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# INMATES CLAIM ABUSE | CONTINUES IN JAIL

Copyright El Editor

Inmates of the Lubbock County Jail are claiming the abuse of prisoners is continuing despite a federal court order made last year. A letter obtained by El Editor written by and signed by eight inmates of the jail stated that the "inmates of this tank are pleading with the people on the streets to vie us a little help."

The letter states that "the sheriff and his administration just can't give a damn and have told us so."

Complaint voiced by the inmate is the quality of food served in the jail. "They try and force us too (sic) eat food that a dog would walk away from, they throw away mail that we should get." The jail administration and County Commissioners were ordered last year by Federal Judge Halbert O. Woodward to build a new jail in order to comply with jail standard regulations and to prevent further violations of the rights of prisoners. The inmate are asking to talk to a Federal Judge in order to voice their complaints. "These facts can be proved (sic), all we need is someone to get a Fed. Judge, or somebody too (sic) hear our protest. They tell us that the Judge said feed, what is being feed (sic) up hear (sic). I don't believe this, but if someone doesn't do it

on the outside, then we are lost to get anything done."

The inmate's letter continues saying that they have asked jail administrator Gary McGrew to talk to the inmates to no avail. "We can't get anybody not even Gary McGrew jail administrator to talk to us, all he does is pass the buck as they say. All the jailers and officers of the jail eat 3 good meals a day, that's the trustee's also. Then they just throw shit at us too (sic) eat, and I mean shit." The prisoners alledge that they are threaten when they try to protest. "If we try too (sic) protest, then they put fear into everybody by saying do you want a little gas for lunch. Well what can you say about that, we can't fight gass, and we damn sure can't go any where."

The letter also states that there is still abuse of the prisoners. "So we are asking for help. If we could talk to some one then we could get some help. They are still whipping people up here, and it's got to stop. How can you expect to help someone by beating them, and starving them half too (sic) death. While the Sheriff and Officers eat and live like kings. Help us no one else will."

The letter is signed by a eighty prisoners in a cell block of the Lubbock County Jail.

## Brown Berets Lanzan Boycoteo Encontra Agencia de Carros

La organización de los Brown Berets de Lubbock, Slaton, Wilson, New Deal, Tahoka, Littlefield y Wolfforth llamaron la semana pasada un boicoteo de la agencia de carros Red Raider por razon de que "están robando, engañando y burlando de la gente" segun el Presidente Gilberto Herrera. Herrera dijo que la agencia estaba vendiendo carros que no sirven y cuando la gente reclama solamente dicen que actualmente nadie le dijo que comprara el carro y no hay ley diciendo que no se pueden vender carros que no sirvan si es que la gente los quiere comprar. Herrera dijo que ellos habían tratado de hablar con los dueños pero que no habían visto resolucion a los problemas y que el boicoteo era para haber si cambiara o parrara los problemas que están ocurriendo.



Ninos y jovenes de Slaton participaron en Misa la semana pasada para hacer su primera comunión. La celebración se llevó a cabo en la Iglesia Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de la Ciudad de Slaton con el Padre Daley Oficiando.



José S. Ramírez, trustee of the Lubbock Public Schools, will attend his first meeting as a member of the State Commission on School Accreditation, Tuesday and Wednesday (June 20 and 21), in Austin.

The State Board of Education approved the trustee's appointment to the commission at its regular meeting on May 13. The appointment extends through December of 1979.

Ramírez is to attend an orientation session Tuesday afternoon for new members of the commission. The business portion of the meeting is set to begin at 8:30 a.m., Wednesday

## Chicanos Meet With Carter

Un legislador del Estado de Texas representando a Houston dijo que las problemas actuales con la policía serán uno de los más importantes temas entre varios que se discutirán con el Presidente Carter, cuando se juntara con un grupo de Mexicanos Americanos representantes de diferentes grupos.

El Representante Benn Reyes de Houston dijo que también se discutirán la revitalización de barrios en la ciudades urbanas.

Los detalles de dicha junta todavía no se revelan pero se espera que Carter se juntara con algunos 20 Chicanos por una hora el día 23 de Junio.

"Mucho se puede decir en una hora, pero lo que es más importante es como se tomarán las sugerencias y qué acción tomará el Presidente para solucionarlas," dijo el Sr. Reyes.

"No hay modo en que el Presidente pueda hacer todo él solo. El tiene que confiar en su administración para ayudarle."

El Dr. Hector Garcia, fundador del American G.I. Forum y de Corpus Christi, y quien

también será invitado, estuvo de acuerdo que la discusión con Carter incluirá discusión sobre la violación de los derechos civiles de Chicanos por Policias.

"Estoy muy agradecido que el Presidente esté teniendo esta junta con los líderes Hispanos y debe de ser de mucha ayuda en este tiempo de negar los derechos civiles," dijo el Sr. Garcia.

Garcia agregó que otros temas que quizás se discutirán es la posibilidad de más dineros para la educación bilingüe y la falta de trabajos para Chicanos en las agencias públicas de Texas, las cuales algunas están bajo investigación por el Departamento de Justicia.

Se espera que representantes de LULAC, American G.I. Forum y Democrats Mexicanos serán invitados para asistir la junta.

Después de hablar en Ft. Worth, el Presidente Carter arribará a Houston el día 23 y hablará en una cena de beneficio esa noche. Tendrá una conferencia de prensa el día 24 y regresará a Washington esa noche.

A state legislator says police problems throughout the state will be among the major discussion subjects next week when President Carter meets with a group of Mexican American leaders.

Rep. Ben Reyes of Houston said inner city revitalization also will be discussed.

Details for the meeting had not been completed Thursday, but Washington sources indicated Carter will meet with about 20 Hispanics during a one-hour "give and take" session.

"A lot can be said in an hour, but what is important is how the suggestions and problems are followed up by the White House," Reyes said.

"There is now way Carter can do all of this himself. He must rely on his staff to assist him."

Dr. Hector Garcia of Corpus Christi, who is among those expected to be invited to the meeting, agreed the discussions will include complaints of alleged police violations of civil rights of Chicanos.

"I'm very grateful the presidents having this session with Hispanic leaders," Garcia

said. "It would be very helpful at this time of denial of our human rights."

Garcia said other subjects probably will include a need for more bilingual education funding and inquiries about the status of a Justice Department case involving an alleged lack of employment of Hispanics by certain Texas state agencies.

Those expected to be invited to attend the meeting include representatives of the League of United Latin American Citizens, American G.I. Forum, and Mexican American Democrats.

After speaking in Fort Worth, Carter is expected to arrive in Houston about mid-afternoon June 23 and speak that night at a Democratic party fundraising dinner. He is expected to hold a Houston news conference June 24 prior to stopping at Beaumont and Ft. Hood before returning to Washington that night.

¿Noticias?

Llame 763-3841



PADRE GONZALEZ

## Del Escritorio Del Padre González

Unos de los grandes problemas de nuestros días, es que la mayoría de la gente no está contenta con lo que es, ni con lo que tiene. Y esto es uno de los resultados de la sociedad materialista en que vivimos; Tenemos un buen carro pero como no es de año lo cambiamos y siempre están cambiando las cosas también, el modo cambiamos; y siempre están cambiando las cosas también, el modo de vestir, el modo de actuar etc. Y en lo subconsciente estamos haciendo lo mismo con nosotros mismos. No estamos contentos con lo que somos y constantemente queremos cambiar, y cuando no podemos, por más máscaras que nos pongamos, nos enfermamos de los nervios, algunos llegan al manicomio, y otras al suicidio. No es este el pecado de Lucifer que no quedó conforme de ser el angel mas bello que Dios creó. No es este el pecado de nuestros primeros padres que querían ser como Dios? Y el resultado de este pecado fue el castigo. No es este también nuestro pecado que muchas veces no queremos aceptar lo que somos y siempre queremos ser como el otro. No es este nuestro pecado que no queremos aceptar a las otras criaturas de Dios. Cuantas veces no oímos en "marriage counselling" porque ni compañero no es como tal persona. Y cuantas veces no se oye decir, aquí se baila según el son que yo les toque, o aquí nomás mis chicharrones truenan. No son estos los falsos dioses que nosotros nos creamos. Y cuantas veces a este dios le llamamos "yo", y a este dios "Yo" se le brinda todo homenaje, y el sacrificio que le gusta mas es el de mis hermanos.

Luego tenemos la locura del Amor. La gente que ama está contenta, en paz en tranquilidad. No es vanidosa ni envidiosa. No busca el mal para dardie, a lo contrario, busca el bien. Se vacía de si misma para que viva el Amor. Y nro el dios "Yo" y entonces vive el Amor - Cristo Jesus.

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Editor/Publisher

Bidál Agüero

ALVIN  
Jones

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Election time is my favorite season.  
I like to make promises!



Comentario ante el Comité Conjunto sobre Los Campesinos Migrantes de la Cámara de Representantes de Tejas Audiencias del 5 de Junio, 1978 en la Ciudad de Lubbock, Tejas por Juan Chávez, Unión de Campesinos de Tejas

Mi nombre es Juan Chávez. Estoy ofreciendo comentarios como ex-campesino migrante, así también como en mi posición actual de organizador de la Unión de Campesinos de Tejas en el área de los Llanos Estacados.

La presencia formal del TFW en el norte de Tejas es relativamente nueva, pero las necesidades que estamos confrontando tienen bastante tiempo aquí. Los miembros de este Comité — la Legislatura entera de Tejas — debe de admitir que los problemas de los trabajadores agrícolas de este estado han sido expuestos, documentados, y publicados repetidas veces, y que la única cuestión restante que se tiene que estudiar es por qué, después de 132 años de sufrimiento humano, la Legislatura no ha tomado acción.

Sin embargo, por el beneficio de otro volumen más de trasuntos, la Unión de Campesinos de Tejas quisiera señalar unas de las mayores necesidades entre nuestra gente, especialmente con respecto a los campesinos del área del "Panhandle."

En este mismo momento, hay hombres, mujeres, y niños, dentro de diez millas de donde ustedes están sentados que en efecto están poniendo la ropa en sus espaldas al andar en la limpia del algodón bajo el calor del sol, tratando de sostener sus familiar y ganar el pan de cada día trabajando por \$1.60 la hora. Por millas alrededor, hay otros trabajando la tierra para producir la comida y el hilo del país, que al fin de la semana salen ganando un cheque de \$90 y una casa gratuita que no vale ni \$5 por mes. Alrededor de Hereford, ahorita mismo, hay cientos de trabajadores que andan en el desahije del betabel por \$2.25 la hora o menos, cuando es probable que cada ranchero de betabel en el "Panhandle" debe estar pagando no menos que \$2.65 bajo la ley federal del sueldo mínimo.

La realidad es que cada impedimento que el campesino entraña — desde malas viviendas, a falta de educación a desnutrición e inhumanos.

\$ ¿Qué ha hecho el gobierno para ayudar? Ustedes y sus contrapartes al nivel nacional nos han aventado toda clase de servicios sociales y programas sustentados que se pueda imaginar, únicamente para sostenernos vivos. Los campesinos de Tejas están cansados de vivir de contribuciones limosneras — queremos sueldos decentes.

Cada día más y más trabajadores agrícolas están reconociendo la necesidad de juntarse a negociar condiciones de empleo con sus patrones. Casi cada sufrimiento que encuentra el campesino se puede solucionar bajo términos de un contrato de unión, incluyendo sueldos, horas, exposición a los pesticidas, y trabajo de los niños. Para lograr un nivel de vivir decente por el campesino de este país, no vemos ninguna alternativa mejor que un contrato por escrito, alcanzado por la igualdad de fuerza entre el

## Editorial

Las leyes que permiten deportación veloz de trabajadores indocumentados constituyen otra importante barrera legal para la igualdad social, sobretodo para mexicanos y latinos. A través del Sudoeste está siendo diseminada propaganda que culpa a los trabajadores indocumentados por el alto desempleo, crimen y fraude Welfare.

En California un grupo de legisladores instigó una investigación para comprobar estos. La investigación probó justo lo contrario de lo que buscaba los legisladores. Las cifras muestran que .5 por ciento de los trabajadores indocumentados recibieron welfare, 1.3 por ciento obtuvieron estampillas de beneficios de desempleo y sólo 7.6 por ciento podían mandar a sus hijos a escuelas públicas. Cuando vieron estos resultados los legisladores pusieron un alto a la investigación pero han seguido con sus propagandas de mentiras y decepción contra los trabajadores indocumentados.

Esta campaña contra los trabajadores indocumentados es nacional e inclusive el Secretario de Trabajo Ray Marshall, quien ha propuesto que todo el mundo tenga un carnet de identidad que tendría que ser presentado para poder conseguir empleo. En una conferencia de prensa reciente el Presidente Carter declaró que había formado un comité a nivel de gabinete para formular una nueva política para el problema de los "ilegales."

Estas leyes están sirviendo para que ciudadanos privados y agencias policiacas, entre ellos la Patrulla Fronteriza, ataquen a los trabajadores indocumentados. Estas leyes también sirven para justificar allanamientos ilegales y otros violaciones de los derechos civiles de Mexicanos, latinos y negros que sospechan de ser del Caribe e África.

"Los extranjeros ilegales" han sido sistemáticamente señalados como la causa del desempleo. Les acusan de quitarles empleos a los trabajadores anglos y negros. Los datos nos muestran otra realidad. En 1965, 5,000 trabajadores indocumentados fueron regresados a México. Sin embargo, en vez de bajar de manera drástica, la tasa de desempleo aumentó. En 1973, deportaron a más de 500,000 trabajadores; otra vez el desempleo aumentó a 5.2 por ciento. Por último, en 1975, 865,000 trabajadores fueron deportados sin juicio y la tasa de desempleo llegó hasta 9.1 por ciento.

Las compañías norteamericanas son la causa, en gran parte, de que miles de trabajadores dejen sus países para venir a trabajar en este país.

En Texas, la TFW ha reconocido que la solución de los trabajadores está en la sindicalización, no la deportación. Están luchando por obtener un acta agrícola de relaciones laborales la cual incluiría el derecho al convenio colectivo. Antonio Orendain, Director de la TFW, en su discurso ante la conferencia fundadora del Congreso de Derechos Equitativos señaló muy claramente que "derechos equitativos" no significan nada sin el derecho de poder de trabajar y procurar las necesidades básicas. Orendain declaró: "Yo creo que con contrato de unión si usted y yo hacemos el mismo trabajo, vivimos donde vivimos, merecemos el mismo salario, y no porque usted sea de México debería de recibir menos, pero así está la situación en este momento. A los rancheros les gusta crear un excedente de mano de obra para que los salarios disminuyan lo más posible; por eso tenemos que obtener nuestros derechos de convenio colectivo."

### SUSCRIBASE HOY MISMO

763-3841

#### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Bidal,

I was appalled at the recent Supreme Court decision which in my opinion strikes at one of the basic foundations of our country, freedom of the press. This decision can't help but erode the freedom of the press. It is my opinion that this decision will make it much more difficult for newspapers and news media in general to carry out their jobs of informing the public.

As you know from our previous conversations, I am not always in agreement with your editorials, however, I have always subscribed to the great words (often attributed to) the French writer Voltaire: "I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

I hope that the fears I have in conjunction with this land-

mark decision do not come to pass. The fears I have are based on historical events. The majority of countries that have fallen prey to dictatorships have first lost their freedom of the press.

I cannot help but wonder what would have happened if this Court decision had been handed down prior to Watergate. I can't help but think that there would have been some undue police harassment toward the newspaper people that were uncovering the Watergate incident for the American people.

The irony of the whole decision is that the four Justices that voted with the opinion written by Justice White, (Justices Burger, Blackman, Powell and Rehnquist) were all appointed by Richard Nixon..

Froy Salinas, State Rep.

patrón y los trabajadores.

Pero en el estado de Tejas, hay cuatro grandes obstáculos que bloquean este fin:

(1) En la ley estatal no hay ninguna provisión que ordene elecciones obligatorias para determinar la voluntad de los trabajadores de un patrón, ni a favor ni en contra de representación sindical. A causa de esto, los trabajadores del

campo, que no están sujetos a la Ley Nacional Sobre Relaciones Laborales, no pueden expresar su derecho de ser representados.

(2) Aunque un patrón reconozca una cierta unión como agente de sus empleados, nada en la ley estatal le obliga al patrón a negociar con sus trabajadores, aunque elijan

Pasa A la Página 7

**El Obrero**

Quisieramos platicar un poco de lo que esta pasando tocante a el trabajador a el obrero chico.

Como sabemos la ciudad dia a dia esta en crecimiento. Edificios, apartamentos y casas se miran a el rededor de esta ciudad. Pero digamos, quienes son las personas que hacen la mayor parte de la estructura y edificación de los mismos?

Pues a mi ver, como obrero que integro la masa de trabajadores Chicanos, nosotros somos los que tiramos cemento, somos en gran parte los que hacemos la estructura de madera, somos los que acentamos el ladrillo y en muchas ocasiones terminamos con el techo; Pero quien es la o las personas que se benefician con esto. Diran que a el obrero de la construcción se le pagan buenos salarios, pero si ustedes se ponen a pensar que el trabajador en algunos ramos de la construcción pierde tiempo cuando llueve, nieva o que las inclemencias del tiempo no lo permiten osea que se pierde un promedio de 3 o 4 meses por año bajo las condiciones de trabajo que el patrón designe, muchas de estas personas trabajan sin ninguna garantía laboral, sin aseguranza, sin OVERTIME y ni los medios de trabajo necesarios, osea que el patrón en el momento que no le convenga o no necesite lo desocupa diciéndole que esta muy mojado o que no tiene trabajo por lo pronto, que el le habla cuando lo nececite.

Así es como el obrero la va haciendo, en algunas oca-



ciones reporta su aseguro del desempleado "Unemployment" con La Comision de Empleos del Edo. de Texas en donde con demagogias y esperas hacen a el empleado se desanime y se tenga que ir a su casa a esperar que no llueva, nieve o este un poco menos de frio no porque el cuerpo no resista el frio sino que por los materiales que se usan en las diferentes clases de trabajo como el cemento, el chapopote "tar", la mescla, para acentar los ladrillos, el asfalto para la construcción de carreteras y algunos otros mas, ademas estos trabajos son duros y peligrosos, trayendo por consecuencia que algunos compañeros trabajadores se lastimen de bariadas maneras, como la espalda por levantar cosas pesadas, otros se queman con los materiales químicos y ácidos que se usan en los trabajos de construcción. A estas personas se les desocupa en muchas ocasiones, otras tienen que recurrir a un aboga-

do el cual le ofrece sus servicios por pago sobre lo que él negocie con la compañía de aseguro de el empleador en caso de que la compañía la tenga, quedándose este con una parte del dinero de este acuerdo "SET-TLEMENT".

En muchos casos de estos el patron dice que no se lastimo en el trabajo y que no tiene pruebas ya que los intermediarios de el patron y el trabajador osea el mayordomo o el jefe de grupo le "lambisquea" a el patron y no apolla a el trabajador recompensando con dinero al fin del año o al final de cada trabajo a estas personas con los "bonos" y a el trabajador nada. El patron entonces llama a las demás compañías para que no se le de trabajo por estar lastimada ciertas personas.

Así es como se manipula el trabajo del obrero de la construcción y mientras que el trabajador no se organice para la formación de uniones, el patron seguirá la misma cenda de explotación en contra de la mano de obra.

para el periodico EL EDITOR

L.E. ORDOÑEZ



**763-3841**

**ROYAL RANGERS TIENEN ACTIVIDADES****DE CAMPAMENTO**

Los Royal Rangers de la Primera Asamblea de Dios, Outpost 52, del Distrito Latino Americano del Golfo de las iglesias de las Asambleas de Dios estaran asistiendo el pow-wow (campamento) annual en Amarillo Junio 15-17. Lo anuncia el comandante Andy Velasquez.

Los jovenes, de edades de 8-17 estaran compitiendo en varias actividades con 74 listones dados a los jovenes sobresalientes. Tambien, 8 trofeos seran dados a los out-

posts sobresalientes basado en inspección personal y del campamento. Tambien seran obsequiadas al outpost con mas en atencion. Un trofeo sera dado al grupo que viajo la mas larga distancia para atender el campamento.

Comandante Velasquez indica que este ministerio de jovenes, designado para desenvolver lo espiritual, mental, fisico y el crecimiento social entre estas edades es similar a los Boy Scouts en actividades de campamento.

# ¿Subscripción?

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# check your coverage!

When Steve and Geraldine Collins stopped en route to the golf vacation spot they were driving to, their golf clubs were stolen from their car.

When Bill and Marilyn Foster went on their honeymoon cruise, she lost the new diamond and ruby pin her in-laws had given her.

Like most people, none of them knew if their insurance covered their losses or not.

#### Check policy

Don't wait until the vacation is over and you've had a loss to find out whether or not you're insured, cautions Arthur F. Blum, Executive Vice President of the Independent Insurance Agents of America, a country-wide group of independent businessmen who counsel on property insurance.

You should be aware that your personal property will be covered to a different extent depending upon the policy. Only *Homeowners 5*, the Comprehensive form, covers you for 100 per cent of the personal property limit while you are away from home.

For example, if your home is insured for \$50,000, and your personal property limit is \$25,000, the *Homeowners 5* will, therefore, cover you for up to 100 percent of that \$25,000 either at home or away.

#### Other plans

Other homeowner policies will cover you for up to 10 per cent of the personal property limit while you are traveling. If the personal property limit is \$25,000, it will be 10 per cent or \$2,500. You might want to

talk over your policy with your independent insurance agent before your trip to make sure you have the type of coverage you want.

If you have the Comprehensive homeowners policy and if you don't own things of high value like furs, jewelry, expensive cameras and golf equipment, your policy is probably adequate for both everyday living and vacations. However, valuable and vulnerable items—like Marilyn Foster's diamond and ruby brooch, for instance—worth more than the \$500 limit set in homeowners policies (\$250 in New York), require special protection.

Often, all you will need is a scheduled personal property endorsement. Or, your independent insurance agent might recommend a separate "floater" policy because it might be more economical and more comprehensive for your needs.

#### Floater

In one form or another you can get a floater policy to cover just about anything you might own or acquire. Steve and Geraldine Collins, for example, can get an insurance floater to cover almost all of their equipment—golf clubs, golf carts, clothing left in the clubhouse locker. The coverage is on an all-risk basis.

A point that the Collinsses were confused about until it was explained by their independent insurance agent is that although the golf clubs were stolen from their car, the loss had nothing to do with their automobile insurance, but they were covered under their home-

owners policy or floater.

If you're traveling by air and the airlines lose your baggage, you should be aware that usually the airline liability limit is \$750 per person, no matter how many bags they might lose. The homeowners insurance will cover the rest. But you usually have to provide receipts.

#### Hotel losses

As for hotels, most of them have cards in the room saying that they're liable for a limit of \$100 in personal property and that a safe is provided for your valuables. According to the independent insurance agents, the hotel is basically liable for whatever you can prove was put into the hotel safe.

Hotel vaults and bank vaults are tricky situations. Because there is an element of privacy it is difficult to prove what was in the vault. Here, you will have to rely on the individual counsel of your independent insurance agent.

#### Update

If you haven't been re-evaluating your insurance protection each time it's come up for renewal, you'd best do it right now, before your vacation. Often people continue to pay premiums without updating coverage to meet the changing situations in their lifestyle. Why incur a double loss through simple neglect?

If your homeowners insurance was re-evaluated recently and it has been updated to keep pace with inflation and your standard of living, then you will in all probability have enough protection during your vacation.

**WASHINGTON** — The huge numerals roll past second by second, balancing life with death. People pause at the population clock in the Census Bureau lobby and stare, watching the population "grow" before their eyes.

But as far as Mexican-Americans are concerned that clock has been lying all these years.

"The 1980 census will startle a lot of people. We feel we've been very undercounted," said Victor Munoz, one of the estimated 20 million persons of Spanish heritage in the U.S.

Munoz wants to see Spanish-speaking Americans recognized for who he says they are—the largest U.S. minority group.

Past census counts have lumped Mexican-Americans into the "blacks and other minorities" category. All Americans of Spanish descent will be classified in their own minority group in the 1980 census.

According to census bureau figures, blacks make up 11 per cent of the population. SER-Jobs for Progress Inc., a non-profit Mexican-American manpower group of which Munoz is assistant national director, estimates that Spanish origin Americans make up closer to 12 per cent of the population. Experts predict that the 1980 census will report Spanish origin Americans have surpassed blacks in number.

Once the census recognizes Mexican-Americans as a distinct group, so must the media, business, industry and the rest of the American public, he said.

In addition to having been "undercounted," Mexican-Americans have been "underemployed and underpaid by business and government, underrepresented by our American political system, underestimated by four presidential administrations and in general, under-rated by America," said Ricardo Zazueta, national director of SER. Only in wars and poverty have Mexican-Americans been "over represented," he said.

"Mention the work minority in business or industry recruiting and that means 'black.' The opportunities for affirmative action have not been equally distributed for Hispanics," Munoz said.

Like other minorities, Mexican-Americans may have educational and economic disadvantages to overcome. But they also have cultural differences and often language barriers to deal with, Munoz said.

"We have our uniqueness. We can't tag along (with blacks)," he said. "We have to assimilate, that's true. But the Anglo population has to bend a little bit also."

Although Mexican-Americans don't face the extreme discrimination blacks did in the South several years ago, "lingering discrimination and racism permeates the entire society" in the U.S. today, Munoz said.

When white people think of Mexican-Americans, they conjure up images of California grape pickers or Texas ranch hands. But more than 85 per cent of Mexican-Americans, live in urban areas.

The stereotype of "the lazy Mexican sitting under a cactus is something we have to get rid of. It just doesn't exist," Munoz said.

Munoz and Zazueta said they see lack of recognition of Mexican-American problems and needs as potentially "explosive," for the U.S.

During the next decade, Munoz said, Mexican-Americans will be looking for their share of political and economic power.

"Clout will not come from money because we don't have that yet. It will come from sheer numbers and that in turn gives you political clout and respectability with society as a whole," he said.

Some 83 per cent of Mexican-Americans voted for President Carter. But there have been no Mexican-Americans appointed at or near cabinet level as he had promised during the campaign, Munoz said.

Mexican-Americans will have to learn to use their votes effectively in local and Congressional elections while waiting for a return on promises, he added.

Mexican-Americans face a 12 per cent unemployment rate compared to the 6 per cent national average. The median 1976 Mexican-American family income was \$9,550, and one out of four families was below the poverty level.

"At the same time, the group's buying power is approaching \$30 billion annually—an economic force that speaks for itself," Zazueta said.

To guide the large and growing minority in the 1980s, "I'm not sure it would take a (leader like) Martin Luther King," Munoz said.

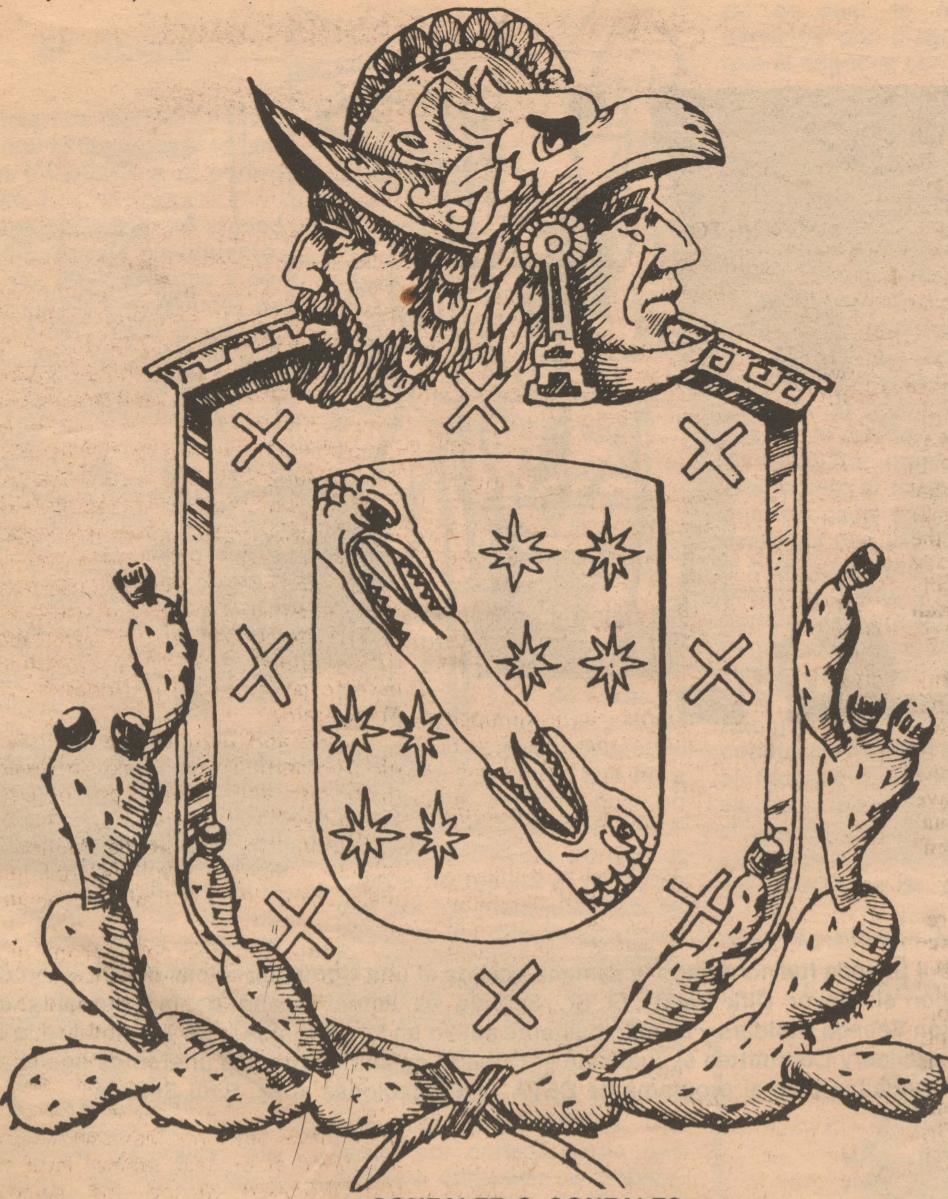
"What we need now is leaders who have a good understanding of business, economics and politics," he said.

And leaders who can keep an accurate accounting of their people and their power.

## Future Census Should Count Spanish Speaking Separately

by Medill News Service

## ANUNCIESE LE CONVIENE



GONZALEZ O GONZALES

Este apellido es patronímico, derivado del nombre propio de Gonzalo, no tienen relación alguna entre sí los diversos linajes de la misma denominación. Según unos traladistas, sus primitivos solares radicaron en las montañas de León y Asturias; otros creen que en las montañas de Jaca. Muchos linajes de González probaron su nobleza, en diferentes épocas, para engresar en las Ordenes Militares en las Relaes Chancillerías de Valladolid y Granada y en la Real Audencia de Oviedo.

Los primeros con el apellido en la Nueva España o Méjico antiguo fueron los que acompañaron a los ejercitos de los conquistadores en la conquista de las nobles civilizaciones indígenas. Con el tiempo se mezclaron las dos culturas y el apellido González se extendió profusamente en las Américas.

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Dedico este humilde poema a la memoria de mi Padre fallecido el dia 15 de Marzo de 1937 en la ciudad de Mission Tex. Padre mio esta palabra salen del corazon de tu hijo, Samuel Guzmán, Lubbock, Texas 6-18-1978.

Con cuanto amor mi padre me miraba,  
Y en mis angustias el tambien sufria;  
Si yo lloraba el tambien lloraba,  
Si yo reia el tambien reia.

Padre mio no tengo que ofrendarte,  
Solo un recuerdo que guardo en mi memoria;  
Y una oración que quier dedicarte,  
Que Dios te guarde alla su gloria.

No puedo menos que llorar tu ausencia  
Oy que quisiera contemplar tu fas  
Solo le pido a Dios me de paciencia  
Que no muy tarde yo ire donde tu estas

Con tus savios consejos me enseñaste  
El camino del bien en este mundo  
Con tus ejemplos hacia Dios me guiaste  
Y me enseñaste su amor que es tan profundo

#### INVICTO

1  
Ricardo Mora sueña  
Hunaido en la prisión  
El nuevo prometeo  
Vegeta en la maldad  
¿Podrá ver algun día  
El sol de libertad?

2  
Su sueño un sol negro  
Su alma libre está  
Y como el ave fenix  
Un día renacerá

3  
Errante Trotamundo  
Ricardo Siempre vá  
Su sed de libertad  
Jamas se saciará

4 Poeta solitario  
El libro de tu vida  
Puede ser un himnario  
A la posteridad  
Xóchitl,  
Aztlan

#### TAXCO

Mamacita, fingers skyward  
shows her heirloom ring:  
ruby roofs and topaz huts in silver.  
Mamacita, pobrecita,  
belly swells with hunger.  
Parasitos suck her nipples,  
chew her arid teats.  
But here, her hands,  
here she is beautiful.  
She does not supplicate,  
but smiles: Dios  
is my ring not handsome?

Margie Fusco  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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**Lay Racism and The 100 Percent Meaning of Equality**  
article by Orlando W. Martinez

#### From Caracol, San Antonio

The universal concept of equality, and the freedom that the constitution offers the people will never fully belong to the Chicano, as long as the aly racist persist in the setting aside of their normal understanding manner, which they give generously to their own community, and in their place when it comes to dealing with, and addressing the Chicano bring into use a different set of manners, and a different state of mind.

Before starting this essay there should be an outline of some of the more obtuse forms of the lay (common or average) racism. They are as follows: paternalism, abstract innuendo (the secret language of the lay racist), petty criticism, (that simple-minded excuse for prejudice), and finally that pretentious poise of the "special people", and their cunning ways that are especially designed to make the Chicano feel inferior and uncomfortable.

A study of lay racism would show that there are two distinct categories. They can be generally described as overt racism i.e. the public display of bigotry, that for the most part has been defeated by open confrontations, and, the one innocently cloaked, covert racism i.e. lay racist. The one so easily defended by silence. The one that must resist the temptation to answer even the simplest inquiry of the Chicano, because to break the silence, to explain the reason for such behavior, would only lead to self incrimination.

As a rule the lay racist must rely on the tacit assumption that the others think the same way. To express their prejudice verbally would be to cross the line from covert to overt racism, and slip into the fray, which had to be avoided if at all possible. So they have to perfect their alibi, (their disguise as the disinterested spectator) and comport themselves in a way that would be suggestive of neutrality, and naivety so that they may appear to be blameless. So that they may appear to be blameless. So that they might at the appropriate time deny that they gave support to the overts open atrocities, and be able to say innocently We didn't know."

Antoher important characteristic should be noted. The lay bigots' other problem, aside from their latent punitive urges, is that they are literally, when the are forced by circumstances beyond their control to meet a minority, two persons. It is an unnatural condition, at least for self-acclaimed christians. It has created a schizophrenic situation; that of the mind (refusing to integrate) and that of their public image (forced into the disguise fo the didsinterested spectator). It produced that strange mixture of perplexity, and ersatz sincerity that is so common to the character o fthe hypocrite-lay racist. That has made them difficult to please (there is always something the matter) and impossible to meet as equals; and there is always that underlaying suggestion of condensation. Occasionally, the tendency to be vindictive, to attack the unsuspecting, to humiliate innocent women, children, and their men, would burst the bounds of their self-inflicted cultural exile, and the Chicano, would for a brief moment, get a

chance to squarely face their antagonist.

Until that moment the alleged culprit common discrimination is not easy to recognize. There are a great many ways that it can be disguised as an accidental mistake, everyday disagreements, ordinary misunderstandings, just plain bad manners. And what a wonderful opportunity, for the secret bigot to plead innocent, and to blame the unfortunate incident on the Chicanos inferiority complex.

It was only after the storm had broken, the raw marrow of discrimination exposed, that the Chicanos were able to understand enough of this type of behavior, and what it really implied, to be able to point with some accuracy at the majority of the anglos and accuse them of racism. there was no need for any additional evidence, to even have a hearing to establish who were the most guilty. This woudl have been a complete waste of time, for the Chicano had indicted every anglo on the North American continent. The psuedo liberal may have thought they had escaped this accusation, but the truth could not alienate this invaluable segment of the public. They knew they could not do with out the support, and the money of the psuedo egalitarians.

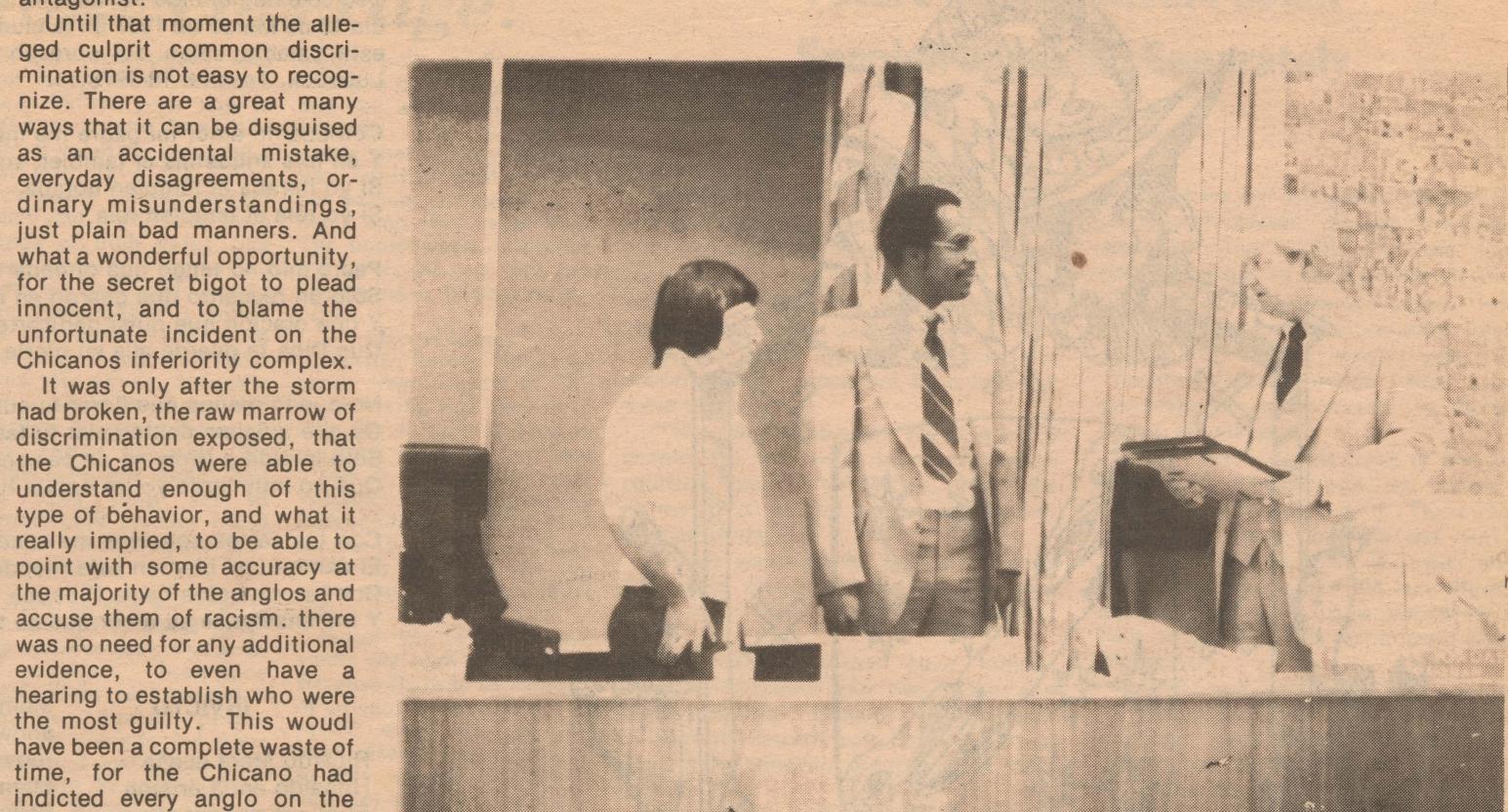
Incidentally, it was by listening to the convoluted explanations and the lame excuses of the lay racist, as they tried so desperately to cover up, and were uncovered at every turn, that the minorities especially the blacks in the north, and the chicano, and indians in the southwest, discovered the frightful range of this social illness.

When lay prejudice is viewed in a singular basis the "insignificant matters" it routinely deals in such as, rudeness, paternalism, indifference, feigned ignorance, etc. tend to appear to many people as minor annoyances, or as petty inconveniences at the most. But when placed side by side these "insignificant matters" produce a startling amount of oppression, and real measureable prejudice. It is this final combined weight of these trifling matters, a straw at a time that literally breaks the back of the minorities.

It should also be pointed out that this is the same kind of treatment that they, the lay racist say is reserved for the people who they think have violated the acceptable rules of proper conduct, and or are social misfits, congenital jerks, have bad manners, are dirty, etc. regardless of race, creed, or color. This reaction is an entrenched reflex, and in that sense it is involuntary in most people, and this is exactly what this essay is about: automatic hate, or impoliteness against people that are considered to be more or less socially not equal.

With the knowledge that any Anglo can resort to lay racism at their whim or pleasure. The Chicano has learned to label, as prejudice, any action that has even the most rudimentary suggestion of racism. Very little consideration is given to the possibility that it could be otherwise. This is mechanistic as lay racism. The slightest suggestion of inferiority is not taken lightly. For it takes a heavy toll on the selfesteem, and selfconfidence that are ultimately the building blocks to a better way of life.

The lack of selfassuredness has kept many minorities as voluntary prisoners of their own community, they feel



El Sr. Raul Sepeda fue nombrado la semana pasada al una Comision oficial de la ciudad de Lubbock por el Mayor Dirk West. El Sr. Sepeda es actual dueño de la compania de construccion Sepeda Builders y ha sido bastante activo en la comunidad. El fue nombrado al Manpower advisory Committee el cual esta encargado de administrar las diferentes agencias de trabajo fundadas bajo el programa de CETA. Felicitaciones al Sr. Raul Sepeda.

more comfortable when surrounded by La Gente. Even if this social exclusion, that is reputed to be self administered, but actually inforced by a silent covenant of popular lay opinion, is more psychological than factual, real social disadvantages result. Without freedom of movement i.e. the right to free choice, these advantages quickly turn into crippling disabilities.

The Chicano firmly suspects that they are not welcomed in many anglo dominated areas. This belief, despite encouraging signs of conciliation, is so strong that it prevents them from entering in to many social, and business contacts. It seems in numerous instances, no matter the jovial, and friendly atmosphere, that they were not fully informed, not really taken in as social equals (there was always someone who acted suspiciously paternal, or unfriendly) and without the social equality that is prerequisite of the business connection, they cannot take part in the principal of fair bargaining that is the total crux of the free enterprise system. Without which the Chicano cannot proceed to a more equitable economic position. This is at the heart of their dilemma.

From the view point on the lower rung of society, white peer group acceptance seems to be carte blanc to business success, if not the whole key to what appears to be complete serenity, and economical happiness. It is there that people from similar backgrounds meet, and if ther ein lies the economic power of the community, the moderate white community, so much worst for the outcasts.

It is where the people, as in the case of the "special people" are certified as peer group alumni, and as American culturist extraordinaire, and therefore worthy of understanding, and affectionate attention. It is where relaxation is connected to the common community, and business interests, and this in turn is very difficult to break into this exclusive, the word is still segregated world.

And this is what it boils down to. The democratic meaning of equality is a force without the complete participation of every citizen, at every level of society, in so far as they can be taken by their talents, good fortune, and friends. Thsi includes the right to be on the social register, the right to lift a pinky, and the right to be a legitimate recipient of welfare. Yes, some progress has been made; some prejudice has given way to due progress of law; the majority has limited some of their power in the name of procedural principals. But for the most part the integrity of being socially accepted, and its allied rewards, that are included in the 100 percent meaning of equality are still beyond the grasp



of the Chicano.

True a new set of visions have dramatically taken the stage, but the rality we see is but a grand illusion. The final chapter will be written in a new revolution, and its force will not be spent on such a secretarian issue as race prejudice. The final solution is a class question, and will be decided in a class struggle.

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El Editor, pone al servicio de sus lectores un consultorio personal con el Dr. Cariño, al cual podrán acudir por medio de correspondencia postal y sin costo alguno, quienes así lo deseen. Si tiene Ud. algún problema personal o doméstico y no encuentra la solución, envíe una carta a 1638 Main, Lubbock, Texas 79401, y su contestación será publicada en este periódico, sin revelar su identidad.

Querido Dr. Cariño:

Tengo 38 años de edad. Soy divorciada y con 3 niños, mucha gente me dice que soy atractiva, mido 5 pies con 3 pulgadas de alto y peso 120 libras mis medidas Anatómicas son 36. 26. 38. Yo leí su columna en el periódico "EL EDITOR" la semana pasada y me interesó mucho. Quiero saber si acaso puedo anunciar para buscar novio o quizás un marido. Haga favor de contestarme y me dice si me puede anunciar y cuánto me cuesta\$.

Para la siguiente vez, le doy más datos y mi domicilio.

P.S. Creo que tengo mucho que ofrecer a alguien que se lo merezca.

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Si Ud. nos manda su domicilio con mucho gusto la complacemos. Estoy seguro que a nuestros lectores les agradara saber más de Ustedes.

Querido Doc. Cariño:

Yo quiero tomar esta oportunidad para expresar mi agradecimiento.

Soy la "espinilla" que le escribi hace meses para pedirle un consejo. Gracias a Ud. ahora estoy comprometida para casarme con un joven muy guapo. Estoy muy encantada con mi novio y muy agradecida con Ud. por haberme dado este consejo tan especial, creo que cuando nos casemos vamos a ser muy felices. No sabe cuánto le agradezco.

Atentamente

Agradecida.

Querida Agradecida:

Calmese, calmese; deje ese entusiasmo de alegría para su noche de bodas. Ah.... y luego dicen que San Antonio no es

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De la Pagina 2  
unánimemente ser representados por la unión. Esto indica una broma del derecho supuesto de los trabajadores de Tejas de organizarse colectivamente a mejorar condiciones del trabajo.

(3) Luego, si se logra un contrato, los beneficios obtenidos por la unión, incluyendo sueldos, días de fiesta pagados, programa de salud, y otros, cubren bajo la ley actual a todos los trabajadores del patrón, hasta los que rehusan hacerse miembros de la unión o pagar la cuota de miembrecía. Resulta que tan pronto que un contrato esté en efecto, muchos trabajadores pueden beneficiarse de él, a costa de una pequeña minoría de empleados que sean miembros de la unión.

(4) Por último, mientras la ley estatal orgullosamente proclama el derecho del trabajador a negociar colectivamente para mejores condiciones de trabajo, la misma ley le quita ese derecho al permitir que los patrones ocupen una provisión sin límite de trabajadores desorganizados o anti-laborales. Los campesinos nunca pueden esperar organizarse, ser reconocidos, o ganar contratos cuando solamente lo que tiene que hacer un patrón amenazado con una huelga es reemplazar los que se salgan, o, confrontado con una victoria electoral pro-unión, ocupar cantidades de trabajadores anti-union.

Nuestra recomendación a la Legislatura de 1979, entonces es que se concentre en cambios progresistas en las leyes laborales del estado. Necesitamos una ley de relaciones laborales agrícolas que sea practicable y orientada hacia el trabajador. Tiene que haber claras condiciones sobre elecciones, y requisitos para negociaciones de buena fe de parte del patrón y de la unión después de las elecciones. De más importancia, la prohibición actual en contra del "taller sindical" en Tejas debe ser revocada, para requerir que todos los trabajadores que reciban los beneficios de un contrato sean responsables de sostener la unión, y para prohibir que los patrones debiliten la fuerza de la unión por medio de trabajadores anti-laborales.



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El Editor June 15, 1978

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county and rural services.  
TDCA has recently changed its toll free number to 1-800-252-9642.

Representative Charles Evans of Hurst-Euless-Bedford announced a meeting of the Joint Committee on Judicial Redistricting to be held in Lubbock on Thursday, June 22, 1978. A formal meeting of committee members will begin at 10:00 a.m. and testimony will be heard at the public hearing that begins at 2:00 p.m. The meetings will be held at the Commissioner's Courtroom on the first floor of the Courthouse at 904 Broadway. Representative Evans, Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Affairs, invites all interested parties who wish to testify to arrive early. The committee is gathering information for its upcoming report to the 66th Legislature.

Some 70,000 widows, wives of totally and permanently disabled veterans and their children are enrolled in college or other training with Veterans Administration financial help, according to Max Cleland, Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

The VA provides up to 45 months schooling to eligible spouses and to children between the ages of 18 and 26, Cleland said.

But the VA chief warned that some spouses will lose their eligibility for these valuable benefits if they don't act within eight months.

The eligibility of a spouse ends on November 30, 1978, or ten years from the date the veteran was found to have a total and permanent service-connected disability — or ten years from the date of his or her death, whichever is later.

A child's V.A. educational eligibility ends on his 26th birthday plus any time period after his eighteenth birthday required to process the application, unless extended under certain conditions.

Nearly 375,000 spouses and children have trained under this program. Full information on VA dependents' education program can be obtained at the nearest VA office, veterans county service office, or national service organization.

The Texas Department of Community Affairs, Box 13166 Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711, is a state agency that responds to a variety of community development problems dealing with housing, manpower, youth programs, and

The University of Texas at Austin has agreed to serve as the depository for the archives of LULAC. Laura Gutierrez Witt, Head Librarian, Benson Latin American Collection, said they would be available to the LULAC State office and to legitimate scholars.

For more information, write Laura Gutierrez-Witt  
Head Librarian  
The Univ. of Tex. Austin  
Austin, Texas 78712

Applications are now being accepted for a hotel and restaurant cook class sponsored by CETA (Comprehensive Employment Training Act) and taught by the Lubbock Public Schools. The program got underway June 5 and will extend until Dec. 1.

The classes are designed for adults in low income brackets. Applicants need not have high school diplomas to qualify. Trainees also receive basic education instruction. The trainees also receive basic education instruction. The trainees participate in the program for 40 hours per week and receive a stipend of \$1.90 per hour.

Interested persons should visit the CETA Intake Center at 1906 4th St. or may call 763-6477.

Sout Plains Community Action is accepting applications for employment to fill the following position:

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Elmer J. Reed, Jr., Postmaster, Lubbock, Texas, has announced that applications will be accepted June 14 through June 20, 1978 and examinations will be given to establish a register of eligibles from which future Mark-Up Clerk vacancies will be filled.

A Mark-Up Clerk operates an electro-mechanical machine to process undeliverable mail as addressed and must be an accomplished typist.

The examination will consist of a clerical and verbal

abilities test. In addition, applicants receiving ratings high enough to be considered for appointment will be notified when and where to report for the typing test and must demonstrate the ability to type 40 wpm for 5 minutes with no more than 2 errors.

Six months of clerical or office machine operating experience is required; or successful completion of a 4 year high school course that included operating business machines; or 36 weeks of business school may be substituted. Starting salary is \$13,384 per year plus all U.S. Postal benefits.

If you meet these qualifications and experience requirements, you may apply at the Main Post Office, 1515 Ave. G, Lubbock, Texas starting June 14 through June 20, 1978. Do not apply before June 14, 1978.

**News Briefs**

La Iglesia Nuestra Señora de la Gracia tendrá una Jamaica la próxima semana dia 18 del presente en los terrenos de la Iglesia.

LULAC 263 se junta cada Jueves por la noche en el Rodgers Community Center a las 8 de la noche.

El Pan American Golf Association tendrá un Torneo de Golf este próximo día 1 y 2 de Julio. Este será el Championship tournament del año. Las juntas de PAGA son el segundo miércoles de cada mes en el Fields and Company por la calle 4. La proxima sera este próximo miércoles dia 14. Para mas información llame Juan Cortez, 747-4646.

¿Noticias?

Llame 763-3841

**Congratulations**

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Garcia of 3202 Harvard Ave. on the birth of a daughter weighing 8 pounds 8 ounces at 7 a.m. Wednesday in Health Sciences Center Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Oliva of 416 Vanda Ave. on the birth of a son weighing 7 pounds 3 ounces at 10:12 a.m. Wednesday in Health Sciences Center Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Alejandro Garcia of Abernathy on the birth of a daughter weighing 9 pounds at 12:09 p.m. Wednesday in Lubbock Osteopathic Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Dolores Villa of 3307 Duke St. on the birth of a son weighing 7 pounds 4 ounces at 11:04 p.m. Tuesday in Health Sciences Center Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Lupe Sainz of Levelland on the birth of a daughter weighing 6 pounds 9 ounces at 4:54 p.m. Thursday in Health Sciences Center Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Juan Hernandez Jr. of 2108 Colgate St. on the birth of a daughter weighing 9 pounds 1 ounce at 2:25 p.m. Saturday in Health Sciences Center Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mendez of 910 E. 52nd St. on the birth of a son weighing 6 pounds 12 ounces at 10:25 a.m. Monday in Health Sciences Center Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Trevino of P.O. Box 16723 on the birth of a daughter weighing 9 pounds one half ounce at 11:50 a.m. Sunday in West Texas Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Hernandez of 123 Ave. U on the birth of a son weighing 6 pounds 8 ounces at 9:27 p.m. Sunday in Health Sciences Center Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Cruz of Slaton on the birth of a son weighing 8 pounds on half ounce at 7:44 p.m. in University Hospital.

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