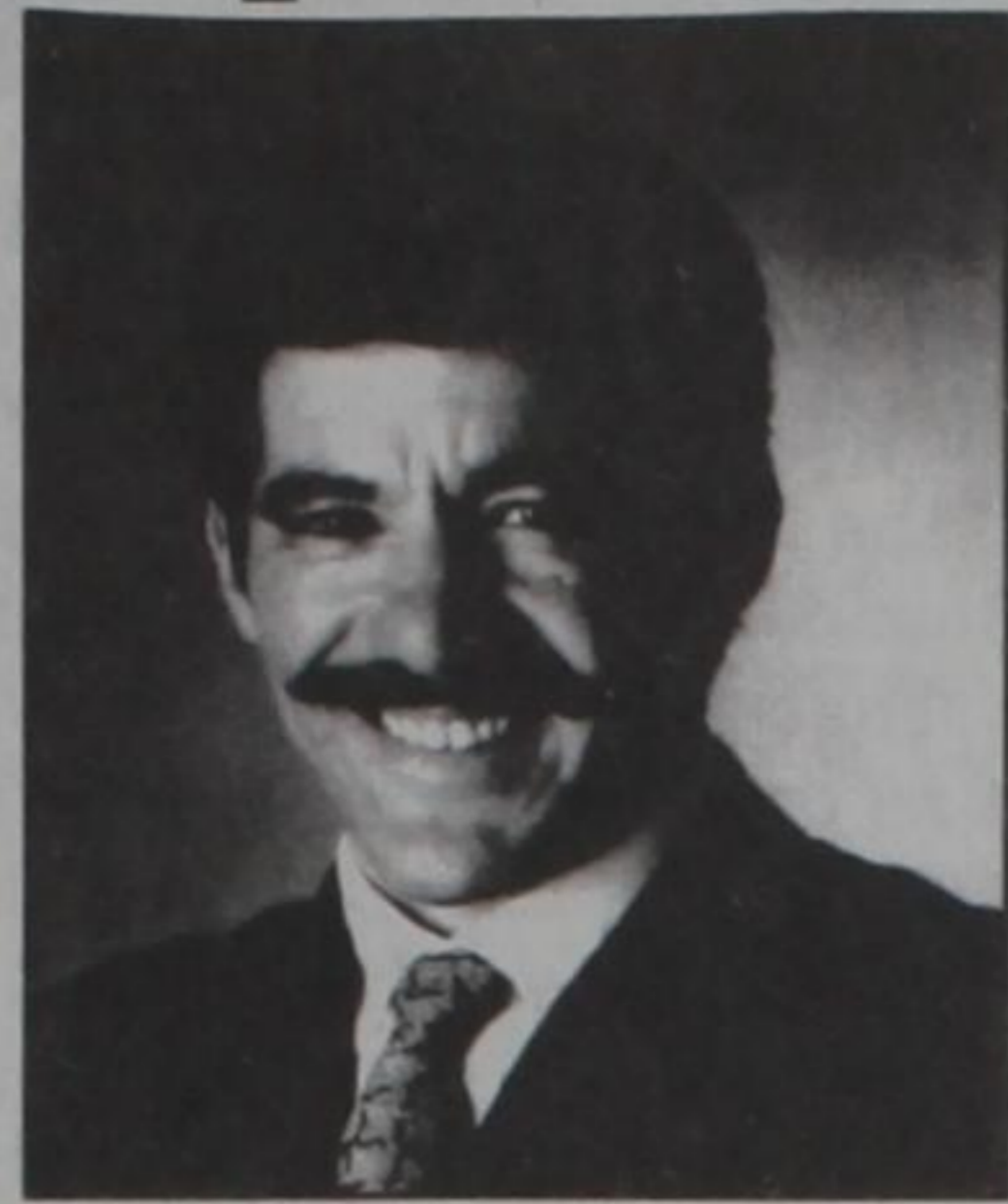


# Editoriales Hispanas Lanzas Una Campaña De Motivación Voto

Una campaña nacional de inscripción de votantes hispanos, patrocinada por el grupo de editoriales hispanas más importante del país y por una cadena de televisión en español, fue anunciada recientemente en Washington, D.C.

El proyecto fue lanzado por la "National Association of Hispanic Publications" (NAHP) (Asociación Nacional de Publicaciones Hispanas), un grupo de prensa con sede en Washington, y por Univisión, la cadena más importante de televisión en español. La NAHP y Univisión confían que estos esfuerzos, junto con aquellos de otras organizaciones hispanas, se traducirán en más de un millón de nuevos votantes hispanos para las elecciones presidenciales de 1996.

"La inscripción de votantes es una importante responsabilidad cívica", comenta el presidente de la NAHP, Luis Rossi, editor del semanario *La Raza* de Chicago, "Como editores, tenemos la responsabilidad de informar a los hispanoamericanos acerca de como inscribirse y votar".

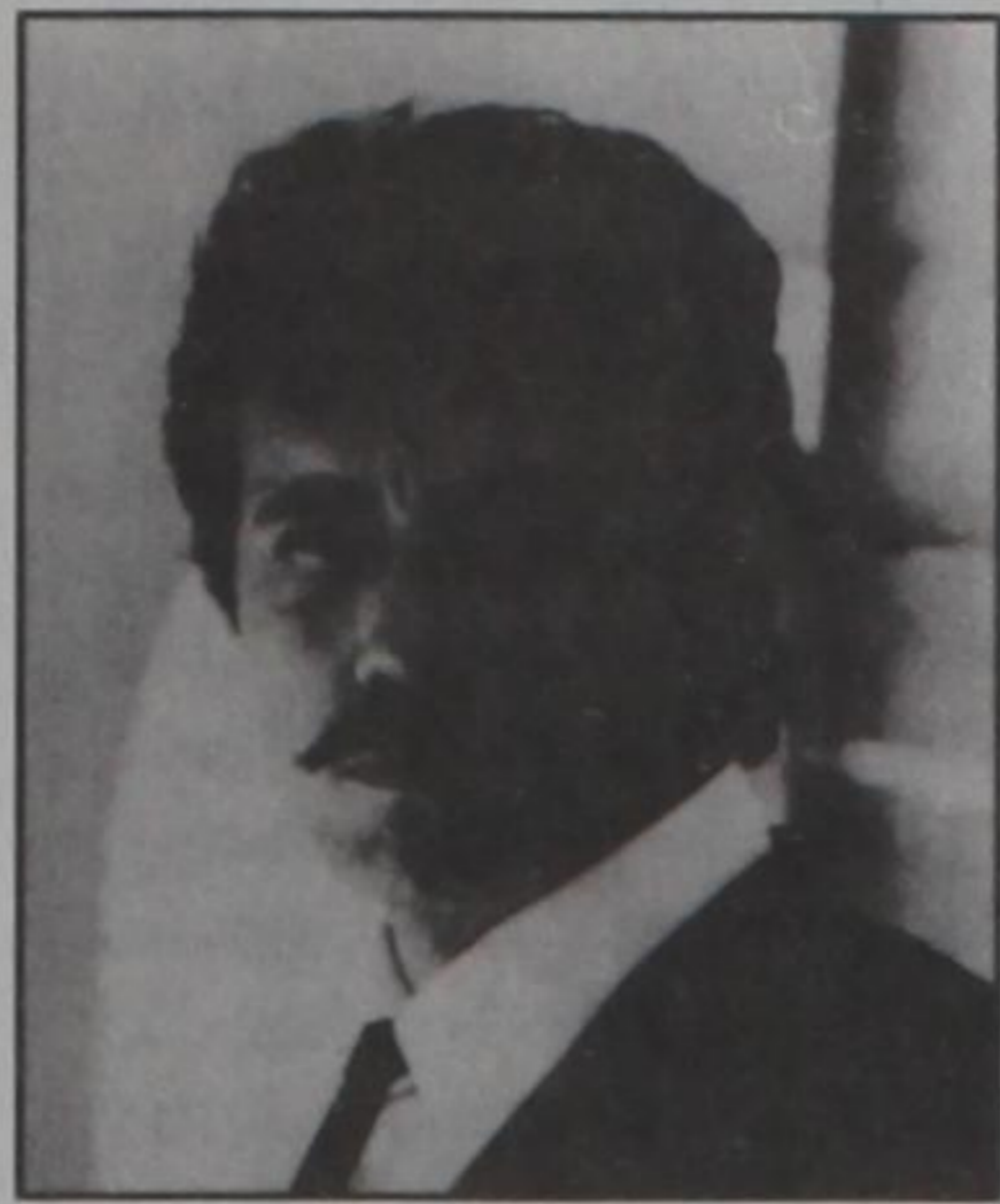


**GERALDO RIVERA**  
presentador de televisión

La NAHP, que representa a 150 diarios y revistas hispanos por todo el país, se ha asociado con varias organizaciones hispanas, tanto profesionales como de apoyo, algunas de las cuales ya han iniciado sus propias campañas de motivación al voto.

Univisión brindará su apoyo a esta campaña de educación del votante a través de anuncios de servicio público, noticias y reportajes de televisión.

La campaña de inscripción de votantes bilingües, que contiene 14 anuncios de prensa y de servicio público de televisión, utiliza a conocidas celebridades latinas que instan a los ciudadanos a que voten bajo el



**EDWARD JAMES OLMOS**  
Actor y director

lema "su voto cuenta: inscribise y vote en 1996".

Entre los famosos que aparecen en los anuncios figuran el presentador de televisión, Geraldo Rivera; la actriz ganadora de un Oscar, Rita Moreno; el cantante cubano, Willy Chirino; el actor y cómico Cheech Marin; y la actriz Rosana de Soto. Se espera que otras figuras se unan a la campaña en las próximas semanas.

Por ejemplo, un anuncio de prensa con el actor Edward James Olmos se titula: "Mi Familia Vota", refiriéndose al éxito que tuvo con "My Family".

El programa de inscripción de votantes de la NAHP está patrocinado por



**CHEECH MARIN**  
Actor y cómico

Philip Morris Companies Inc., que ha apoyado la campaña durante las últimas tres elecciones presidenciales, y por Univisión. "Nos complace apoyar la prensa en español en este año de elecciones, alentando la máxima expresión de responsabilidad cívica, la de votar", comenta Francis D. Gómez, director de programas públicos en Philip Morris Companies Inc. "Las publicaciones en español, que son un vínculo esencial entre el electorado y los asuntos importantes y de actualidad, juegan un papel imprescindible en motivar a la participación de los votantes. Por eso, aplaudimos a la prensa en español."

## News Briefs

### Latinos Demand End to US "Hate Campaign"

Hispanic activists Tuesday urged President Clinton to speak out against a "hate campaign" that targets people of Latin American origin in the United States, reports Reuters.

A group of Hispanic community activists from California, New York and Texas voiced their demand outside the Justice Department before attending a meeting with Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick and other U.S. officials.

"We think that the president of the United States, as the person in charge of setting the tone for what happens in the country, must send a message that the government will not tolerate discrimination against Latinos," said immigrant rights leader Juan Jose Gutierrez.

According to the activists, Clinton must counter the anti-immigrant rhetoric spewing from election year politics, charging that such hate speech is already fostering vigilante-style attacks on people who look or sound Hispanic.

After the meeting a Justice Department spokesman said Gorelick had assured the Hispanic representatives that the federal government would continue to investigate vigorously any civil rights violations brought to its attention.

Administration officials also reiterated their opposition to legislative initiatives aimed at denying public services like education and health care to undocumented immigrants' children.

### Clinton Condemns Church Fires

Lamenting the latest in a rash of arson fires at black churches in his native South, President Clinton on Monday urged all Americans to put aside racial differences and treat each other equally, reports Associated Press.

At the close of a speech in California on crime, he mentioned the Texas church fire and said: "We have got to stop these things....We need to come together as one America to rebuild our churches, restore hope and show the forces of hatred they cannot win."

Aides said Clinton was satisfied with the federal law enforcement reaction to the 30 church burnings, but wanted to visit a church site to talk about how communities could band together - both to prevent such tragedies and to recover from them.

If nothing else, Clinton said the incidents should nudge Americans to think long and hard about their attitudes toward those of different racial or ethnic backgrounds.

Clinton said a bipartisan bill being sponsored by Reps. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., and John Conyers, D-Mich., would "make it easier to prosecute anyone who attacks any house of worship of any religious faith, of any race, in America." He urged Congress to pass it "without delay." The House Judiciary Committee, which Hyde chairs, is scheduled to take votes on the bill Tuesday.

As Clinton campaigned in California, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin met with 60 black ministers in Washington to discuss the church burnings. Rubin and other officials promised aggressive, coordinated investigations by several federal agencies.

### Immigrants Benefit Economy

A new study reports immigrants to California pay more in taxes than they receive in government services over the length of a lifetime, reports the San Jose Mercury News.

The study released Monday by the Tomas Rivera Center, a Hispanic-issues think tank affiliated with the Claremont Graduate School, looked at the combined contributions of documented and undocumented immigrants.

"Why They Count: Immigrant Contributions to the Golden State" examined tax contributions generated over a lifetime of participation in the workforce.

California Gov. Pete Wilson criticized the study for not addressing the cost of incarcerating undocumented immigrants and for its failure to include the health care tab that immigrants incur.

Combining tax revenues with costs for education and social service programs, a typical documented immigrant contributes a net surplus of \$24,943 to the state over the course of a lifetime, the study found. Undocumented immigrants employed over a lifetime return, on average, \$7,890, according to the study.

The Rivera center study is the latest of several conflicting studies on the impact of immigration. Most have focused exclusively on undocumented immigration.

The Washington-based Urban Institute has estimated that undocumented immigrants impose a net burden of \$2 billion a year on state and federal treasuries, amounting to about \$500 per undocumented immigrant.

Rice University economics Professor Donald Huddle pegs the net drain posed by undocumented immigration at up to \$21.6 billion annually - or \$4,240 per undocumented immigrant.

Differences are based in part on varying estimates of the number of undocumented immigrants and differing assumptions based on use of government programs, taxes paid in and the effect on U.S. workers.

### House Panel Probes Child Labor

Grim accounts of up to 200 million children toiling in foreign sweatshops led lawmakers Tuesday to suggest denying foreign aid to countries that tolerate those abuses, reports Associated Press.

A House International Relations panel also heard some lawmakers urge companies to label their products from countries with poor child labor records, guaranteeing that no children or exploited labor were used in the product's manufacture.

Television celebrity Kathie Lee Gifford and her line of clothing sold by Wal-Mart are among recent several high-profile cases that have come in for criticism for using child labor. Gifford severed her ties with the Honduran plant using children. And Wal-Mart ended its contract with the company that used a New York sweatshop.

Wendy Diaz, a 15-year-old girl who worked in the Honduran plant, told the subcommittee of 13-hour days in a broiling hot factory with abusive supervisors who sexually harassed the teen-age girls.

**"El Respeto Al Derecho Ajeno Es La Paz"**  
Lic Benito Juarez  
ESTABLECIDO 1977  
ESTABLISHED 1977



# EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Vol. XIX No. 38

Week of June 13 thru 19, 1996

Lubbock, Texas

## Minorities Make College Gains

By DEB RIECHMANN  
WASHINGTON - Students from minority backgrounds are enrolling at American colleges and universities in greater numbers, but their proportion on campus still trails that of whites, a higher education group reported Monday.

Minority student enrollment rose 5 percent in 1994 - nearly double the increase of the

previous year, said the American Council on Education, an association of colleges and universities.

Between 1990 and 1994, the number of minority students enrolled in colleges and universities rose by 26 percent, the group said in its 14th annual report.

Still, while an estimated 23 percent of the nation's high school graduates are black, Hispanic or American Indian, they make up only 16 percent of the enrollment at four-year institutions.

Edward Foote II, president of the University of Miami, where minorities make up 49 percent of the enrollment, said he thinks economics rather than widespread discrimination is to blame for lagging minority enrollments.

"At this stage in American history, I do not think it reflects outright discrimination," Foote said. "I think it reflects the economic reality that minority students tend to be less well off."

Foote said affirmative actions programs should be defended against court challenges and universities need to recognize and embrace the needs and limited resources of increasing numbers of minority prospective students.

Ayanna Kelley, a sophomore at the University of Houston-Downtown, said if more black students were confident that they could earn a college degree, more would enroll. There is a stigma that black people cannot do anything well, or on time, and that mentality is instilled in young blacks, she said.

"It has a big effect. I talk to a lot of young people. They've been put down so much. They think they can only go to junior college or beauty school or truck driving school," said Ms. Kelley.

According to the report, minority students have made steady advancements in college enrollment since the mid-1980s. Between 1993 and 1994, they achieved small to moderate gains in college enrollment.

Some details:

-For the fourth consecutive year, blacks' enrollment gain of 2.5 percent in 1994 was the smallest of the four ethnic groups surveyed. But since 1990, the number of blacks enrolled in colleges and universities increased by 16 percent.

-Asian-American enrollment in 1994 rose by nearly 7 percent. Since 1990, these students have posted an enrollment gain of 35 percent. The number of Asian-Americans at colleges and

universities nearly doubled since 1984 from 390,000 to 774,000.

-American Indians and Alaska natives posted a 5 percent gain in enrollment. Since 1990, the number of Indians in higher education has risen by 24 percent.

-Hispanics posted a 7 percent increase in enrollment - the largest gain of the four ethnic groups. Since 1990, the number of Hispanics enrolled in higher education has increased by 35 percent.

### Literary Agencies Point to Gains by Hispanic Writers

By Ivá Diaz

While Hispanics have failed to gain so much as a toe-hold as literary agents or editors in the New York publishing world, agency representatives do not see that as a significant impediment to good Latino writers becoming published.

"Quality manuscripts get published," emphasizes Richard Parks of the agency that bears his name. "There has been a definite increase in the number of Hispanic writers that are being represented and published."

Most non-Hispanic publishers and literary agents who represent Hispanic authors and help guide their intellectual properties to the shelves of book stores claim that industry leaders give Latinos full consideration.

Susan Bergholz, who represents many Latinos and says she thoroughly enjoys the literature she helps get published, explains, "There are a number of agencies that are taking on Latino clients because now they are making money."

Latino authors contend that quality writing has never been a problem. They say that the absence of Latino editors and literary agents has created a barrier because Latinos lack the essential inside contacts.

They cite the rush to publish books on Latina singer Selena following her murder last year. Although several Latino authors who knew the singer and the Tejano music industry pitched publishers to write biographies, contracts for the only two books published on Selena so far went to Anglos.

Anne Messitte, associate publisher at Vintage Books, a division of Random House, says: "I'm not so sure there's been an underrepresentation of books authored by Hispanics. A lot of it comes from demand in the marketplace."

"We are spending a lot on marketing and promotion, and we're doing it because we believe that five to 10 years from now the investment will have paid off," Messitte says of books by Latino authors.

Messitte, who is involved with the acquisition and publishing of manuscripts with Vintage Español, an imprint committed to Latino literature in both Spanish and English, points out, "We've been publishing writers in the Latino community for more than 25 years at Vintage."

Parks, who represents Abraham Rodriguez, Jr., author of "Spider Town," concurs: "More writers are being published and more writers, in many agencies, are being

### Comentarios de Marisol

I  
Love  
YOU  
DADDY  
from  
MARISOL  
Happy  
Father's  
Day!  
TO ALL  
DADDYS  
Especially  
to my  
Grandpa.  
Oops ...  
I almost  
forgot the  
"Los Yaquis"

MARISOL



# A Living Wage? Shame On Congress

By Ray Gonzales

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- There should be no debate over the minimum wage, especially in this town. This is the place where Congress and federal employees collect their paychecks and spend them lavishly.

To argue over a paltry 45-cent increase proposed for the first year, raising the minimum wage from \$4.25 an hour to \$4.70 an hour -- or an additional 45 cents a year later -- exposes our crassness to the world.

A \$4.25 hourly wage equals \$170 a week, or \$8,840 a year. If we deduct a modest 10 percent for Social Security and state and federal taxes, we are talking about \$7,956 in annual net income.

Nobody, but nobody, really believes that a single person -- much less a family -- can live on \$7,956 a year.

But the real absurdity is the business sector's response: that it will have to lay off workers. Those who hire at minimum wage are already getting away with murder. Not only do they pay a less-than-living wage, in most cases they do not provide even partial health insurance for their workers; they routinely stagger hours of employees so they won't have to provide certain benefits required by law

for full-timers or give sick leave or vacation time.

Who are these minimum-wage employees?

Certainly there are thousands of white males working at minimum wage, but statistics demonstrate that roughly 75 percent of those entering the service labor force are Hispanics, African Americans, other non-whites and women. One need only walk into a McDonald's, Burger King or Taco Bell to see who is passing out the food.

Even in suburbia, white middle-class kids shy away from these jobs. Inner-city residents commute to the suburbs to perform them. The response from some fast-food superpowers that they will have to lay off workers is a bit hollow when the fact is that every 30 minutes a new fast-food outlet opens in this country.

To allow corporate America, which ultimately sets the agenda for the workplace, to claim that a higher minimum wage will cause wholesale layoffs is to fall for another Colonel Chicken Little story. Do we really believe that the McDonald's Corporation or PepsiCo, which owns Taco Bell, Pizza Hut and Kentucky Fried Chicken, are going to be hurt by a 90-cent-an-hour increase spread over two

years?

What will happen is that we'll all just pay a little more for our tacos, hamburgers and fries. And certainly we can afford it.

As federal employees living in the District of Columbia, we were given a 2.5 percent cost-of-living increase by the Congress last year. That amounted to a \$1,289 increase for a worker earning \$50,582. Add to it the automatic step increase that federal employees get each year and that employee gained \$2,771 automatically. The average RAISE given to federal employees in this region last year amounted to 35 percent of the annual TAKE-HOME PAY of a minimum-wage earner.

But federal employees are neither overpaid nor treated well beyond reason. Their annual cost-of-living and step increases are based on averages compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of wages paid around the country in the private sector.

What makes the minimum-wage debate even more immoral is the fact that \$4.25-an-hour employees are already the most ill-treated workers in the labor force. For example, federal law has never given farm workers the protections of the National

Labor Relations Act. These workers have no right to bargain collectively.

Because they are subjected to part-time status in many instances and work in small groups, minimum-wage earners have never been able to organize for their own protection. And because so many of these workers are recent immigrants (mostly legal), they find it very hard to fight for their rights.

Congress should be the one speaking on behalf of those among us who work the hardest and have the least to show for it. But the group does not constitute a strong voting bloc.

In the biggest Democratic victory since Republicans took over Congress last year, House GOP moderates and a few nervous conservatives joined Democratic representatives to force the issue to the floor, passing it last month. But action in the Senate could well meet a brick wall.

It is hypocritical to argue "work instead of welfare" and then expect someone to support herself, himself or perhaps a family on a Third World wage.

(Ray Gonzales, Ph.D., is employed by the federal government in Washington, D.C.)

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# Sittin' Here Thinkin'

## The Reverse Nixon Goes To China Twist by Ira Cutler

Since its very beginning Sittin' Here Thinkin' has been in the forefront of exposing the nearly unbelievable influence of The Powers That Have Always Been. The Powers That Have Always Been (TPHAB), as everyone knows but no one can prove, are the people who really run the world. TPHAB members are not the people you might think they are -- not Dole, Clinton, Bill Gates or even Warren Buffet. Rather they are the anonymous forces behind such public figures. TPHAB is beyond countries, races, political ideologies and other such artificial issues but they effectively use these concepts to confuse, divide, conquer and manipulate the rest of us. TPHAB favors order, stability and the continual accumulation of wealth and power by TPHAB -- while their methods are extremely subtle there is nothing at all complicated about their agenda.

TPHAB has learned that, as long as they can control how the masses think about issues, they can avoid the messier means of exercising control -- wars, revolutions and economic upheavals. With the prevalence of mass media and TPHAB's remarkable skills they can now get us to believe just about anything. Operating in the realm of ideas, using concepts and communications technology as weapons, TPHAB has managed to convince middle class people that they have rich people problems rather than poor people problems and to convince poor whites that they have more to fear from blacks and immigrants than from rich people of any color. They can, so to speak, sell refrigerators to Eskimos.

Recently TPHAB held their annual meeting to review progress and update strategies. This year's meeting was unusually upbeat and relaxed. It has been rare in the history of the world that TPHAB has had so little difficulty in getting things to go so completely their way.

At this year's meeting, infiltrated at great risk by Sittin' Here Thinkin' (SHT) investigative reporters, the TPHAB representatives associated with media manipulation were once again the stars. Particular credit was given to a technique called the Reverse Nixon Goes To China Twist (RNGTCT). The original Nixon Goes To China (NGTC), you will recall, is about putting difficult ideas across by having them championed by the one person whose endorsement will assure success. When Nixon, the national champion anti-Communist, said that it was in our national interest to have diplomatic relations with Communist China, the public believed it. Nixon was the only spokesman for going to China who could have made it work.

The new Reverse Nixon Goes To China Twist (RNGTCT) takes a perfectly sound and potentially damaging (to TPHAB) message and gets it out into the public debate through the one messenger whose endorsement assures that the idea will be widely rejected or ignored. The RNGTCT is a way of pre-emptively sabotaging and destroying a good idea before it ever has a chance.

The three best examples, cited for awards at this year's annual TPHAB dinner, were:

### 1. Corporate Greed

It was found to come out that corporate America is making huge profits at the expense of American workers. Jobs going overseas to low wage workers, huge lay-offs producing stock price increases, etc. TPHAB knew the story would get out -- they long ago gave up the crude methodology of suppressing news in favor of spinning it -- but they wanted it to get out, get repudiated and get forgotten in a hurry. They put the story in the mouths of Pat Buchanan and Ross Perot, a fascist bigot and a guy whose whole persona helps to define the word weird, and while the story was heard it was also very soon forgotten.

### 2. Health Care Reform

The incredible circumstance of tens of millions of people, in the richest country in the world, having no access to health care should have produced a storm of national indignation and the energy for dramatic reform. Instead, the message came out through Hillary Clinton and an army of unappealing policy wonks and it got nowhere but dead. No one else but that bunch could have managed to start out with the idea of sick people getting treatment and wound up seeming to be a government plot to interfere in and control our lives.

### 3. The Million Man March

The idea of African-American males standing up together, refusing to be just a sociological construct and taking responsibility for themselves and their communities could have been real trouble. Perhaps even as much disruption as that Martin Luther King-led movement that got so out of hand. But TPHAB found the one right voice, in Minister Louis Farrakhan, to confuse the central and clear message with a lot of craziness about the height of the Washington Monument and the one day march turned into a one day thing with only scattered follow up. TPHAB managed to contain what they call the race problem once again.

It is fitting and ironic that this new and powerful tool, this Reverse Nixon Goes To China Twist (RNGTCT), should be named after TPHAB's favorite recent President. Richard Milhous Nixon (RMN) was TPHAB's darling and he gave them three extremely important benefits in the course of his public career: he helped to thoroughly discredit communism for this and several generations to come, he thoroughly destroyed any confidence Americans had in their government leaders and he went, you will recall, to China when no one else could.

We will continue to report on TPHAB as news develops and, in the meanwhile, we suggest that you read and watch the mainstream press very carefully. TPHAB are spinning and twisting and reversing most of what you read every day and, while we suggest that you not be paranoid, you should not believe a word you hear.

Ira Cutler, HN4072, 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'.

# ¿Un Jornal Para Vivir? Verguena El Congreso

Por Ray Gonzales

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- No debería haber debate sobre el asunto del jornal mínimo, especialmente en esta ciudad. Este es el lugar donde el Congreso y los empleados federales cobran sus cheques de nómina y los gastan prodigamente.

El argumentar sobre un aumento mequino de 45 centavos propuesto para el primer año, que elevaría el jornal mínimo de \$4.25 por hora a \$4.70 por hora -- u otros 45 centavos un año después -- revela nuestra torpeza al mundo.

Un jornal de \$4.25 por hora equivale a \$170 a la semana, o sea \$8,840 al año. Si deducimos un modesto 10% para el Seguro Social y los impuestos federal y estatal, estamos hablando de \$7,956 como ingreso neto anual.

Nadie, pero nadie, cree realmente que una persona soltera -- mucho menos una familia -- pueda vivir con \$7,956 anuales.

Pero el verdadero disparate es la reacción del sector comercial: Que tendrá que despedir a trabajadores. El hecho es que los que contratan al jornal mínimo ya están saliéndose con la suya.

No sólo pagan un jornal menor que lo necesario para vivir; en la mayoría de los casos ni siquiera proporcionan seguro parcial de salud para sus trabajadores; acostumbra a programar las horas de los empleados para no tener que darles ciertos beneficios exigidos por la ley para los que trabajan a tiempo completo, ni tampoco licencia por enfermedad o vacaciones.

¿Quiénes son estos trabajadores de jornal mínimo?

En casi todos los relatos televisados que he visto sobre el asunto, los ayudantes de camareros, lavaplatos, las sirvientas, los conserjes y los trabajadores agrícolas que aparecen en el trasfondo son personas de color. Es cierto que hay millares de varones blancos trabajando por un jornal mínimo, pero las estadísticas demuestran que un aproximado del 75% de los que entran a la fuerza de trabajo del servicio son hispanos, afroamericanos, otras personas no blancas y las mujeres. Sólo hay que entrar a un McDonald's, Burger King o Taco Bell para ver quién está pasando el alimento.

Aún en los suburbios, los chicos blancos de clase media

desdeñan estos empleos. Los residentes de la ciudad interior viajan a los suburbios para desempeñarlos. La reacción de algunas superpotencias de las comidas rápidas, de que tendrán que despedir a algunos trabajadores, suena a hueco cuando el hecho es que cada 30 minutos se abre un nuevo local de comidas rápidas en este país.

El permitir que los empresarios estadounidenses, que fijan el programa de trabajo en último término para el centro de trabajo, aleguen que un jornal mínimo más alto ocasionará despidos al por mayor, es hacer caso a otro cuento del Coronel Chicken Little. ¿Creemos realmente que la Corporación McDonald's, o la Compañía Pepsi-Cola, que es la propietaria de Taco Bell, Pizza Hut y Kentucky Fried Chicken, van a resultar lastimadas por un aumento de 90 centavos por hora extendido a lo largo de dos años?

Lo que ocurrirá será que sólo pagaremos un poco más por nuestros tacos, hamburguesas y papas fritas. Y en verdad que podemos costearlo.

Como empleados federales que vivimos en el Distrito de Columbia, el Congreso nos dió un aumento del 2.5% en la concesión por costo de vida (COLA en inglés). Eso ascendió a \$1,289 de aumento para un trabajador que gane \$50,582. Agréguese a esto el aumento automático gradual que los empleados federales obtienen cada año y ese(a) empleado(a) ganó \$2,771 automáticamente. El aumento promedio dado a los empleados federales en esta región el año pasado ascendió al 35% del ingreso neto anual de una persona que gane el jornal mínimo.

Pero los empleados federales no están recibiendo sueldos excesivos ni se les trata demasiado bien. Su costo de vida y aumentos graduales anuales se basan en los promedios calculados por la Oficina de Estadísticas de Trabajo, sobre los jornales y sueldos que se pagan alrededor del país en el sector privado.

Lo que hace que el debate sobre el jornal mínimo sea aún más inmoral es el hecho de que los empleados que ganan \$4.25 por hora ya son los trabajadores más maltratados de la fuerza de trabajo estadounidense. La ley federal nunca ha dado a los trabajadores agrícolas las pro-

tecciones de la Ley Nacional de Relaciones Laborales. Los trabajadores agrícolas no tienen derecho a negociar colectivamente en este país.

Debido a que están sujetos a la situación de tiempo parcial en muchos casos, y a que trabajan en grupos pequeños, los que ganan el jornal mínimo nunca han podido sindicalizarse para su propia protección. Y debido a que muchos de estos trabajadores son inmigrantes recientes (primordialmente ilegales), hallan que es muy difícil el luchar por sus derechos.

El Congreso debería ser el que hablara a nombre de aquéllos de entre nosotros que trabajan más árdamente y tienen menos que mostrar por ello. Pero ese grupo no constituye un bloque fuerte de electores.

En la mayor victoria de los

demócratas desde que los republicanos llegaron a controlar al Congreso el año pasado, los representantes a la Cámara republicanos moderados y algunos conservadores nerviosos se unieron a los representantes demócratas para forzar al asunto hacia el pleno, aprobándolo el mes pasado. Pero la acción en el Senado bien podría tropezar con un muro de ladrillos.

Es hipócrita el argumentar que "trabajen en vez de recibir asistencia económica pública" y después esperar que alguien se mantenga, o quizás mantenga a una familia, con un jornal del Tercer Mundo.

(Ray Gonzales, Ph.D., está empleado por el gobierno federal en Washington, D.C.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1996. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## A Message From Guadalupe Economic Services Corp.

The recent periods of drought followed by torrentous rainfall brought much needed relief to the area farmers and as a local radio station summed it best when they said that "West Texas was the only place where farmers could paddle their way in a canoe to pick up their drought relief checks". But, putting humor aside there is a serious tone which delves much deeper than many of us are willing to acknowledge and that is the plight of the farmworkers and the farmers.

While the diaster relief provides a welcomed opportunity to replant it is the farmworkers who are holding their breath and praying for cooperating weather so they can work.

The recent recommendations from designated agencies to provide crop relief to area farmers has provided an opportunity for farmers to start over again. But, where can the farmworkers go for such a recommendation for themselves? For them there have been no recommendations for disaster relief aid from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to cover their expenses including their rent at the farm labor camp. The guidelines for the USDA programs are hard to understand, but, a farmworker can adapt, just as they do when they go from region to region working with wheat, barley, upland cotton, rice and other fruits and vegetables.

Because farmworkers actually do the field work for the farmers they should also qualify for some assistance like the "double cropping" and we do not mean double dipping.

The list of counties that were recommended for disaster aid was made by the Farm Services Agency State Committee. They failed to make any type of recommendation as to the plight of the farmworkers.

What agency can we turn to? Who can we as to intervene on our behalf to USDA? Who can speak on the farmworkers behalf and present an accurate picture of how the weather affects them? We do not have anyone to speak on our behalf and we are do not speak loudly enough to be heard. Which agency will work for the right of the farmworker to determine what services could be provided and could be provided without fear of denial.

In a region where the farmworkers work for producers, they are being penalized for trying to provide the necessities for their families in any way they can in rural America. This is not being contrary to the producers, but, GESC thinks that this population should be recognized and commended for the hard work they do for consumers. We do not speak against the farmer who receives the assistance because 1 (farmer) + 1 (farmworker)=2 and one without the other would equal empty fields, trailers and very expensive produce.

We understands the need to have the land and farmers "cultivated" because this is what has made this country the greatest in the world. We also understand the investment in equipment and pride in producing crops on land your great grandfather's owned. But, there also needs to be an understanding that the farmers interest lies in his land while the farmworkers interest lies in getting dirt in his nails as they work.

With all their hard work together they both produce food for our tables.

## El Editor Newspaper

is published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock, Texas at 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Our mailing address is P.O. Box 11250, Lubbock, 79408. Our telephone number is 806-763-3841, FAX: 806-741-1110.



# News Briefs

## Give Kids Summer Jobs

More than 500,000 economically disadvantaged youths from high unemployment neighborhoods will be involved in the jobs program this summer, Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich says, reports Associated Press.

But Reich is asking private companies to step in and offer jobs to the more than 1 million additional young people who he contends will be jobless because the program is more limited this year.

Congressional Republicans had sought to end the summer jobs program as part of budget-cutting efforts. After protracted fights with Democrats and President Clinton, the GOP agreed to finance the program at 75 percent of last year's total - \$625 million, down from \$867 million in 1995.

Reich argues that participants learn work skills critical to successful job performance and the discipline necessary to hold a job. Last summer, nearly two-thirds of the youths in the jobs program participated in educational programs, including math and reading instruction, he said.

The program provides low-income youth, between the ages of 14 and 21, jobs including clerical positions, maintenance work, park and recreation activities, hospital employment, aiding the elderly and tutoring and assisting at day-care centers.

The mayor's office usually directs the local operations, paid for by the federal government. Participants are paid at least the \$4.25 hourly minimum wage and can earn \$1,100 to \$1,400 during the eight-week period.

## More Laws to Remove Kids from Abusive Home

An increasing number of lawmakers are pushing to make it easier for authorities to remove children from homes of abusive parents and, in some instances, to free them much more quickly for adoption, reports The Los Angeles Times.

About a dozen measures are now moving through the California Legislature, including several that are scheduled to be heard Wednesday in a state Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

The proposals range in scope from a narrowly focused bill by Sen. Newton R. Russell (R-Glendale) intended to deny custody to parents who dump babies in trash cans to a broadly crafted measure by Sen. Hilda Solis (D-El Monte) designed to establish child safety and protection as the cornerstone of the state's child welfare system.

Sen. Richard G. Polanco (D-Los Angeles) has introduced a package of bills that would establish a new, independent state agency to intervene in especially nettlesome abuse cases; improve Juvenile Court judges' education on the nature and treatment of abuse and neglect; require the state to collect information on deaths of children; and expand access to the state's Child Abuse Index kept by the Department of Justice.

Although the measures have met little public opposition, they have been hotly debated in behind-the-scenes negotiations among social workers, adoption experts, judges and other law enforcement officials responsible for the welfare of children.

Some child welfare lobbyists and lawmakers urge caution in revamping the system. They say the Legislature needs to move gingerly, especially when tailoring changes to fit such high-profile cases of abuse.

Reflecting a shift in federal law, the current California system was established in the early 1980s in the aftermath of mounting concern about the number of children in long-term foster care. At that time, the state gave top priority to keeping troubled families intact.

Meanwhile, reports of child abuse and neglect have risen sharply over the past decade. Between 1985 and 1994, reports of abuse in California grew from 296,000 a year to 690,000, or a 133% jump, according to a report by the legislative analyst's office.

Balancing rights of parents and children is complicated by the issue of drug abuse. According to a 1995 report by the Assembly Judiciary Committee, the desire to keep families intact has collided with a drug epidemic "that child welfare workers estimate is responsible for 70% to 90% of all abuse and neglect cases where a child is removed from the home."

## Educate Undocumented Kids

Forty-seven senators joined Monday in opposing a bill that would permit states to keep undocumented immigrant children out of public schools, reports Associated Press.

In a letter to Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the senators called the idea "ill-advised" and said it would do nothing to stop undocumented immigration.

"The 'job magnet,' not education, drives undocumented immigration," said the letter signed by 42 Democrats and five Republicans. "Giving authority to the states to expel children from public schools will not deter undocumented immigration, but will lead to a range of serious problems if these innocent children are out of school and on the streets."

The measure, introduced by Rep. Elton Gallegly, R-Calif., is part of a wide-ranging House bill designed primarily to crack down on undocumented immigration. The Senate also passed an undocumented immigration bill, but it does not contain the provision.

Education Secretary Richard Riley said in a statement Monday that it is "fundamentally wrong to punish innocent children for the mistakes of their parents by depriving them of an education and an opportunity to become self-sufficient."

The Clinton administration has threatened to veto the bill if it contains Gallegly's measure, which would only affect children living in the United States. It would not cover U.S.-born children of undocumented aliens.

# Agencias Literarias Señalan Logros de Escritores

Por Iván Díaz

Aunque los hispanos no han podido ganar siquiera un punto de apoyo como agentes literarios o editores en el mundo publicitario de Nueva York, los representantes de agencias no ven a eso como un impedimento de consideración para que se publiquen las obras de los escritores latinos buenos.

"Los manuscritos de calidad se publican", recalca Richard Parks, de la agencia que lleva su nombre. "Ha habido un aumento definido en la cantidad de escritores hispanos que están siendo representados y cuyas obras se han publicado".

La mayoría de los directores de editoriales y agentes literarios no hispanos que representan a autores hispanos y ayudan a orientar sus habilidades intelectuales hacia los anaqueles de las librerías alegan que los dirigentes de la industria dan una consideración plena a los latinos.

Susan Bergholz, que representa a muchos latinos y dice que disfruta completamente de la literatura que ella ayuda a publicar, explica: "Hay cierta cantidad de agencias que están recibiendo a clientes latinos porque ahora están ganando dinero".

Los autores latinos argumentan que la escritura de calidad nunca ha sido un problema. Ellos dicen que la ausencia de editores y agentes literarios latinos ha creado una barrera, porque los latinos carecen de los contactos interiores esenciales.

Ellos mencionan a la prisa para publicar libros sobre la cantante latina Selena, des-

pués de su asesinato el año pasado. Aunque varios autores latinos que conocieron a la cantante y a la industria de la música "tejana" contactaron a editoriales para redactar biografías, los contratos de los dos únicos libros publicados hasta ahora sobre la estrella "tejana" asesinada les fueron dados a dos anglo-americanos.

Anne Messitte, directora asociada de Vintage Books, división de Random House, dice: "No estoy segura de que haya habido una subrepresentación de libros escritos por hispanos. Gran parte de ello viene de la demanda en el mercado".

"Estamos gastando mucho en mercadeo y promoción, y lo estamos haciendo porque creemos que de ahora a entre cinco y diez años la inversión habrá redituado", dice Messitte de los libros de autores latinos.

Messitte, que está involucrada en la adquisición y publicación de manuscritos por parte de Vintage Español, una editorial dedicada a la literatura latina, tanto en español como en inglés, señala: "Hemos estado publicando obras de escritores de la comunidad latina durante más de 25 años en Vintage".

Parks, quien representa a Abraham Rodríguez Jr., autor de "Spider Town", concurre así: "Se están publicando obras de más escritores y también, en muchas agencias, más escritores están siendo representados".

Vintage ha contratado a Sandra Cisneros (aclamada primero por "The House on

Mango Street"); a Piri Thomas ("Down These Mean Streets"); a Junot Díaz ("Drown"); a Esmeralda Santiago, Cristina García y Willie Martínez.

Por primera vez en casi 30 años, "Down These Mean Streets" -- publicada originalmente por Knopf en 1967 -- será publicada en español y representada."

Vintage has signed Sandra Cisneros (first acclaimed for "The House on Mango Street"), Piri Thomas ("Down These Mean Streets"), Junot Díaz (Drown), Esmeralda Santiago, Cristina García and Willie Martínez.

For the first time in almost 30 years, "Down These Mean Streets" -- originally published by Knopf in 1967 -- will be published in Spanish and marketed in Central and South America and the United States. Paradoxically, in all those years, the book has never been published in Spanish despite being written by a Puerto Rican.

Parks interjects that many Latinos have benefited from a growing agency interest in their work. They include such writers as journalist Roberto Santiago, who is represented by Marie Brown Associates; playwright Richard V. Izarrry, Helen Merrill, Ltd.; magazine writer Ron Arias, Reid Boates Agency; and writer Ana Castillo with Susan Bergholz's agency.

The exposure has allowed many Latino writers to move from small presses to well-known ones such as Ballantine, Penguin, W.W. Norton

and Company, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, Knopf and Hyperion, to name a few. This has brought them greater worldwide recognition.

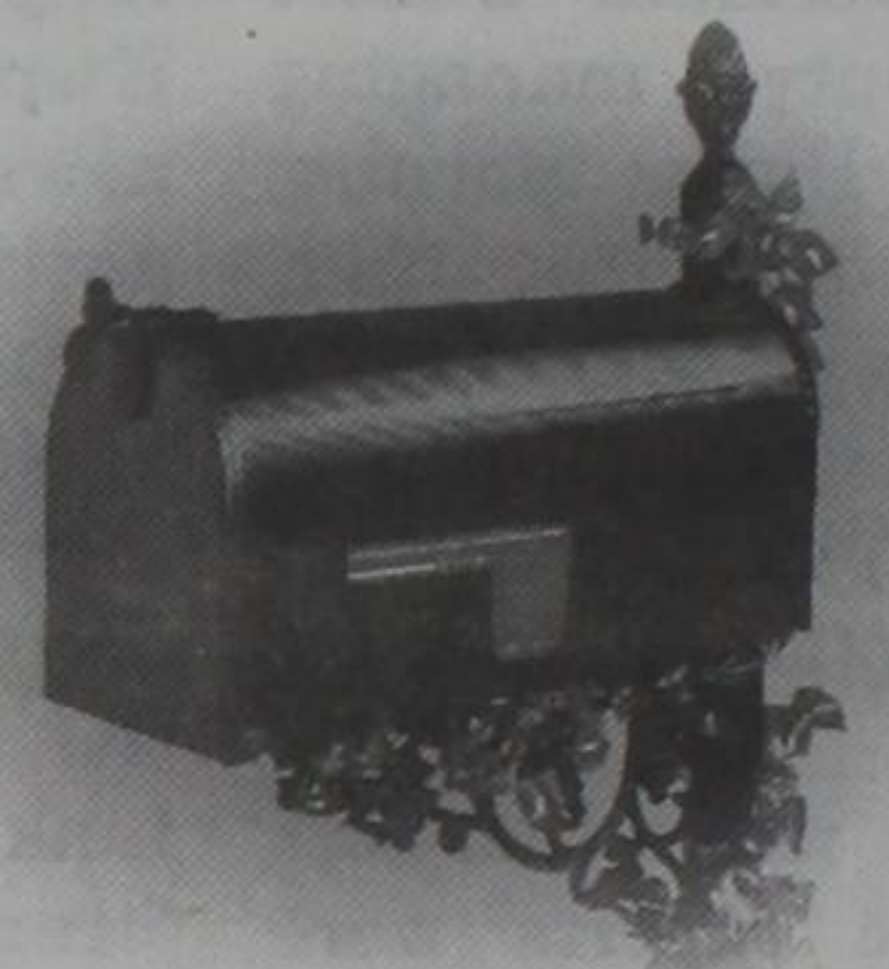
"At a program like Vintage Español, we do not say 'no' to anyone, even if a manuscript is unagented or unsolicited," Messitte says, hoping to dispel fears Latino authors may have about contacting the big publishers. "If people want to send us their manuscripts for review, then they are welcomed."

Some Latino authors claim that agents who don't understand U.S. Hispanic culture and experiences can't represent their books as well as those who do. As for the differences in perception, Messitte believes that can be overcome -- and so can the absence of in-house Latino editors.

"I think that's coming," she predicts. "I think that's the future. We are not in this to be exploitative. Here at Vintage, we have committed our staffing resources and our financial resources to publishing Hispanic authors in English as well as in Spanish."

(Iván Díaz is a free-lance writer living in New York City.)  
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# 'Big Three' TV Networks Still Cover Hispanics In Stereotype

By Joseph Torres

Major television network news stories portray Latinos primarily as a people prone to committing acts of violence and as undocumented immigrants taking jobs and welfare money away from U.S. citizens, a study released June 10 by the National Association of Hispanic Journalists reveals.

"Network Brownout: The Portrayal of Latinos in the Network News" finds that of 12,000 stories airing on NBC, CBS and ABC's television news programs last year, only 121 -- barely 1 percent -- focused on Latinos or Latino issues.

And of those 121, nearly half did not include an interview with a Latino. Latinos were spoken about, not with.

Eighty-five percent of the stories fell into four categories: crime, affirmative action, immigration and welfare. Of the 42 crime stories, 19 were on the murder of Tejana singer Selena.

Diane Alverio, former NAHJ president and co-author of the study, calls Latinos "symbolically annihilated" by network news. "We all know that the portrayal of Latinos by the networks is almost non-existent. But it is still shocking to see the hard cold statistics," she says.

Asked for his reaction, former network journalist Geraldo Rivera, now a TV talk-show host and independent producer, says it's no surprise to him. "It shows things haven't really changed that much," he says.

NAHJ president Gilbert Bailo'n, deputy managing editor at The Dallas Morning News, adds his fear that nightly TV news shows provide large segments of the non-Hispanic population with its only perception of Hispanics.

The report noted that just three Hispanic "experts" were

used to comment on Hispanic issues. Linda Chávez, president of the Washington, D.C.-based Center for Equal Opportunity, and Raúl Yzaguirre, president of the National Council of La Raza, each were used twice. University of California at Berkeley professor Carlos Muñoz was called on once.

In her comments to Hispanic Link, Elizabeth Vargas, former NBC correspondent and currently news anchor on ABC's "Good Morning America," disagrees with the report's conclusion that the nightly news negatively portrays Hispanics.

She adds, however, "We need to see black and Hispanic doctors and professionals and go to civic leaders who are making a difference -- not just see somebody who is black or Hispanic in handcuffs."

The May/June issue of Columbia Journalism Review criticized a piece run on the NBC Nightly News earlier this year for "slipping into a stereotypical state" when it reported that conjoined twins born in Mexico and surgically separated in the United States had "snuck across the U.S. border" from Tijuana to receive medical attention. In reality, the family had been invited to receive treatment by the San Diego Children's Hospital. The hospital not only donated its services, but also provided an ambulance to transport the family across the border.

The NAHJ study traced the networks' poor portrayal of Hispanics, in part, to a lack of Hispanic employees in TV newsrooms, particularly in decision-making positions.

Another on-camera news personality, John Quiñones, correspondent for ABC's "Prime Time Live" makes the comment to Hispanic Link that he has a "tremendous amount" of

input on his stories because of his 14-year experience with the network.

"But it shouldn't have to be that you need to be working a long time before people pay attention. We need to be taken seriously more often," he states, urging Latino groups to keep the pressure on. Noting that the networks pay attention to lobbying efforts, he suggests, "We need to keep the pressure on."

Quiñones mentions that he encourages his colleagues to call on Latino sources. In one

recent piece he did put a positive spin on immigration by featuring a Latino-owned family business in East Los Angeles. "We are not all committing crimes," he says.

Alverio adds that the NAHJ report attempted to survey each network on the number of Latinos in key decision-making positions, but the networks did not supply the information.

Only the Cable News Network responded. It reported that out of 632 employees, 47

were Latino. CNN was not included in the survey on news content because it has not yet completely catalogued everything online.

Vanderbilt University's online Network News Archives were used for the survey to research the quantity of stories that aired and their content.

Sandy Genelius, director of publicity for CBS News, says her network takes the issue of diversity seriously and is taking positive action to improve its record.

NBC says, "We have a very aggressive recruiting department constantly looking for the best journalists from every segment of the population."

ABC says it can't comment until after reviewing the report.

(Joseph Torres is a reporter with the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

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## Televisoras Todavía Informan A Los Hispanos Con Estereotipos

Por Joseph Torres

Un estudio publicado el 10 de junio por la Asociación Nacional de Periodistas Hispanos (NAHJ en inglés) revela que los informes de noticias de las principales redes de televisión pintan a los latinos primordialmente como personas inclinadas a cometer actos de violencia y como inmigrantes indocumentados que quitan los empleos y el dinero de la asistencia económica pública a los ciudadanos estadounidenses.

"Apagón Parcial en las Redes Televisoras: La Presentación de los Latinos en las Noticias de las Redes" encuentra que de 12,000 notas transmitidas por los programas de noticias de las cadenas NBC, CBS y ABC el año pasado, sólo 121 -- escasamente el 1% -- se enfocaron sobre los latinos o los asuntos latinos.

Y de esos 121, casi la mitad no incluyó una entrevista con un latino. Se habló de los latinos, pero no con los latinos.

El ochenta y ocho por ciento de los artículos encajaron en cuatro categorías: Delincuencia, acción afirmativa, inmigración y asistencia econó-

mica pública. De a 42 notas sobre delincuencia, 19 trataban del asesinato de la cantante de música "tejana" Selena.

Diane Alverio, ex-presidenta de la NAHJ y co-autora del estudio, dice que los latinos han sido "aniquilados simbólicamente" por las noticias de las cadenas televisoras.

Al pedírsele sus comentarios, el ex-periodista de cadena televisora Geraldo Rivera, que es ahora animador de un programa de charlas por televisión y productor independiente, dice que eso no le sorprende. "Eso muestra que las cosas no han cambiado realmente mucho", comenta él.

Gilbert Bailón, presidente de NAHJ, editor administrativo adjunto de "The Dallas Morning News", agrega su temor de que los programas de noticias nocturnos de televisión proporcionan a grandes segmentos de la población no hispana su única percepción de los hispanos.

El informe hizo notar que sólo tres "expertos" hispanos fueron utilizados para comentar sobre asuntos hispanos. Linda Chávez, presidenta del Centro para la Igualdad de Oportunidades, con sede en Washington, DC., y Raúl Yzaguirre, presidente del Consejo Nacional de La Raza, fueron llamados dos veces. El profesor de la Universidad de California en Berkeley, Carlos Muñoz, fué llamado una vez.

En sus comentarios para Hispanic Link, Elizabeth Vargas, ex-corresponsal de NBC y actualmente "ancla" de noticias en el programa Good Morning America de ABC, desacuerda con la conclusión del informe en el sentido de que las noticias nocturnas representan negativamente a los hispanos.

Ella agrega, no obstante: "Necesitamos ver a médicos y profesionales negros e hispanos, e ir a los dirigentes cívicos que estén significando una diferencia -- no sólo ver a alguien que sea negro o hispano y esté esposado".

La edición de la revista de Columbia Journalism Review para mayo y junio criticó a una nota del noticiero nocturno de la NBC a principios de este año, por "deslizarse en una situación de estereotipos" cuando informó que los gemelos idénticos unidos por el pecho, nacidos en México y separados quirúrgicamente en los Estados Unidos, "se habían infiltrado a través de la frontera de los Estados Unidos" desde Tijuana para recibir atención médica. En realidad, la familia había sido invitada para recibir tratamiento en el Hospital Infantil de San Diego. El hospital no sólo donó sus servicios, sino que también proporcionó una ambulancia para transportar a la familia a través de la frontera.

El estudio de la NAHJ rastreó la representación deficiente de los hispanos por parte de las cadenas televisoras, en parte, a una carencia de empleados hispanos en las

redacciones de los noticieros televisados, especialmente en las plazas donde se adoptan las decisiones.

Otra personalidad de las noticias televisadas, John Quiñones, corresponsal del programa "Prime Time Live" de ABC, comenta a Hispanic Link que él tiene una "cantidad tremenda" de información en sus artículos por su experiencia de 14 años con la red.

"Pero no debería ser el que se necesite haber trabajado durante largo tiempo antes de que las personas presten atención. Necesitamos que se nos tome en serio más a menudo", dice él, instando a los grupos latinos a mantener la presión sobre las cadenas de televisión. Haciendo notar que las redes prestan atención a las gestiones de cabildeo, él recomienda: "Necesitamos mantener la presión".

Quiñones menciona que él anima a sus colegas a utilizar fuentes latinas. Un artículo reciente que él hizo puso un aspecto positivo sobre la inmigración, al presentar a un negocio propiedad de una familia latina en el Este de Los Angeles. "No todos estamos cometiendo delitos", subraya él.

Alverio agrega que el informe de la NAHJ trató de entrevistar a todas las redes sobre la cantidad de latinos que puedan tener en plazas

de donde se tomen decisiones, pero las redes no proporcionaron la información.

Sólo la cadena de noticias por cable CNN respondió. La misma informó que, de entre 632 empleados, 47 eran latinos. CNN no fué incluida en la encuesta sobre el contenido de las noticias porque no ha sido catalogada completamente aún electrónicamente.

Los Archivos de Noticias de las Redes, de la Universidad Vanderbilt, que están "en la línea", fueron usados para la encuesta a fin de investigar la cantidad de artículos llevados al aire y su contenido.

Hispanic Link se comunicó con las tres redes (ABC, NBC y CBS) en procura de comentarios.

Sandy Genelius, directora de publicidad para el Noticiero CBS, respondió que su red toma seriamente el asunto de la diversidad y está adoptando acción positiva para mejorar su historial.

NBC respondió con una declaración: "Tenemos un departamento de reclutamiento muy agresivo que está buscando constantemente a los mejores periodistas de todos los segmentos de la población".

ABC dijo que no comentaría sobre el informe sino hasta después de revisarlo.

(Joseph Torres es reportero del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)



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Los interesados en obtener más información sobre la campaña pueden llamar a Andrés Tobar al teléfono 9202) 662-7250.

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**El Editor Call: 763-3841**



# Chavez Remains De La Hoya Hero

LAS VEGAS, Nev. - Outside the ropes, Julio Cesar Chavez was and remains Oscar De La Hoya's hero.

Inside the ropes Friday night, it was an entirely different story.

De La Hoya turned savage, opening a gash over Chavez's left eye with two hard left jabs in the first minute of the fight, then continuing to attack until the ring physician ended it, with Chavez bloodied and reeling, in the fourth round.

"I had no feelings whatsoever in the ring toward Chavez," De La Hoya said. "Once in the ring, he was my enemy. He was going to try to knock me out and I was going to try to knock him out."

"You can have no feelings. Boxing is a dangerous sport and you have to leave your feelings outside."

De La Hoya added, "Outside, I was a gentleman to him, had great respect for him. He is still my idol."

After the one-sided fight, Chavez, who had never been knocked out in his previous 99 bouts and had lost only once before, said he had suffered a cut on his left eyebrow sparing five days earlier, but that the fight was too big to call off.

"If it wasn't for the injury, I would not make it easy for Oscar to win," Chavez said through an interpreter.



"Definitely I want to come back because I can't lose this way. I'm going to do two more fights and after that, we will see."

"I really want revenge." De La Hoya, unmarked after the fight, said he's ready.

"If he's not happy with what happened tonight, or the fans aren't happy, then I'm ready to go at it one more time, no problem," the new WBC super lightweight champion said.

"I think I deserve a little bit of credit. Nobody had ever stopped Chavez before."

As Chavez was at the hospital getting stitches in his mangled left brow, De La Hoya conducted the winner's press conference, including providing the English-Spanish translation.

Chavez apologized to his fans.

"I ask Latinos, and Mexi-

cans in particular, for forgiveness," Chavez said.

De La Hoya, mostly booed by the sellout crowd of 15,283 in the outdoor ring at Caesars Palace, thanked his fans back in Los Angeles, and particularly in his home town of East Los Angeles.

"Thank you very much for the support," he said. "It gave me more energy, more strength to do well against a great champion."

And De La Hoya even thanked his detractors, saying: "You have criticism in every sport. Without the criticism, Oscar De La Hoya wouldn't be as motivated."

## Riddock Bowe Eyes Tyson Fight

NEW YORK - Riddick Bowe is looking forward to fighting Mike Tyson and Lennox Lewis so that some day he won't have to look back and wonder.

"That's what motivates me," the 28-year-old former undisputed heavyweight champion said Wednesday. "I don't want to be 40 years old and say, 'What if? What if I fought Mike Tyson back in 1996.' What I want to say is that I fought Mike Tyson and I knocked him out or he knocked me out. The same with Lewis."

Bowe's next fight will be against Andrew Golota, unbeaten and relatively unknown, even to Bowe, on Thursday, July 11 at Madison Square Garden.

"All I know is he's s big and strong," Bowe said of the 28-year-old native of Poland, 28-0, with 25 knockouts. "All I know is when these guys fight me they give their best."

Golota, of course, has fought nowhere near Bowe's level.

The fight will occur two days before Tyson, the WBC champion, challenges Bruce Seldon for the WBA title in the MGM Grand at Las Vegas.

"I think it will happen," Bowe said of a Tyson fight. "I just hope it won't take a long time."

"I'm very optimistic about a Tyson fight, and the time I see is the first half of 1997," said Rock Newman, Bowe's manager. Newman said that he and Tyson's promoter, Don King, "have talked on several occasions."

Should Tyson beat Seldon, as expected, he probably would relinquish the WBC title rather than fight Lewis under agreement stemming from successful litigation. That would mean Lewis would fight Oliver McCall for the vacant WBC title. Should he win, Bowe could be next in a big-money match because Tyson's next fight after Seldon could be against Evander Holyfield.

"It's not a good choice," Bowe said of Holyfield, who has demonstrated stamina problems in losing to Bowe in their rubber match and in stopping Bobby Czyz. "He's not what he should be. I'm afraid for him. Tyson is hungry and he's angry. I'd like for Evander to bow out and leave boxing."

## New Indictment On Irvin Sought

DALLAS - Prosecutors vowed Wednesday to seek new indictments quickly after drug-possession charges against Dallas Cowboys star Michael Irvin and two topless dancers were thrown out on a technicality.

State District Judge Manny Alvarez dismissed the charges because a member of the grand jury that indicted the All-Pro receiver lived in Tarrant County, not Dallas County.

"This particular grand juror honestly believed that he lived in Dallas County," First Assistant District Attorney Norm Kinne said. "He was just barely across the line."

Because the case is still pending, Alvarez cautioned that a gag order was still in effect.

Irvin, who had been scheduled to stand trial June 24 on cocaine and marijuana possession charges, left the courthouse without comment following the pre-trial hearing. The Cowboys also wouldn't discuss the matter.

Kinne said his office plans to resubmit the case stemming from a March 4 drug bust at an Irving motel as soon as possible.

"It will be taken back to another grand jury quickly. I'd say within a week," he said. "And we expect a quick indictment."

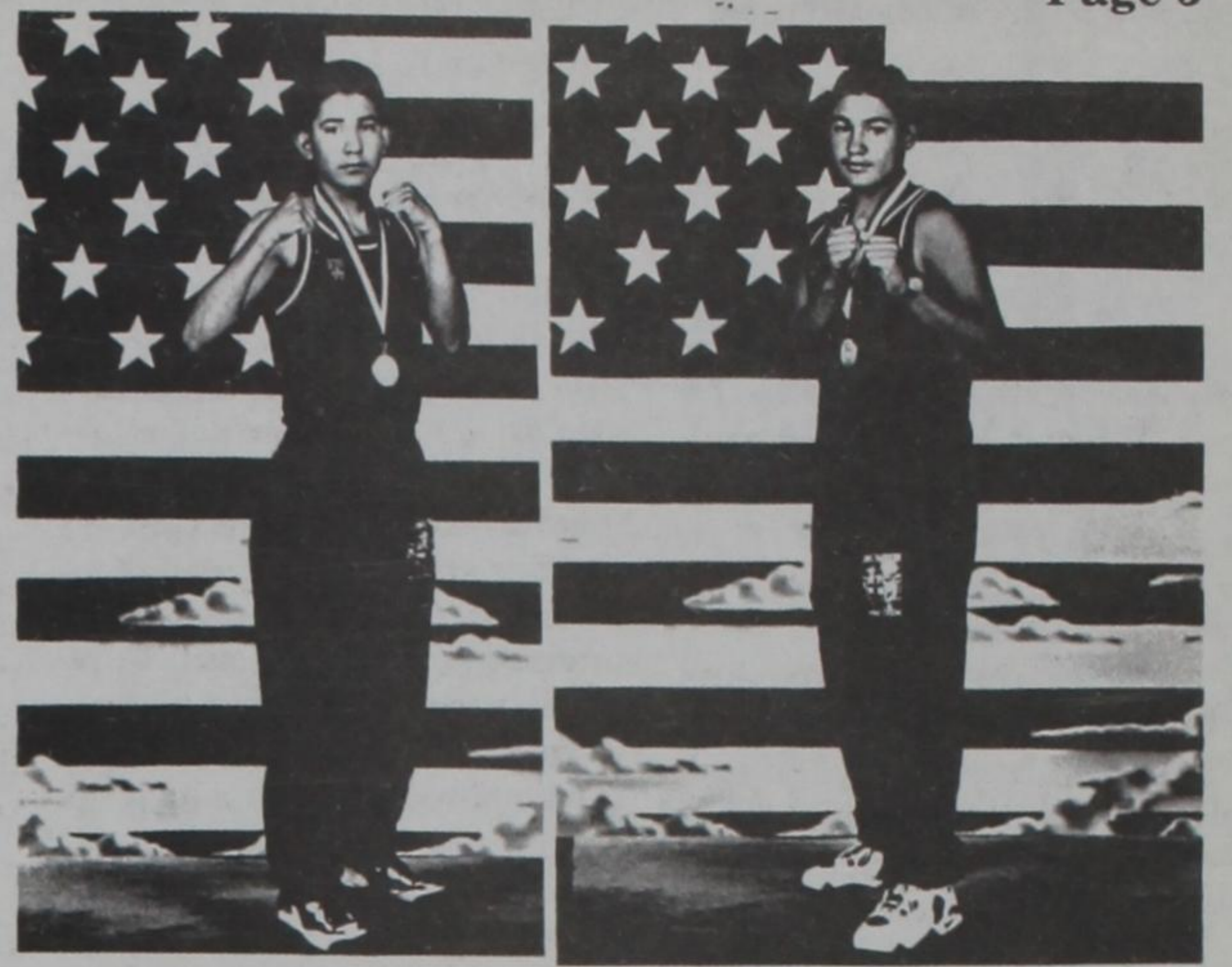
The three likely won't be called to testify before the new panel, Kinne said, adding that he expects grand jurors would need only 20 minutes to hear the case.

Grand jurors met for several days before handing up the initial indictments April 1 against Irvin, 30 and topless dancers, Jasmine Jennipher Nabwangu and Angela Renee Beck, both 22.

The three, along with former Irvin teammate Alfredo Roberts, were found in the motel room with drugs, police said.

A grand jury indicted Irvin, Ms. Beck and Ms. Nabwangu on a charge of marijuana possession, a misdemeanor. Irvin and Ms. Beck were also charged with felony possession of at least 4 grams of cocaine. Ms. Nabwangu was charged with having less than a gram of cocaine, also a felony.

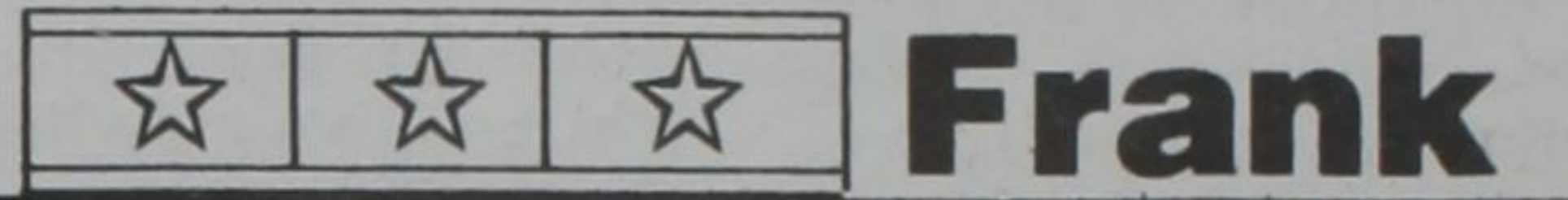
Prosecutors said they would not pursue charges against Roberts since he was not indicted by the first panel.



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for county commissioner precinct. 3

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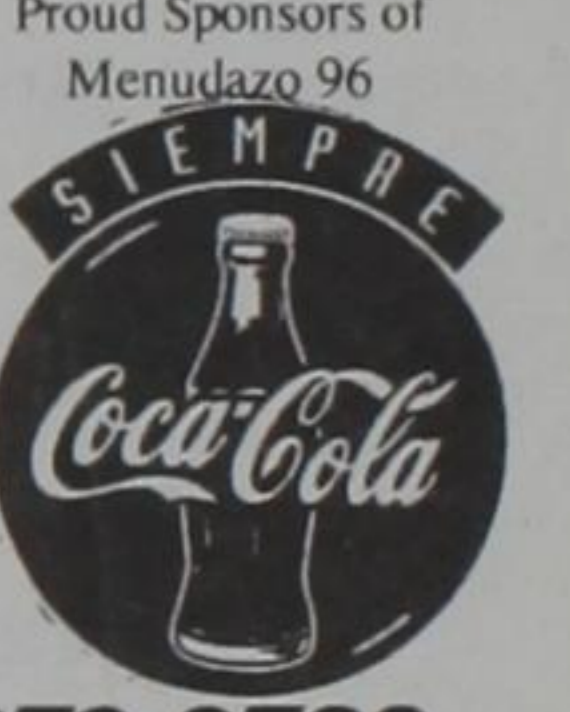
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## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

El primer mandamiento de la Ley de Dios, prohíbe la idolatría, el sacrilegio, la superstición y la indiferencia en materia de religión. Hay mandamientos en forma positiva, como el primero y el tercero; y también hay en forma negativa como el segundo y el quinto; pero, en cualquier forma, tienen todos un precepto y una prohibición; razón por la que les conviene el nombre de mandamientos.

La idolatría consiste en darle a las criaturas el culto de adoración que solamente le debemos dar a Dios. La palabra "idolatría" viene del griego y significa darle culto o adoración a los ídolos. Un ídolo es una figura, o estatua, o cualquier otra representación de una falsa divinidad. Los ídolos son los que adoran falsas divinidades,

tales como Júpiter, Mercurio, el Sol; etc.

La idolatría es un pecado muy grave; ésto lo podemos ver en las terribles calamidades con que Dios castigaba a los Israelitas, cuando se olvidaban de El y adoraban a los ídolos.

El Sacrilegio es un pecado muy grave contra el primer mandamiento de la Ley de Dios, y consiste en profanar a alguna persona o alguna cosa santa o que esté consagrada a Dios. Sacrilegio significa ultraje, y éste puede ser personal, si se comete contra una persona consagrada a Dios, por ejemplo: Contra algún sacerdote o algún clérigo, o a religiosos o religiosas. También es Sacrilegio Real, si se maltrata o roba o usa para actos profanos alguna cosa santa. Sacrilegio, también, es profanar algún lugar santo: Iglesia, Cementerio, etc; dedicándolo a usos indebidos o cometiendo en él cualquier otro acto profano. También la Superstición es pecado contra el primer mandamiento que necesita un artículo especial; pero, con el favor de Dios nos ocuparemos de ese tema para gloria de Dios y bien de nuestros hermanos. (Hechos 8, 9, 25).

## Education from Page 1

"What are the barriers? My parents came over to this country and they didn't have much money," said Lino Carreras, a student at Miami-Dade Community College in Florida. "Most of us have to work and go to school. From as early as junior high, most of us have worked."

Patricia Burgh, assistant provost for enrollment management at Seton Hall University in South Orange, N.J., says finances are a special problem for minority students, who sometimes never inquire about college because they're convinced they could never afford it.

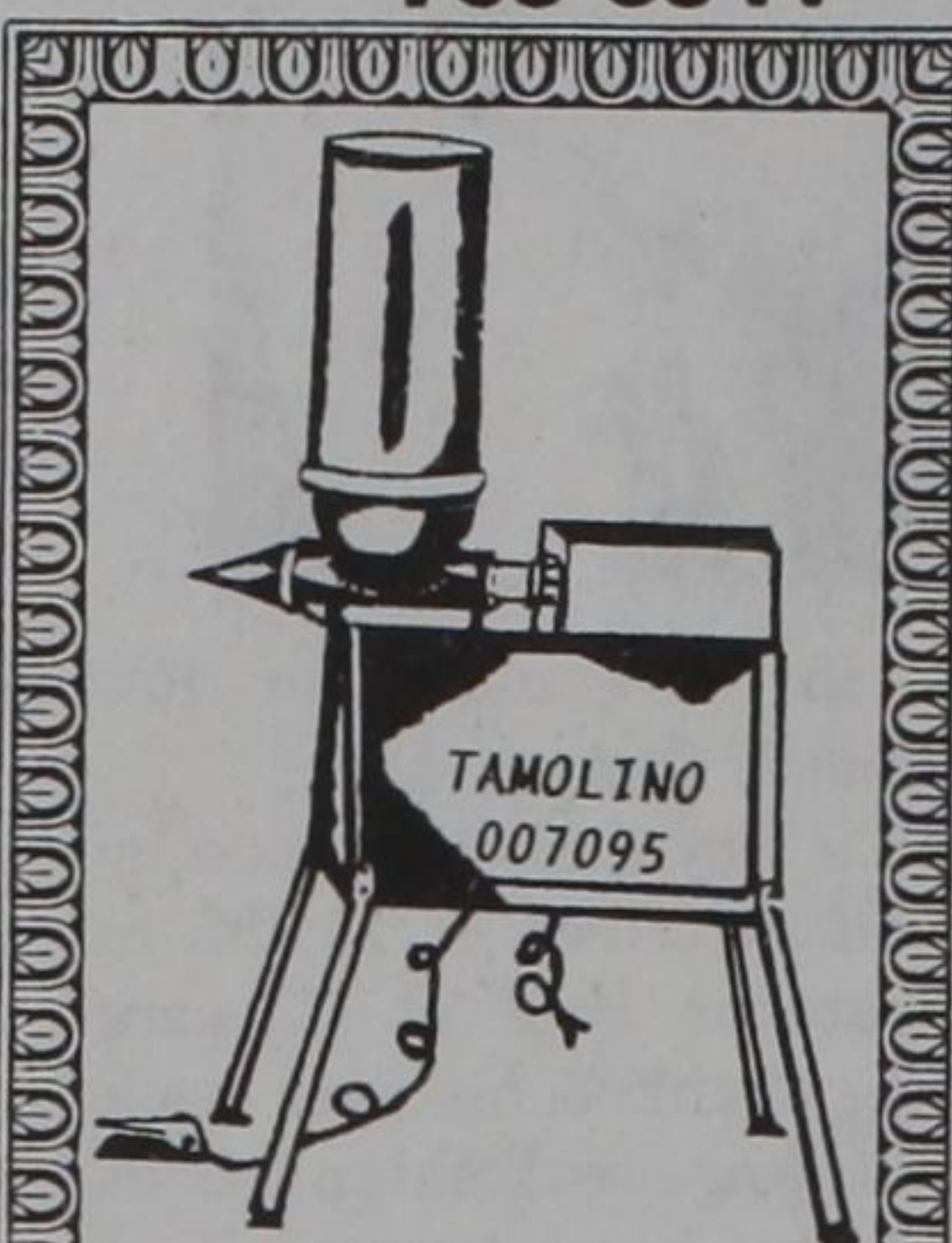
But minority students also often come from poorer-quality schools that lack the right books or computers, making them ill-prepared for college work, she said.

The study also found that: -An estimated 83 percent of whites ages 18 to 24 had a high school diploma in 1994. The high school completion rate for blacks was 77 percent, up from 75 percent the year before. The rate for Hispanics - who can be of any race - was 57 percent in 1994, down from 61 percent in 1993.

Minority students recorded an 8.6 percent increase in the number of associate degrees

earned in 1993 - the most recent data available. They earned 9.3 percent more bachelor's degrees, 10.4 percent more master's degrees and 13.9 percent more first-professional degrees in areas such as dentistry, law and medicine.

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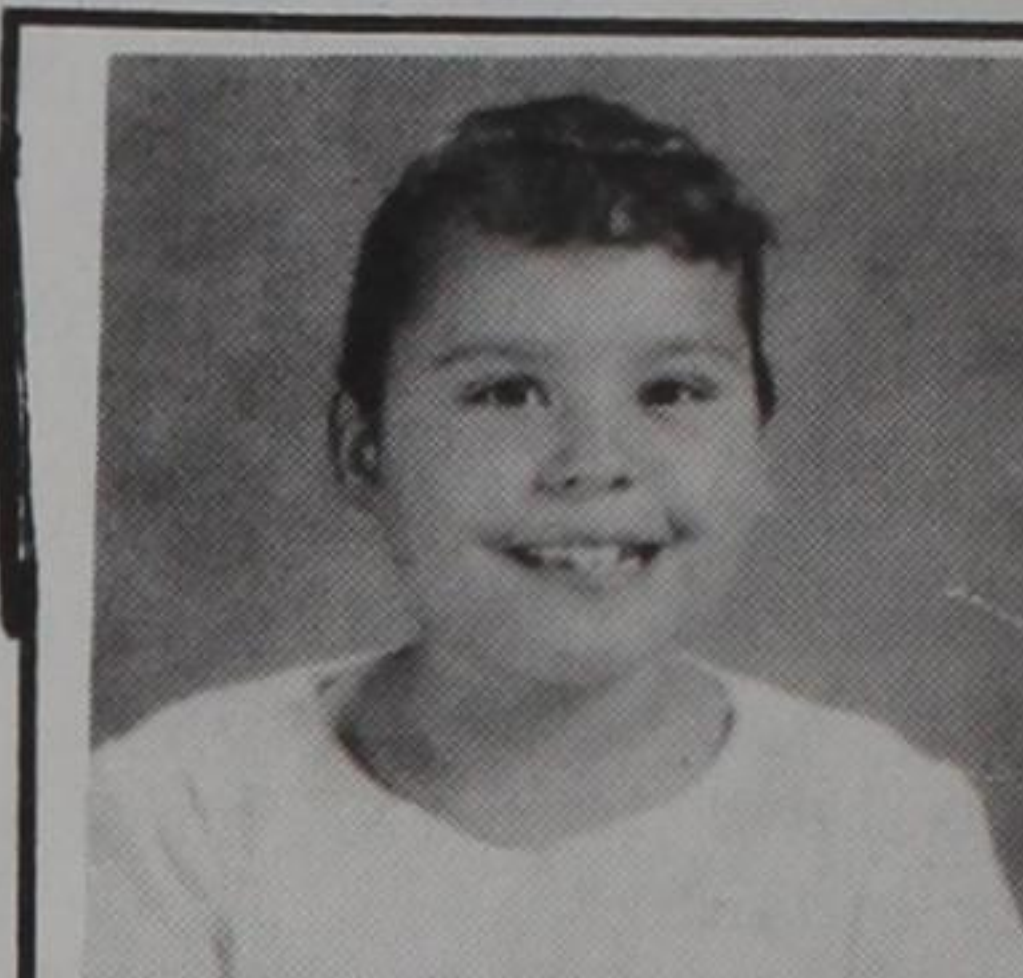
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Estados Unidos no pueden representar sus libros tan bien como los que sí las conocen. En cuanto a las diferencias de percepción, Missette cree que eso puede vencerse -- y también la ausencia de editores latinos en las agencias.

"Creo que eso viene", pronostica ella. "Creo que ése es el futuro. No estamos en esto para explotar. Aquí, en Vintage, hemos comprometido nuestros recursos de personal y financieros a publicar las obras de autores hispanos, tanto en inglés como en español".

(Iván Díaz es un escritor por cuenta propia que vive en la ciudad de Nueva York.)



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**J.R. & J.P.**

de la Segunda un interés cada vez mayor por parte de las agencias en su trabajo. Estos incluyen a escritores tales como el periodista Roberto Santiago, que está representado por Marie Brown Associates; al dramaturgo Richard V. Irizarry, por Helen Merrill, Ltd.; al escritor de revistas Ron Arias, por Reid Boates Agency; y a la escritora Ana Castillo, con la agencia de Susan Bergholz.

Esta exposición ha permitido que muchos autores latinos se muden de las prensas pequeñas a las bien conocidas, tales como Ballantine, Penguin, W.W. Norton & Company, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, Knopf y Hyperion, para nombrar sólo a unas cuantas. Esto les ha dado un reconocimiento mundial mayor.

"En un programa como Vintage Español, no decimos que "no a nadie, aún cuando un manuscrito carezca de agente o no haya sido solicitado", dice Missette, esperando disipar los temores que puedan tener los autores latinos sobre comunicarse con los grandes editoriales. "Si las personas quieren enviarnos sus manuscritos para que los revisemos, entonces se les da la bienvenida".

Algunos autores latinos alegan que los agentes que no comprenden a la cultura y las experiencias hispanas de los



## PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR

POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA

Lubbock, Texas  
CRISTO Y LA LEY

"No penseis que he venido para invalidar la ley, O los profetas: No he venido para invalidarlos, sino para cumplirlos Mateo 5:17.

La relación entre la enseñanza de nuestro Señor y la del Antiguo Testamento se aclara por él en una sola frase admirable.

Dice, no penseis que he venido para invalidar la ley o los profetas; no he venido para invalidarlos, sino para cumplirlos." Notable son estas palabras. De profunda importancia eran cuando habladas por primera vez, pues tendían a satisfacer, sobre este punto, la ansiedad natural de los judíos. Y seguramente que serán de mucha importancia y profundamente importantes mientras que el mundo permanezca, como un testimonio en favor de la entidad armoniosa de la religión de los Testamentos Antiguo y Nuevo.

### EL SEÑOR JESUS

El Señor Jesús vino a dar cumplimiento a las predicciones de los profetas, que mucho antes, habían anunciado que un Salvador aparecería algún día. Y que vendría a dar cumplimiento a la ley ceremonial, haciéndose el gran sacrificio por el pecado, el sacrificio al cual señalaban todas las ofrendas de la dispensación de Moisés. También vino a cumplir la ley moral, rindiendo a ella una obediencia perfecta... la cual nosotros nunca jamás pudieramos haber rendido, y pagando con su sangre expiatoria la pena debida por nuestra violencia de esa ley de Dios. Y de todos estos modos, él enalteció la ley de Dios, y así hizo más evidente que nunca su importancia. Y en una palabra, él, magnificó la ley y la engrandeció.

### LECCIONES PARA APRENDER

lecciones profundas de sabiduría hay que aprender de estas estas palabras de nuestro Señor. Considerémoslas y atesóremoslas en nuestros corazones. Y así guardémonos de despreciar el Antiguo Testamento bajo cualquier pretexto. Por lo tanto, no debemos prestar oído a los que nos aconsejarían echarlo a un lado como un libro anticuado e inútil. Porque creemos que el Antiguo Testamento es el Evangelio en el botón; el Nuevo Testamento es el Evangelio en la flor. Y que el Antiguo Testamento es el Evangelio en la yerba; y el Nuevo Testamento es el Evangelio en la espiga, llena de grano.

### GUARDEMOS DE DESPRECIAR LA LEY

No debemos de pensar ni por un momento que esta ley se abrogó por el Evangelio, o que los cristianos no tienen que hacer nada con ella. Porque la venida de Cristo no cambió en lo más mínimo la posición de los Diez Mandamientos. Sino que más bien la enalteció y elevó su autoridad. Porque la ley de los Diez Mandamientos es la regla fija y eterna de Dios respecto del bien y del mal, y por medio de ella viene el conocimiento del pecado. Según Pablo nos dice en Romanos 3:31.

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No phone calls please. Submit tape and resume to:

Ramar Communications  
Attn: April Ferrino  
9800 University - Lubbock, Tx  
E.O.E.

### The Housing Authority of The City of Lubbock, Texas ANNOUNCES A PUBLIC HEARING

DATE: June 20, 1996  
TIME: 7:00 p.m.  
PLACE: Lubbock Housing Authority  
1301 Broadway  
Lubbock, Tx 79401

The purpose of the hearing is to obtain input from the city residents in reference to the Comprehensive Grant Program 5 Year Comprehensive Plan and Application to be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for fiscal year 1994. Total funds being allocated for 1994 are \$934,667.00. All residents are encouraged to attend this hearing. A copy of the Comprehensive Plan and Annual Submission will be available for review from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. prior to public hearing at the address below. Persons can also submit written comments prior to public hearing to:

Housing Authority of The City of Lubbock  
1301 Broadway, Lubbock, Texas

For further information please call Quincy White (Interim) Executive Director at (806) 762-1191.

Published in the El Editor Newspaper on the following dates: June 8, 1996,

June 9, 1996,  
June 15, 1996,  
June 16, 1996

## Call Bob 763-3841

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Applications will be accepted until the position is filled.

South Plains College reserves the right to extend the search or not offer position advertised.

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### NOTICE OF PROPOSED GAS RATE CHANGE

On May 31, 1996, Energas Company filed Statements of Intent to change its gas rates with each incorporated city listed below. The proposed changes will take effect no sooner than 35 days after filing. Each city may suspend the proposed effective date for an additional 90 days.

The company proposes to increase rates to General Service (residential and commercial), Small Industrial Service, Large Gas Air Conditioning and/or Electric Generating Gas Service, and the Air Conditioning Rate Rider. Additionally, the company is proposing to offer a new service, General Service-State Institutions, to state agencies. The company may implement a different rate design than proposed provided the increased revenue does not exceed that specified herein.

The proposed changes are expected to increase the company's annual revenues by approximately 7.6 percent or \$7.7 million. The proposed changes could affect approximately 200,000 gas consumers in the following communities:

Abernathy	Lake Tanglewood	Post
Amherst	Lamesa*	Quitaque
Anton	Levelland*	Ralls
Big Spring*	Littlefield	Ropesville
Bovina	Lockney	Seagraves
Brownfield*	Lorenzo	Seminole
Buffalo Spring Lake	Los Ybanez	Shallowater
Canyon*	Lubbock*	Silverton
Coahoma	Meadow	Slaton
Crosbyton	Midland*	Smyer
Dimmitt	Muleshoe	Springlake
Earth	Nazareth	Stanton
Edmonson	New Deal	Sudan
Floydada	New Home	Taboka
Forsan	Odessa*	Timbercreek Canyon
Friona	O'Donnell	Tulia
Hale Center	Olton	Turkey
Happy	Opdyke West	Vega
Hart	Palisades	Wellman
Hereford*	Pampa*	Wilson
Idalou	Panhandle	Wolfthorh
Kress	Petersburg	
Lake Ransom Canyon	Plainview*	

\*The level of revenue increase in these communities constitutes a "major change" as defined by state law.

Copies of the filing are available at the Energas Office at 5110 - 80th Street, Lubbock, Texas 79424, and your local Energas Office.

**ENERGAS**