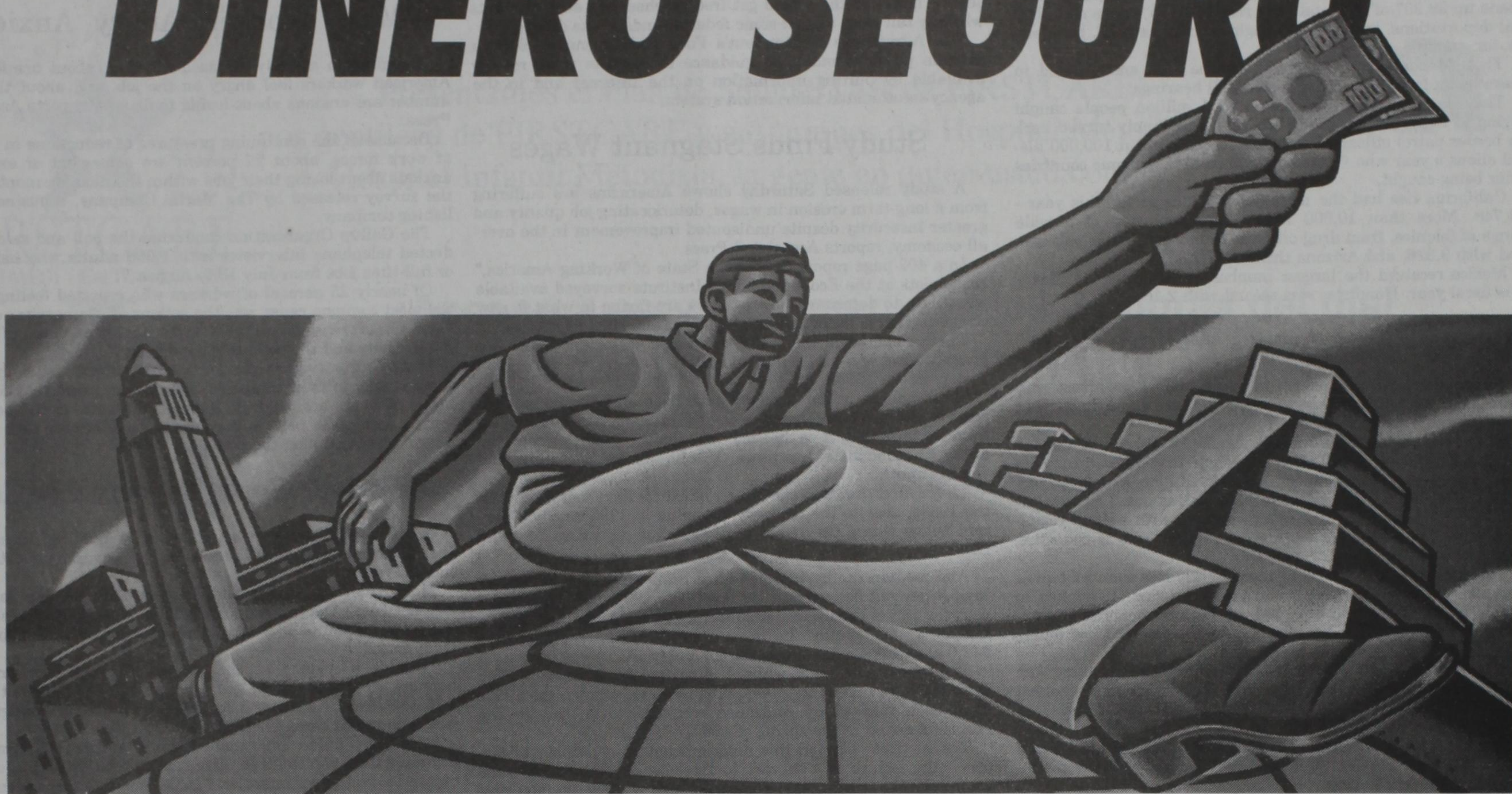
What can we do about it? I still believe in the astonishing potential of unions and of collective bargaining and I am glad that the AFL-CIO has new leadership. The job of unions is harder than it used to be since employers can go overseas. It may be that unions will need to organize internationally as well and most likely they will. Corporate greed has traded wage givebacks for union representation on boards of directors and that may prove a good long term investment for the unions. Some unions, at AVIS and United Airlines for example, effectively own the company and I think that is a movement to watch.

Ultimately, though, all this exploitation will keep going on until working people see themselves as a brotherhood, to borrow a union term, and see their common interests. If you lay off one of us then you make an enemy of us all and we will go to your competitor. The power is in organizing, in the boycott, in the strike as a means of withholding labor, and in using purchasing power as a political tool. These will be devastating weapons if we can ever again figure out how to organize their use and get smart about where to point them.

Ira Cutter says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverent, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. He promises us a Monday column most weeks. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls Standin' Here Talkin'.



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# News Briefs

## More Deportations This Year

The Immigration and Naturalization Service said Thursday the government has deported more illegal immigrants this year than it did in all of 1995, reports Associated Press.

In the first 10 months of fiscal 1996, the INS sent an estimated 54,362 noncitizens out of the country, 8 percent more than the 50,200 deported in fiscal 1995, INS General Counsel David A. Martin said.

Illegal aliens convicted of committing crimes in this country made up 29,207 of the total. The rest - 25,155 - were noncriminal deportations, immigrants caught working at U.S. businesses, for example.

Those deported were arrested by the INS and ordered to leave by an immigration judge after full hearings.

They do not include an estimated 1 million people caught trying to cross U.S. borders each year and simply turned back by border patrol officers. Nor do they include about 100,000 illegal aliens a year who voluntarily return to their home countries after being caught.

California has had the most deportations so far this year - 24,748. More than 10,000 were aliens convicted of a wide range of felonies, from drug offenses to murder. Texas was second with 9,326, and Arizona third with 7,661.

Mexico received the largest number of deportees - 40,344 - this fiscal year. Honduras was second with 2,164.

## Police Now Access Welfare Rolls

Police now have permission to match names on arrest warrants with addresses on welfare rolls that until now have been kept private, reports Associated Press.

When the welfare reform bill signed by President Clinton takes effect July 1, it will close a loophole that allowed convicts who jump bail before sentencing, or who violate parole or probation, to collect welfare benefits while hiding out. The new law allows officers to match names on warrants with welfare recipients, then get a person's address. A fugitive who is collecting benefits can be cut off.

The provision is expected to save slightly less than \$1 billion nationally during the next seven years, he said. It applies to people receiving food stamps, federal housing benefits or Supplemental Security Income, which is for the disabled and elderly.

Welfare officials were forbidden by law from revealing any information about their clients, even if it would have helped find a fugitive, said Ron Rhodes, deputy director of the Ohio Department of Human Services.

Marc Cohan, an attorney with the Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law in New York, said he worries about the potential for mistaken identity.

"I don't think anybody would dispute the right of the police to exercise reasonable and concise methods to track down someone who needs to be arrested or is otherwise a fugitive from justice," said Cohan, whose group works for poor people's rights. "On the other hand, there ought to be limitations to what police can do in order to investigate a crime and pursue a suspected criminal."

The bill gives police access only to a person's address, and that access is limited to those already convicted or who have violated terms of a sentence. If a fugitive is supporting a spouse and children with welfare, the spouse may apply for benefits.

## Schools Privatizing Programs

A government report says that financial concerns have caused a growing number of schools to turn much of their lunch program over to private firms, reports Associated Press.

In 1987-88, about 4 percent of schools contracted with private companies to run their programs, according to a survey by the General Accounting Office. That doubled by the 1994-95 school year.

The 50-year-old National School Lunch program costs about \$5.2 billion in federal funds each year, reimbursing schools and making bulk purchases of meats, vegetables and other foods by the Agriculture Department.

Poor students, who make up an increasing share of participants, get free or discounted meals. About 45 percent of students pay full price. Schools are reimbursed for every meal they serve - more for those who get free lunches, but even students who pay full price attract some federal funds to the district.

The Agriculture Department's Food and Consumer Service division plans to make its guidance to districts more readily available by putting information on the Internet and in the agency's automated information system.

## Study Finds Stagnant Wages

A study released Saturday shows Americans are suffering from a long-term erosion in wages, deteriorating job quality and greater insecurity despite undisputed improvement in the overall economy, reports Associated Press.

In a 402-page report titled "The State of Working America," economists at the Economic Policy Institute surveyed available wage data to determine how workers are faring in what is now the sixth year of economic recovery since the 1990-91 recession.

Their conclusion was that the wage stagnation that has plagued America since the mid-1970s has grown worse, not better, in the 1990s.

"The changes in the economy have been all pain, no gain for most workers. The economy is clearly in transition but it is far from certain that it is headed to a better place," wrote the authors, economists Lawrence Mishel, Jared Bernstein and John Schmitt.

They found that average hourly earnings have lost ground in the 1990s, despite the recovery, standing in 1995 nearly 3 percent below where they were in 1989, after adjusting for inflation.

And median family incomes have been weak as well, standing 5.4 percent below the 1989 level. For 1994, the most recent year for which family income data is available, the median, or midpoint, for family incomes was \$39,881, compared to \$42,049 in 1989, after adjusting for inflation.

The report noted that while it is normal for incomes to drop during a recession as the unemployment rate climbs, the 1990s have been marked by continued weakness even though the recession ended in the spring of 1991.

The institute blamed this deterioration on a number of factors - the failure of Congress to increase the minimum wage until recently; a continued decline in high-wage manufacturing jobs, falling levels of union membership and increasing wage pressures from the globalization of the U.S. economy.

In addition, the institute said the overall wage statistics are no longer benefiting from further increases in the number of working wives, whose entry into the labor force in record numbers during the 1980s helped to offset the lower earnings of their husbands.

The institute said its analysis of the income data called into question the belief of many economists that stagnant wages had been offset in large part by a growth in fringe benefits such as better health insurance and pensions.

In fact, hourly compensation, which includes wages and benefits, has grown only 0.1 percent faster than hourly wages since 1979. Between 1979 and 1993, the number of workers with employer-provided health benefits actually fell from 79 percent to 64 percent while pension coverage declined from 48 percent to 45 percent.

The institute said that it has been a lack of wage increases from employers rather than taxes that have caused incomes to stagnate.

"Overall, taxes have increased little since 1973, with the total U.S. federal, state and local tax burden at about 30 percent of gross domestic product remaining one of the lightest among industrialized nations," the institute said.

The study said that "wage deterioration and increased economic security will continue, absent a major shift in government and management strategies."

## Many Workers Angry, Anxious

According to a study released Monday, about one-fourth of American workers feel angry on the job, and about the same number are anxious about losing their jobs, reports Associated Press.

Because of the continuing pressures of reductions in the size of work forces, about 27 percent are somewhat or extremely anxious about losing their jobs within the next six months, said the survey released by The Marlin Company, a business publishing company.

The Gallup Organization conducted the poll and said it conducted telephone interviews with 1,000 adults who held part- or full-time jobs from July 13 to August 7.

Of nearly 25 percent of workers who reported feeling angry, the most common cause was the actions of a supervisor or manager. Other reasons included tight deadlines, lack of others' productivity and the actions of coworkers.

Nearly all survey respondents - 93 percent - said they feel some loyalty to their company. Sixty percent said they feel very loyal. Women are slightly happier at work than men, but female employees believe they would have harder time finding a new job they'd like, the poll said.

## Study: Work, Poverty Coexist

A study released Sunday shows that holding down a job doesn't always help poor families escape poverty, reports Associated Press.

More than 2 million Californians live in families with incomes below the federal poverty level, despite the presence of one or more adults who have held jobs in their household, the study found.

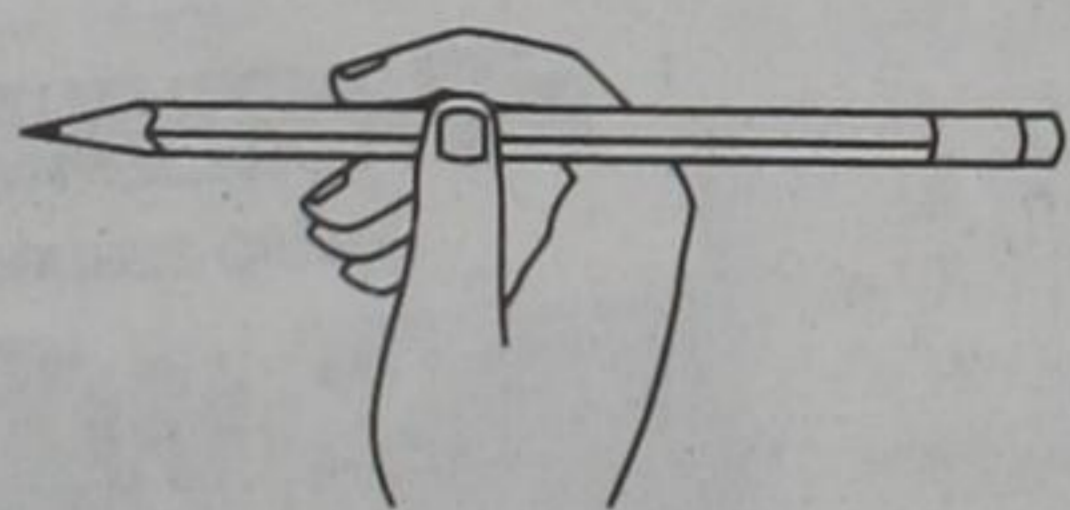
"There's a myth that the people who are poor are poor because they don't work, and people who work are not poor," said Jean Ross, executive director of the California Budget Project, a nonprofit research group.

The study found that more than 4 million Californians - including 2 million children - live below the poverty line, defined by the federal government as \$16,071 for a family of four. The study found 48 percent of all poor families include at least one adult who has held a job in the previous year.

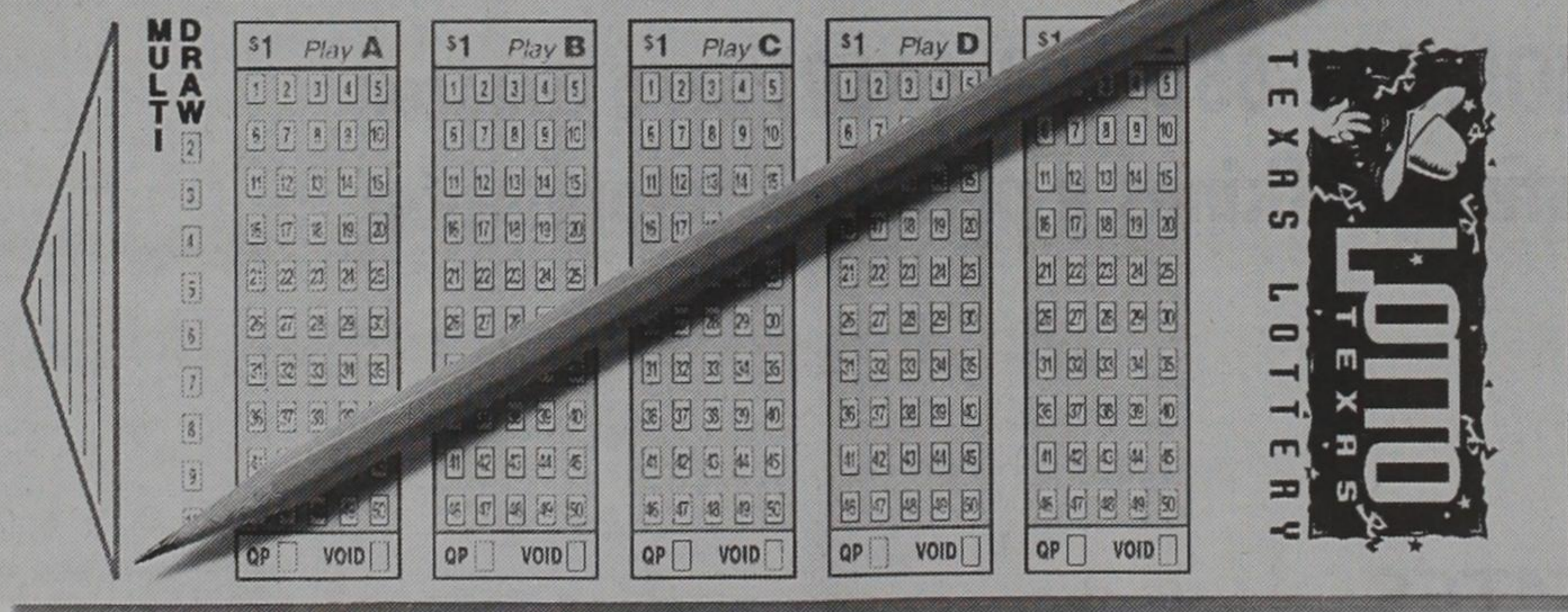
Because the cost of living in California is higher than most other parts of the country, the study notes that families living below the poverty line here are in a more dire situation than the poor in other states.

On average, wages provide 58 percent of poor families' income, with public assistance making up 24 percent and a variety of other sources providing the remainder. For working poor families with children, 83 percent of total income comes from wages.

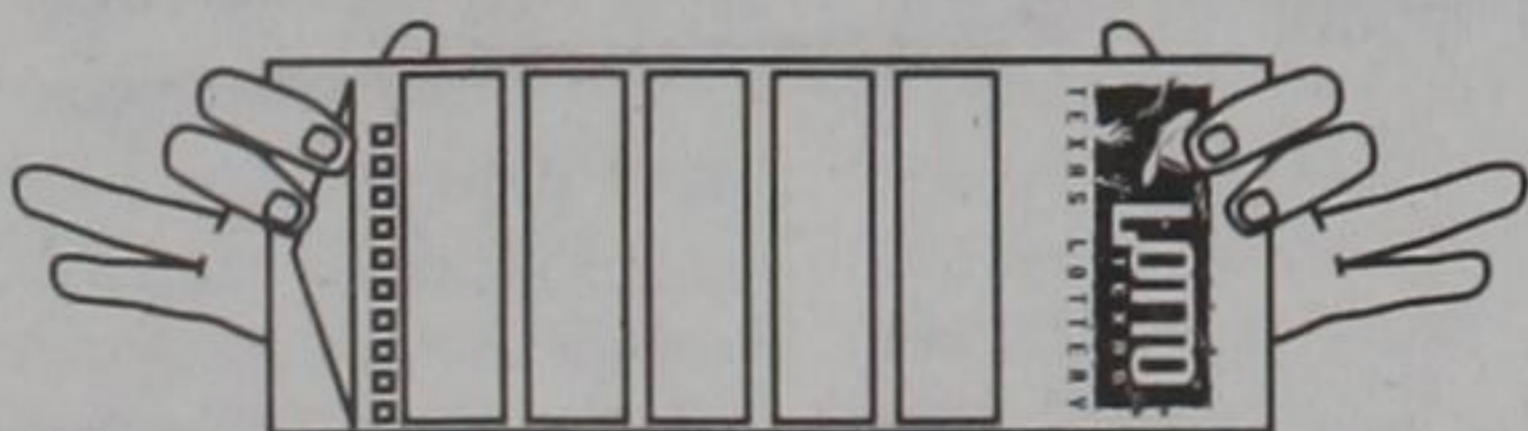
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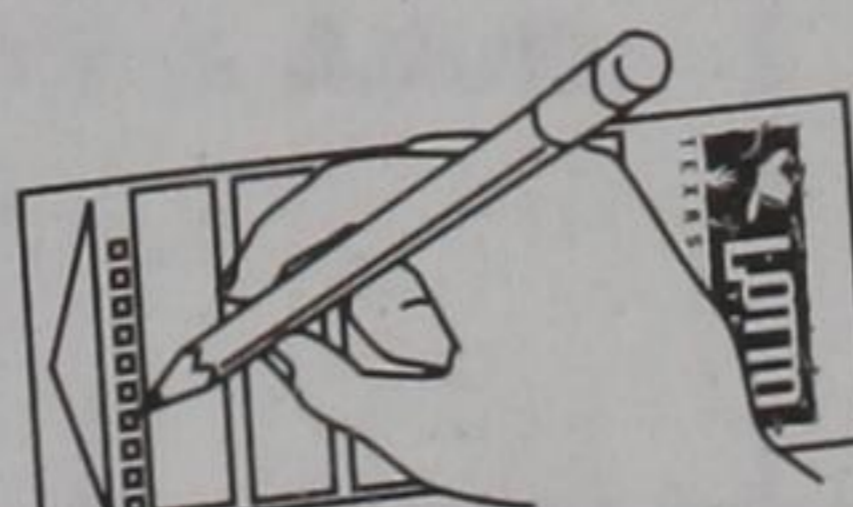
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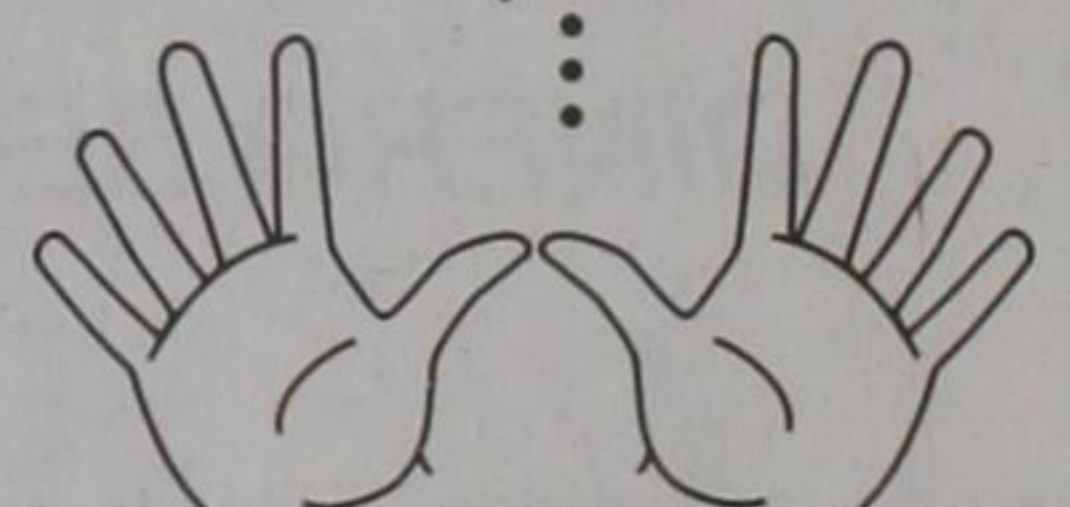
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## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

Dice la Palabra de Dios que el día de Pentecostés se oyó un ruido muy fuerte que venía del cielo y llenó toda la casa donde estaban los Apóstoles. En el mismo momento aparecieron como lenguas de fuego, que se pararon sobre la cabeza de cada uno de ellos y quedaron, todos, llenos del Espíritu Santo y se fueron a predicar el Evangelio a todas las naciones.

Antes de que los Apóstoles predicaran, todo el mundo, menos los judíos, adoraban a las criaturas. La predicación de los Apóstoles hizo que muchos judíos, y paganos se convirtieran a la religión fundada por Jesucristo. Esta Religión recibió el nombre de Católica en Antioquía, pero siempre ha sido muy combatida desde el principio, sobre todo los primeros trescientos años, y millones de cristianos sufrieron toda clase de tormentos, y sufrieron hasta la muerte por el nombre

de Jesucristo. Además de la Historia de la Iglesia Católica, lo prueba la misma historia del mundo.

El Espíritu Santo se nos comunica también de un modo invisible por las gracias que infunde en nuestras almas para hacerles santas. El Espíritu Santo permanece en nosotros cuando nos hallamos en estado de gracia, o sea en amistad con Dios; por eso dice San Pablo que somos los templos del Espíritu Santo. El, gobierna a la Iglesia Católica, dándole fuerza para resistir a sus enemigos y preservándola de todo error en su enseñanza, además, de a la Iglesia Católica todas las gracias y los dones necesarios para su conservación, como el don de milagros y el don de profecía. Sin la ayuda del Espíritu Santo, no podemos hacer nada útil para nuestra salvación.

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## PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR

POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA

Lubbock, Texas

**NO CUALQUIERA QUE ME DICE "SEÑOR SEÑOR"**  
No cualquiera que me dice Señor, Señor entrará en el reino de los cielos, mas el que hiciere la voluntad de mi Padre que está en los cielos. Mateo 7:21

Nuestro Señor terminó el Sermón Del Monte con una aplicación que penetra hasta lo más íntimo de la conciencia. Pues después de hablar de los falsos maestros, pasa a tratar de los falsos discípulos.

La primera lección que del pasaje se desprende es, que una mera confesión externa del cristianismo es inútil. Pues no todo el que diga "Señor, Señor," entrará en el reino de los cielos. Pues no todos los que profesan ser cristianos se salvarán. Pues para que una alma se salve, se requiere mucho más de lo que comunmente se cree. Bien que hayamos sido bautizados en nombre de Cristo; o sea que poseemos un conocimiento científico de las doctrinas religiosas, o que tal vez seamos maestros de nuestros semejantes. Pero...¿Hacemos la voluntad de nuestro Padre celestial? ¿Nos hemos arrepentido verdaderamente, creemos con sinceridad, y llevamos una vida humilde y santa? Pues si así no fuere, dejaremos de entrar en el cielo y oiremos las terribles palabras: "Nunca os conocí." Porque lo cierto es, que el día del juicio revelará a la verdad cosas muy extrañas.

### DOS CLASES DE OYENTES CRISTIANOS

En seguida, se nos presente un notable cuadro de dos clases de cristianos creyentes. A la primera pertenecen los que oyen y no practican, y a la segunda los que oyen y practican. El que oye los preceptos del cristianismo y los practica, es como el hombre prudente que edifica su casa sobre una roca. ¿Y qué resulta de ahí? que a la hora de la prueba su religión no lo abandona. Pues acaso las enfermedades, los pesares y la pobreza, o alguna de las muchas tempestades de la vida vengán a él, mas su alma gozará de calma y consuelo. Pues el haberle costado muchas lágrimas y afares y trabajo el haber echado su fundamento de su religión sobre la Roca, no ha sido emprendido en balde. Pues la religión que puede hacer frente a todos los conflictos es la verdadera religión, y esta es la religión de CRISTO. AMEN.

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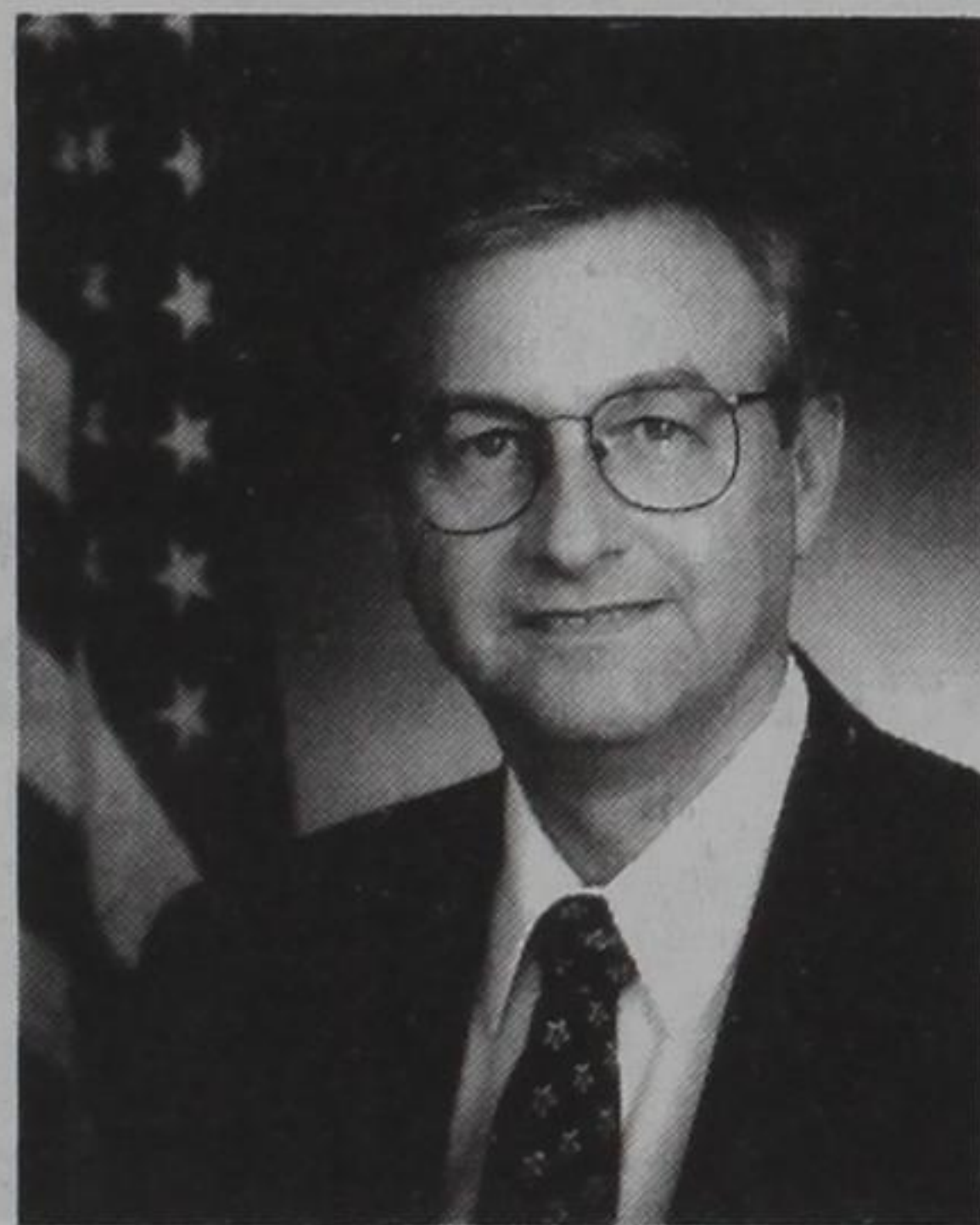
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On August 22, John T. Montford resigned from the Texas Senate to become the first Chancellor of Texas Tech University and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center. He may be contacted at:

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# Tyson Is 22-1 Fave Over Seldon

By ED SCHUYLER JR.

LAS VEGAS - Mike Tyson loves his children and his pets, but he's got to keep the kids and cats apart.

"You can't have children around them," the WBC heavyweight champion said of his pets - a lion cub and a 13-month-old female tiger named Kenya, who weighs over 200 pounds.

"Lions are more social animals," Tyson said. "If tigers are not in a good mood, they'll take a chunk out of you."

Although Tyson can be charming when he's relaxed, he would seem to more closely resemble a tiger.

"I have a temper," he said. "Once it goes, it goes. I'm not diplomatic. I don't know if that's good or bad. If I don't like something, I don't sugarcoat it."

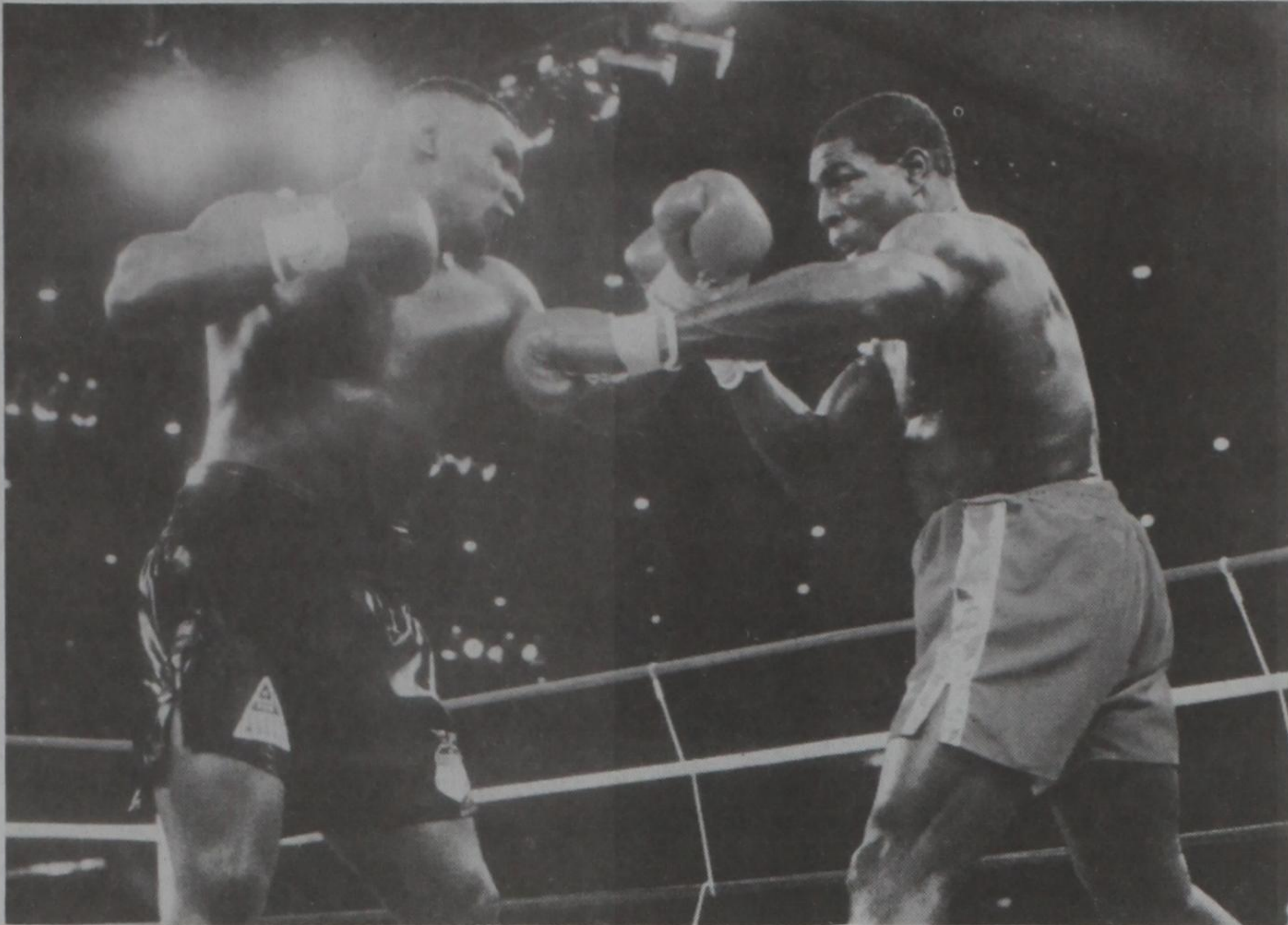
Tyson is expected to take a figurative chunk out of Bruce Seldon, the WBC champion with the punishing left jab and a suspect chin, when they fight Saturday night in the MGM Grand Garden and on pay-per-view television.

The odds Wednesday had Tyson as a 22-1 favorite.

"I don't know him at all," Tyson said of Seldon. "I'll just have to do my job and take him out. I enjoy fighting, but I don't like talking about me and fighting. That's not exciting."

So questions about possible future opponents such as Evander Holyfield, Lennox Lewis and Riddick Bowe are met with short answers or no answers at all.

"I'm doing this for my children, so they won't have to take punches," the 30-year-old Tyson said. He has a son and two daughters. His youngest



child is a daughter born in February to Monica Turner.

"By nature we should love our children," he said. "We owe obligations to our children until they die. I worry about my children, but I don't believe in spoiling them because the world won't spoil them."

When asked how life has been for him since he was released from prison March 25, 1995, after serving three years on a rape conviction, Tyson said sarcastically, "I'm out of prison. I'm making \$30 million a shot. Wow! I'm happy."

"I'm a convicted felon. I can't go anywhere. I can't leave the country. I'm on probation, on parole. I have no freedom."

The restrictions on Tyson's movements have been tight-

ened since he was accused by a woman of fondling her and taking other liberties in a Chicago nightclub in April. After an intense investigation, Chicago police found no evidence to support the claims and no charges were filed.

The new restrictions forbid Tyson from entering bars and nightclubs.

"You won't see me disco jitting any more," said Tyson, who also said of his lifestyle before he went to prison, "I didn't think I'd make 30. Those days are conversation pieces. Those days are gone. That guy's dead."

Of his times in prison, Tyson still maintains, "I shouldn't have been there."

Tyson can add the WBA title to his WBC title with a victory

in his fourth fight since he launched a comeback Aug. 19, 1995. If he loses, however, the WBC title will be declared vacant.

A New Jersey Court ruled that Tyson must make his first defense of the WBC title against Lewis of Britain. So, Lewis agreed to allow Tyson to fight for the WBA title, with the guarantee Tyson would then defend the WBC title against Lewis. Lewis was paid \$4 million to allow the Tyson-Seldon match.

Promoter Don King said Tyson won't relinquish the WBC title, but it appears likely the WBC will have to strip him because his next fight likely will be against Holyfield, not Lewis.

## Women Find Niche In Pro Sports

By JIMMY GOLEN

BOSTON - Opportunities for women in sports expanded in the past year while minorities strive to preserve earlier gains, according to a Northeastern University study released Thursday.

"It's terrific that that's happened for women, but we remain concerned that we're still below the peak for minorities," said Richard Lapchick, head of the school's Center for the Study of Sport in Society.

"Sometimes people look at gains for women or for minorities as being mutually exclusive for the other. Our goal is to try and increase the level of opportunities for both."

Overall, the NBA received an "A-" and both the NFL and Major League Baseball got a "B."

The grades were determined by comparing the sports to society in general, which is about 12 percent black. The sport received a "B" if blacks held 12 percent of the jobs; an "A" was given for 24 percent and a "C" for 6 percent.

The report noted that the front offices of all leagues fall far short of matching their on-field representation.

"Professional sport, which is America's most integrated workplace for players, has a long way to go before it becomes much better than society in whom it hires in decision-making positions," it said.

The NBA, which received an "A" last year, got the highest grade in virtually every category. It is the only league in which a minority holds the

position of chairman of the board, president or CEO.

Also, Susan O'Malley of the Washington Bullets is the only woman other than the Cincinnati Reds' Marge Schott, who is currently suspended, to run a team.

In other findings: -The percentage of minorities playing professional sports slipped in all three sports for what the report said was the first time in recent memory.

-Minority ownership has increased, thanks in large part to expansion, the report said.

-The number of minority coaches increased to 13 from 11, still below the record high of 16 in 1993. The NFL reached its high when Tony Dungy was hired by the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, making him the third black head coach in the NFL.

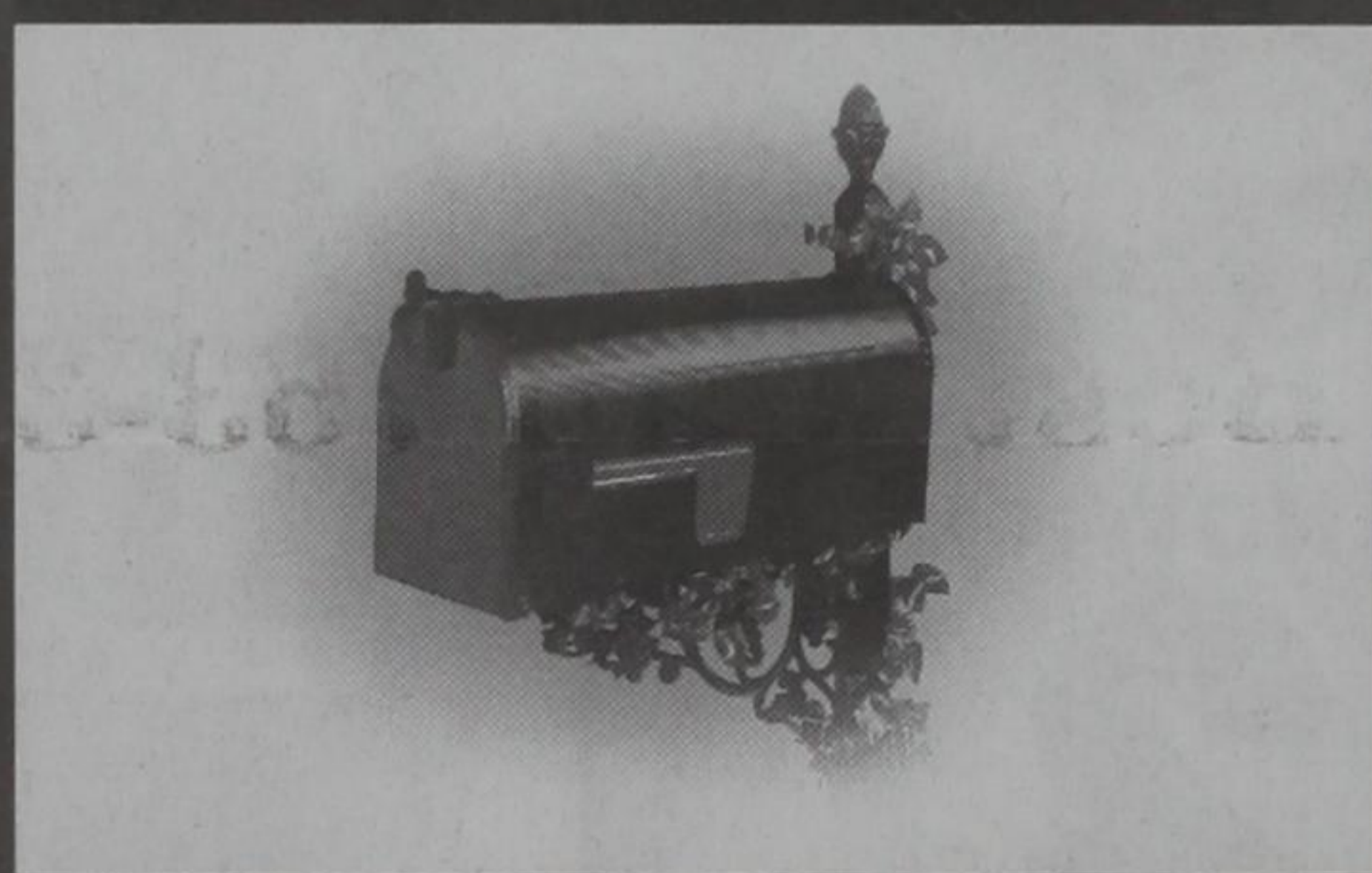
-Minorities continued to be well-represented in the basketball and football players' unions. The baseball union, which received a "C-" in 1995, did not respond to the center's request for information.

-There are no black or Hispanic majority owners in any sport; the Seattle Mariners' principal owner, Hiroshi Yamauchi, is Japanese. Two women, Schott and Georgia Frontiere of the St. Louis Rams, hold that position.

There are many black and Hispanic limited partners, including Julio Iglesias of the Miami Heat and Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves.

-There are no black doctors listed as senior club physicians in the three major sports.

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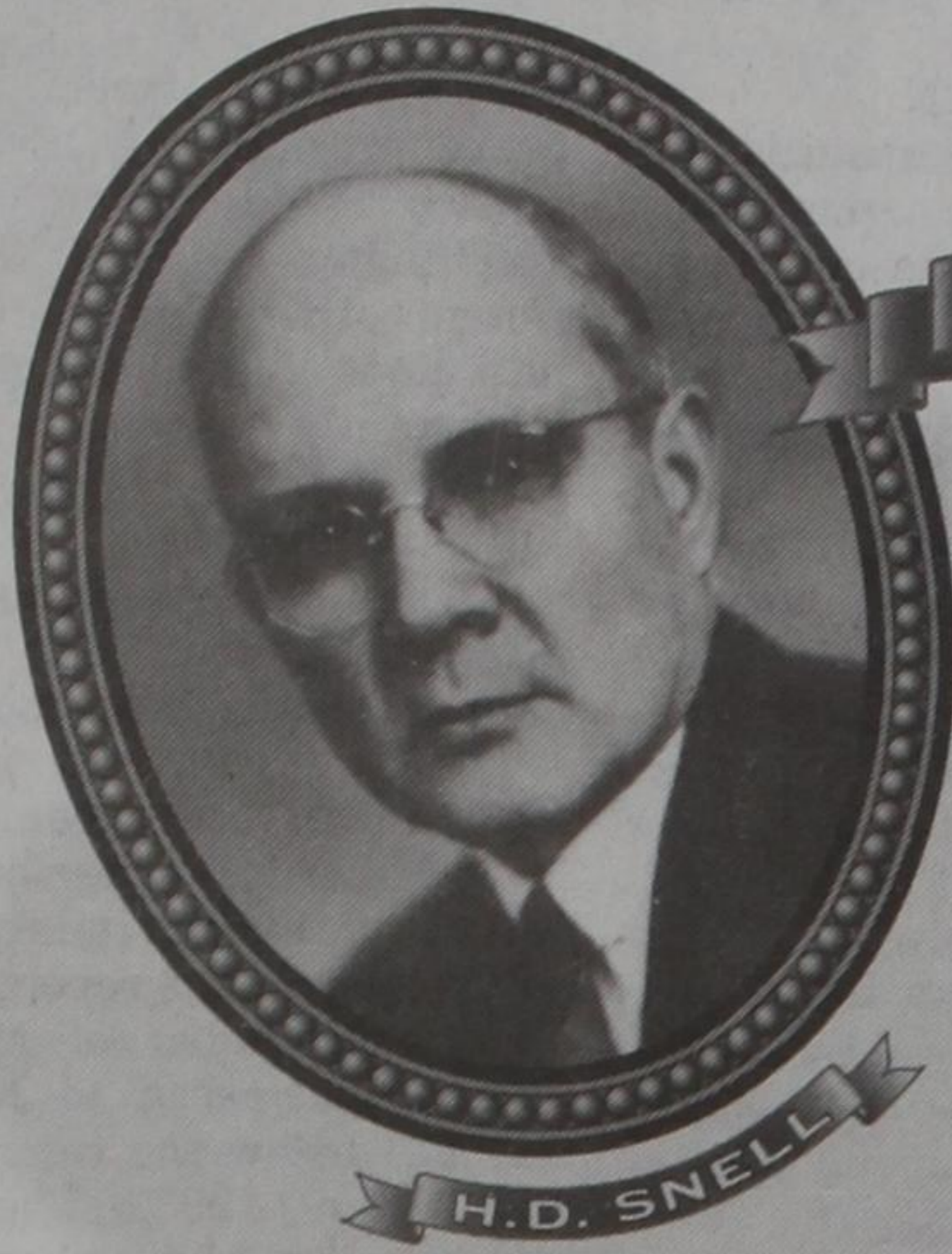
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## CELEBRATING FOUNDERS' 80 DAY!



### DEL MONTE VEGETABLES

Regular or No Salt-Green Beans: Cut, Homestyle or French; Corn: Whole Kernel, Cream Style or Vacuum Pak Summer Crisp; or Sweet Peas 14-16 oz.

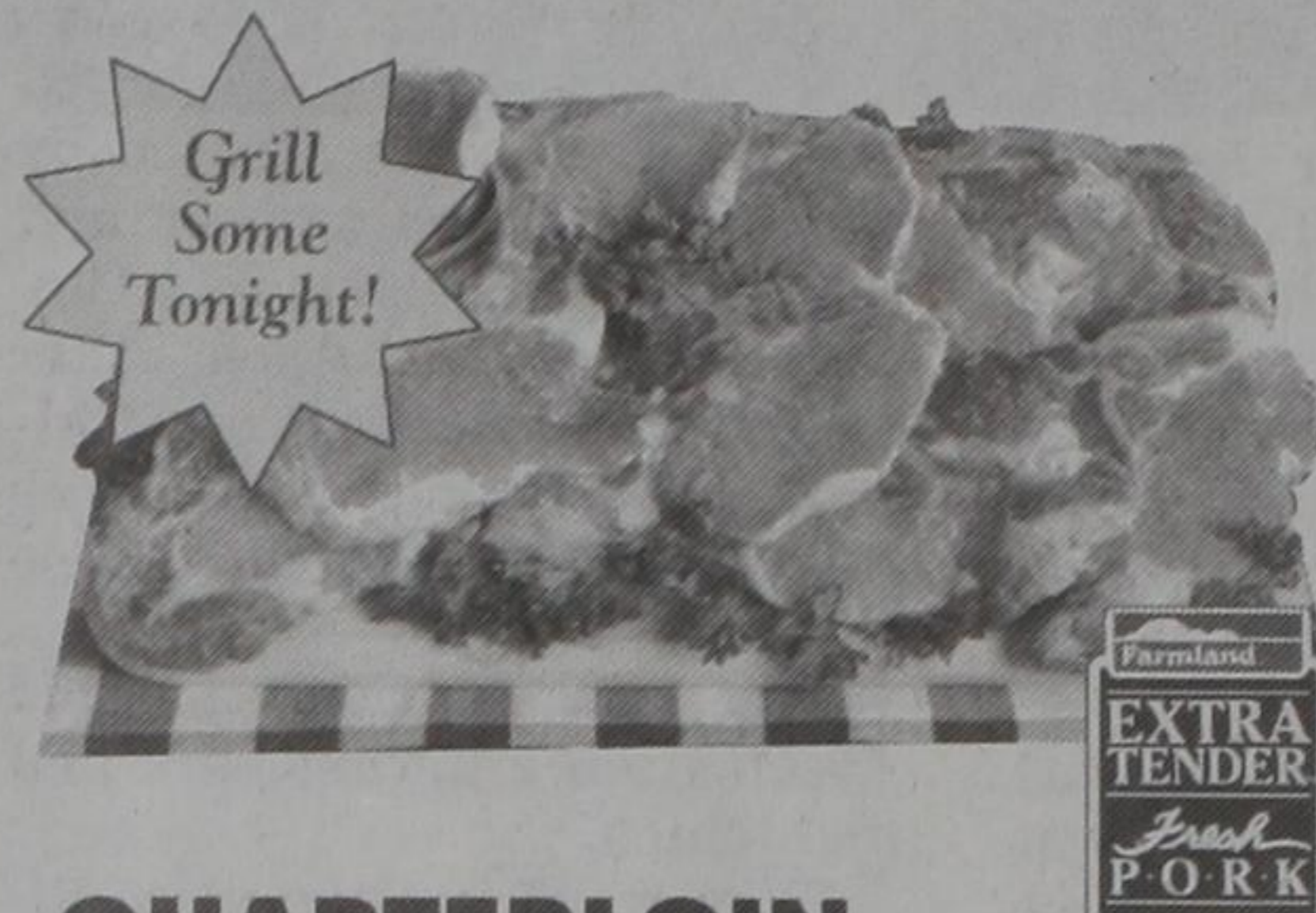
**3 \$1**  
For



### ROUND STEAK

Boneless Super Valu Pak

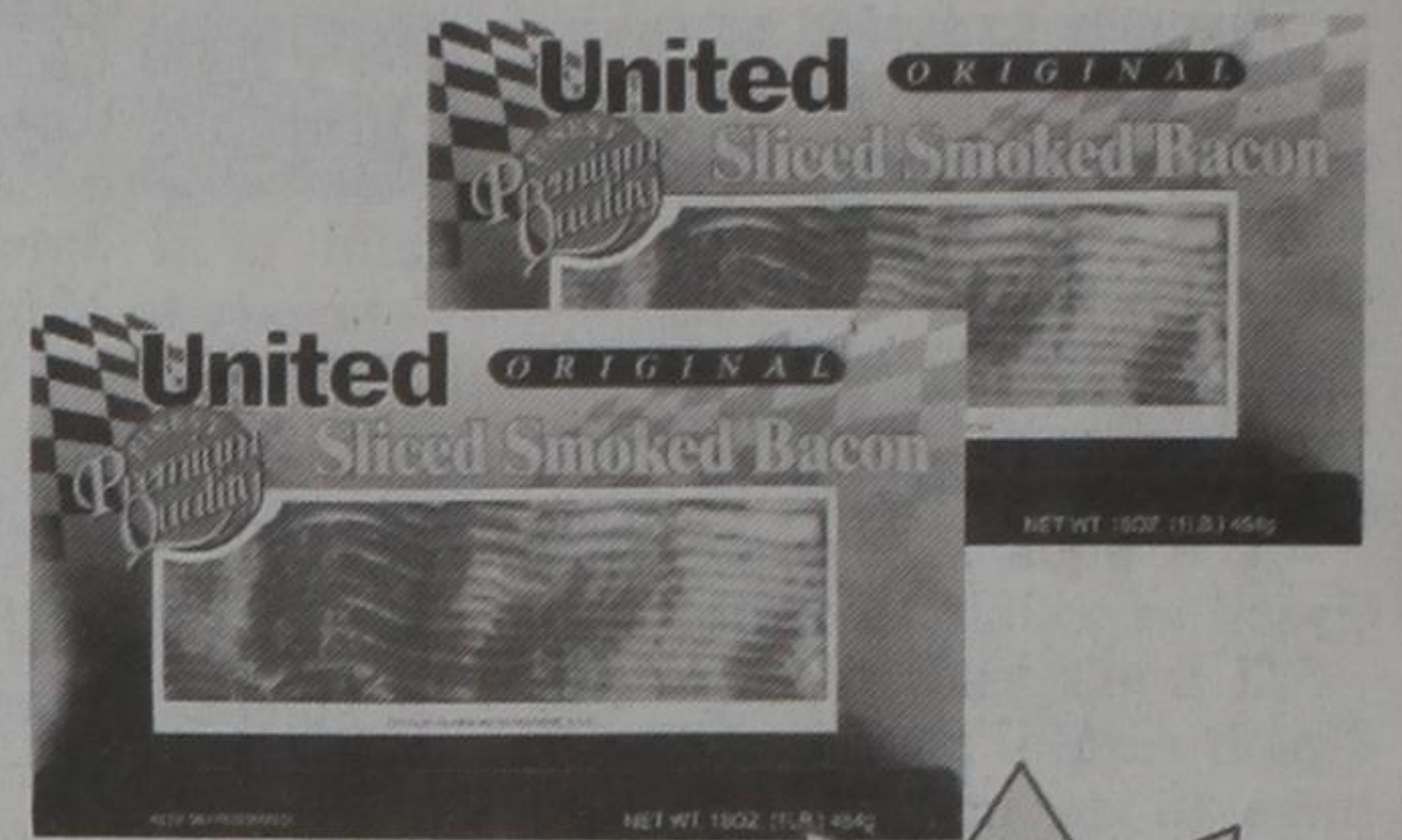
**\$1.39**  
LB.



### QUARTERLOIN PORK CHOPS

Assorted Center and End Chops

**\$1.98**  
LB.



### UNITED PREMIUM QUALITY BACON

Regular or Mesquite 1 lb. Regular Price \$2.79

**BUY ONE GET ONE FREE!**



### GOLD MEDAL ALL PURPOSE FLOUR

5 lb.

**.88**



### UNITED PREMIUM QUALITY WHITE SANDWICH BREAD

1 1/2 lb. loaf

**2 \$1**  
For



### MINUTE MAID ORANGE JUICE

Regular, Country Style, Pulp Free or Calcium Fortified 96 oz.

**\$1.98**



### CALIFORNIA BLACK PLUMS

Large Size

**2 \$1**  
LBS.



### CREST TOOTHPASTE

Regular or Tartar Control in Gel or Paste 6.4 oz.

**BUY ONE at \$1.99 GET ONE FREE!**

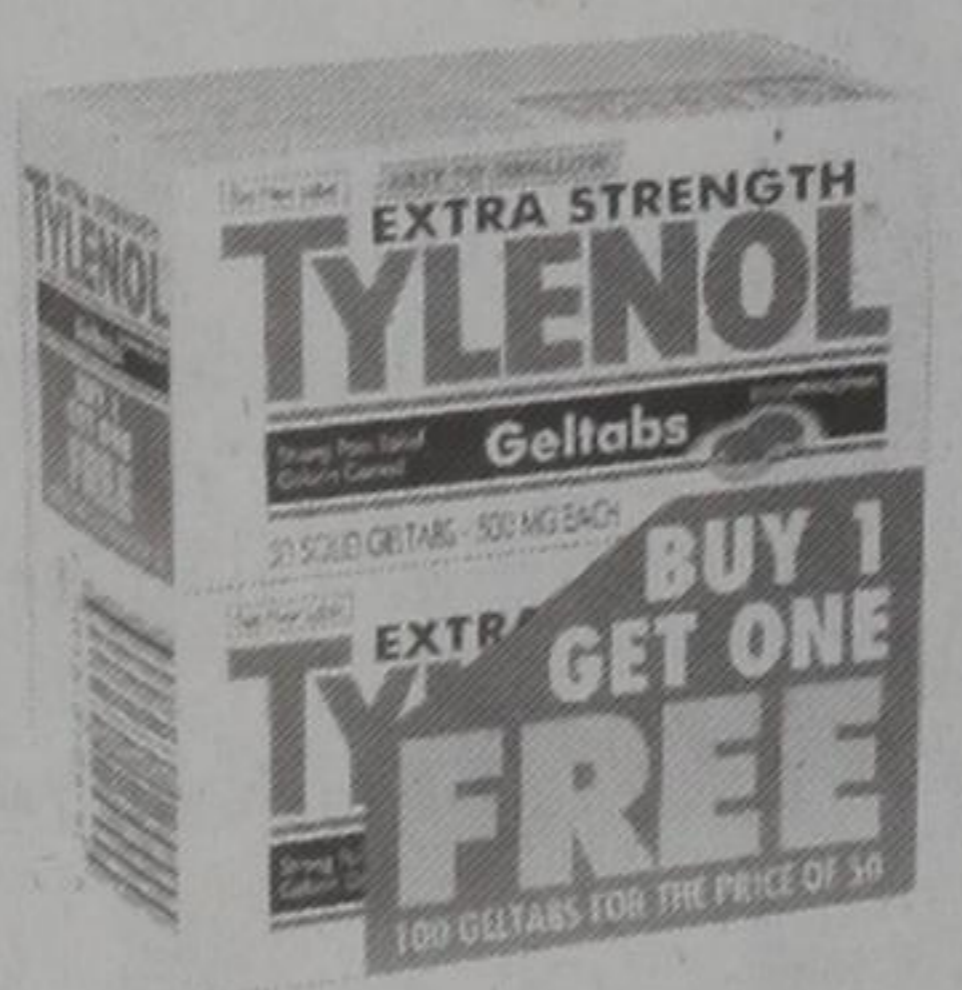
Limit 2



### NATURE MADE VITAMINS

All Varieties

**BUY ONE at Regular Price GET SAME 2ND ITEM FREE!**



### TYLENOL GELTABS

Special Package

**BUY 50 ct. at \$3.99 GET 2ND 50 ct. FREE!**



### PEPCID AC

Stomach Relief acid blocker Special package 6 ct. + 4 ct.

**BUY ONE at \$3.19 GET ONE FREE!**



### SUAVE DEODORANTS

1.75 oz.

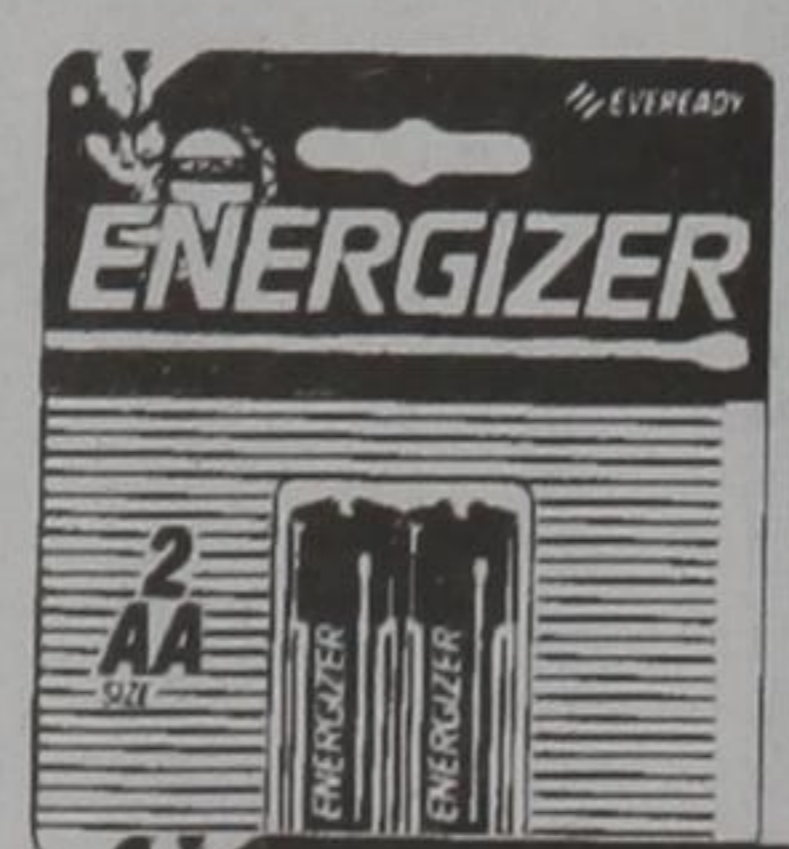
**BUY ONE at \$1.39 GET ONE FREE!**



### L'EGGS PANYTHOSE

Regular, Sheerenergy, Silken Mist

**BUY ONE PKG. at Regular Price GET SAME 2ND ITEM FREE!**



### ENERGIZER BATTERIES

AA or AAA 2 pk.

**BUY ONE 2pk. at \$1.89 GET ONE FREE!**



### GE LONGLIFE BULBS

- 2 pk. Soft White \$1.95 60, 75 or 100w  
- 3-Way \$2.29 30-70-100w, 50-100-150w  
- Miser Flood \$5.49 45-65w

**BUY ONE GET SAME 2ND ITEM FREE!**

United Supermarkets-The Official Supermarket of the Panhandle South Plains Fair. Buy one Panhandle South Plains Fair adult ticket at regular price and get one FREE with any grocery purchase of \$25 or more. Offer good thru September 20th in Lubbock, Plainview, Littlefield, Levelland, Brownfield, Post, Slaton and Lamesa. See store for complete details.



## WIN A 1996 RED CORVETTE AND CASH!

It's Hot! It's Here! United Supermarkets is ready to heat up the summer with our Corvette and Cash Giveaway! Each week until September 27th one name per store will be drawn on Saturday. This lucky person will win a \$100 gift certificate from United, plus automatically become a semifinalist to win our Red Corvette valued at \$42,224.00. Promotion good in all Lubbock, Brownfield, Lamesa, Levelland, Littlefield, Plainview, Post, and Slaton United Supermarkets. No purchase necessary. See store for details.

Check out our Internal Drive!  
[www.unitedtexas.com](http://www.unitedtexas.com)

PRICES GOOD THRU SEPTEMBER 10TH. ALL PRICES AND ITEMS MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE IN ALL UNITED LOCATIONS. Due to the Popularity of Our Low Prices, We Must Reserve Quantity Rights. No Sales to Dealers. We Accept Food Stamps and WIC Cards.

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE WE ACCEPT THESE QUALITY CARDS

WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE
4	5	6	7	8	9	10