

# Affirmative Action Ruling Critical to Minorities

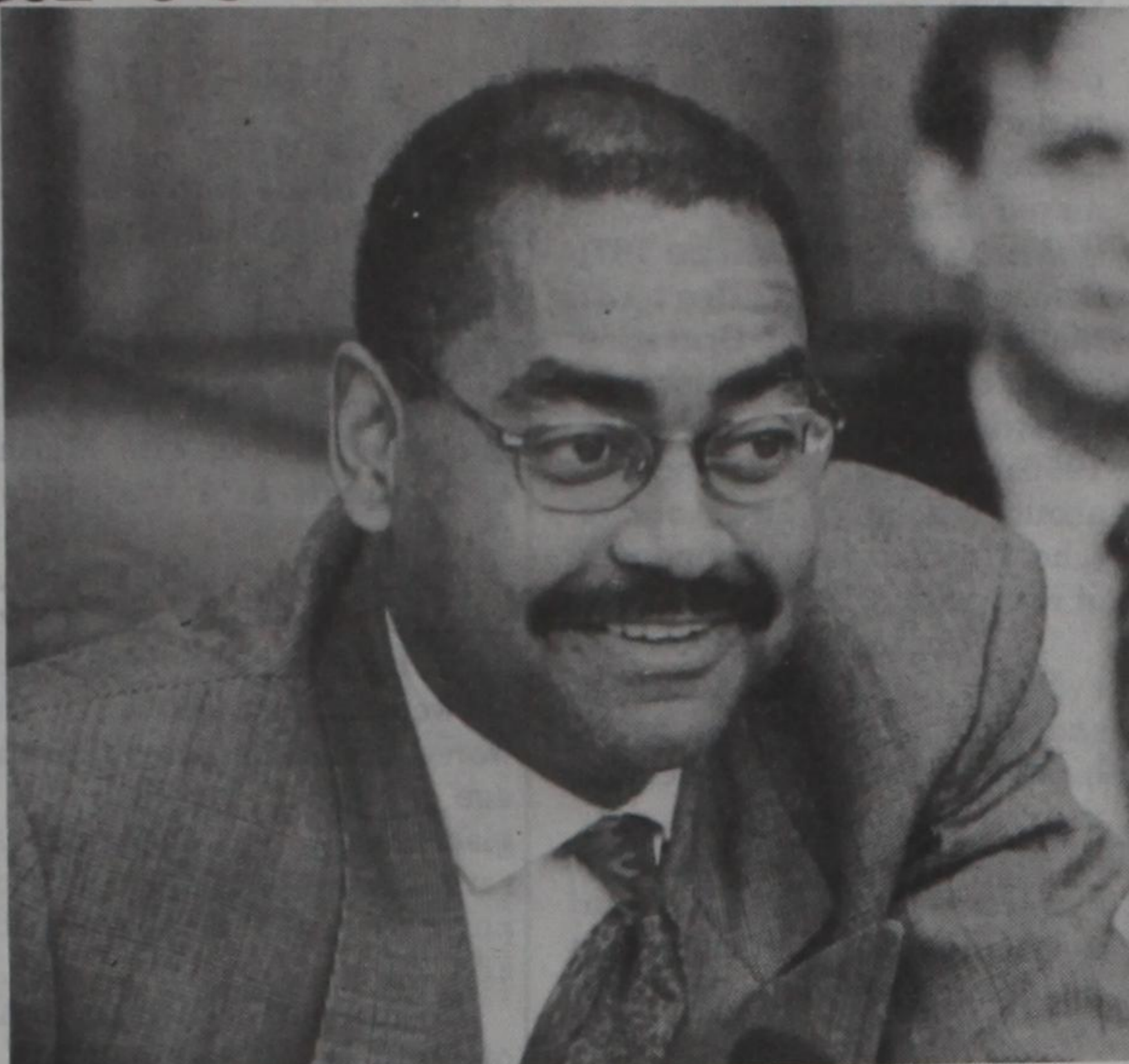
AUSTIN, Texas - Rodney Ellis, a black state senator and University of Texas law school graduate, says he's dismayed by a U.S. Supreme Court decision to leave intact a ban of race-based admissions at his alma mater.

"The Supreme Court has turned its back on thousands of minorities in Texas who are struggling to succeed in higher education and achieve the American dream," Ellis said.

Others, like David Rogers, disagreed. Rogers, who contends he couldn't pursue legal studies at the University of Texas because he's white, said he can't wait to re-apply to the law school.

"I love the law. I think intellectually and morally, it's a very interesting thing to do," said Rogers, who filed the lawsuit with three other whites who were denied admission.

In a ruling Monday that could affect hundreds of thousands of students applying to state-run schools in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, the high court let stand a lower



court decision that the admissions policy discriminated against whites. The policy was meant to boost enrollment of blacks and Mexican-Americans.

The Supreme Court denied review of the ruling by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, saying the

Texas case was not a proper vehicle to decide larger issues. The ruling is binding law for Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and could also influence other courts nationwide.

Theodore Shaw of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund said that

the opinion "makes clear that the court is not endorsing the appeals court's radical view and that affirmative action, while still under siege, is alive."

Lino Graglia, a constitutional law professor at the University of Texas, said the decision "would seem to make it very dangerous for any school anywhere in the country to openly use race in admissions. Any school who does that is certainly in danger of being sued."

More than 63 percent of the 400,563 students enrolled in Texas' 35 public universities in fall 1995 were white, figures from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board show.

With a race-neutral policy, Rogers said he believes he'll have a good shot at law school admission.

"I'm not asking for set-asides for white people here," he said. "I'm asking that the university ... treat people equally without regard to the color of their skin."

## News Briefs

### Affirm Action Group Formed

Six civil rights groups have joined forces in a new coalition to defend affirmative action against what they say are threats from Congress, the courts and state legislatures, reports Associated Press.

"We have seen assaults on affirmative action...one very effective tool in combating discrimination," said Marcia Greenberger of the National Women's Law Center.

Other groups involved are the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and Women's Legal Defense Fund.

The groups' leaders said their new coalition, called Americans for a Fair Chance, "will educate the public about how affirmative action benefits women, minorities and the nation."

A variety of affirmative action plans - for decades present in employment, education and government contracting - are intended to redress discrimination based on sex, race or national origin.

### AMA: HIV Tests for All Pregnant Women

The governing body of the American Medical Association voted Thursday to advocate mandatory HIV testing for pregnant women and newborns, acting against the recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service and one of its own committees, reports the Chicago Tribune.

On the last day of the AMA's annual meeting at the Chicago Hyatt Regency, supporters of the proposal pointed to a 1994 study showing that treating HIV-positive women during pregnancy reduced by two-thirds their risk of giving birth to AIDS-infected children.

Opponents said making HIV testing a legal requirement might discourage infected women from seeking prenatal care.

"We strongly support and recommend routine counseling but voluntary testing," said Dr. Audrey Manley, the Clinton administration's acting surgeon general and director of the Public Health Service.

Although the AMA's policies carry no legal weight, they form the basis of the group's lobbying efforts. About 40 percent of American physicians belong to the AMA, making it the nation's largest organization of doctors.

President Clinton signed a law in May providing money for voluntary testing of pregnant women, with a provision for mandatory testing if the number of women getting tested doesn't reach 95 percent or the number of newborns with HIV does not decline.

### 100k Public Housing Units Razed by 2000

The Department of Housing and Urban Development plans to change the face of public housing by tearing down the worst units - 30,000 by the end of the year, 100,000 by 2000 - and replacing many of them with family-oriented, townhouse-style apartments, reports Associated Press.

Demolitions and major renovations are planned or ongoing in more than 60 cities, but the price tag will keep HUD from replacing every unit it razes.

HUD estimates the cost of demolishing 30,000 units at \$210 million. The agency, local governments and private interests will share the replacement housing costs.

The department also is changing some of its rules with the goal of making public housing safer, attracting working people with better-paying jobs to live there and improving the nation's 3,400 local housing authorities.

Projects are under way in Newark, Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington and Louisville, Ky., among other cities.

Some housing activists contend the program could aggravate the existing shortage of affordable housing, pegged by HUD at about 4.7 million units.

But Housing Secretary Henry Cisneros said that's unlikely because about half of the apartments that are being torn down were vacant for many years.

HUD reported in March, however, that a record 5.3 million households had "worst-case" housing needs in 1993, meaning they either spent more than half of their income on rent or lived in substandard dwellings.

### GOP's New Offer on Med Bill

Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kan says Republicans have made a scaled-back offer on medical savings accounts as part of a bill assuring workers access to health insurance when they leave jobs, reports Associated Press.

Democratic leader Tom Daschle said they were reviewing the latest offer. It also was sent Friday to the White House. President Clinton's health advisers have been involved in the negotiations.

Democrats originally opposed any medical savings account component to the bill, but have said they would accept a limited test of the proposal. Negotiations now center on the size and scope of the test. Daschle suggested an independent commission be appointed to devise it.

Under the Republicans' latest plan, tax-exempt medical savings accounts would be offered only to firms of 50 employees or less. They would become available to everyone else only if Congress took another vote after this four-year experiment.

Congress' Joint Committee on Taxation estimates that would make medical savings accounts available to less than 1 percent of the work force, said Kassebaum, who sponsored the original bill.

Under the medical savings account plan, employers would offer a catastrophic policy for major illness or injury. They also would contribute to a tax-exempt savings account that employees could use for routine expenses or to pay the deductible on the catastrophic plan.

Democrats contend that medical savings accounts would attract healthy people away from comprehensive health insurance policies, diminishing the risk pools that make insurance affordable to those with high health costs.

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Derecho Ajeno  
Es La Paz"**  
Lic Benito Juarez  
ESTABLECIDO 1977  
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# EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Vol XIX No. 41

Week of July 4 to July 10, 1996

Lubbock, Texas

## Lubbock Celebra el 4



# 4

## Events Schedule

**WEDNESDAY - 6 PM TO 7 PM**  
Free Concert featuring organist Robert McDonald and combined choirs at the First United Methodist church sanctuary.

**WEDNESDAY - 7 PM TO 10 PM**  
Town Square Sock Hop - Lubbock County Courthouse grounds with fried chicken and catfish picnic and a street dance with 1950s music by The Crickets and Laredo.

**THURSDAY - 9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM**  
4th of July Parade begins near Jones Stadium and proceeds through the Texas Tech campus to Broadway to Civic Center

**THURSDAY - 10:45 TO 6 PM**  
Street Fair on Broadway between Ave. Q and University with concert stages and booths featuring games, foods, art and novelty items. Arts and crafts fair at Civic Center Exhibit Hall

**THURSDAY - 11 AM TO 6 PM**  
FIESTA STAGE featuring Tejano Bands including Eddie Moreno and the Texas Posse, Texico, Momento, Arena, Secreto and dancing by the Ballet Folklorico Aztlán and the Ballet de San Patricio

**THURSDAY - 7:30 TO 10:30 PM**  
FIREWORKS SPECTACULAR AND EVENING CONCERT  
Grassy area adjacent to the Civic Center. The Lubbock Youth Symphony Orchestra and West Texas musical groups will perform. Include a performance by the Mariachi Flores with dancing by Ballet Folklorico Aztlán and San Patricio. Grand finale will feature patriotic music and a choreographed fireworks display, an immigration and naturalization ceremony with 200 people becoming U.S. citizens.

# of July

## Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

It was ironic yet not unexpected that a few days before the Fourth of July, our nation's birthday, the Supreme Court decided to utterly destroy the efforts of minorities in Texas and neighboring states to be full fledged members of our society.

With one stroke of the pin, the Supreme Court said that race could not be used in determining admission policies at Universities and in all reality, destroyed Affirmative Action as it now exists in the United States.

Although the ruling now only affects Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, we can expect that the ball will steamroll to other states in the very near future.

In all probability, the ruling will also be extended to affect not only Affirmative Action but elections, equal education, and who knows what it will not effect.

Who knows if the ruling might even affect and bring back separate but equal restrooms.

What a way to celebrate Fourth of July.



## Minority Ownership of Radio/TV Stations Low

Minorities still own less than 3 percent of all radio and television stations in the United States although they represent approximately 27 percent of the population, according to an report done annually by the Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). This statistic has remained relatively unchanged over the last three years.

In 1993, there were 11,021 commercial broadcast stations - AM radio, FM radio, and television stations - in the United States. According to NTIA, only 2.7% of those stations were owned by a Black, Hispanic, Asian or Native American broadcaster. In 1994, minority ownership increased to 2.9% in 1994. Today's report shows that in 1995 it remained at 2.9%. There was a statistically insignificant increase of seven more minority-owned

broadcasters: six more FM radio stations, six more television stations, but five less AM radio stations. Minorities currently own a total of 330 commercial broadcast properties of the 11,412 that exist: 175 of 4,906 AM stations; 118 of 5,385 FM radio stations; and 37 or 1,221 commercial television stations.

In this year's study, NTIA also looked at the nature of broadcast properties owned by minorities and attempted to identify more precisely the barriers to ownership. "The study found that in communities where black-owned banks exist, there is a much greater likelihood for the presence of a minority owned radio or television station," said Larry Irving, assistant secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information and administrator of NTIA.

According to the report, access to capital remains the

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# A 4th of July Lesson on Democracy

By William O. Medina

Teaching summer school is for the stalwart educator. Temperatures in Southern California during July and August often soar into the 100s. Textbooks are covered in what seems like microseconds. Yet the worst aspect of summer school isn't the heat - it's grappling with lessons about democracy in anticipation of Independence Day.

According to California education guidelines, teachers should encourage students to become critical thinkers; not simply reservoir information, but examine data closely and, if necessary, raise disturbing questions. In other words, be willing to bust myths.

But critical thinking during our nation's birthday can result in the Fourth of July blues.

Discrediting July Fourth myths can be unnerving, especially for the patriotic. If the United States is a petri dish for freedom, why then did slavery exist? African children were taken from their mothers and sold at auc-

tion. Masters could rape slaves without punishment. Even Thomas Jefferson, the author of the United States Constitution, owned slaves.

Indeed, a history teacher must use clever verbiage to blend slavery and democracy. Something like serving enchiladas and chop suey.

And what about the internment camps for Japanese Americans during World War II? Because of anti-Japanese sentiment in this country, U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry were forced from their homes and taken to camps until the end of the war. Many lost everything.

Although President Roosevelt claimed that Japanese Americans posed a security risk on the West Coast, there was no compelling reason to believe that allegation. I don't have a mallet powerful enough to bend facts to make the detention of innocent people necessary for national security.

Having a Native American on the roll sheet is unsettling. Native Americans read his-

tory, too. They know this land once belonged to them. They were the victims of 19th century expansionism, which is similar to napalm in its ability to rid the earth of human inhabitants. A popular myth is that the American frontier replenished democracy, since it provided a means of social mobility for anyone willing to work hard. Nonetheless, the benefits derived from the frontier were at the expense of Native Americans.

During the Great Depression, U.S. citizens and legal residents of Mexican descent were often deported to Mexico in repatriation drives. The ailing economy couldn't be resuscitated during the 1930s, and Mexican Americans were blamed when the sky seemed on the verge of collapse.

"La Migra," as immigration agents were called, raided parks and other public places in Los Angeles, gathering up anyone who looked Mexican. There were no hearings or trials, just an involuntary free trip to Mexico. As we deported U.S. citi-

zens, our due process got deported, too.

It's safe from the vantage point of my classroom to point to the past and condemn. Yet I doubt my students will be so merciful toward me.

What about Proposition 187? Someone might ask, "Isn't 187 the twin brother of Operation Wetback, the undemocratic repatriation drive of the 1950s?" What's democratic about locking children out of school, which is a component of Proposition 187?

Finding undemocratic events in U.S. history shouldn't make students hardened skeptics. Democracy in pure form exists only on paper. So if a student's research shows that our democracy is on life-support, then the student mustn't pretend otherwise.

However, I will remind them that democracy is like the crab grass that dominates my lawn -- not easily defeated by human intervention.

(William O. Medina teaches high school in Southern California.)  
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## Sittin' Here Thinkin'

### The Supply of Sperm

by Ira Cuter

Early in the 19th century Thomas Robert Malthus, an English economist, noted that human populations tend to grow faster than their food supply. His thesis, now taught in high schools everywhere, was that the human population will inevitably grow until war, famine or disease brings the population down and the society's ability to feed itself comes back into balance. So, with Malthus in mind, I recently read the eerie reports of a worldwide decline in male production of sperm.

The British Medical Journal reported that men born in Scotland after 1970 had a 25% lower sperm count than those born before 1969, while studies of Danes and Parisians showed similar results over the same period of time. Perhaps worse, doctors reported that the quality of sperm -- the percentage of healthy, vigorous cells as opposed to malformed, sluggish ones -- was declining as well. Infertility, once a fairly rare condition, is reportedly on the rise and making up large portions of the medical practice of numerous physicians and clinics.

How this happened and what it means has been the subject of a number of recent books and magazine articles. At first blush one would wonder why this level of sperm reduction would matter. A typical ejaculation produces 40,000,000 to 120,000,000 sperm and only one, as we know, can successfully fertilize a single waiting egg. If the number of sperm drops by 25%, to 30,000,000 to 90,000,000, why does it matter? Isn't 90,000,000 sperm still quite a few?

Apparently, from what I read, the whole process of human conception is so inefficient that even a small percentage change can bring drastic results. It is an arduous trek that sperm follow as they swim upstream hunting for the single egg hidden deep in the Fallopian tube -- even the hardy and vigorous sperm, the best sperm athletes, the Michael Jordans of sperm, so to speak, have only an infinitesimal chance of success, while the sluggish have no chance at all.

Some articles and at least one recent book, *Our Stolen Future* by Theo Colburn of the World Wildlife Federation, which contains a preface by Vice President Gore, lay the blame for all this on the use of pesticides and other environmental atrocities that we have visited upon ourselves and on the planet. These chemicals, it seems, act as "endocrine disrupters" that interfere with reproductive hormones. Some suggest that humans, over time and if the trends continue, may themselves become an endangered species. It is not clear, should that occur, who would be in charge of keeping up the endangered species list.

Other scientists say that this is all exaggerated and that the evidence for decreased sperm counts, much less a causal connection to pesticides, is thin. And, no doubt somewhere in Montana or Wyoming, there is a cuckoo group holed up that believes that this assault on their endocrines, like fluoride, is a communist plot in league with the CIA and FBI.

My business partner, who is a nationally known expert on sexuality and reproductive health, says that this is no laughing matter, but I must confess that I find myself quite tickled by the subject. How ironic it would be if, as a species, we managed to avoid nuclear holocaust only to be laid low by the stuff we put on vegetables to keep the bugs off. How amazing it would be if our national attention had to shift from fears of teen and illegitimate births to fears of no births at all. There is a great science fiction story here for someone to write.

My initial point of view, my partner says, is both typically male and wholly ill informed. If it proves to be true that there is only half as much sperm around, it seems to me, then we will either have the benefit of lots fewer people or we will have to have twice as much sex to produce the same number of kids. So what is the problem?

Anyone who has ever been in a traffic jam, a daily occurrence in the part of the world I live in, knows that there are already too many people on the planet. And I recently read that in the next few decades numerous cities -- Bombay, Mexico City, Legos and others -- will reach populations of 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 people. How can we worry about reduced sperm counts in a time of enormous over-population, poverty and starvation? Maybe we need our endocrines disrupted. Maybe this is the best thing that ever happened to us. Maybe this is Malthus' theory coming to life to help us while there is still room in which to live.

Or maybe it is all just another of those popular science stories that come up, scare the daylights out of us, and slowly fade away. I first read of the sperm problem in *Time* magazine on March 18 when they devoted two full pages to announcing our impending doom. Then, on May 13, in two sentences, *Time* reported that new research showed no decline in sperm counts worldwide and perhaps even a slight rise. Oddly, however, one study showed that sperm counts in New York were 50% higher than those in Los Angeles. Go figure.

But all of the above, whatever its real and long term importance, gives me the opportunity to tell a joke:

Question: how come it takes millions and millions of sperm to reach one egg and produce a child? Answer: because men will never ask for directions.

**Happy Fourth of July to all.**

*Ira Cuter says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irrelevant, 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'.*

los estadounidenses de origen japonés durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial? A los ciudadanos estadounidenses de

ancestro japonés, debido a la fiebre anti-nipona de aquella época, se les obligó a salir de sus casas y se les llevó a los campamentos hasta el fin de la guerra. Muchos lo perdieron todo, incluyendo sus bienes inmuebles. Aunque el Presidente Roosevelt alegó que los estadounidenses de origen japonés planteaban un riesgo de seguridad en la costa occidental, no hay razón sólida para creer en este alegato. No tengo un mallette que sea lo suficientemente fuerte como para torcer los hechos y

hacer que la detención de personas inocentes fuera necesaria para la seguridad nacional.

El tener a un aborigen norteamericano en la nómina sería perturbador. Los aborígenes norteamericanos también leen la historia y se dan cuenta de que estas tierras les pertenecieron una vez. Ellos fueron las víctimas del expansionismo del siglo XIX, que es semejante a la gasolina gelatinosa en su capacidad para sacar a los habitantes humanos de la tierra. Una noción popular es que la frontera estadounidense volvió a llenar la democracia, ya

Continued Page 3

## Letter to the Editor

EL EDITOR:

I was absolutely astounded as well as saddened by the hurtful statements made by Mr. Ramon Gallegos regarding our friend and mentor, Linda DeLeon. Not only did Mr. Gallegos unfairly attempt to discredit a tireless and selfless leader in our community -- he attempted to paint our local democratic district as something it is not -- unfair.

Ramon accused Linda of walking out of a meeting after supposedly pledging support to one of our members of the 28th senatorial delegation for the SDEC position. However, Mr. Gallegos did not bother calling Linda to find out why she had to leave the meeting or if she had in fact pledged her support to this member. Most of the members of our delegation from Lubbock were unaware of Alice's intention to run for the SDEC position.

The six people who walked out of the 28th senatorial caucus were all union members who's per-diem had been paid by the CWA. Those of us who left the senatorial meeting had no choice but to leave because we had to attend the labor caucus which we were paid to attend.

Mr. Gallegos stated in his commentary that "this convention would have been great, if the Senatorial District from Lubbock had stayed home." Well, I agree with the part about this convention being great however, I disagree with the part pertaining to the Lubbock delegation staying at home.

Alice defeated herself when she chose not to run for the SDEC position. She evidently assumed that a Hispanic could not win with the make up of the delegation. She sold herself short because minorities did in fact win several key positions.

\* Yolanda Clark - ethnicity - African American, Resolutions Committee.

\* Marina Garcia - ethnicity - Hispanic, Rules Committee

\* Claude Fletcher - ethnicity - African American, National Delegate nominations

\* Jose Lopez - ethnicity - Hispanic, Credentials Committee

\* Linda DeLeon - ethnicity - Hispanic, National Delegate

\* Dolores Brown - ethnicity - Hispanic, National Delegate

These individuals represent 46% of the total number of people elected to positions from our caucus. I thank God for the attendance of the delegation from Lubbock. They are for the most part hard working, fair minded people who believe in inclusion into the process and have worked diligently to elect Democratic candidates.

If Mr. Gallegos wants to point a finger he needs to chastise those people elected as delegates who did not bother attending the Convention in Dallas. With the upcoming election one would think that Mr. Gallegos would be working towards drawing people together instead of creating divisions. We all need to work together to elect the Democratic leaders who will work for the good of all.

Dolores Trevino Brown  
Lubbock, TX

## La Escuela de Verano del Cuatro de Julio

Por William O. Medina

Enseñar en la escuela de verano es para el educador decidido. Las temperaturas del sur de California durante el verano aumentan a veces hasta cien grados, y los libros de texto parecen estar cubiertos en micro-segundos. Sin embargo, el peor aspecto de la escuela de verano es tratar de la democracia en el día festivo del Cuatro de Julio.

Según el Enmarque del Estado de California, los maestros deberían alentar a los estudiantes para que llegaran a ser pensadores críticos. No sencillamente alarmadores de información, sino examinar de cerca la información y plantear preguntas inquietantes: En otras palabras, destruir los mitos. Sin embargo, el pensamiento crítico durante el cumpleaños de nuestra nación puede resultar en la tristeza del 4 de

Julio.

El desacreditar a los mitos durante el feriado del 4 de Julio puede ser desconcertante, especialmente para las personas patrióticas. Si los Estados Unidos son un disco de Petri para la libertad, entonces, ¿por qué existió la esclavitud? Los niños africanos fueron tomados de sus madres y vendidos en subastas que parecían ventas de ganado. Los dueños podían violar a las mujeres esclavas sin ser castigados. Hasta Thomas Jefferson, el autor de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos, tenía esclavos. En verdad, un maestro de historia debe emplear una fraseología astuta para mezclar a la esclavitud con la democracia -- es como servir enchiladas junto con chop suey.

Y, ¿qué tal sobre los campamentos de relocalización para

## Politics As Usual

by Todd Klein

I heard an advertisement this past week criticizing Democratic candidate Victor Morales for his stance on the Balanced Budget Amendment and I was inspired to write about the real facts concerning the Balanced Budget.

The proposed *Balance Budget Amendment* has less than a one in 11,000 chance of making its way into the constitution. And we will be better served if it doesn't. To explain why this is so you only have to look at history.

What makes this effort at adding to the constitution any different from say the other 11,000 or more attempts? Each amendment was considered important by a significant number of Americans at the moment, yet as those proposed amendments were channeled through the rigorous process of ratification the movement as well as the moment that spurred such action had dissipated.

The ratification of National Prohibition in 1919 and its eventual repeal less than fifteen years later should be a clear example of the dangers of political expediency.

The suggestion that the only way to restrict congress from deficit spending, "the stop me before I spend again theory," is to partially strip the power of appropriation from Congress. Appropriations mind you is one of, if not *the*, essential and supreme power of Congress over the two other branches of government. In doing so not only does this undo the balance of power traditionally held by Congress, but it abandons their responsibility as members of the legislative branch.

Such an amendment is diametrically opposed the very idea of taking responsibility for your actions. How do you admonish a teenage mother on welfare that she, *and* the father, must take responsibility for their actions if Congress is so willing to abdicate their responsibility.

That is perhaps the worse consequence of the proposed amendment, because it writes into law the notion that *hey, it's not my responsibility*. Could they, the framers of the Constitution would point the figure of blame squarely at Capitol Hill for eroding the colonial soil and seed of personal responsibility. For now all they can do is roll over in their graves.

The *Balance Budget Amendment* doesn't live up to its promises. The whole idea of the proposed amendment is that it takes the power of the purse away from the congress and puts it in the hands of non-elected judges who are somehow supposed to be more qualified to allocate funds. At least this was the effect of the original form of the proposed amendment voted down a year ago.

Congress couldn't stomach the idea of having to make tough choices, so they decided to opt for the easy out. Let somebody else do it. God forbid they should put their jobs on the line for a greater good, such the future solvency of our country or the prosperity of the next generation.

Wait it gets better, you can always count on Congress to take plots to the Shakespearean level. In an effort to get the needed votes for passage those Senators in favor of the proposed amendment decided to amend the amendment so that the amendment would give Congress the right to grant review by the judicial branch.

Lost? Simply put, if it had passed, Congress could choose to obey the constitutional amendment's requirement to balance the budget, or not. Starting to sound like we're back to square one; well now you are catching on.

Granted this change in the amendment allows for greater flexibility for times such as economic recessions. But you only have to look at past legislative efforts like the Gramm Rudman Hollings budget restrictions to realize the damage a loophole of this magnitude can cause.

Then there is the matter of precedent this amendment will set. This amendment would alter the constitutional checks and balances among the three branches. If this amendment is adopted it will mark the first time in our history that a section of the Constitution was precluded from unrestricted judicial review.

If this amendment is brought up again it will be great for lawyers, but a shame and even a nightmare for the country. Its adoption will mean countless lawsuits if the courts have to decide what areas of the budget to cut to bring it into balance. While the lawyers would be making millions it would be years before the cases would be decided and the budgets would be obsolete by then.

Ultimately as it now stands the *Balance Budget Amendment* lacks the teeth to do what it was intended to do. And if it did live up to those expectations then the balance of power between to legislative and judicial branches would be tilted for the worse. In the end all that is really needed is the willingness to stop the politics as usual, and the political courage to do what is right.



# News Briefs

## Catholic Institutions Form Healthcare Network

More than 30 Catholic hospitals and nursing homes in the New York region are banding together in a new health-care network designed to help its members compete in an era of managed care, reports The New York Times.

The newly-formed Catholic Health Care Network of New York will serve 2.5 million patients a year. In New York City, as in the rest of the nation, Catholic health agencies have traditionally served a disproportionate share of poor people. In some of the archdiocese's hospitals and nursing homes, more than half of patients are on Medicaid. And as many as 90 percent of outpatients in some places are on Medicaid.

The 9 hospitals and 22 nursing homes in the new network will share medical information by computer and, to save money, will jointly purchase major new medical equipment. Other possible cost savings could come from the creation of a single medical laboratory, which would replace individual on-site labs, and the joint contracting of laundry services.

Officials said they had no plans for layoffs or reductions in hospital and nursing home staffs. However, the network's two sponsors, the Archdiocese of New York and the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul of New York, will bring in a team of executives to identify services for potential consolidation.

The biggest financial benefit will arise from the network's strengthened position in negotiating contracts with health-maintenance organizations.

## 57% Oppose Same-Sex Marriage

While most Americans say gays should have equal rights in the job market, they oppose giving homosexuals a legal right to marry by 57 percent to 30 percent, according to an Associated Press poll.

Conservative and liberal lawmakers have squared off on this issue because Hawaii's highest court has signaled it might legalize same-sex marriage within the next two years. The poll indicates the issue causes disagreement within many families, too.

Two-thirds of men oppose gay marriage, but only 49 percent of women do, and opposition also among all adults under age 45. Those under age 35 split almost evenly on the issue, with 44 percent in favor of the right to marry and 47 percent opposed. Americans increasingly support gay rights in terms of job opportunities - 85 percent to 10 percent in the poll, compared with 76 percent to 16 percent in an AP poll in 1992.

Even among people who favor political candidates endorsed by the Christian conservative movement, 77 percent think gays should have equal rights to jobs.

Bills barring recognition of same-sex marriage have been enacted in 11 states and introduced in 23 others and in both houses of Congress.

## Study: More Americans In Jail

According to a Justice Department study released Sunday, almost three out of every 100 American adults were in prison or on probation or parole in 1995, reports Associated Press.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics said there were 3 million people on probation at the end of the year, up 4 percent during the year; 700,000 on parole, up 1 percent; and nearly 1.6 million in federal, state and local jails, up six percent.

That total of 5.3 million people was 2.8 percent of American adults.

The department said that since 1980 the total number under correctional supervision had almost tripled, from 1.84 million to 5.36 million, with an average annual growth rate of 7.4 percent.

The study, which focused on the probation and parole populations, found that the numbers in those two categories was up 3.2 percent in 1995, slightly down from the average 3.4 percent growth rate increase since 1990. Women made up about 21 percent of the nation's probationers and about 10 percent of parolees.

# Once-Illegal Immigrant Honored

PHILADELPHIA - Three years ago, Santiago Pineda's children watched in terror from the family car as their father was brutally attacked by the drug dealers he was trying to clear off the corner near his house.

On Tuesday, the youngsters smiled and gazed proudly at the small Liberty Bell replica Pineda received at a ceremony outside Independence Hall - an award honoring new Americans who have made significant contributions to their communities.

In an era when politicians talk of building walls at the border to keep out illegal aliens, Pineda, who came to the United States from Nicaragua illegally, was held out as an example of the positive effect immigrants have on American society.

"Mr. Pineda is best known for his fight against drug dealing in the Philadelphia area," said U.S. District Judge Eduardo Robreno, who honored Pineda and two other immigrants during a naturalization ceremony for several dozen new citizens.

"He is active in citywide efforts to improve the general well-being of this community," said the judge, himself a naturalized citizen.

Pineda, 42, who immigrated under an assumed identity in 1983, was pummeled and shot in broad daylight as he loaded his children into the car. Several men were sent to prison for the attack.

He abandoned his alias and got a work permit in the 1980s under federal rules that

avored Nicaraguan exiles.

Pineda, who now owns his own trucking business, became a permanent U.S. resident last year and hopes to become a naturalized citizen. His wounds have healed and the street outside his North Philadelphia home is safer.

"The people have the power to make any change they want," he said after receiving the New American-New Freedom Award from the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Immigration Lawyers Association and the Fannie Mae Foundation.

Pineda, active in a community organization that works to keep children off drugs, said he has received the respect and support of most of his neighbors. "Now I know the problem is not only mine," he said.

Also receiving the award was Marta Luz Diaz, a naturalized citizen born in El Salvador who works with bilingual education students at a Philadelphia high school and is involved in several community and business organizations.

Huan Cong Tran, a naturalized U.S. citizen and native of Vietnam, received the award for his work counseling new immigrants with Catholic Social Services of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. He also teaches English to Vietnamese immigrants.

More than 50 applicants had been suggested by Philadelphia-area community organizations. The candidates submitted essays on what being

an American means to them and what they hoped to give back to the community.

Pineda's wife, Irma, said life has improved on the street where her husband confronted dealers who operated an open-air drug market.

"Now we can sleep all night," said Irma Pineda, a native of El Salvador who met her husband in Philadelphia

and also is pursuing citizenship. "No more stolen cars or broken windshields."

Pineda's 12-year-old son, David, who said he'd like to be a doctor or lawyer, was pleased to see his father receive the award.

"I feel real proud of him," David said. "He also gets proud of me when I get awards. Also, he loves me, that's why I'm proud of him."

### From Page 2

que proporcionó un medio de movilidad social para cualquiera que deseara trabajar árdamente. No obstante, los beneficios derivados de la frontera fueron a costa de los aborígenes norteamericanos.

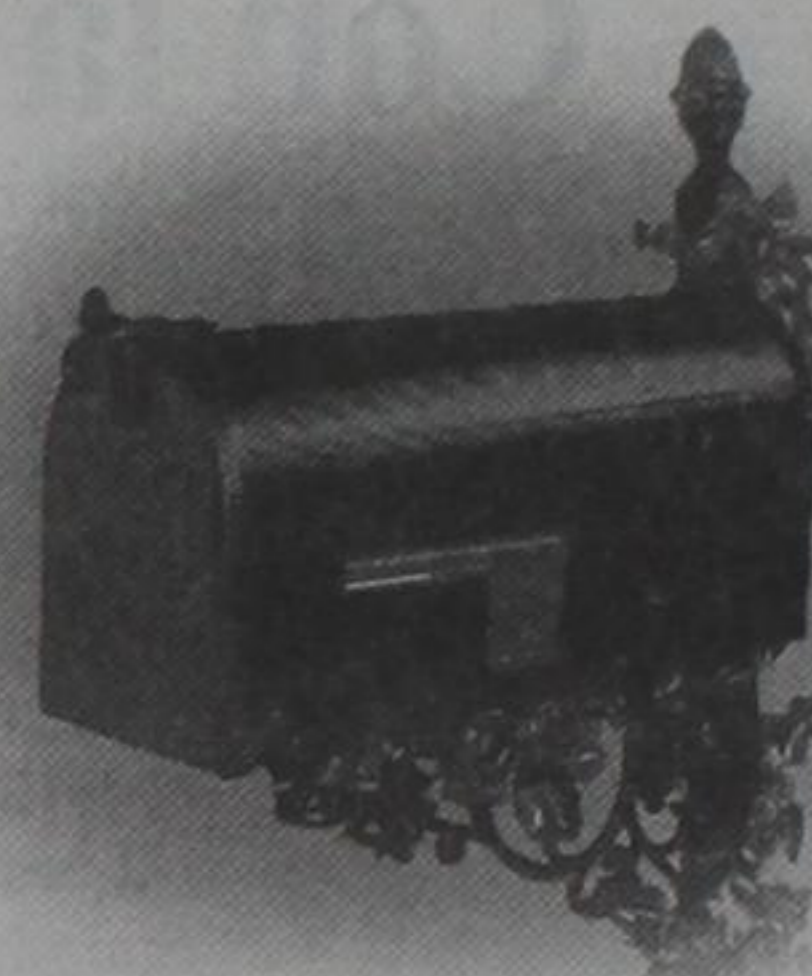
Durante la Gran Depresión, los ciudadanos estadounidenses de ancestro mexicano fueron deportados a menudo hacia México en campañas de repatriación glorificadas. La economía debilitada no pudo ser resucitada durante el decenio de 1930, y los políticos presas del pánico culparon a los inmigrantes cuando el firmamento pareció estar a punto de derrumbarse. La "migra" hizo redadas en los parques y otros lugares públicos en Los Angeles, recogiendo a todo aquel que pareciera mexicano. No hubo audiencias ni juicios, sólo un viaje gratis involuntario hacia México. De lo que la "migra" no se dió cuenta fué de que, al deportar a ciudadanos estadounidenses, el trámite debido fué deportado también.

Es seguro señalar al pasado y condenarlo desde mi aula

de clases. Empero, dudo que mis alumnos tengan mucha misericordia para conmigo. "¿Qué hay de la Proposición 187?" podría preguntar alguien. "¿No es la Proposición 187 la hermana gemela de la "Operación Espaldas Mojadas", una campaña anti-democrática de repatriación en el decenio de 1950?" ¿Qué hay de democrático en desalojar a los niños de las escuelas, lo cual es un elemento de la Proposición 187?

El hallar acontecimientos anti-democráticos en la Historia de los Estados Unidos no debería hacer que los estudiantes se convirtieran en escépticos endurecidos. La democracia en forma pura sólo existe en el papel. De modo que si la investigación de un estudiante muestra que la democracia en los Estados Unidos se halla en un sistema de mantenimiento de la vida, entonces debe pretender que es de otro modo. Sin embargo, les recordaré que la democracia es como la yerba mala gramínea que predomina en mi césped -- la intervención humana no la derrota fácilmente.

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\$90,000	.....\$4,000	algunos casos,

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# About Your Health

## Medicare Patients Pay More

### NUEVO TRATAMIENTO PARA ULCERAS PROMETE CURA EN SOLO CUATRO SEMANAS

(DM)—Por primera vez, más de cinco millones de pacientes en Estados Unidos que sufren de úlceras podrían ser curados de esta enfermedad tan dolorosa y prolongada en solo cuatro semanas, con un tratamiento recientemente aprobado por la Dirección de Drogas y Alimentos de los Estados Unidos (FDA). La simplicidad y la conveniencia del tratamiento estimulan su cumplimiento, y las tasas de recaída, después de seis meses, son sumamente bajas.

La nueva terapia, aprobada por la FDA en abril, combina la droga anti-secretores Prilosec y el antibiótico Biaxin (clarithromycina). Este método representa un revolucionario avance para los pacientes infectados con la helicobacteria pílora, identificada desde hace unos años como la eventual causante del 90% de las úlceras pépticas y duodenales. Hoy en día, los mitos acerca de las úlceras han ido diluyéndose, especialmente aquellos que identifican al estrés, la mala alimentación, el cigarrillo, la cafeína y el alcohol, como posibles causas.

Las úlceras pépticas afectan a aproximadamente cinco millones de estadounidenses cada año, y más de un millón resultan ser hospitalizados. Además se calcula que el 10 por ciento de la población desarrollará, al menos, una úlcera durante su vida. La incidencia es aún mayor en la población hispana y otras minorías étnicas.

Las pruebas clínicas muestran que la combinación de Prilosec y Biaxin no sólo permite erradicar la helicobacteria pílora en un 83% de los casos, sino también reduce enormemente el riesgo de eventuales recaídas para quienes curaron sus úlceras con esas drogas. Las tasas de recaída para estos pacientes, luego de seis meses de terapia, sólo alcanza el 5% de los casos.

"El tratamiento Prilosec-Biaxin constituye un avance médico muy significativo porque no sólo significa la resolución de los síntomas, sino también la posibilidad de curar las causas subyacentes de las úlceras", nos comenta el doctor Irwin Scher, vicepresidente de Astra Merck para el desarrollo de drogas y asuntos médicos.

"El descubrimiento de la relación casual entre la helicobacteria pílora y la úlcera, llaga o herida que se forman en el estómago o en el duodeno, es revolucionario porque significa que no sólo puede ser tratada y curada, sino también erradicada definitivamente con Prilosec-Biaxin, medicamentos que combinados facilitan su cicatrización", dice el doctor Barry Marshall, quien en 1983 descubrió la helicobacteria pílora.

La dosis diaria recomendada para eliminar la helicobacteria pílora es 40 miligramos de Prilosec y 500 miligramos de Biaxin tres veces por día, durante los primeros 14 días, seguida por 20 miligramos de Prilosec una vez por día, durante los subsiguientes 14 días.

En general, el tratamiento Prilosec-Biaxin ha sido bien tolerado y, entre los efectos secundarios, usualmente leves y transitorios, se encuentran la alteración del sentido del gusto, las náuseas y los dolores de cabeza. Además, al permitir una cura efectiva en solo cuatro semanas para la mayoría de los pacientes, el costo del tratamiento resulta mucho más atractivo que otras alternativas.

Prilosec es producido por Astra Merck, previamente una unidad de Merck & Co. Inc., que en noviembre de 1994 fue reorganizada como empresa separada. El antibiótico Biaxin es producido por Laboratorios Abbott, compañía de productos para el cuidado para la salud.

Because of a quirk in the federal Medicare law, beneficiaries are being required to pay more than their normal share of the bill for hospital outpatient services, reports The New York Times.

Beneficiaries are ordinarily responsible for 20 percent of the cost of services under Part B of the Medicare program. But because of the law, they are now responsible, on average, for 37 percent of the total payments to hospitals for outpatient services, one of the most important benefits under Part B, according to a recent report to Congress by a federal advisory panel.

For many such services, the patients' share is even larger. Donna Shalala, the secretary of health and human services, said beneficiaries were paying more than 49 percent of the total Medicare payment to hospitals for outpatient surgery, radiology and other diagnostic services.

And Shalala said, "We expect that the beneficiary share of total hospital payments for these services will continue to increase rapidly," to 68 percent in 2000.

Since 1983, the government has paid a flat amount for each Medicare patient admitted to a hospital, depending on the diagnosis. But there are no such limits on outpatient serv-

ices. A hospital can often increase its Medicare revenue "by simply increasing its charges" for outpatient services, the Department of Health and Human Services told Congress. When the hospital increases its charges, the beneficiary pays more.

The Clinton administration acknowledges that the costs are already causing hardship for many Medicare beneficiaries. But administration officials say they lack the authority to limit what hospitals charge for outpatient services under Medicare, and they are fighting a lawsuit by Medicare patients who insist that the government is supposed to set such limits.

The new Medicare handbook, sent to all beneficiaries in May, explains the situation this way: "When you use your Part B benefits, you are responsible for paying the first \$100 each year of the charges approved by Medicare. This is called the Part B annual deductible. After the deductible is met, Medicare pays 80 percent of the Medicare-approved amount for most services. You are responsible for the remaining 20 percent."

But, it states, there is one big exception: "If you receive outpatient services at a hospital, you are responsible for paying 20 percent of whatever

the hospital charges, not 20 percent of a Medicare-approved amount."

In March, the federal advisory panel, the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, urged Congress to correct this problem. "The growing financial burden for Medicare enrollees who receive services in hospital outpatient departments should be alleviated immediately," the panel said. "Beneficiary coinsurance for these services should be limited to 20 percent of the Medicare-allowed payment."

But neither Congress nor the Clinton administration is pushing for a quick solution, partly because of the complexity of the problem and partly because of disagreement over who would foot the bill. If beneficiaries paid less, then the federal government would have to pay more or hospitals would have to accept less over all. Any solution would increase federal Medicare costs, reduce hospital revenue or both.

Under instructions from Congress, the Department of Health and Human Services is developing a proposal to pay hospitals a fixed amount, set in advance, for each outpatient service. Medicare could then follow its general policy of requiring beneficiaries to pay 20 percent of the approved amounts. Such a system would be complex and would need approval from Congress.

## Mida su Conocimiento del SIDA

(NU) - Si usted cree que sabe todo lo concerniente al SIDA, piense de nuevo - y complete este examen corto.

1. El alcohol puede afectar las respuestas normales del sistema inmunológico que protegen al cuerpo de las enfermedades. CIERTO o FALSO.

2. La única forma de contraer el VIH ("HIV", siglas en inglés) a través del uso de drogas es compartiendo agujas o jeringas. CIERTO o FALSO.

3. La infección por el VIH ("HIV") y el SIDA constituyen la sexta causa principal de muerte entre personas de 15 a 24 años de edad en los Estados Unidos. CIERTO o FALSO.

4. Si dos personas tienen el mismo tamaño y estatura, su tolerancia al alcohol es la misma. CIERTO o FALSO.

5. Es mucho más fácil que un hombre contraiga SIDA de una mujer que al revés. CIERTO o FALSO.

6. Otras enfermedades de transmisión sexual o venéreas juegan un papel en la propagación del SIDA. CIERTO o FALSO.

### Respuestas

1. CIERTO. Estudios recientes han demostrado que aun el consumo moderado de alcohol puede afectar el sistema inmunológico.

2. FALSO. Todos los tipos de abuso de drogas pueden afectar el juicio o criterio personal y desembocar en comportamientos de alto riesgo.

3. CIERTO.

4. FALSO. Otros factores, además de la estatura y el peso, tales como el consumo de alimentos y factores genéticos y culturales, pueden afectar el nivel de tolerancia al alcohol de una persona.

5. FALSO. Investigación actual demuestra que las mujeres están al menos 10 veces más propensas que los hombres a contagiarse con el VIH ("HIV") a través de relaciones sexuales. Durante las relaciones sexuales más fluidos del cuerpo pasan de los hombres a las mujeres que de las mujeres a los hombres.

6. CIERTO. Las llagas genitales causadas por algunas enfermedades de transmisión sexual o venéreas aumentan el acceso del virus en la corriente sanguínea. Algunas de estas enfermedades también pueden afectar el sistema inmunológico del cuerpo, haciendo que las personas sean más vulnerables al virus.

¿Le sorprenden algunas de las respuestas? Ahora puede entender porqué el Instituto de Abuso de Drogas ("Institute on Drug Abuse") y el Consejo de Anuncios ("Ad Council") han lanzado una campaña para alertar a los jóvenes de los riesgos del abuso de alcohol, el uso de drogas, y las relaciones sexuales sin protección.

La campaña "Endrógate, Sé Estúpido, y Contrae SIDA" ("Get High, Get Stupid, Get AIDS"), ofrece información gratuita si llama al 1-800-662-HELP.



Protegiendo a los Niños

## Para Acabar Con la Violencia

Por: David Liederman

(NU) - Los niños están expuestos a violencia diariamente. En los medios de comunicación pública, la violencia es común y gráfica. La violencia doméstica tiene un impacto devastador en familias con niños. Muchas escuelas ya no pueden ofrecer seguridad y protección a sus estudiantes pequeños.

Estimados indican que los niños son víctimas de 1,300 asesinatos, entre 1,500 y 3,500 suicidios, más de 400 accidentes fatales, y hasta 22,500 lesiones al año, todas relacionadas con el uso de armas de fuego. Cada día, un niño menor de 15 años es asesinado con una pistola.

Todos somos afectados de una forma u otra por el crimen, vecindarios peligrosos, violencia en la familia y violencia en los medios de comunicación pública. Para reducir la violencia en nuestro país hace falta coordinación entre el gobierno federal, estatal y local. Los vecindarios con altos índices de criminalidad deben recibir atención y "planes de batalla" deben ser implantados. La policía debe unirse a las autoridades legales y de servicios sociales y usar recursos disponibles para evitar que los niños pequeños entren al mundo de la violencia — y para enseñarles a los adolescentes que existe un modo

de vida mejor.

Peticiones para implantar la pena de muerte, sentencias más estrictas, el procesamiento de niños de 14 años como adultos en casos criminales, y el uso de la Guardia Nacional son buenas tácticas políticas, pero no representan soluciones. Lo que hace falta son programas coordinados que usen (1) policías adiestrados para trabajar con adolescentes y gangas de jóvenes; (2) un nuevo ejército de empleados jóvenes bien adiestrados y que provengan de los vecindarios a los cuales serán asignados; y que hayan superado adversidades para que sirvan de modelos positivos; (3) programas de adiestramiento de trabajo efectivos y empleos de servicio público con salarios decentes; y (4) programas de tratamiento para el abuso de drogas. Para estabilizar a los vecindarios, necesitamos pensamiento creativo para el desarrollo de la comunidad y expertos en vivienda que desarrollen planes a largo plazo

para mejorar la calidad de vida en éstos.

Además, debemos limitar el acceso de armas de fuego para los niños. La violencia doméstica debe ser atendida a través de consejería efectiva y programas de apoyo. Los medios de comunicación pública deben ser más agresivos en su esfuerzo para limitar la violencia en la televisión y las películas, y los padres deben revisar lo que ven sus niños. La reducción de la violencia en las escuelas debe ser una prioridad, con medidas como programas de prevención del crimen, y talleres sobre solución de conflictos y el manejo del coraje.

No existen soluciones fáciles o simples para los problemas de violencia y crimen. Lo que hace falta es un plan que ataque los problemas desde varios frentes para cubrir las necesidades de los niños pequeños, adolescentes, adultos, y el vecindario completo.

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# Breast Cancer Grows Rapidly

CHICAGO - A study found breast tumors in younger women can grow rapidly - from too-small-to-be-detected to large - in less than two years, suggesting that those worried about cancer should get mammograms every year.

Doctors have known that mammograms are less effective in finding cancer in young women. Previously, they assumed the reason was that younger women have denser breast tissue and less fat in their breasts than older women, making malignancies more difficult to see on mammograms, or X-ray images of the breast.

But in a study of 28,271 women age 30 and older who underwent mammograms between 1985 and 1992, researchers found that breast density did not affect the accuracy of mammograms in women under 50.

"For women under 50, we're not sure technology is the issue. The problem is you have a disease that is not very amenable to screening. It's not a slow-growing disease," said the study's lead author, Dr. Karla Kerlikowske.

The study was published in Wednesday's issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association.

Why tumors grow more rapidly in younger women is unclear, Kerlikowske said, but it is probably linked to premenopausal hormones.

Kerlikowske is associate director of the San Francisco VA Medical Center's Women Veterans Comprehensive Health Center and an assistant professor of medicine at University of California at San Francisco.

Based on their findings, the researchers recommended a mammogram every one or two years for women over 50.

And if women younger than that want screenings, they should be done at least every year because of the cancer's high growth rate, said Kerlikowske, who stressed that she wasn't necessarily recommending annual screenings for younger women.

The American Cancer Society and the American

College of Radiology recommend that women get mammograms every one to two years after age 40.

The National Cancer Institute currently says there is not enough scientific evidence to justify mammograms every one to two years until age 50, because of the difficulty of interpreting the results in younger women. But the institute plans to review that decision this fall.

The study's participants all received mammograms, then were given follow-up screenings in succeeding months.

For women 50 older, the follow-up mammogram within seven months found that the original screening was 98.5 percent accurate in its finding of cancer or no cancer. That fell to 93.2 percent after 13 months, and 85.7 percent after 25 months.

For women under 50, the accuracy was 87.5 percent within seven months, 83.6 percent at 13 months and 71.4 percent at 25 months.

In the older group of women, accuracy was still higher among women whose breast tissue was primarily fatty rather than primarily dense.

The study also found that mammograms were least effective for women under the age of 50 who had a mother, sister or daughter who had been diagnosed with the disease. That could be disturbing, because such women run a higher risk of breast cancer.

Although the research didn't address the issue of whether more frequent screenings for young women would save lives, Dr. Peter Jokich, director of breast imaging for Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago, said the study is another reason to recommend annual mammograms for his patients.

"And that's also what I tell my wife and family members," he said.

Dr. Bob Schmidt, chief of mammography at the University of Chicago Hospitals, said more research is needed because while the number of women in the study was large, the number of breast cancers - 238 - was not.

# Sobre Su Salud

## SU SALUD

### El Cuidado de Salud En Estados Unidos: Ha Mejorado Significativamente

Por: George A. Porter, M.D



(NU) - Muy pronto el Congreso comenzará un debate histórico sobre mejoras en la distribución del cuidado de salud para todos los estadounidenses. Mientras nuestros líderes miran hacia el futuro del cuidado de salud, es también un buen momento para analizar nuestro pasado y reflexionar sobre el impresionante progreso médico que hemos logrado en décadas recientes. En ningún otro campo es este adelanto tan evidente como en el del tratamiento de enfermedades crónicas del riñón.

Hace menos de 25 años, miles de estadounidenses de todas las edades estaban muriendo cada año de enfer-

medades del riñón. Hoy día, gracias a los adelantos médicos, más de 200,000 estadounidenses que han perdido el funcionamiento de sus riñones pueden llevar vidas productivas gracias al tratamiento de diálisis del riñón (que usa un riñón artificial) y a los trasplantes.

La máquina del riñón artificial ha salvado cientos de miles de vidas. También ha ayudado al desarrollo de lo que se conoce como medicina de alta tecnología. La máquina del riñón realiza las funciones naturales de los riñones. A través del proceso llamado "diálisis," la máquina del riñón elimina los desperdicios y ex-

cesos de líquidos del cuerpo. Mientras los riñones saludables hacen esta función como parte de un proceso constante, la mayoría de los pacientes que dependen de la máquina del riñón requieren tratamientos de diálisis de cuatro horas tres días a la semana. Muchos pacientes de diálisis esperan poder recibir un trasplante de riñón.

En 1993, alrededor de 10,000 estadounidenses que han perdido el funcionamiento de los riñones se someterán a trasplantes de riñones. Gracias a la investigación de trasplantes de riñón, los pacientes que padecen del corazón, pulmones, páncreas o hígado podrán recibir también una segunda oportunidad.

Alrededor del 70 por ciento de los pacientes de trasplante de riñón reciben un nuevo riñón de una persona que no es miembro de su familia y acaba de morir. El resto recibe un riñón de una persona viva, usualmente un familiar. Como la mayor parte de nosotros nacemos con dos riñones sa-

ludables, la donación de un riñón a un miembro de la familia se puede lograr con poco o ningún riesgo para el donante. Desafortunadamente, el número de estadounidenses que están esperando por riñones y otros órganos vitales es mayor que el de los donantes.

El cuidado de salud en los Estados Unidos ha mejorado significativamente en décadas recientes, y por eso tenemos que estar agradecidos. Sin embargo, otros retos en el cuidado de la salud, tales como la prevención de enfermedades y mejoras en la calidad de vida de pacientes con enfermedades crónicas necesitan atención. En comparación con estos nuevos retos, la distribución de cuidado de salud a precios módicos para todos los estadounidenses es ahora una meta que podemos alcanzar.

George A. Porter, M.D., es Presidente del Fondo Americano del Riñón. Para obtener materiales educativos o para hacer una donación, llame a AKF al 1-800-638-8299.

## La Nutrición Y La Salud Oral De Su Hijo

por Jorge L. Sintet, D.M.D.

"Somos lo que comemos", dice un viejo refrán, y es muy cierto en el caso de los niños. Una buena nutrición y una dieta saludable son muy importantes para el crecimiento y el desarrollo de su hijo, desde su concepción hasta llegar a ser un adulto. Muchas madres no saben que la mayoría de los dientes de sus hijos ya están formados cuando nacen. Por eso es esencial que las mujeres embarazadas obtengan los nutrientes necesarios, especialmente el calcio. Si la leche es un problema para usted, pregúntele a su doctor la mejor manera de obtener suficiente calcio.

Los niños pequeños también necesitan mucho calcio para mantener el crecimiento continuo de sus huesos y de sus dientes permanentes. Los niños tienen el metabolismo más acelerado (utilizan las calorías más rápidamente) que los adultos, y por eso a veces piden un bocadillo entre comidas. Comer entre comidas 2 ó 3 veces al día no debe constituir un problema para la salud o los dientes de los niños, siempre y cuando un adulto se asegure de que los bocadillos sean saludables. Hay muy buenas opciones como leche, queso, fruta fresca, zanoha-



rias, apio y maní (cacaahuates). Un dulce de vez en cuando, también es aceptable, pero la mayoría de los niños desarrollarán caries si comen dulces más de 2 ó 3 veces al día. La mayoría de los padres no se dan cuenta que las frutas secas y las barras de granola tienen bastante azúcar y pueden causar el deterioro de los dientes. El exceso de almidón, como papas fritas, galletas y "pretzel," también pueden ser dañinas para los dientes, e introducir demasiada sal (sodio) a la dieta.

Los padres pueden ayudar a reducir la probabilidad del deterioro temprano de los dientes, asegurando no acostar a los bebés con una botella de fórmula pediátrica, leche, jugo, o agua con azúcar. El azúcar en este tipo de alimentos arruinará la sonrisa de su bebé inmediatamente. Intente reducir la cantidad que ingiere su hijo a una taza para cuando tenga un año, y correrá mucho menos peligro.

¿Y los caramelos y chocolates? El gusto por los dulces es una parte normal de la niñez, y muchos padres no quieren negarle ese placer a sus hijos. No debe haber problema, con tal de que se limite el número de veces que su hijo coma dulces y almidones. Es mejor para los dientes si se come una barra de chocolates de una vez, y no un poquito ahora y otro poquito una hora después.

Los niños y los adolescentes necesitan un balance entre proteínas, hidratos de carbono (almidones y azúcares), y grasa. Hay una preocupación sobre la cantidad de grasa que ingieren los norte americanos, y la necesidad de reducir la grasa de sus dietas, especialmente la grasa que proviene de los animales.

Las frutas y los vegetales son buenas fuentes de vitaminas y minerales importantes, los cuales son indispensables para la salud de las encías. La atención a las necesidades de nutrición de sus hijos forma una parte muy importante en el desarrollo de una sonrisa saludable. Y, la sonrisa de su hijo debe durar toda su vida.

La serie Sonrisas Sanas ha sido adaptada y adaptada por la Asociación Dental Hispana y la proporciona como servicio a la comunidad la firma COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY.

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# Countdown to Atlanta

**OLYMPIC UPDATE:** Ron Karnaugh's bid to have a rival swimmer dismissed from the U.S. Olympic team is not over, even after the USOC rejected the case in the first test of its new conduct code.

Karnaugh, who competed in the 1992 Olympics just days after his father collapsed and died while watching the opening ceremonies, has filed an appeal with the American Arbitration Association over the USOC's decision Monday not to penalize Greg Burgess for alcohol-related offenses.

"I have nothing personal against the other athlete, but they have those rules and provisions for reasons," Karnaugh said. "If they ignore them or make exceptions, a precedent is set for any athlete who seeks to avoid the penalty for breaching the code of conduct."

**MARCH TO THE MEDALS:** Cuban boxers Ramon Garbey

and Joel Casamayor turned their backs on the Olympics. And on their homeland.

Garbey and Casamayor slipped away last week during free time while the 12-member Cuban team was training in Guadalajara, Mexico. They were expected to complete the first phase of their application for U.S. political asylum Tuesday.

"This was a purely political decision," said Al Rogers, a spokesman for the law firm representing the men. "They very easily could have won the gold and then defected, but they chose not to fight Castro's war."

**CARRYING THE TORCH:** The arrival of the Olympic torch to Tallahassee, Fla., on Tuesday lured thousands of people out of air-conditioned homes and offices.

"I'll probably never be able to see it again," Michelle McKnight, a 27-year-old office worker, said. "It's a

part of history."

The temperature was 95 degrees, but humidity pushed the heat index to 102 degrees. And it felt even hotter to Judy Bond of the American Red Cross. "135! That is a direct quote from the American Red Cross," Bond said.

The torch, which entered Florida near the Panhandle hamlet of Campellton Monday, will leave the state next Tuesday.

**OLYMPIC FOOTNOTE:** Ailing Scottie Pippen may see less playing time than anyone else on the U.S. Olympic basketball team.

Pippen has a bad back, his knees ache and his ankle hurts. The Chicago Bulls even asked him to sit out the Olympics.

"At this point in time I can't say how many minutes Scottie will get ... We'll watch him very carefully and I'll be mindful of it, but certainly right now he's playing as hard as anybody," coach Lenny Wilkens said.

## Bowe Wants Lewis, Tyson

**NEW YORK** - Riddick Bowe wants to fight Lennox Lewis this fall and then Mike Tyson early in 1997.

First, though, Bowe meets undefeated, but untested Polish heavyweight Andrew Golota at Madison Square Garden next week in a stay-busy fight with big implications.

"You got to do things to get to certain places and fighting Golota will allow me to fight Lennox Lewis," said Bowe before a spirited outdoor sparring session before a lunch-time crowd of nearly 1,000 fans on Tuesday.

While Golota, 28-0 with 25 KOs, did nothing more strenuous than shadow box and skip rope in his 15 minutes inside the ring, Bowe, 39-1 with 33 KOs, mixed it up with a trio of sparring partners in an hour-long workout in a mid-Manhattan park.

The mood of the training session reflected the serious tone Bowe, the former heavyweight champion, said he has taken for the 10-round bout on July 11.

"I expect all of my fights to be tough. I have learned not to take anyone lightly. I did that once against Evander Holyfield and it cost me my title," Bowe said of his only loss three years ago.

"To me, right now everyone is a Bengal tiger and in order for me to beat them, I have to be at my best."

Golota's trainer, Lou Duva, was in Holyfield's corner for

three fights against Bowe. In the last fight nine months ago, Bowe had to get off the canvas before winning in the eighth round.

"I think I know where to hit Bowe and that is where Andrew is going to hit him," said Duva. "Andrew will knock him out."

Bowe dismissed that as just talk.

"Who has he actually fought and knocked out in the heavyweight division?" Bowe said of Golota's career against journeymen. "No one."

"So what makes him think that someone who is 28 years old, is determined and is in great shape, that he can just go in and knock out? That's not going to happen."

What is more likely, Bowe said, is that he will win by knockout.

"If he makes a mistake and the opportunity presents itself, you can rest assure that I will take full advantage of it," said Bowe, who has stopped his last three opponents in eight rounds or less.

Meanwhile, Lewis offered Tyson \$45 million for a title defense. Lewis, the No. 1 contender for Tyson's WBC title, previously accepted \$4 million to step aside and let Tyson fight WBA titleholder Bruce Seldon on July 13 in Las Vegas.

Lewis was told he would be Tyson's next opponent, but Tyson appears to have a deal to fight Holyfield after Seldon.

## Lewis Offers Tyson \$45 Million

**LONDON** - Mike Tyson was offered \$45 million Tuesday to defend his WBC heavyweight title against Britain's Lennox Lewis.

The offer was faxed to Tyson's promoter, Don King, by Lewis' manager Frank Maloney.

"This is an immediate response to Tyson's comments that he wasn't afraid to fight Lennox," Maloney said. "If he's not afraid, then he should accept my offer."

"I think Tyson wants this fight. He doesn't want to be known by the world as a coward, and that's what will happen if he doesn't fight Lennox."

Maloney said that although Tyson may want the fight, King may have other plans.

"Tyson himself said he wants to fight Lennox, but maybe he doesn't know what Don King has planned for him."

"Anything is possible in boxing," Maloney said. "But I'm never convinced that I've secured a fight until the two boxers are in the ring."

Lewis, the No. 1 contender to the WBC title, accepted \$4 million to step aside and let Tyson fight WBA title holder Bruce Seldon on July 13 in Las Vegas.

Lewis was told he would be

# El Mundo del Boxeo

## De la Hoya Contra Mago González

**Ciudad de México** - El Consejo Mundial de Boxeo ratificó a la empresa Top Rank el compromiso del estadounidense Oscar de la Hoya, campeón superligero del mundo, de enfrentarse con el mexicano Miguel Angel "Mago" González en lo que será su siguiente pelea.

ECMB, cuy asede está en México y su presidente es el mexicano José Sulaimán, igualmente dio a conocer qu e"consecuentemente ya se iniciaron las negociaciones entre ambas partes.

De la Hoya, de 23 años de edad, arrbató el fajin superligero a Julio César Chávez al vencerlo por nocaut técnico en el cuaarto episodio en una pelea disputada en la ciudad estadounidense de Las Vegas, Nevada.

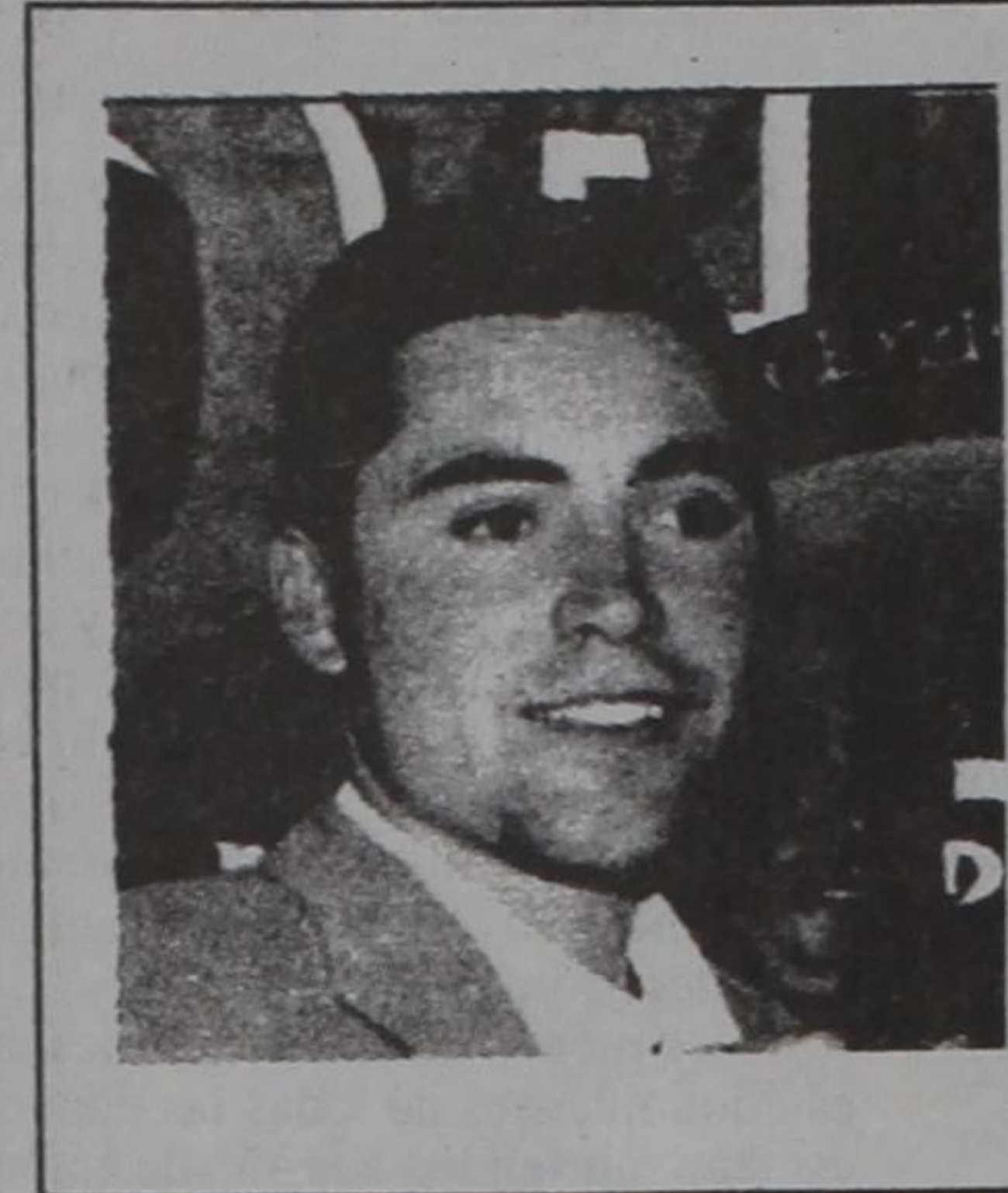
Para González, de 25 años de edad, esta será su primera oportunidad títualr después de que renunciara a la corona de los ligeros pro problemas depeso, luego de haber hecho 10 efensas.

El historial de González es de 40 peleas ganadas (30 nocauts) y ninguan derrota, mientras que el palmarés de campeón es e 22 encuentros (20 por la via rápida) ganados.

Por su parte el manejador Carlos Rosales admitió la expiración del contrato con el púgil Miguel Angel González, aunque negó el romimiento definitivo de su relaciones de trabaja e incluso conminó a éste a ratificar o rectificar la supuesta versión.

"ignoro lo que pasa. El (González) es el único que tiene la palabra. en lo personal no he roto relaciones y si él tomó su decisión, que lo de a conocer", dijo el manager que lo guió a la obtención del campeonato liogero del Consejo Mundial de Boxeo y a 10 defensas.

En dias anteriores versiones periodisticas afirmaban el aparente rompimiento entre el manager y el boxeador.



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## EL EDITOR Softball Calendar

# The Softball Tournament of Champions

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 June 21-23 - Cool Pines Classic, Men's C,D,E & women's C,D  
 July 19-21 Last Chance Qualifier, Men's C,D,E & Women's Open  
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\$135 entry fee Mens 1-6 Team and individual prizes; \$110 Women and Co-Rec. 1-4 individual prizes; \$85 Old Timers 1-3 trophies, every old timer gets T-shirt if entered by 7-19; GG and MVP prizes in each division

Many more prizes for individual Players. All players get goodie bags from Lubbock merchants which include discounts and free items & coupons to restaurants, bars & entertainment events

**Entry Deadline July 23 for Softball**  
 Call for Entry Fees & Dealines on Other Tournaments

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Festivities will include Food and Game Booths, Live Music by Area bands and Radio Remotes during games.

This program made possible in part by a grant from the Lubbock City Council as recommended by the Lubbock Arts Alliance and by the Lubbock Visitors and Convention Bureau  
 For information on what to see and do in Lubbock call 1-800-692-4035





## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

En el Segundo Madamiento Dios nos manda que respetemos Su santo Nombre. Nos prohíbe: 1. jurar en vano; 2. blasfemar; 3. desearle mal a alguien; 4. quebrantar las promesas hechas.

Jurar o hacer juramento es tomar a dios por testigo de tres maneras: 1 - por plabra, diciendo "que jura", 1 - por signos, por ejemplo, levantando la mano; 3 - de clarado por escrito, que se hace juramento.

No siempre se hace un verdadero juramento cuando se pronuncian las palabras del mismo, sino que se necesita tener la intención de tomar a dios por testigo de lo que se afirma o de lo que se promete.

Cuando se jura por las criaturas, se toma a Dios mismo por testigo de lo que se

afirma, porque entonces se jura indirectamente por el que las ha creado. Así, jurar por el cielo, o por el trueno, etc; es tomar a Dios por testigo. Se jura en vano de tres maeras; 1 - jurando contra la verdad; 2 - jurando sin necesidad; 3 - jurando hacer alguna cosa mala. Lo primero es asegurar con juramento una cosa que saben que es falso o hacen promesas que no están dispuestos a cumplir. Y, siempre que se jura contra la verdad, aunque sea cosa de poca importancia, se comete un gran pecado, que es llama "perjurio". Cuando se jura en falso, o con mentira, siempre, me comete un pecado mortal muy grave. Arrepiéntase y prepóngase no volver a jurar en vano y confiese su pecado. (Juan 20, 19-23). Las personas que hayan jurado hacer alguna cosa prohibida no deben de cumplir ese juramento, porque han cometido un pecado al jurar, y cometerían otro pecado al cumplir ese falso juramento. (Marcos 4,). (Mat. 5, 33). (Deut. 23, 21) (Hech. 23, 12).

**El Editor**  
Call: 763-3841



## PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR

POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA  
Lubbock, Texas

### EL SERMON DEL MONTE Y LA JUSTICIA

"Porque os digo, que si vuestra justicia no fuere mayor que la de los escribas y de los fariseos, no entraréis en el reino de los cielos."  
Mateo 5:20

Estos versículos merecen la atenta consideración y reconsideración, de todos los lectores de la Biblia. El buen entendimiento de las doctrina de Cristo que contienen yace a la raíz misma del cristianismo. Nuestro Señor mismo explica aquí, más ampliamente el sentido de sus palabras: "He venido no para invalidar la ley sino para cumplirla." Cristo nos enseña que su Evangelio engrandece la ley y enaltece su autoridad. Nos demuestra que la ley como expuesta por él, era una regla mucho más espiritual y escudriñadora del corazón mucho más fiel que lo que lo habían creído la mayoría de los judíos. Y para probarlo, lo hace eligiendo, como ejemplo de lo que quiere decir, tres mandamientos de entre los diez.

**POR EJEMPLO EL SEXTO MANDAMIENTO**  
Muchos creían que guardaban esta parte de la ley de Dios mientras que no eran culpables del acto de asesinar. pero el Señor Jesús enseña que los requisitos de este mandamiento van mucho más allá. El condena todo language inspirado de rabia y de malas pasiones, y especialmente tal language empleado sin una causa. Notemos bien. Posible es que seamos enteramente inocentes del crimen de quitar a otro la vida, mientras al mismo tiempo seamos culpable de quebrantar el sexto mandamiento.

**JESUS ENSEÑA QUE...**  
Que es posible violar por medio de nuestros pensamientos y en nuestros corazones, aún cuando nuestra conducta esté moral y correcta. Porque nuestro Dios a quien servimos y tratamos, mira mucho más allá de nuestras acciones. Pare El una mera mirada puede ser un pecado. Por lo mismo, todo esto es muy instructivo, y debe hacernos reflexionar muy seriamente sobre esto. Esto nos llama seriamente a examinar nuestros corazones. y qué se nos enseña con esto;

**¿QUE SE NOS ENSEÑA AQUI?**  
Se nos enseña la suma santidad de Dios. Es un ser más puro y perfecto, que ve faltas e imperfecciones donde el ojo del humano no puede ver o notar ningunas. El, lee nuestros motivos interiores. Y toma nota de nuestras palabras y pensamientos, como también de nuestras acciones. El exige la verdad en las partes interiores. Ojalá que los hombres pudiéramos considerar más de lo que hacemos ahora, respecto de este atributo del caracter de Dios. Entonces no habría ningún lugar para el orgullo o la confiansa en nuestra propia justicia, ni para el descuido, si pudiéramos tan solo ver a Dios tal como él es. Se nos enseña que puede haber razón para creer que puede haber millares de llamados cristianos que no tienen más conocimiento de los mandamientos de Dios, que los que han oído por los judíos ignorantes de nuestros días. "Todas estas cosas he guardado desde mi mocedad."  
IQUIDADOS!

## Minorities from Pg. 1

most significant barrier to ownership. To address this barrier, NTIA encourages majority/minority partnering to increase the number of minority entrepreneurs and minority-owned businesses in the telecommunications and information industries. "We believe that such partnerships are essential to the expansion of minority businesses," said Irving.

"One finding of the study is that stations that are currently owned by minorities generally have inferior technical characteristics - frequency band and signal power - to those of non-minority owners, thus they reach fewer listeners and generate less advertising revenue, and therefore are more marginal financially," Irving added.

The study also found that policies that help mobilize capital to credit-worthy minority entrepreneurs are necessary. "We also found that programs that are specific to the broadcast industry are more helpful than broad-based initiatives," said Irving. "Diversity of ownership of our nation's airwaves ultimately helps assure a variety of viewpoints, provides opportunity for multi-cultural expression and awareness, and helps bring focus, with sensitivity, to issues of particular importance to diverse communities."

For the past six years, NTIA's Minority Telecommunications Development Program (MTDP) has collected data on minority ownership of commercial radio and television stations in the United States. The research is used to track changes in ownership from year to year. MTDP provides this data to the public and uses it to help develop program initiatives and policies. The data covers commercial AM and FM radio stations as well as commercial UHF and VHF television stations.

The Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration serves as the principal adviser to the President, Vice President and Secretary of Commerce on domestic and international communications and information issues. In 1978, NTIA established the Minority Telecommunications Development Program (MTDP) to assist the development of policies and programs that increase minority ownership of broadcast, telecommunications and information businesses, and to provide policy advice with respect to legislation and regulations which affect minority business participation in the telecommunications and information industries.

For a copy of the report or more information, please contact Tatia Williams or LaVern James, of MTDP, at 202-482-1880 or visit the MTDP's resource center on the Internet at <http://www.ntia.doc.gov>.

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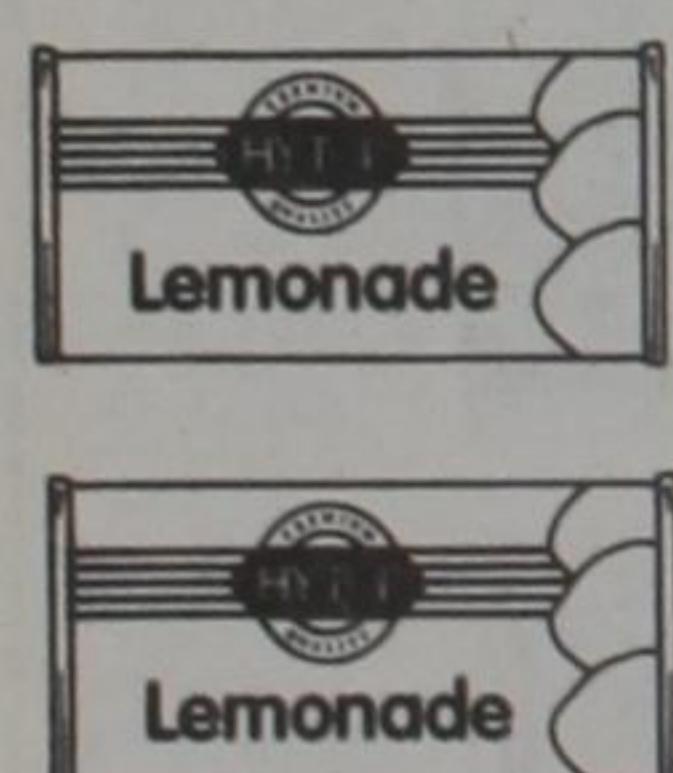
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