

# Educación Bilingüe es Herramienta del Exito Para el Nuevo Siglo

Por Francisco Miraval

Denver, 28 ene (EFE).- Los avances tecnológicos, la bonanza económica y los drásticos cambios demográficos muestran que la educación bilingüe no es un accidente sino "un punto importante en la evolución de Estados Unidos", afirmó una funcionaria hispana del Departamento de Educación.

"El bilingüismo no es un remedio educativo, es la herramienta para alcanzar el éxito en el siglo 21", aseveró Delia Pompa, directora de la Oficina de Educación Bilingüe del Departamento de Educación.

Para Pompa, una de las oradoras la vigésimo octava Conferencia de Educación Bilingüe, quienes quieran triunfar en el futuro deberán aprender más de un idioma.

Por otro lado, la funcionaria afirmó que "tenemos que concentrarnos en cambiar la ley que regula la educación bilingüe en el país, porque ya tiene 31 años" ante los cambios demográficos y tecnológicos que ha atravesado Estados Unidos.

"Cuando la ley entró en vigencia, solamente se incluyó a los estudiantes que hablaban español. Hoy proveemos servicios para alumnos que hablan otros idiomas", explicó Pompa.

Desde su llegada al Departamento de Educación, Pompa ha encabezado una lucha

contra el movimiento "English Only", el cual busca que se declare el inglés como idioma oficial en los Estados Unidos.

También se ha opuesto a iniciativas estatales, como la propuesta de California de limitar servicios educativos para quienes no hablen bien el inglés.

Pompa realizó su declaración en el marco de la conferencia nacional organizada en Denver por la Asociación Nacional para la Educación Bilingüe (NABE, por sus siglas en inglés).

"Ya no se puede encontrar un trabajo sin un diploma de secundaria, y no se puede completar la escuela sin educación bilingüe", afirmó Pompa, agregando que por tal razón el gobierno federal debe asegurar la efectividad de los programas de educación bilingüe en las escuelas.

Por su parte, el director de la Oficina del Censo de EEUU, Kenneth Prewitt, dijo que, por primera vez en más de 200 años de historia del censo, "cada persona podrá marcar más de una opción para señalar su origen o su lengua materna".

La iniciativa busca mejorar el recuento de minorías en el país y terminar con la controversia de personas que han nacido en EEUU de padres de diferentes razas o grupos étnicos. Prewitt, hablando ante unos 6.000 educado-

res bilingües, lamentó que el censo de 1990 no contó a un cinco por ciento de los hispanos.

"Cada año, el gobierno federal distribuye unos 200.000 millones de dólares, basándose en las estadísticas del censo -dijo Prewitt-. Los hispanos fueron mal contados. Por lo tanto, están mal representados en recursos" y en el ámbito político.

Para Prewitt, el Censo 2000, que comienza el 1 de abril de ese año, es el más "politizado" de la historia.

"Hay un intenso interés partidista en Washington por este censo, porque pueden cambiar los distritos en el Congreso y, por lo tanto, los representantes", dijo Prewitt.

Según Prewitt, si los hispanos quieren expandir su presencia política, el Censo 2000 tienen que participar llenando los respectivos formularios.

El censo se realiza, por orden de la Constitución, cada diez años desde 1790 y sus datos se utilizan para la distribución de fondos federales para programas de vivienda y educación, entre otros, y la demarcación de distritos electorales.

Prewitt pidió la colaboración de organizaciones hispanas para movilizar a la comunidad latina y pedir que se completen adecuadamente los formularios. E

## News Briefs

### Yzaguirre Outlines Triumph of Bilingual Education

By Francisco Miraval

Denver, Feb 1 (EFE).- Bilingual education programs were canceled in California because of lack of both the funds and the media support to defend them, not to mention racism and xenophobia, Hispanic leader Raul Yzaguirre said on Monday.

"California's Law 227 is a wakeup call for all of us who believe in bilingual education," Yzaguirre, president of the National Council of La Raza, told 6,000 teachers from around the country at the Annual Convention for Bilingual Teachers in Denver, which ended this weekend.

"I have never felt so frustrated in the defense of bilingual education, and never before have I felt such political pressure" opposing the programs that help students maintain their native language, he added.

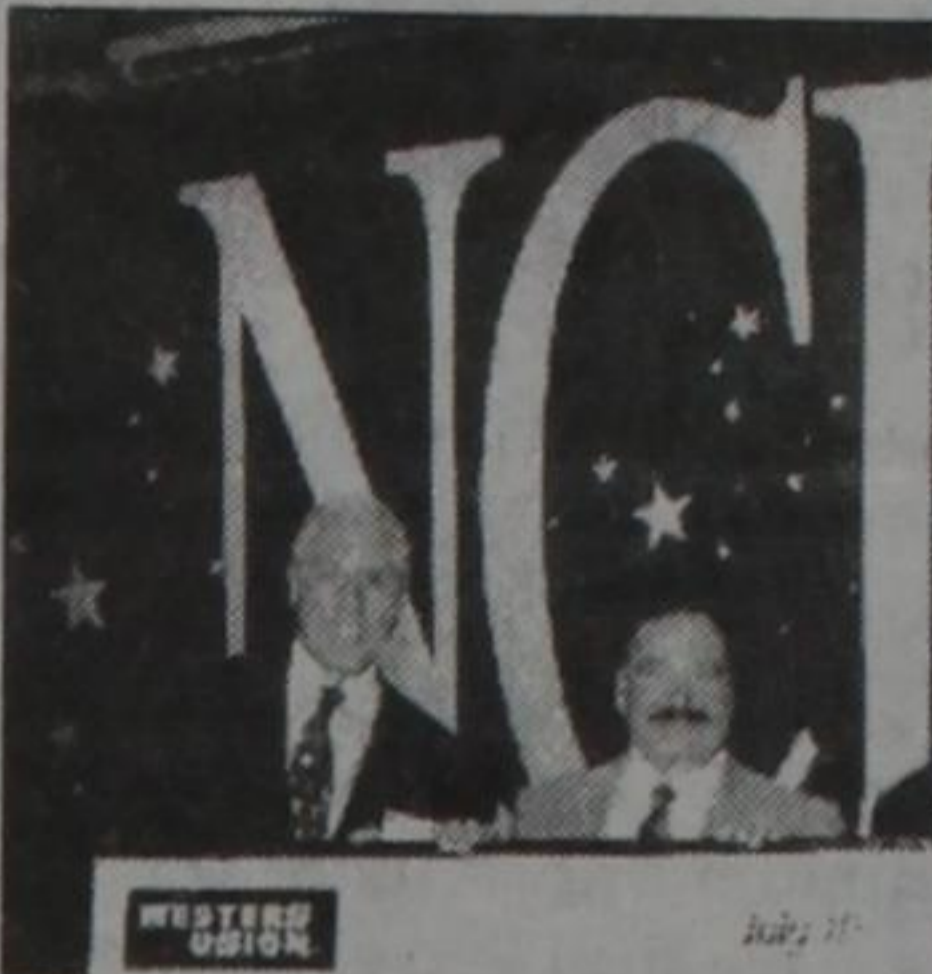
The Hispanic leader said that in order for bilingual education to be successful it must introduce quality programs and continue to defend them in the long run.

With respect to Denver's public schools, which have been criticized for their bilingual education programs, Yzaguirre said that we cannot offer educational programs that are destined to fail, and then blame the students for not learning.

"It is clear that those who speak two languages will have enormous advantages in the 21st century," he explained.

The only way to win this battle is by showing the advantages of bilingual education, joining forces with other groups and institutions, and developing a professional strategy on the issue, Yzaguirre stated.

"We must not, cannot and will not return to the old days of ignoring minorities. We are on the right path, and in the end we will prevail," the Hispanic leader said.



### California Governor Wants Tighter Security Along Border

Mexico City, Feb 2 (EFE).- California Governor Gray Davis spoke in favor of stricter security along the U.S.-Mexican border after meeting with Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo during his three-day visit to Mexico.

Davis said he was pleased with the outcome of his meeting with Zedillo. Their discussions revolved around the need to improve border security along the frontier, as well as on matters dealing with the environment, as well as scientific and technological cooperation.

"California cannot succeed without Mexico," Davis said as he emphasized the close historical and cultural ties between this country and his state, where at least six million Mexicans reside.

In a news conference after his meeting with Zedillo, the governor stated that his administration was ready to enforce federal immigration laws using humanitarian tactics and respecting the immigrants' human rights.

Davis called on Mexico to join in a "new era" of common goals, and end the differences that plagued the administration of his predecessor, Pete Wilson.

### Southeast U.S. Hits "Record" High Number of Deportations

By Cristina Espinosa

Atlanta, Feb 2 (EFE).- The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) office in Atlanta said 924 individuals accused of various criminal activities were deported from the southeastern United States during 1998.

The individuals were captured in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina in connection with drug-related crimes as well as violent crimes including aggravated assault, kidnapping, rape and murder.

INS Atlanta Director Thomas Fischer said, "We are attributing the increase to the diligent application of the law by this agency."

"We received more funding from Congress than ever, and we were able to use it in a manner that was very efficient and greatly beneficial to the public. These numbers represent a significant impact on criminal activity in the United States," Fischer said.

In 1998 the United States deported 2,211 people, a 53 percent increase over 1995's total of 255.

Laurence Orton from the INS Deportations Office said that most of the deportees are Mexicans. In a typical month, 98 people will be deported - 58 Mexicans, six Guatemalans, three Hondurans and one Panamanian, with the remainder belonging to other nationalities.

"El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz."  
"Respect for the Rights of Others is Peace."  
Lic. Benito Juárez

# EL EDITOR

Vol XXII No. 19

Week of February 4 thru February 10, 1999

Lubbock, Texas

Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers

## Intocable's Tragedy Felt By Lubbock Fans

by Patricio Gonzalez

Multi-platinum Tejano recording superstars Intocable, received a dose of reality on Sunday morning when three members were killed in a one-car crash in Mexico.

José Angel "Pepe" Farias, 23, the band's on-stage master of ceremonies of Monterrey; bass player Silvestre Rodríguez Jr., 26, of McAllen; and the band's road manager Joe Angel Gonzales, age unknown, were killed when their station wagon skidded off a highway in Northern Mexico.

Intocable leader, Ricky Muñoz, 23, as well as band members Danny Sanchez, 23, Rene Martinez, 26 and Sergio Serna, 24, were also injured in the accident, but were expected to be released from Monterrey hospitals this week.

Locally, the tragic news has motivated record sales and radio air-play.

"On Monday, we sold out of everything we had on Intocable," said Elda Moreno, store manager



of La Feria music shop. "We had to overnight more material for Tuesday and their selling fast too.

"There are a lot of people who want to complete their Intocable collections now, so the earlier material is selling as well as the new album."

Jennifer Martinez, on air personality for Lubbock's Magic 93.7 (KTXQ-FM), who is director of the morning show's "Tejano Tid-Bits," said that the station has received many calls from concerned fans throughout the area. "Many callers have called in for dedications and just to ge-

the facts of what happened," said Martinez. "According to EMI Latin officials, the band has decided to cancel all 'gigs' for this month and next month. They don't plan on touring again until this summer."

Formed in 1993 in Zapata, Intocable became an instant hit in the Tejano industry creating a new sound mixing Tejano polkas and norteño boleros. Since 1995, Intocable has been one of Tejano's premier bands, opening up for such groups as La Mafia and headlining many tours themselves. Last October the band was honored by its record label -

EMI Latin for sales of the group's six U.S. albums, each topping 1 million in sales.

According to EMI Latin officials, the band was performing in McAllen on the night before the accident promoting their newest album, "Amor Maldito." They were headed to Monterrey to catch a flight to Mexico City for a series of concerts and promotions.

Interested fans and friends can contact the EMI Latin office in San Antonio at 210-366-9626.

### Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

There seems to be a lot of criticism aimed lately at Mayor Windy Sitton.

A couple of weeks ago it seems that the Mayor referred to Littlefield as a "Ghost Town".

Most people in Littlefield essentially said that she didn't know what she was talking about.

In the Hispanic community, people are still fuming over her treatment of Councilman Victor Gonzalez during a Council meeting. During a luncheon held for her "Minority Advisory Committee" she stated that Victor had had more than an ample amount of time to address the Council and that the only reason she had cut him off was because she wanted to prevent an argument between the two Council members involved.

Whether anything can be done to prevent Windy from saying statements that cause controversy is doubtful. Until the next election.

\*\*\*\*Pico de Gallo\*\*\*\*

Ever wish for a place to go spend a relaxing and romantic day on Valentine's with your loved one? Why not plan on attending the Valentine Dance to be held next week by the Ballet Folklórico Aztlan? Feb. 13th at White Knights Ballroom. Call 763-3841 for information.

## Clinton' Budget Proposal Would Help Hispanics

By Maria Peña

Washington, Feb 1 (EFE).- A new battle awaits Democrats and Republicans in Congress now that U.S. President Bill Clinton has submitted a 1.77 trillion dollar budget for the next fiscal year, which begins

on October 1, 1999.

The proposal, which will require congressional approval, includes significant spending increases in defense, education, health and social security - areas of special interest for Hispanics - but ignores Republi-

can calls for tax cuts.

"The president submitted a budget proposal to Congress asking for more funds for bilingual education, more qualified teachers and more schools," the White House's assistant chief of staff, Maria

Echaveste, told Hispanic reporters in a telephone interview.

A key topic in this budget plan is the building and renovation of public schools, costing 3.7 billion dollars in a five-year period.

Meanwhile, 415 million dollars will be spent on training bilingual education teachers. It is calculated that four million students who do not speak English will benefit from these programs, the director of the Education Department's Bilingual Education Office, Delia Pompa, said.

With respect to the health sector, Clinton's administration said that "in spite of the achievements at the national level, there are still inequalities" in the quality of health services offered to minorities.

"To address this situation, the budget sets 145 million dollars aside for services providing medical treatment, prevention and education to minorities," the White House said, adding that an additional 50 million will go to fight Aids among these disadvantaged groups.

According to the president's plan, states will continue to have the option of offering medical coverage to some 55,000 legal immigrants through the Medicaid program, which will spend 220 million dollars during the next five years.

Clinton's ambitious plan springs, in part, from the expected 117.3 billion dollar surplus for Fiscal Year 2000 and the 2.4 trillion over the next decade.

Washington, Feb 1 (EFE).- U.S. President Bill Clinton's budget proposal for the 2000 fiscal year includes an 8 percent increase of funds for the U.S. Naturalization and Immigration Service (INS).

The INS budget, which has enjoyed steady growth in recent years, would now be 4.27 billion dollars. Most of those funds will be used to hire 306 new officials, according to the proposal made by Clinton on Monday.

There are also budget allocations for the construction of Border Patrol stations along the Mexican border and in Florida. The INS will also install 176 video cameras along the border, the federal agency announced Monday. Both projects will require an investment of 48.1 million dollars.

Also included in the INS budget are 22.5 million dollars for the construction of new detention centers in Port Isabel and El Paso, Texas; Florence, Arizona; El Centro, California; and Krome, Florida.

© Agencia EFE S.A.



# Clinton's Populist Master Stroke

By Franz Schurmann

Clinton pulled off a master stroke by proposing to link Social Security to the unending bull market through "universal savings accounts." By doing so, White House advisers say, we won't have to worry about it going bust until 2055.

The President is saying he wants not just a third of Americans to benefit from ever rising stock returns but all of them. It's the biggest inclusionist message of all time. And it's credible, not pie-in-the-sky.

To make the populist package even sweeter federal budget surpluses will go for education, medical care, anti-smoking moves, child care, support for low income parents, higher minimum wages, more police, help to poor cities, medical leave, long term care. And then there is plenty left over for the ever popular Pentagon.

Critics are already charging it's just accountants' juggling or an end run around the Senate to fend off the impeachment charges. But historians know better. They know that when in his first inaugural address Franklin Roosevelt said "there is nothing to fear but fear itself" those words launched the New Deal which re-made America until Ronald Reagan re-made it again in the 1980's.

In his second inaugural address Clinton's vision proposes another re-making. Its main objective is the same as the earlier two: the general prosperity. But his way of attaining it is different. FDR's was to build a massive state structure which fully arose only during World

War II. Afterwards it became the instrument for the post-war boom.

Reagan slimmed down that state by axing one New Deal program after the other. But by August 1982 the first signs of the current bull market became visible. While Reagan's re-making left a lot of poverty in its wake it brought prosperity to most of the American middle class. And they form a majority of the population.

Clinton's way is a combination of the earlier two re-makings. He calls for a return to an activist state to assure the general prosperity, as did Roosevelt. But, like Reagan, he wants to do it through the markets.

According to Clinton's proposal everyone who holds a job, no matter how low the wage, would be involved in the markets through their social security deduction. And people know that some magic has made this bull market go on and on. Clinton's ever rising popularity comes from the fact that they see him as the master of that magic.

The secret of this magic goes back to Alexander Hamilton during the 1790's. Hamilton was convinced the jerrybuilt United States could only survive through strong government, global trade and credible money. It's a tribute to the power of Hamilton's ideas that his enemy, the radical Thomas Jefferson ("the tree of liberty must be watered every twenty years with the blood of tyrants"), fully accepted them once in office.

So has every president since then, including left-of-center Franklin Roosevelt and the

arch-conservative Ronald Reagan. Clinton's presentation of a sweeping Hamiltonian-type program disarmed the Republicans. House Ways and Means Committee chairman Bill Archer (R-Texas) immediately offered to work with Clinton on his Social Security proposals.

Those proposals assume American money is going to be sound and plentiful until 2055. But Clinton also made a strong pitch for global trade. He came out in support of a world trade conference originally proposed by European leaders for November this year. And through World Trade Organization hearings he wants the U.S. public fully involved with trade issues.

Despite continuing financial trouble in Brazil and Russia, the mighty global financial tree stands firm. Its roots are world trade. Its trunk is the American dollar. Its two mightiest branches are the Japanese yen and the German mark (now transformed into the euro).

There is general consensus that the Asian crises have bottomed out. The euro is coming on strong. Global trade is predicted to grow again within the year. There are many bad effects from globalization but it's not going to end soon. Clinton knows that.

The mood now is growing even in Washington to end the impeachment trial quickly and let Clinton use the remaining two years of his presidency to try out his mind-bogglingly ambitious proposals for American and world prosperity.

# Planificadores De Los Poblacion Mexicanos Hacen Malabares

By Mary Jo MCohahay.

CHIMALHUACAN, CIUDAD DE MÉXICO -Con su desafío a las enseñanzas de la Iglesia en el tema clave del control de natalidad, México ha cambiado profundamente desde el tiempo en que diera la bienvenida al Papa Juan Pablo II veinte años atrás. En ese entonces, la familia promedio tenía siete niños. Hoy, cuando el Papa hace su cuarta visita a este país de fuerte mayoría católica, el promedio ha caído a 2,5 niños por familia, mientras los planificadores apuntan a reducir este número a aproximadamente 2,1.

En esta dinámica comunidad sin árboles a orillas de la caótica extensión de Ciudad de México - a estas alturas una de las ciudades más pobladas del mundo (18 millones de personas)-parece difícil creer que uno está en un país con una vigorosa política estatal de población. Chimalhuacan creció desde los 60.000 habitantes en 1980 a los 412.000 en 1995, año del último recuento oficial. Muchos llegaron desde el campo porque encontraron menos tierra adonde marcharse cerca de sus pueblos de origen. Más allá del alcance del sistema de subterráneos de la ciudad, con calles que se convierten en un laberinto de barro cada vez que llueve, el sitio es a pesar de todo un imán para los desempleados que sueñan con un trabajo en la capital.

Es también un lugar para ver por qué la política del gobierno funciona en un país donde 9 de cada 10 personas dicen que son católicas.

"Yo respeto mi fe, pero si tengo más y más niños, eso quiere decir que comprar zapatos para uno significa que los otros han de ir descalzos", dice María Luisa Rosario, de 35 años, quien tiene "sólo cuatro" niños y ha usado un dispositivo intrauterino de forma intermitente por dieciséis años. Cerca se encuentra su hija de 16 años, Gaby. "Yo le digo que no se llene de niños", dice Rosario con calma. En una clínica del gobierno, madre e hija pueden recibir todo tipo de anticonceptivos, desde píldoras hasta esterilización.

Presiones económicas básicas han ayudado a las campañas del gobierno en radio y televisión, la cuales se han dirigido, por ejemplo, a convencer a la gente de que "las familias pequeñas viven mejor". "El éxito de los programas de planificación familiar proviene del impacto de una crisis económica detrás de la otra desde 1982", dice un médico que trabaja en la comunidad. "Ahora los dos,

marido y mujer, tienen que trabajar para que ambos salarios den lo suficiente para vivir".

Tan sólo desde 1994, el año en que México se uniera a Estados Unidos y Canadá en el Tratado de Libre Comercio (NAFTA), el peso ha perdido su valor, cayendo desde unos 33 centavos a diez. Una de cada tres mujeres trabaja hoy fuera del hogar.

"La gente se somete a esto por el costo de vida", dice José Manuel Villegas, de 44 años, al hablar de los varios dispositivos anticonceptivos expuestos en el porche fuera de su concurrido negocio.

Hace notar que incluso el precio de la leche para pobres y ancianos subsidiada por el gobierno aumentó el 25 por ciento este mes. "Mi hermano tiene 15 niños, pero si hoy tienes más de tres apenas puedes sobrevivir". Desde el décimo piso de la oficina de paredes acristaladas del Dr. Rodolfo Tuiran, Secretario General del Consejo Nacional de Población de México, comunidades como Chimalhuacan se hacen invisibles en medio de la niebla marrón-grisácea que se extiende sobre la ciudad. Tuiran, sociólogo y economista, opina que la rápida urbanización empujó el índice de crecimiento de la población desde un 3.5 por ciento hace un cuarto de siglo a un 1.88 por ciento en la actualidad. Más de 7 de cada 10 mexicanos vive ahora en ciudades de 15.000 habitantes o más. Con la vida urbana llegan también "menos estigma y menos sanciones sociales" para aquellos que elijen no tener las grandes familias tradicionales.

También contribuyendo a esta situación se encuentra el sistema de salud pública, a menudo con largas colas y no siempre con el apoyo de las provisiones necesarias -aunque ahora dentro del alcance de casi todos los 90 millones de habitantes de México. Por más de dos décadas, los niños en edad escolar han recibido educación sexual y, cada vez más (algunas veces a pesar de la objeción pública de grupos católicos de ciudadanos) también clases que examinan e incluso cuestionan los roles tradicionales de hombres y mujeres. La guía escolar de un maestro exhorta a los niños a preguntarse cuál es la relación existente entre calidad de vida y número de niños que tiene una pareja.

"Tratamos de evitar conflictos con la Iglesia", dice Tuiran. De hecho, incluso las campañas de avisos publicitarios estilo Madison-Avenue son sutiles, como por ejemplo la que insiste que "Los

temas de población son asunto de todos". Sin embargo, parece que el método de implicar que los niños son una decisión que las parejas tienen que hacer por sí mismas.

Pero las diferencias son inevitables. La Iglesia, por ejemplo, permanece inamovible de su posición de rechazar todo tipo de método anticonceptivo

que no sea natural -tal como el método del ritmo- y objeta la mismísima idea de establecer metas para el crecimiento de la población, manteniendo que tales metas pueden conducir al abuso de derechos. Cuando el líder del Comité Nacional Pro-Vida acusó recientemente al gobierno de alentar esterilizaciones forzadas, Tuiran se reunió rápidamente con los obispos.

Incluso las diferencias con la Iglesia tienen sus sutilezas, porque la doctrina puede ser suavizada en comunidades remotas. "En los estados más pobres en los que trabajamos, Guerrero y Chiapas, los párrocos locales nos van a invitar para que hagamos

exámenes ginecológicos a las mujeres y demos charlas educativas a las comunidades, especialmente en aquellos sitios donde no llegan los servicios del gobierno", dice el director de una organización no gubernamental de planificación familiar con decenas de miles de clientes. Sin embargo, es un modelo frente al cual los obispos pueden llegar a mostrarse precavidos. Para el año 2000, la mitad de los católicos del mundo vivirán en América Latina.

Mientras tanto, una serie de mini-avisos publicitarios para televisión ha tomado como blanco la idea mexicana del machismo super masculino. La campaña actual del Consejo Nacional de Población insiste que "Planificar la familia también es asunto de hombres", y se emite como una telenovela a lo largo de la cual dos hombres mantienen una discusión sobre el tema.

En el último episodio, unos meses más adelante, Tuiran revela que "el macho se hace una vasectomía".

## Letter to the Editor

I'M SURE MANY OF YOU WATCHED THE RECENT BROADCAST OF THE OPRAH WINFREY SHOW WHERE HER GUEST WAS TOMMY HILFIGER. ON THE SHOW SHE ASKED HIM IF THE STATEMENTS ABOUT RACE HE WAS ACCUSED OF SAYING WERE TRUE. STATEMENTS LIKE IF HE'D KNOWN "AFRICAN-AMERICANS, HISPANICS AND ASIANS WOULD BUY HIS CLOTHES HE WOULD NOT HAVE MADE THEM SO NICE." HE WISHED THESE PEOPLE WOULD "NOT" BUY HIS CLOTHES, AS THEY ARE MADE FOR UPPER CLASS WHITE PEOPLE.

HIS ANSWER TO OPRAH WAS A SIMPLE "YES". WHERE AFTER SHE IMMEDIATELY ASKED HIM TO LEAVE HER SHOW.

MY SUGGESTION? LETS GIVE HIM WHAT HES ASKED FOR. LETS NOT BUY HIS CLOTHES! LETS PUT HIM IN A FINANCIAL STATE WHERE HE HIMSELF WILL NOT BE ABLE TO AFFORD THE RIDICULOUS PRICES HE PUTS ON HIS CLOTHES.

# Sittin' Here Thinkin'

## The Pope In Missouri

by Ira Cutler

Pope John Paul II visited the Western Hemisphere last week, stopping in Mexico and St. Louis to deliver his message. Given the Pope's advanced age and multiple illnesses it was suggested by numerous television commentators that this might be his final visit here. If so, he certainly made it count.

In Mexico, he spoke powerfully and eloquently about poverty and the fundamental injustice of a world in which there are a privileged few and many, many others who struggle to survive despite abject poverty and simply horrible living conditions. That is the right message for Mexico, I think, where the standard of living has risen in recent times but where millions live in a state of poverty quite unlike anything we see here.

In the United States the Pope visited St. Louis, where he celebrated Mass before an estimated 100,000 people in an indoor football stadium and chatted privately with President Clinton - wouldn't you have loved to be a fly on the wall for that discussion? In the United States the Pope took on a different issue, that of capital punishment. That is the right issue here, where we execute more of our fellow citizens than anywhere in the Western world, many times over, and imprison a larger portion of our population than any nation on earth. With all the power and influence that he brings as the leader of the Catholic Church, the Pope came down unequivocally in opposition to state sanctioned executions - under any circumstances.

In my mind, although people of good will can and do disagree about life and death moral issues - abortion, euthanasia, capital punishment - the Pope's position has the considerable virtue of consistency. He believes in the sanctity of all human life and makes no exceptions. In his view we are never permitted to take human life, either individually or collectively. Instead, that is a power solely reserved to God. I did not realize the Catholic Church opposed capital punishment until last week, and I am glad that it is so. (I wonder what the Church position is on war?)

Personally, I have for a very long time opposed capital punishment. For me it is too unevenly applied, does not really provide a deterrent and runs the risk of an irreversible mistake. I think life imprisonment is just fine as an ultimate punishment. I have always wondered how some people could oppose abortion and favor capital punishment, as many on the political Right do.

I admire and respond to Pope John Paul II, in the same way that many non-Catholics were moved by Pope John XXIII, many whites by Martin Luther King and people the world over by Ghandi. I loved it when he went to Cuba and met with Castro although it was impolitic to do so, and I respect the way he holds on to positions that it would be so much easier for the church to relax on. I have serious disagreements with him on several issues, some of which are irreconcilable, but I never doubt the depth of his faith or of his convictions.

I think we know the real deal when we see it, and sometimes genuinely holy persons can touch us all and transcend doctrine and dogma. There is just something different going on when you see a holy person - they are almost like a different species from the endless procession of politicians, salesmen, hustlers and phonies that we endure in our daily lives.

And so, I was not surprised when the Governor of Missouri, Mel Carnahan, granted clemency to Darrell Meese, a convicted triple murderer scheduled to be executed next month. In effect, that means that Meese will serve life imprisonment instead of being executed. Now Governor Carnahan is ducking and dodging in a storm of criticism, and saying in a refreshing and kind of bewildered way that he did it simply because the Pope asked him to. The Governor is not really against capital punishment, has denied clemency requests frequently in the past, and apparently will not become a one-man firewall against executions as Mario Cuomo used to be in New York. This clemency thing was just for this one murderer, just this one time, out of respect for the Pope. The next guy on Death Row, it seems, will be one murderer too late and will be executed as though nothing has changed.

The papers are full of discussion by politicians, legal scholars, law enforcement people and lots of others who do not get what happened in Missouri at all. They are talking about legal precedents, the constitution, separation of church and state, and a whole lot of other socio-political stuff that simply misses the point altogether.

The thing is that the Governor, face to face with the Pope, simply could not say no. You would call it a sort of miracle, if you believe in such things, that the Pope went to Missouri of all places, met face to face with the Governor, at particular moment in time, spoke on the issue of capital punishment, and saved the life of Darrell Meese.

I do not know anything about Darrell Meese other than that he is a triple murderer. Most likely he is not much of a human being and will do nothing to justify the gift he has been given - he will not find a cure for cancer or write a symphony or become an inspiration and example to others. But those possibilities still exist, however remote they may be, because against all odds an old, ill, holy man visited Missouri last week.

It makes you think. Ira Cutler, HN4072@handsnet.org, says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverent, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls Standin' Here Talkin'.

## El Editor Newspapers

is a weekly bilingual published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock, Texas, 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Tel. 806-763-3841. Subscribing \$40 per year payable in advance. Opinions and commentaries expressed by guest columnists do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the publisher or of advertisers. Editor/Publisher: BidalAgüero - Manager: Olga Riojas Agüero Subscription: Bob Craig - Distribution: Joe Shelby Subscribe Today To: - EL EDITOR

Subscribase Al Periodico Mas Informativo de todos el Oeste de Texas - El Editor-Llame a Bob 806-763-3841

# Xenophobia Recedes in Nation: And in the GOP?

By Roger Hernández

Jan. 31, 1999 - Maybe it's because everybody is busy sleeping through The Long National Nightmare. Maybe it would have happened anyway. Whatever the reason, the country has gotten over its panic about immigration.

To be sure, fear of immigrants still exists, fear that the newcomers are changing America for the worse with their foreign languages and exotic customs. But the panic, the sheer panic that first gripped California and then the rest of the nation in 1993, when voters in the Golden State approved Proposition 187 (which denied schooling and health care to the children of illegal immigrants) is a thing of the past.

Remember when Congress tried to cut legal immigration by one third? Remember when it tried to deny financial aid to legal immigrants who wanted to go to college? Re-

member when it withheld Federal benefits from legal immigrants who were old or disabled? That brilliant measure was actually signed into law by Bill Clinton.

But that was - well, I guess we can now say that was in "the mid-'90s."

Pretty soon, we'll be able to look at it as something that occurred "last century."

Look at what has happened since then. Proposition 187 was struck down as unconstitutional. California Gov. Pete Wilson, Xenophobe-in-Chief, is out of office and replaced by a new governor who was smart enough to go after the votes of immigrants. In Texas, Gov. George W. Bush spoke in Spanish in his inaugural speech, saying that "Our diversity gives Texas new energy, new blood - and we should not fear it but welcome it" (yes, he said it in English first).

In Washington, the old-age and disability benefits that were unjustifiably taken

away from fully legal immigrants have been slowly restored. Just this week, the Clinton Administration announced it would seek to eliminate the last remaining disparities in medical and food stamp benefits.

Those benefits were taken away three years ago as part of the otherwise successful welfare reform bill, in a misguided attempt to combine much-needed welfare reform with immigrant-bashing, as if immigrants were welfare cheats.

Actually, a study by the late economist Julian Simon showed that 3.3 percent of immigrants 15-65 years old, compared to 3.7 percent of the general population of the same age, received welfare in the form of food stamps, Supplemental Security Income, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and General Assistance.

In other words, working-age immigrants are actually less likely than others to be on

welfare. Now, with the end of benefits discrimination against truly needy immigrants at hand, and with measures still in place that make it tough for people - immigrant or otherwise - who'd rather collect a hand-out than work, the welfare rate is the lowest in 30 years.

The proposal to restore the remaining benefits should pass Congress with relative ease. Congress has learned that immigrant bashing is not good politics. Because of the growing number of Hispanic voters motivated to strike back against xenophobia, the play backfired. Now Republicans in California are trying to undo the damage wrought by Pete Wilson, who blew up whatever bridges the GOP had built to Hispanic communities. Even overwhelmingly Republican Cuban voters in Florida and New Jersey gave nearly half their vote to Bill Clinton in 1996, because they perceived Bob Dole had

not done enough to disentangle himself from the anti-Hispanic rhetoric of the Pat Buchanan wing of the party.

Yet Hispanics will most certainly vote for Republican candidates who believe in inclusiveness, as Gov. Bush showed when he received nearly half of the traditionally Democratic Hispanic vote in Texas, and as his younger brother Jeb showed when he was elected governor of Florida with heavy Hispanic support. Both of course also won the majority of non-immigrant, non-Hispanic votes, which shows that Republicans need not resort to immigrant-bashing to win the vote of the general public.

How well has the GOP as a whole learned that lesson? The elder Bush brother is the leading Republican candidate for the office their father once held. Whether he keeps that lead - and his head - when the immigrant bashers come out swinging during the primaries will tell whether the party had indeed learned.

Roger Hernández is a nationally syndicated columnist and Writer-in-Residence at New Jersey Institute of Technology.



# Papa Concluye Gira Americana Con Visita Pastoral A San Luis

por Delia Millán

San Luis (Misuri), 26 ene (EFE).- El Papa Juan Pablo II concluyó una gira americana visitando una ciudad estadounidense de rancia tradición católica, San Luis, Misuri, donde abogó por un nuevo milenio de "solidaridad, libertad y justicia" para Estados Unidos y para las Américas.

El pontífice llegó a San Luis, procedente de México, donde cerró el sínodo de los obispos de las Américas que, dijo, "ha sido una importante reunión en la que se ha preparado a la Iglesia para entrar en un nuevo milenio, con un nuevo sentido de la solidaridad para el continente".

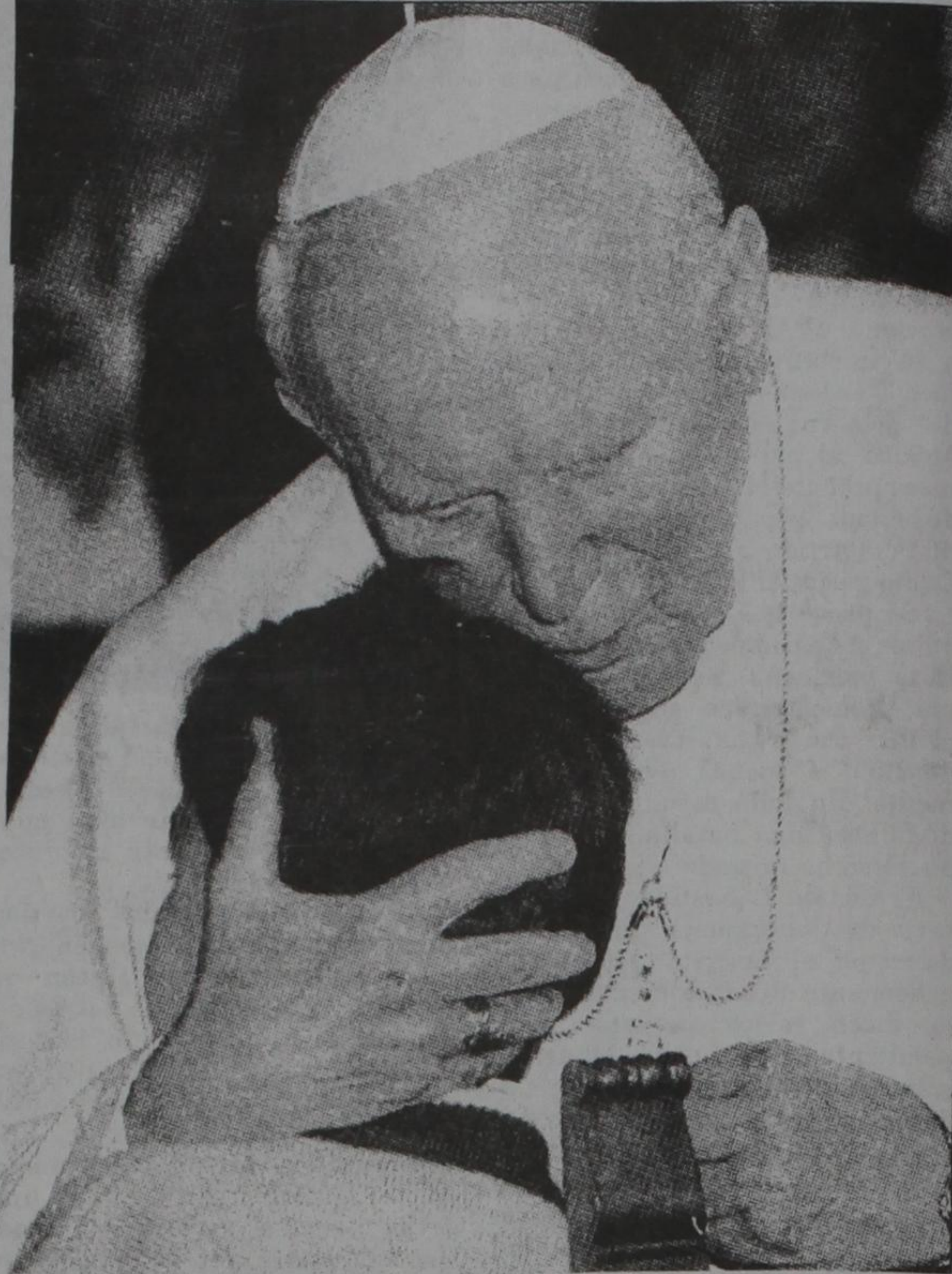
Su visita a San Luis, es, afirmó el Papa, una oportunidad de divulgar este mensaje desde el "corazón de Estados Unidos".

En su primer discurso, pronunciado nada más llegar, en una nave de la parte militar del aeropuerto de Lambert, el Papa arremetió contra uno de los aspectos de la sociedad estadounidense que más condena, las leyes que permiten el aborto.

"Hay que elevar la moral para motivar la elección por la vida", dijo el Papa ante el presidente Bill Clinton que apoya la interrupción voluntaria del embarazo, y su esposa Hillary, que este mismo viernes defendió ese derecho en un discurso.

Bill Clinton y su esposa, que llevaba un traje de color muy apropiado, morado oscuro, recibieron, no obstante, al Papa con mucha cordialidad y este declaró su alegría de estar por séptima vez en EEUU.

En su discurso de bienvenida, Clinton dijo al Papa que su visita "es una alegría no sólo para los



católicos sino para todos los que han oído su mensaje de paz y caridad".

Elogió al pontífice por haber "configurado, en gran parte" el final de siglo, y acabó su discurso en polaco deseando al Papa "100 años de vida".

El público recibió al Papa al grito de "John Paul II, we love you", "Juan Pablo II te amamos", mientras Clinton iba presentándole al pontífice miembros de su gabinete.

Algunos, como el secretario de Energía Bill Richardson, que es en parte de origen mexicano, se inclinaban o se arrodillaban ante el jefe de la Iglesia Católica.

En el acto participaron distintas familias de San Luis, entre ellas una cubano-americana. En San Luis, viven unos 60.000 hispanos.

El presidente y el Papa se retiraron después para una entrevista privada en la que debían hablar de Irak y de Cuba, temas sobre los que tienen diferencias, pero no de los problemas personales de Clinton, cuyo juicio en el Senado llega a una fase decisiva.

Inmediatamente después de la entrevista, el Papa se desplazó a San Luis para empezar a cumplir un programa que comprende una reunión con jóvenes, una misa en un estadio y una oración en

la catedral.

Pero San Luis empezó a celebrar la visita del Papa Juan Pablo II, horas antes de su llegada, con una multitudinaria marcha de jóvenes por el centro de la capital adornado con pancartas de bienvenida, algunas en polaco o italiano.

Se calcula que un millón de personas han acudido a San Luis para la visita del Papa.

Entre los visitantes, un cura polaco, Marian Kencik, cuenta que fue alumno de Karol Wojtyla, en la Universidad Católica de Lublin, Polonia, a finales de los años 50 y principios de los 60.

Kencik, que ha viajado desde Michigan acompañando a un grupo de feligreses de la importante comunidad polaca de esa región, recuerda que Wojtyla contaba a sus alumnos sus viajes al Occidente y era "muy comunicativo, espontáneo e interesante".

Sus feligreses están "ansiosos", dice Kencik, por ver al Papa y "orgullosos de que sea polaco".

En la marcha de los jóvenes llamó la atención un grupo de monjas novicias, encabezadas por Catherine Mary, directora de vocaciones, quien explicó que sus hermanas han venido desde Nashville.

Sor Catherine Mary, que ronda los 35 años, asegura que no ha notado un descenso de las vocaciones -la tercera parte de su comunidad de 160 monjas dominicas son novicias- porque los "jóvenes se están empezando a dar cuenta de que la verdad existe".

En el mismo sentido abundó un grupo de jóvenes de aspecto moderno que participaban en la marcha.

Sean Normile, de 17 años, contó que va todos los domingos a reuniones con jóvenes católicos en que se organizan debates sobre diversos temas, y asegura que eso no quita para que también sepa divertirse. "Se puede ser católico y rockero", dijo.

**Subscribe Today to Lubbock's BEST El Editor Newspaper**  
Call Bob 806-763-3841

# Castro May Be Ending Cuba's Flirtation With Capitalism, Notes Global Crises



By Shelley Emling

Havana-At a farmers' market here, overrun with as many flies as customers, vendor Ramon Vega quietly criticizes the Cuban government for raising his taxes from \$4 to \$6 a day (in U.S. dollars).

Still, the gaunt entrepreneur says he ekes out a decent living by hawking tomatoes no bigger than plums, as well as other products.

He says he has recently heard rumors that the government may shut down the farmers' markets, but he's praying that they're not true.

"By raising taxes, the government is making it harder for us to do business, but certainly the farmers need these markets to make ends meet," he laments.

Farmers' markets surfaced here in 1994 as a way to ease the massive food shortages that followed the collapse of the Soviet Union, Cuba's prime benefactor.

They are well-stocked with everything from chicken to cucumbers, all sold at prices established by simple economic forces of supply and demand.

The goods are supplied by farmers permitted to sell their surplus after meeting production quotas set by the state.

Similar markets were allowed in 1981, but were closed in 1986 by government officials con-

cerned the farmers had grown too rich.

Now experts warn they might be closed again, or seriously curtailed due to onerous restrictions.

Forty years after his Jan. 1, 1959, revolution, President Fidel Castro appears to be putting the brakes on economic reforms that marked the first years of this decade.

The shift is due, in part, to the financial meltdowns in Asia and elsewhere, which Castro points to as proof that Cuba's socialism remains the best model after all.

Over the past year, "the Cuban regime has been frozen in its economic course," said Damian Fernandez, an expert on Cuba at Florida International University in Miami.

In recent speeches, Castro, now 72, has made a point of reconfirming his adherence to communist ideology.

"The economic order which dominates the planet will inevitably fall," he predicted earlier this month, adding that globalization has turned the planet into one giant casino.

For certain, the die-hard Marxist, whose welfare state still boasts free education and health care, never wanted to flirt with capitalism in the first place.

But he was forced to adopt limited free-market reforms in the early 1990s in the face of economic ruin following the loss of \$4 billion in annual Soviet subsidies.

Before 1993, Cubans could be imprisoned for possessing American dollars, whereas today they are the country's most sought-after currency. As a result, the Cuban peso has been so weakened that hotel busboys now earn more in daily tips than brain surgeons earn in monthly salaries.

At the same time, once-lambasted private enterprises have been allowed to flourish at least in small doses.

But over the past year or so, the government has imposed a series of crackdowns on private-sector activity.

Some businesses are now illegal, and those that are legal aren't allowed to employ anyone other than relatives. For example, neither the private selling of fish nor private retail stores are allowed. In addition, sellers must remain mobile, easily pushed from place to place.

The moves have discouraged foreign companies, so much so that even investment in Cuba's new free zones-tax-free areas where companies are encouraged to locate has fallen flat.

Cuban government officials agree that the number of self-employed people has decreased, from 250,000 in 1994 to 200,000 today.

But they insist foreign investment continues to mushroom, citing 340 joint ventures between Cuba and foreign investors today, compared with 50 in 1992. "There will be no backtrack policy," said government spokesman Roberto de Armas.

"What you see now in the private sector is going to stay and develop," he added. "But we are never going to give up our socialist achievements either."

He said the reason the number of self-employed people has dropped is because some businesses simply weren't efficient enough to compete.

"When we first allowed self-employment, everyone wanted to be self-employed, but obviously some are not going to make it, and that's the way a real market is supposed to work," he said.

Increased investment is clear on the streets of this fading beauty of a city, where vintage Fords and Chevrolets from the 1950s roam beside gaudy new hotels, U.S.-style malls, and even 24-hour service stations.

American businesses, too, increasingly have their eyes on the Cuban market. The number of U.S. executives traveling to Cuba jumped last year to 2,500, from 500 in 1994. (NYT)

TAX REFUND TAX REFUND TAX REFUND

## TAX DEPOT

Sue Johnson's Business Services

Bring This Ad For **\$5 OFF**  
Ask About Our Cash Bonus

Se Habla Espanol

4th & Ave. Q (West of Taco Bell)  
806-745-8335

REFUND LOANS IN AS LITTLE AS  
1 DAY

Friendliest Service In Town  
3 Other Locations:

1 - South University & 115th St.  
2 - 50th & Ave. L at Huber's Pawn Shop  
3 - 19th & Ave. L at Alderson Motor Co.

TAX REFUND TAX REFUND TAX REFUND

INCOME TAX INCOME TAX INCOME TAX

## INCOME TAX RETURNS

### FAST REFUNDS

Call For Price On Your Returns  
Very Competitive Rates

**797-0506 GARRETT & CO.**  
2321 50TH SUITE J

INCOME TAX INCOME TAX INCOME TAX

## El Bingo Grande

### Ahora En Domingo

**12:30 p.m.**  
LULAC Council 263  
Sunday Starting at 12:30 pm  
Regular Days Are: Thursday, Friday  
& Saturday at 12:30 pm - New Games  
Senior Citizens Lodge  
6602 W. 19th St.

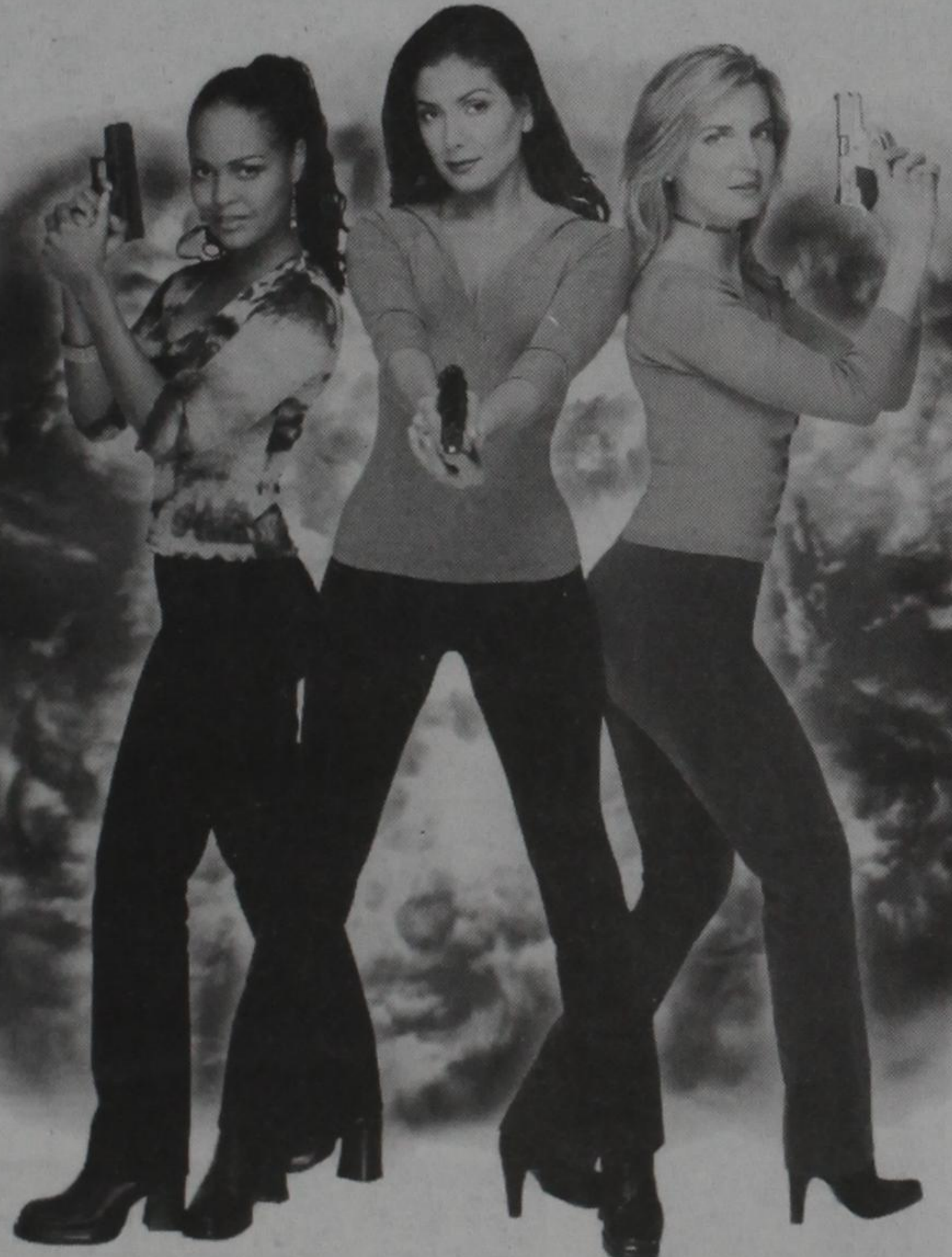
Lo Mejor En Comida

## Mexicana

## MONTELONGO'S RESTAURANT

3021 Clovis Rd - 762-3068

Que sueñes con los Angelitos.



# Angeles

Patricia Manterola, Magaly Caicedo. S. y Sandra Vidal

son los Angeles más explosivos que hayas visto.

Más te vale que te portes bien.

Lunes 7pm



# In Election, Will Zedillo Have Finger In The Pie?

By Sam Dillon  
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1, 1999 - President Ernesto Zedillo earned international applause last year when he said he would be the first Mexican president in modern times to refuse to handpick his successor.

But how his party intends to nominate its candidate for the July 2000 presidential balloting remains one of Mexico's intriguing mysteries.

For months, party leaders loyal to Zedillo have been contradicting themselves, leading to suspicions that the president and his circle hope to shoehorn a favorite candidate into the presidency through a nominating procedure only moderately more democratic than Mexico's traditional presidential anointment ceremony, known as the *dedazo*, or big finger.

Last June Zedillo told a New York audience that he favored an American-style primary to select the candidate from the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, known as the PRI, which has controlled the presidency for seven decades.

Later, Mariano Palacios, the PRI's party president, said a national convention would set formal nominating rules last September. But that date came and went, and the convention has been tentatively scheduled and subsequently postponed several times since. The nominating rules have yet to be written.

Bitter party infighting led to the assassination of the PRI's candidate in 1994, and the party remains divided. As a result, early elbowing among several rivals for the PRI candidacy has prompted warnings that the party could split unless a consensus candidate is nominated through a democratic process.

"There's the risk of a split if any group of PRI-istas believes the process is being manipulated," said Oscar Gonzalez Rodriguez, a PRI congressman who helped found one of several factions pressing for reforms.

Likely candidates already have emerged in Mexico's two opposition parties, both of which have announced formal nominating conventions for the fall. Vicente Fox Quezada, the governor of Guanajuato state, has no apparent challengers for the nomination of the pro-business National Action Party. Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano, the mayor of Mexico City, appears equally probable as the nominee from the leftist Party of the Democratic Revolution.

The elections are expected to be the most competitive in Mexican history, but polls suggest that the PRI can retain the presidency - unless the party splinters. What is likely to be a bruising nominating battle is already under way.

Francisco Labastida, the interior minister, has emerged as the favorite of Zedillo's governing circle, several independent analysts said. Roberto Madrazo, the governor of Tabasco, has begun a television campaign with the financial backing of the PRI's traditionalist faction, known as the dinosaurs. But only Manuel Bartlett Diaz, a former interior minister who is governor of Puebla, has said publicly that he is seeking the PRI nomination. In an interview, he criticized the PRI leadership for leaving the nomination process murky.

# Niños Hispanos Son Amamantados Mas Que Otros Grupos, Pero Obesos

Por Cristina Espinosa.

Atlanta, 1 feb (EFE).- Los niños hispanos son amamantados en mayor proporción que otros grupos étnicos y raciales durante los primeros 6 meses de vida, pero poseen los mayores índices de sobrepeso, según un informe divulgado por el Centro para el Control de Enfermedades.

El informe sobre la situación nutricional de niños pobres en EEUU, preparado por el CDC (por sus siglas en inglés), un 58 por ciento de los bebés hispanos son amamantados, comparado con el 56 por ciento de los nativos americanos, 24,6 por ciento de los afroamericanos y 15,2 por ciento de los blancos.

Pero ninguno de los grupos ha alcanzado la meta del gobierno de que para el 2000 el 75 por ciento de los niños estadounidenses consuma leche materna, según el informe que se basa en ocho millones de visitas a clínicas pediátricas en el país.

Los niños hispanos inician sus primeros años de vida con muy buena base, con el peso ideal y altos índices de amamantamiento, indicó Kellie Scanlon, investigadora y autora del informe.

"De hecho -agregó-, se debe estudiar el éxito de los hispanos en su costumbre de dar pecho para poder traducirlo a otros grupos".

Los beneficios de la leche materna están ampliamente documentados en sus efectos nutricionales, inmunológicos, económicos y psicológicos.

No obstante, el informe indica que el 18,4 por ciento de los niños hispanos tiene un alto índice de anemia, comparado con el 15,2 por ciento de blancos, 15,1 por ciento de asiáticos, 18,6 por ciento de nativos americanos y 24,6 por ciento de afroamericanos.

La anemia es la deficiencia nutricional más común en el mundo, y está asociada con retrasos en el desarrollo y perturbaciones en el comportamiento.

Los índices de sobrepeso son los más altos para los niños hispanos -12 por ciento-, comparado con el 7,1 por ciento de blancos, el 7,8 por ciento de afroamericanos y el 7,9 por ciento de asiáticos.



nutricional es pobre", dijo Scanlon. Agregó que estos temas han sido abordados con representaciones.

Según el informe, el contraste en los resultados de altos índices de peso al nacer, de amamantar, de anemia y sobrepeso entre niños hispanos "pueden tener que ver con el momento y la clase de alimentos que se le da al niño cuando comienzan a recibir alimentos sólidos".

Al niño no se le debe dar a muy corta edad los sólidos, sino hasta que cumpla los 4 ó 6 meses, y se debe comenzar con verduras y proteínas y, cuando se cambia de leche, esta debe ser fortificada con hierro, añade el informe.

En EEUU, ha habido un aumento en el consumo de comidas rápidas y las dirigidas a los niños no son las más saludables. Se les incluye juguetes y premios que los enganchan, pero el valor

tantes de la industria, "y su respuesta es que han tratado de presentar otros productos pero los padres no los compran, así que la responsabilidad está en los padres", en cuanto a los alimentos que seleccionan para sus hijos, dijo Scanlon.

Puesto que se está hablando de niños en edad preescolar, Scanlon advirtió que se debe prestar más atención al tipo y cantidad de alimentos que se ofrecen en las guarderías.

"Lo que menos queremos es que se limite el acceso a los alimentos a los niños" aunque los padres deben vigilar "la variedad y cantidad de alimentos que comen sus hijos", dijo Scanlon.

Entre las recomendaciones del CDC se encuentran la promoción de programas de cuidado prenatal, la educación de los padres en aspectos nutricionales y la adopción de estrategias para combatir la tendencia de sobrepeso entre niños pequeños.

**Call Today to Advertise 806-763-3841**

**FASH REFUND - RE-EMBOLSOS RAPIDOS**

**Billy Alexander, CPA**

**2802 34th - 799-0936**

**Electronic Filing - Proceso Electronico**

Direct Deposit to Your Bank or FAST FUNDS (Refund Loan) | Deposito Directo a Su Banco o DINERO AL INSTANTE | Prestamos en Re-embolso

**Tax Preparation ~ Business or Personal**  
M-F 8:30 - 9 pm • Sat. 8:30-2 pm thru Feb. 20th  
"22 Yrs of Dependable Professional Services at Reasonable Rates"

**FAST REFUNDS - RE-EMBOLSOS RAPIDOS**



## A TODOS LES DAMOS LA OPORTUNIDAD. DESPUÉS DE TODO, SOMOS LA LOTERÍA.

La Lotería de Texas actualmente está buscando negocios de propiedad minoritaria (Historically Underutilized Businesses — HUBs) que estén certificados por el Estado de Texas y que tengan experiencia en las siguientes áreas:

### MATERIALES DE CARTÓN CORRUGADO

Un proveedor de materiales de cartón corrugado para suministrar cajas en Austin. Favor de presentar una historia detallada de la compañía. Los precios deberán ser competitivos.

### COMPUTADORAS Y EQUIPOS PERIFÉRICOS

Se necesitan negocios que puedan proveer computadoras personales (PCs), periféricos y programas de computación. Si su compañía está en capacidad de proveer este servicio en Abilene, Austin, El Paso, Houston, Irving, Lubbock, McAllen, San Antonio, Tyler, o Victoria, por favor comuníquese con nosotros. Se requiere presentar una historia detallada de la compañía y una descripción de sus capacidades.

### AGENCIAS DE EMPLEOS TEMPORALES

Se necesitan agencias de empleos temporales. Si su compañía puede prestar servicio en Austin, Houston, Irving, o San Antonio, por favor comuníquese con nosotros. Se requiere presentar una historia detallada de la compañía para ser considerada.

Por favor responda por escrito a:  
Minority Business Development Team  
Texas Lottery — GT  
P.O. Box 16630  
Austin, TX 78761-6630



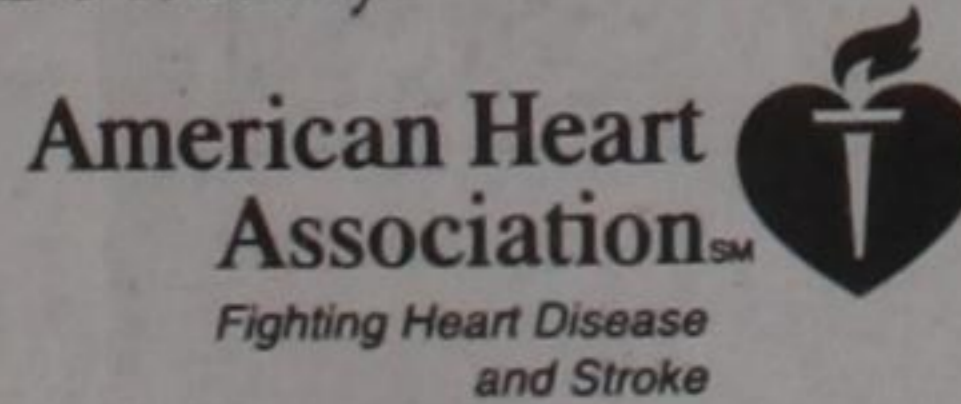
## IT'S THE GIFT OF A LIFETIME.



Making a bequest to the American Heart Association says something special about you. It's a gift of health for future generations — an unselfish act of caring.

Your gift will fund research and educational programs to fight cardiovascular diseases. And bring others the joy and freedom of good health.

To learn more about how you can leave a legacy for the future, call 1-800-AHA-USA1. Do it today.



# United Supermarkets



## Private Label Sale!



HY•TOP  
Premium Quality  
Peas, Corn,  
Cut Green Beans  
or Hominy  
14.5 - 15 oz.

**3 for \$1**



HY•TOP  
Premium Quality  
White  
Sandwich  
Bread  
24 oz.

**2 for \$1**



HY•TOP  
Premium Quality  
Orange  
Juice  
Regular or  
With Calcium  
12 oz.

**68¢**



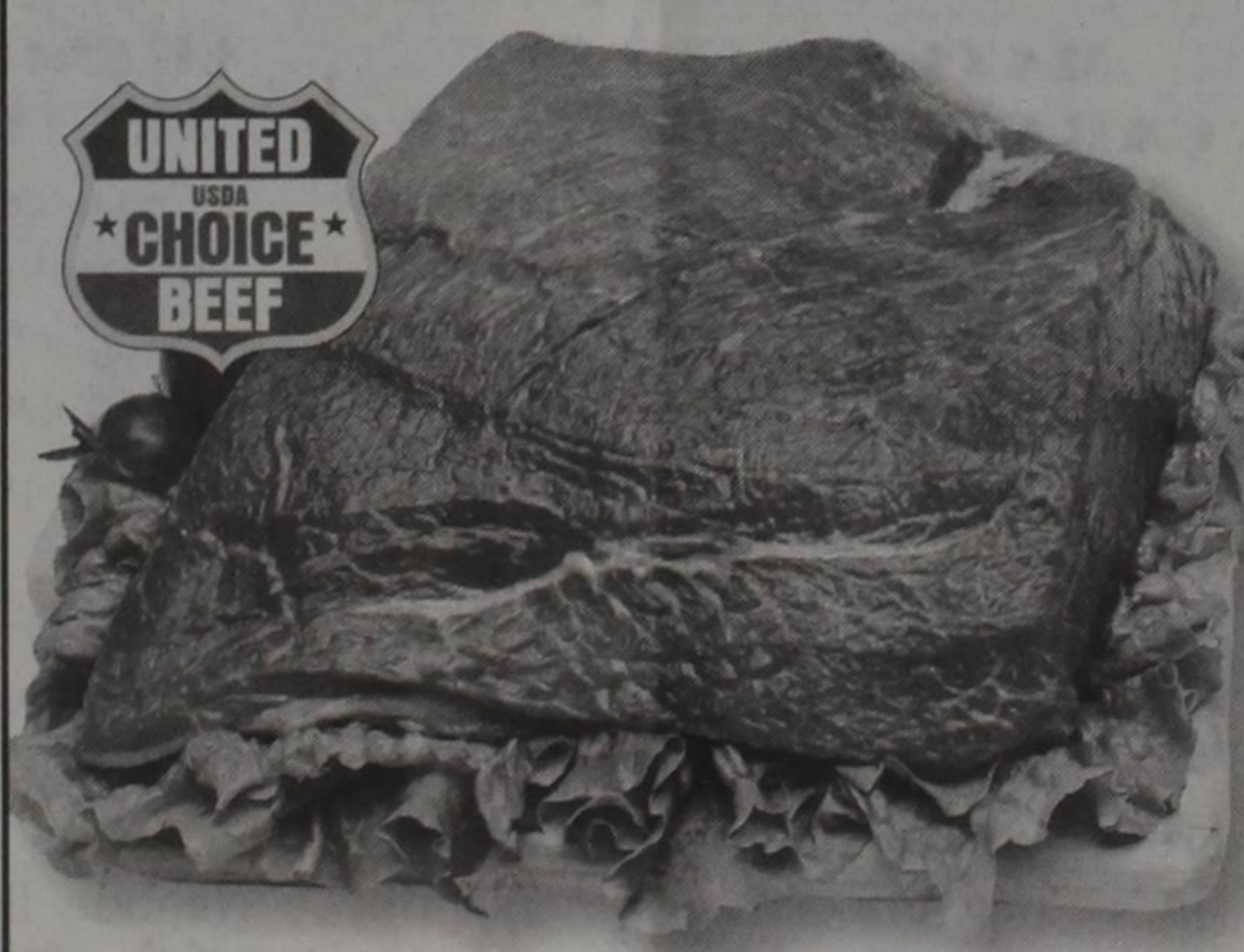
HY•TOP  
Premium Quality  
Apple Cider  
or Juice  
64 oz.

**98¢**



Pork  
Chops  
Center Cut

**\$1.49 lb.**



Boneless  
Rump Roast

**\$1.59 lb.**



United  
Premium Quality  
Russet  
Potatoes  
10 lb. Bag

**2 for \$3**

SPECIALTY DEPARTMENTS  
AVAILABLE AT SELECTED  
LOCATIONS

Prices Effective				FRI	SAT	SUN
FEBRUARY				5	6	7
MON	TUES	WED	THURS	We reserve the right to limit quantities.		
8	9	10	11			

© 1999 UNITED SUPERMARKETS, INC.



WE ACCEPT ALL  
MAJOR CARDS