

En Memoria de Selena

Mas de 3,000 personas se juntaron este pasado domingo por la tarde para dar memoria a la artista Tejana Selena Quintanilla-Perez.

La funcion organizada localmente por la estacion de radio Magic 93.7 fue una de muchas que se llevaron acabo por todo el estado de Texas y recibio atencion nacional por varias agencia noticieras nacionalmente.

El phenonimo de la atraccion hacia Selena por la juventud fue topico de toda una pagina dedicada por el periodico diario de Lubbock examinando el porque de la popularidad de la cantante.

El periodico dio credito a el hecho de que Selena es considerada como unas heroe por su participacion en la prevencion de el uso de drogas y el alcohol y otros topicos que afectan seriamente la comunidad hispana en particular la juventud.

Muchos de los jovenes presentes en la conmemoracion se veian con lagrimas en los ojos al hablar tocante su idolo.

"Perdimos mucho cuando murio Selena," dijo Maria Hernandez una de las participantes. "Pero ellas siempre viviran en nuestros corazones con sus canciones."

Recientemente miles de jovencitas participaron en un audencia para buscar las personas quien tomaran el rollo de Selena en una pelicula que sera filmada para



contar su historia. Se espera que dicha film saldra al mercado este proximo año.

News Briefs

Conservatives Block Job Training

Legislation to streamline federal job-training programs is moldering in Congress and threatened by attacks from very conservative groups, reports Associated Press.

Last fall both the House and Senate passed bills that would seek to coordinate high school vocational education with shifts in the economy and expand an electronic jobs-bank to help find workers for vacant jobs.

But the complex measure has languished in a House-Senate conference since October, with staff members wrangling and the representatives and senators charged with finding compromises being distracted by other issues. That has allowed conservative groups like the Eagle Forum and the Family Research Council to whittle away at support for the legislation, asserting that it turns the government into "Big Brother."

One of the problems facing the bill is political; the House and Senate versions are close enough to Clinton administration proposals that the president could take credit for an eventual bill. Republicans may believe it unwise to give such a gift to a Democratic president near Election Day.

At the moment, the conservative attacks pose the more serious problem. Jennifer A. Marshall, education specialist for the Family Research Council, said her group feared that the measure might require "all students" to undergo vocational, rather than college preparatory, education from an early age. "It's not clear that this is going to be an optional vocational track," she said.

The conference also seems stuck over the question of converting most federal job-training grants into vouchers, which individuals could use to buy the training they think best. That is the approach taken by the House and by Clinton. But the Senate bill would stress giving control of the programs to the states through block grants. The states could then decide if they would use vouchers.

In an interview last week, Sen. Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas, chairwoman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, said she was pessimistic about reaching an agreement soon even though compromises have been tossed back and forth. Trying to press conferees to agree, House leaders have said they want the bill ready for floor consideration by April 22.

Last month Rep. Dick Armey of Texas, in a major speech at the conservative Heritage Foundation, said: "Federal job-training programs today erect barriers rather than bridges between aspiring workers and the jobs they seek. The House and the Senate this year will complete work on Representative Bill Goodling's careers bill, which takes control away from the bureaucrats who are in no position to know where the jobs are, and puts it in the hands of workers searching for training."

Labor Secretary Robert Reich dismissed the criticism as "incomprehensible."

Senator Rips House Health Bill

The Senate's Democratic leader says the health insurance bill that came out of the House stands no chance of being passed by the Senate or signed by President Clinton, reports Associated Press.

"It is not going anywhere as long as they (House Republicans) insist on adding extraneous, extremely controversial pieces of legislation on to it," Sen. Tom Daschle, D-S.D., said Friday.

The Senate bill would guarantee that workers get health insurance when they change or lose their jobs, even if they have a pre-existing health problem. While the House version also would accomplish that goal, it includes provisions that would limit medical malpractice awards and provide for tax-exempt medical savings accounts people would use for routine medical expenses.

Daschle said the Senate will pass its simpler bill, sponsored by Sens. Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kan., and Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., when it comes to floor in mid-April. He said many of the House provisions are too controversial to hold the broad coalition that supports the bill's central purpose: portability of health insurance.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich acknowledged as much in his speech on the floor before the House passed the bill late Thursday. He said the House would not risk a veto over medical savings account or malpractice awards limits.

White House spokesman Mike McCurry reaffirmed on Friday the president's desire for the simpler Kassebaum-Kennedy bill.

The two senators gathered support from dozens of business, labor, medical and other associations. They got 55 other senators from both parties to sign on as co-sponsors. In speech after speech, Clinton spoke well of their bill, which backers say would ensure insurance coverage for about 30 million people.

GOP Again Delays Minimum Wage Vote

Congressional Democrats failed again Thursday to force a vote on raising the minimum wage, but promised to keep the issue alive this election year and challenged Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, reports Associated Press.

"The fact is the Republican Party has declared a war on working families," Dole's counterpart, Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D., told reporters before the Democrats tried for votes in both the House and Senate. "This war on working families has got to stop."

In a 55-45 tally on the Senate floor, the Democrats fell five votes shy of the 60 needed to shut off debate and force a vote on an amendment, proposed by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., to national parks legislation. The amendment would boost the minimum wage from the current \$4.25 an hour to \$5.15 an hour in two 45-cent steps over the next two years.

Despite the setback, key Democrats later told reporters they were encouraged by the size of the vote in their favor and its bipartisan character. "We have more than enough votes to pass minimum wage," Daschle said. "Sooner or later, this will pass....We'll be back offering this week after week until we get it passed."

The White House has insinuated that Dole is using the minimum wage to play election-year politics, noting that he and House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., had previously supported an increase. On Thursday, as Democrats tried again to force a Senate vote, Kennedy read past statements of Dole to that effect.

EL EDITOR

West Texas' Largest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

"El Respeto Al Derecho Ajeno Es La Paz"

Lic Benito Juarez ESTABLECIDO 1977 ESTABLISHED 1977

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Lubbock, Texas

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

With City Elections a few more weeks away, I wanted to give myself a little more time to comment on the story mentioned



last week as to the candidacy of persons running against T.J. Patterson. One of our reporters is currently working on that story which will definitely be finished next week and printed to inform our readers as to what is going on.

One thing is for sure that there will be one election to determine one of the positions on the City Council much unlike the rest of the Council positions and the school board in which no one decided to run against the incumbents.

In going through the mail I found a magazine published by a group from Houston to encourage people to vote.

One quoteprinted in the magazine quotes Robert Maynard Hutchins who said, "The death of democracy is not likely to be an assassination from ambush. It will be a slow extinction from apathy, indifference, and undernourishment."

How true this is, and how relevant it is here in Lubbock as the School Board of Trustee decided not to have an election.....because there were no candidates. Can it be that we will see the death of having elections and therefore democracy through this type of lack of interest in our community.

****Pico de Gallo***

What If They Had An Election And No One Came?

Court To Rule On Voted Judges

WASHINGTON - The Supreme Court on Monday agreed to study a voting-rights dispute over how municipal court judges are elected in Monterey County, Calif.

The court said it will review a ruling that, had the justices not set it aside in February, would have returned those elections to a county-wide format this year.

The court's eventual decision, expected sometime in 1997, could provide important new guidelines for other local elections across the nation.

County-wide elections of municipal court judges had long been the practice when that format was challenged by Hispanic activists in 1991 under the federal Voting Rights Act.

Until that time, no Hispanic had ever been elected or appointed as a municipal court judge despite the fact that Hispanics comprise 34 percent of the county's population.

A three-judge federal court ruled in 1993 that the county had acted illegally by failing to get Justice Department approval of its challenged election system.

That court blocked a scheduled 1994 judicial election and instead ordered a special vote last year in newly drawn districts designed to maximize the chances of electing the first ethnic minority judges.

Under that plan, voters elected two Hispanics among the county's seven municipal court judges.

The districts were not intended to be permanent, but both the county and those who had sued over the at-large elections asked the three-judge federal court to leave the district lines in place until a final plan was approved.

But the three-judge court last November, responding to recent Supreme Court rulings on the role of race in redistricting, ordered new county-wide elections for March and, if run-offs were necessary, this November.

Judges elected in those elections would serve until 2001.

That ruling sparked an emergency request from lawyers for the Hispanic activists, and the justices' order in February postponing the effect of the three-judge court ruling.

The justices postponed the effect pending their study of the formal appeal acted on Monday.

The Hispanic voters' formal appeal was opposed by California Attorney General Daniel Lungren and by the current municipal court judges.

Douglas Holland, a lawyer for Monterey County, told The Associated Press in February that the county could resume the interrupted judicial election campaigns and hold an election as early as 45 days after the Supreme Court disposed of the case.

The case is Lopez vs. Monterey County, 95-1201.



Howard Sterns Still Criticized

HARLINGEN, Texas - Time hasn't healed all wounds from the comments shock jock Howard Stern made about Selena.

That's why an arrest warrant one south Texas justice of the peace issued for Stern remains on the books nearly a year later.

"I wasn't doing it for the glory," Justice of the Peace Eloy Cano said Thursday. "I was doing it because it was the right thing to do. I have no regrets at all."

Cano issued the warrant for disorderly conduct after Stern made offensive comments about slain Tejano star



Selena and Hispanic culture following the singer's March 31, 1995, murder. Stern also mixed in sounds of gunfire

with a tape of Selena's music and ridiculed the shape of her body.

Stern later apologized for the remarks, which were not broadcast in the Rio Grande Valley.

The warrant means Stern could be arrested as soon as he steps foot in Texas. Disorderly conduct is a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum fine of \$500.

His agent, Don Buchwald, had no comment Friday, saying: "Howard has commented on it from time to time, but he does it on his show. When he comments, he comments on his show."

La Convevencia Politica y un Monton de Estiercol

Por Victor Landa

Las contradicciones, en mi mente, empiezan en un techo inclinado sobre mi aula de clase de quinto grado. Cuando oigo una idea que tiene la certeza de destruir, me imagino a mí mismo en el borde de ese techo, con la cabeza girando, el estómago convertido en papilla, mirando a la hierba que hay 12 pies más abajo.

Mi maestro había decidido que, como parte de nuestro adiestramiento de enseñanza física, todos nosotros, los varones, debíamos aprender a contrarrestar una caída correctamente. En vez de estrellarnos sobre el piso, habíamos de aprender a rodar y canalizar el impulso.

El maestro consiguió una escalera y nos ordenó a todos que trepáramos al techo que miraba por sobre un jardín cuadrado grande.

Los Hermanos que administraban la escuela nunca nos habían permitido pisar la hierba gruesa y bien cuidada de la cual ellos se jactaban celosamente. Mucho menos se nos permitía saltar sobre ella.

Los jardineros, que actuaban también como conserjes de la escuela y conductores de los

autobuses, se las habían arreglado para hacer crecer la alfombra más maravillosa de hierba de San Agustín de donde una vez sólo había habido piedras y suelo árido. Ellos constantemente regaban y abonaban el jardín con palas llenas de excremento de chivo. En la noche, los chicos mayores iban al jardín cerrado con ciertas chicas, para aprender las lecciones que los buenos Hermanos no podían o no querían enseñarles.

Era sobre esa hierba, ese jardín prohibido con su verdor protegido, que se suponía que nosotros saltáramos, en orden numérico, para que pudiéramos aprender a caer.

Yo tenía el número 15 en la nómina de la clase, de modo que tuve el ejemplo de 14 de mis compañeros de clase para ayudarme a comprender cuán ridículo era todo el ejercicio. Cuando me llegó mi turno, me deslicé lentamente hasta el borde del techo, retuve el aliento para contener el contenido de mi estómago, y salté.

Debe haber sido primavera y debe haber sido miércoles, porque los jardineros esparcían con palas abono fresco sobre la hierba todos los

martes. Aterricé suavemente, rodé correctamente, y el mal olor del excremento de los chivos me acompañó durante el resto del día.

Ese mismo sentimiento desagradable llegó a mí el otro día cuando leí cómo el Congreso de los Estados Unidos había acordado permitir que los 50 estados denieguen la enseñanza pública a los hijos de los trabajadores indocumentados.

La sensación de incomodidad que sentí sobre el techo de la escuela en el quinto grado regresó a mí cuando oí cómo los políticos que evocan los valores cristianos con gran trabajo habían votado para volver sus espaldas a la noción cristiana de enseñar a sus semejantes a ayudarse a ellos mismos.

La cabeza me dió vueltas cuando vi la hipocresía de esta medida que se supone ahorrar dinero a los contribuyentes. Desde luego, ellos saben que, a la larga, tal acción creará una sub-clase que costará más al gobierno como resultado de que los niños estén ociosos y haya una delincuencia mayor.

Hay una cobardía inconcebible en el acto de atacar a

los más indefensos.

Si los millones de dólares para mejorar a la patrulla fronteriza con dispositivos de rastreo complicados y tecnología de visión nocturna no son suficientes; si el traslado de agentes de la patrulla fronteriza desde el interior del país a la frontera mexicana no surte efecto; si las sanciones contra los empleadores no están funcionando, ¿por qué estamos atacando a los niños?

Si sabemos que el 80% de la población penal del país es analfabeta, ¿por qué estamos negándole la enseñanza eficaz en cuanto al costo a las mentes jóvenes en una época crítica de sus vidas -- cuando pueden o bien crecer y producir, o marchitarse y convertirse en una carga?

Eso tiene tanta sensatez como saltar desde un techo a un jardín cubierto por excrementos de chivo.

Victor Landa es director de información de la WVDA-TV, afiliada de Tele-mundo en San Antonio.

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Sittin' Here Thinkin'

The Interests Of The Child

by Ira Cutler

All over America there is a strong and emotional backlash against what is perceived to be softness on child abuse. What used to be an "inside the field" debate -- child protection versus family preservation -- has now become a very public matter, with considerable political overtones.

Typically the public outrage starts when a child is brutally murdered by a parent and the press discovers that the child welfare agency knew about the family situation but did nothing. The public debate suggests that the agency, as a matter of policy, had become overly concerned about the rights of families, overly committed to reuniting families and callous to the pain of children. Task forces are formed and bills are proposed to make "the best interests of the child" paramount.

Professionals in the child welfare field, reading the newspapers, know that badly carried out protective services are being confused with family preservation. Most often these stories are really about under staffing, poorly trained staff and criminally poor administration. In other words the real problem is most often not about philosophy -- it is about performance.

It is not about philosophy when we learn that complaints to the child welfare agency were never followed up on -- that no one went to the home to see if the child was, in fact, being harmed. Nor is it a matter of philosophy when an agency returns a previously abused child to the home of the abusive parent and only makes follow up visits to the home every few months (if ever) to see if things are okay. This is malpractice. It is like a fire department not answering a call that says a home is on fire -- the community would not and should not tolerate that level of performance from a fire department nor should it from a child welfare agency.

It is convenient for politicians, the press and the public to act as though the problem is policy or philosophy. You can change policy over night by passing a bill. But poor performance, underfunding and tragically inept service delivery practices defy quick fixes and cost a lot to repair.

Certainly there is a legitimate policy debate but it needs to be put in context. At the extreme ends there are Child Protection zealots and Family Preservation zealots and they seem to be framing the debate. The Child Protection extremists want to remove children from the homes of teen mothers, welfare recipients and lots of people of allegedly poor character -- never mind that this would entail millions and millions of foster homes, or orphanages, that it is traumatic for a child to be removed from even an inadequate parent and that foster care is not 100% safe either.

The Family Preservation extremists would have you believe that every family is salvageable, that every parent wants the best for their children despite their psychological or social problems and that proper treatment can turn things around. Never mind that there are parents who murder, torture and prostitute their children, treating them in ways that are inhuman. Politically speaking, family preservation is indefensible in today's climate. Forget the merits of the debate -- the political fact is that it can be attacked in two sentences but takes 30 minutes to defend. For a politician being tough on child abuse, like tough on crime or drugs, can only help.

Fortunately there are some reasonable people, who are neither politicians nor extremists, still in the child welfare field, on the juvenile court benches and in the state legislatures. They operate from the belief that, whenever possible and when safety concerns are not overwhelming, children are best off in their family home. They believe that irreparable damage can be done by unnecessarily removing a child from his/her home and as well by setting unreachable benchmarks for reunification. They see that in many parts of the country children languish far too long in foster care. They believe that intensive, high quality services -- particularly when bolstered by the involvement of relatives and the immediate community -- can in some cases reduce or eliminate the need for out of home placement.

The reasonable people understand that it does not serve the community well if children are taken from their families to solve problems which can be solved in other ways. Reasonable people can distinguish between economic difficulties, short term emotional crises and child abuse. They understand as well that there are people who do unspeakable things to their children or are wholly indifferent to their welfare. They do not see child molestation or torture as the beginning of a case plan, as something to begin to work on. They see these acts as clear signals that a child needs to be protected, right now, and most likely for the long term.

Politics aside -- as if that were possible -- there is daily tragedy in big city child welfare systems across the country. It goes far beyond the periodic headline story and it is not about policy or philosophy. It is about real life boring things like staffing levels, good professional practice and sound administration. One only has to read the complaints filed in child welfare class action lawsuits (read New York City's for example) and, if you only believe 10% of what is alleged, these departments are out of control. They are a nightmare of horrible administration, indifference, callousness, corruption, patronage, fear and an acceptance that things cannot and will not get better.

It has been estimated that there were 3 million children reported to be abused in 1994, double the number for ten years ago, and over 1000 children die of abuse or neglect each year. Some relate the rise in child abuse reports to drug abuse, to better public information leading to increased reporting or to the increase in teen parents and single parent households. Whatever the causes, the job to be done is massive if children are to be properly protected. But if we are going to get anywhere there needs to be some truth telling at the outset.

The first truth is that while some states and localities do an acceptable job of providing child welfare services, there are a large number of state and local child welfare agencies which cannot even carry out their statutory duties. The ACLU and others have proven this time and time again but court orders to improve services are stonewalled and years and decades later the level of improvement in agency practices is often negligible. This is not about reaching the state of the art -- it is about doing the basics: investigating complaints, assessing risk, bringing actions to court, providing quality services, following up on cases promptly, keeping records, training staff, hiring good people and firing incompetents.

The second truth is that things are most likely to get worse before they get better. The federal government is considering turning child welfare over to the very states and localities that are now failing so miserably. Not that federal oversight has been effective -- the federal government has not required much of states for the hundreds of millions of dollars it gives them and has only rarely used funds to leverage real change. But a block grant, a blank check that implies that the states are doing a good job, is the height of hypocrisy. Twenty-one states, as we speak, are under federal court orders for doing an inexcusably shoddy job.

The third truth, the hardest to accept, is that fixing deeply broken child welfare systems may cost more -- financially and politically -- than most communities are prepared to spend. The child welfare story, after all, competes for attention with education, health care, housing, economic development, new stadiums and all the other societal needs. And it only gets public attention, every year or two, when a newspaper runs the familiar "Murdered Child And Agency Knew" story.

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

Political Expediency and a Pile of Manure

By Victor Landa

Contradictions, in my mind, begin on a sloping roof atop my fifth grade classroom. When I hear an idea that is certain to destruct, I picture myself on the edge of that roof, head spinning, stomach turned to mush, looking down at the grass 12 feet below.

My teacher had decided that as a part of our physical education training, all of us boys should learn to break a fall correctly. Instead of plopping onto the ground, we were to learn how to roll and channel the momentum.

The teacher produced a ladder and ordered all of us to climb to the roof that overlooked a large garden area.

The Brothers who ran the school had never allowed us to step on the thick manicured grass that they fussed over with jealousy. Much less were we allowed to jump on it.

The gardeners, who doubled as school janitors and bus drivers, had managed to coax the most wonderful carpet of St. Augustine grass from where there had once been only rocks and arid soil. They were constantly watering and fertilizing the lawn with shovels full of goat manure. In the evening the older boys would go to the cloistered garden with certain girls, to learn the lessons that the good Brothers couldn't or wouldn't teach.

It was that grass, that illicit garden with its protected greenery, that we were supposed to jump down to, in numeric order, so we could learn how to fall.

I was number 15 on the class

roster, so I had the example of 14 of my classmates to help me understand how ridiculous the whole exercise was. When my turn came, I inched my way to the edge of the roof, held my breath to keep down the contents of my stomach, and leaped.

It must have been spring, and it must have been Wednesday, because the janitors shoveled fresh fertilizer on the grass every Tuesday. I landed softly, rolled correctly, and the stench of goat pellets was with me for the rest of the day.

That same uneasy feeling came to me the other day when I read how the U.S. Congress had voted to allow the 50 states to deny public education to children of undocumented workers.

The queasy feeling I felt on

the school rooftop came back to me when I heard how politicians who take great pains to evoke Christian values had voted to turn their back on the Christian notion of teaching their fellow man to help himself.

My head spun when I saw the hypocrisy of this measure that is supposed to save the taxpayers money. Of course, they know that in the long run such an action will create an underclass that will cost the government more as a consequence of idle children and greater delinquency.

There is an unspeakable cowardice in the act of attacking the most defenseless.

If millions of dollars of enhanced border patrol with sophisticated tracking devices and night vision technology are not enough, if

shuffling border patrol agents from the interior of the country to the Mexican border doesn't do the trick, if sanctions against employers aren't working, why are we picking on children?

If we know that 80 percent of the country's prison population is illiterate, why are we denying cost-effective education to young minds at a critical time in their lives -- when they can either grow and produce, or wither and become a burden.

What the Washington politicians did makes about as much sense as jumping from a roof into a garden full of goat droppings.

Victor Landa is news director of the Telemundo affiliate WVDA-TV in San Antonio.

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HSS Releases New Statistics As Child Abuse Prevention Month Begins and Neglect

In a press release from the Department of Health and Human Services, Secretary Donna E. Shalala released new state statistics on child abuse and neglect and called on all Americans to help stop the growing harm inflicted on the country's children.

The "Child Maltreatment 1994: Reports from the States to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect" shows that 1,012,000 children in 48 states were victims of substantiated child abuse and neglect in 1994, an increase of 27 percent since 1990.

"It is an outrage that innocent children are brutalized

and killed in a country that offers children the best hope for healthy and productive lives," Secretary Shalala said. "April is National Child Abuse Prevention Month, and we must all rededicate ourselves to even stronger efforts to save children."

The report found that 53 percent of maltreated children suffered neglect, 26 percent physical abuse, 14 percent sexual abuse, 5 percent emotional abuse and 22 percent other forms of maltreatment. Nearly half of the children abused or neglected were 6 years old or younger, while

more than a quarter were 3 years old or younger.

"President Clinton is committed to work with states and communities to stop this national tragedy," Secretary Shalala said. The administration requested \$419 million in discretionary spending for Fiscal Year 1997 to protect abused and neglected children -- by encouraging parental responsibility when possible and when necessary securing the safety of children. Spending has increased from \$355 million in FY 1992.

Loss of life is the severest penalty of child abuse and neglect. Forty-three states reported that 1,111 children died as a result of abuse in 1994. During the five-year period of 1990 to 1994, states totaled 5,400 children killed.

Estimates of the actual extent of child abuse and neglect are difficult to obtain, according to Mary Jo Bane, assistant secretary for children and families. The estimates released today only reflect state-substantiated incidents.

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, part of HHS, prepared the 1996 April Child Abuse Neglect Prevention Month Resource Kit which is now available.

To request a copy of the kit or for more information, call the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information at 1-800-FYI-3366 or write to P.O. Box 1182, Washington, D.C. 20013-1182.

From a more information contact Michael Kharfen at DHHS, (202) 401-9215

Senate May Vote on Agribusiness Guestworker Proposal

from the Farmworker Justice Fund

The House of Representatives, on March 21, 1996, decisively rejected two legislative proposals that would have had profoundly negative effects on migrant and seasonal farmworkers. This was an important victory for farmworkers. Senator Kyl then withdrew the proposal from the agenda of the Senate Judiciary Committee. We expect that Kyl will introduce this or similar legislation during the Senate floor debate on immigration schedules for April 15-17. Farmworkers need help opposing Sen. Kyl.

Republicans Rep. Richard Pombo (Cal.), Saxby Chambliss (Ga.), aided by Elton Gallegly (Cal.), sought to amend the House immigration bill, H.R. 2202, with a massive new agricultural guestworker program. Large numbers of Democrats opposed the proposal, with special thanks owed to Rep. Howard Berman of California. Opposition from some Republicans was led by Rep. Lamar Smith (Tex.), who authored much of H.R. 2202. Smith argued that the growers' proposal would undercut his efforts to cut back on legal and illegal immigration.

Rep. Robert Goodlatte of Virginia, supported by Lamar Smith, proposed an alternative bill to "reform" the H-2A program. It would have made it substantially easier for growers to hire temporary foreign workers at the expense of U.S. farmworkers, but would have put a cap of 100,000 foreign workers per year. Agribusiness lobbyists, however, had lobbied against this proposal as insufficient, and it was defeated by a larger margin than the one on the Pombo amendment.

We thank those of you who helped in this important victory. We commend Attorney General Janet Reno and Secretary of Labor Robert Reich for announcing that they would recommend a veto of immigration legislation which included the Pombo-Chambliss proposal.

PLEASE IMMEDIATELY WRITE AND CALL members of the Senate to oppose any effort by Senator Jon Kyl (R.-Ariz.) or others to have the Senate adopt a last-minute agricultural guestworker bill. Agribusiness should not be permitted to flood an already glutted farm

Lubbock's Number 1 Newspaper Call 763-3841

Troubadours bring to the U.S. the old Spanish, Sephardic and Celtic songs of the Hispanic heritage.

CRISOL-BUFONS ARE THE NEW QUIXOTES

By Alberto Avendaño

Three years ago, they performed at La Guadalupe church in Santa Fe, N.M., and what it was supposed to be the last day of a North American tour became the first day of a story of love and theatre in America.

Crisol-Bufons are a group of troubadours and actors from Spain dedicated to the presentations of medieval and contemporary popular art forms. Performing in this country, they soon found a con-

nection with the U.S. Hispanic heritage. Attending to a Crisol-Bufons show, one learns the relationship between a "romance" from Spain and a "corrido" from Mexico, or how the Jewish and Celtic culture influence our Hispanic heritage. Next May, they will perform again in Lubbock with one of the jewels of their vast repertoire: Jewish songs.

"The Jews were expelled from Spain in 1492," Sala explains. "They settled Sephardic communities in the former Yugoslavia and Turkey. For

Trobadores traen aspectos judíos, celtas, medievales de la herencia hispana.

Crisol-Bufons son los Nuevos Quijotes

Por Alberto Avendaño

Hace tres años actuaron en la iglesia de La Guadalupe en Santa Fe, NM, y lo que iba a ser el último día de una gira por Norteamérica, se convirtió en el primer día de una his-

Al asistir a sus espectáculos uno aprende la relación entre un romance español y un corrido mexicano, o cómo las culturas celta y judía influyen nuestra herencia hispana. En Mayo regresarán a Lubbock con una de las joyas de su extenso repertorio: el cancionero judío.



nection with the U.S. Hispanic heritage.

"When we performed in Santa Fe, NM, at La Guadalupe church, one of the oldest Catholic sites in the U.S.," says Crisol-Bufons member Francisco Javier Sala. "The audience, who packed the church,

identified instantly with the show, probably because in New Mexico they still have the Spanish traditions from the 15 and 16 centuries and keep much of the language."

Later, their work to rescue and preserve some of the Hispanic traditions in New Mexico was officially recognized by Santa Fe authorities. Today they live in Chimayo, North of Santa Fe, and "still have the feeling that they are living in a small village in Spain." Crisol-Bufons have been twice in Lubbock. Their connection with the Hub City started when they met Lubbockite actress Sarah Manor. "Sarah told us of Lubbock where she was born. She sings and speaks Spanish and sometimes she helps us as an interpreter,"

Sala says. "But she will play an important role in our new project which consists of connecting the Celtic traditions of Spain through British and Irish folk songs. This will allow us to join the Anglo and Hispanic cultures in a unique way which may surprise many audiences."

almost five centuries they preserved the Judeo-Español language within the family. Their language is still alive and it's a mixture of old Spanish with Hebrew and Turkish words."

Using this old language, Crisol-Bufons sing and perform Jewish "romances" which belong to the rich Sephardic tradition of story through song.

In Lubbock, they will also give a recital of Gregorian chants which is one of their specialties. Crisol-Bufons are an example of the cultural diversity of Spain. The group is formed by a "catalán," Francisco Javier Sala, a "manchego," Alberto Jaén, a "granadino," Tom Lozano, an "aragonesa," Montse Vallés, and a "navarra," Inma Lopetegui.

"We'd need now a "gallego" in the group to have a representative from the Celtic region of Spain," says Sala smiling. "But I guess we compensate that with our actress from Lubbock."

Crisol-Bufons are committed artists or, if you will, our new Quixotes because, as they say, "only people with Quix-

otesque ideals can decide to stay in New Mexico to deliver the old Spanish traditions to an American audience."

If you decide to look for Don Quixote in America, this is the way: Crisol-Bufons Co. P.O. Box 954, Chimayo, N.M. 87522 TL. (505) 351-2525.



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El Editor's LATEST **Deportes - Sports** LO MAS RECIENTE

Camacho, Duran Put Up Dukes in Fight



Ciudad de Mexico - Julio César Chávez y Oscar de la Hoya negaron que la pelea que los enfrentará el próximo 7 de junio en Las Vegas, esté arreglada y ambos boxeadores prometieron que será una gran pelea.

"Definitivamente esta es una pelea formal. Es una pelea seria y no es una pelea arreglada. Yo nunca he peleado con peleas arregladas", subrayó Chávez durante una conferencia de prensa celebrada en Washington, la capital de Estados Unidos.

"Esta pelea va a ser una prueba muy difícil para los dos y les prometemos una pelea muy emocionante", aseguró por su parte Oscar de la Hoya.

"Para mi va a ser un honor recibir en mi mejilla un derecho de Julio César Chávez. Y va a ganar el mejor", agregó.

Chávez abundó diciendo que se siente bien y está contento.

Muchos Creen Que Perdere: JC

"Esta pelea llega en el momento preciso de mi carrera. Estoy tranquilo. Mucha gente piensa que voy a perder porque ya no soy el mismo. Voy a demostrar que todavía estoy muy bien", añadió.

¿Has pensado en la posi-

bilidad de la derrota?, se le cuestionó.

"Claro. Se gana y se pierde. Uno se prepara para ganar pero ...", dijo.

¿Sigues teniendo deudas con Don King?, se le preguntó.

"Le debo porque él me adelantaba de las peleas, no por otra cosa. Y me adelantaba para que no rompiera con él", respondió categórico Chávez.

Alguna vez te referiste a Don King como tu papá..

"Porque le tengo un gran aprecio. Duramos juntos muchos años pero el rompimiento se dio. El tuvo la culpa por el fraude que hizo. Yo tuve que decir la verdad", expresó.

¿Cómo es el trato con Bob Arum? ¿Es distinto?, se le interrogó.

"Don King y Bob Arum son diferentes. Estoy contento con Arum porque me ha tratado muy bien. Aquí me siento más liberado, más a gusto", apuntó.

¿Por qué la gente cree que va a ganar De la Hoya?, se le inquirió.

"Yo no sé qué gente, mano. Serán los apostadores. Va a ser duro para él: Si me gana, muchos no lo van a querer", apuntó.

¿Por qué?
"Yo nomás digo", concluyó Julio César.

Frank Bruno Still Has Plans for Comeback

LONDON - More than two weeks after losing his WBC heavyweight title to Mike Tyson, Frank Bruno is still undecided about his future.

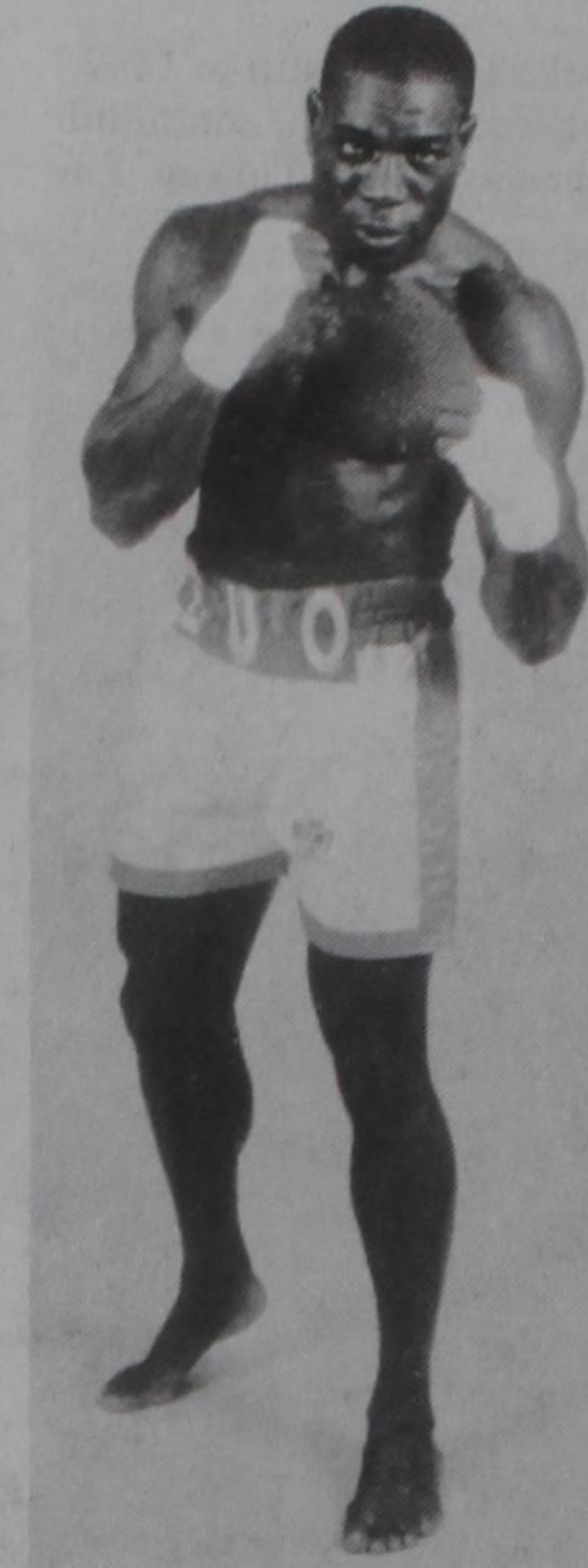
"I'm still not sure what I'm going to do," he told BBC Radio on Tuesday. "I don't want to make a hasty decision, which I will regret later on ... I've got to decide whether I'm going to carry on boxing or if I'm going to stop boxing - and if I stop boxing, what I am going to do."

Bruno, 34, outpointed Oliver McCall for the WBC title last September. In his first defense, he was stopped by Tyson in the third round of their March 16 bout in Las Vegas.

The British media and many of Bruno's fans have since urged him to retire.

"I'm not disregarding their opinions," Bruno said. "But this is one of the toughest decisions I have had to face. There are so many different things going through my mind at the moment. If I was going to make any commitment now I might only embarrass myself later on. There are a lot of offers coming in. I'm not going to rush myself."

The Times reported Tuesday



FRANK BRUNO

that Bruno could be in line for another shot at the WBC title if Tyson decides to relinquish the belt rather than fight British challenger Lennox Lewis.

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Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofia Martinez

Las palabras: AL TERCER DIA RESUCITO DE ENTRE LOS MUERTOS, significan que Jesucristo, al tercer día después de su muerte mediante su omnipotencia, reunió a su alma con su cuerpo y salió vivo y glorioso del sepulcro. El cuerpo de Nuestro Señor permaneció en el sepulcro durante tres días, desde la tarde del viernes, y todo el sábado y una parte del domingo.

Jesucristo no esperó a resucitar hasta el fin del mundo, para darnos una prueba de que El es "Dios hecho hombre," tampoco quiso resucitar inmediatamente después de su muerte, sino "al tercer día", para darnos a saber que era verdaderamente hombre y que había muerto de verdad, y tres días bastaban para demostrar que de veras había muerto.

No lo vimos, pero lo sabemos y lo creemos por el testimonio de los apóstoles y de los discípulos a quienes se les apareció varias veces después de Su resurrección: El mero día de su resurrección se

Jesus Sufrio Un Juicio Irregular

★ ¿Quiénes fueron los verdaderos inductores de su ejecución?

Dos mil años después de su muerte, muchos se siguen preguntando quién o quiénes fueron los verdaderos inductores de la ejecución de Cristo:

¿Los judíos o la confabulación de un grupúsculo radical del conservadurismo religioso? ¿Tal vez

manifestó a los apóstoles reunidos en el cenáculo y les dió el poder de perdonar los pecados.

Unos días después se apareció Jesucristo a varios apóstoles que estaban pescando. Ahí le dió a Pedro la dignidad de pastor. Lo hizo Jefe de toda la Iglesia Católica, que fue la que El fundó. Antes de subir al cielo, Jesucristo de mostró a sus apóstoles por última vez y les dió la orden de ir a predicar el Evangelio a todo el mundo.

Debemos de creer el testimonio de los que en favor de la resurrección de Cristo dieron su vida para testificar que lo habían visto resucitado. Esos testigos que se dejaron cortar la cabeza, o se dejaron matar de otra manera: No son mentirosos. (Juan 20). (Juan 20, 22) (Mat. 16, 18-19). (Mt. 28, 16-20) (marc. 16, 1-20). (Luc. 24, 36-50) (Juan 21, 1-25).

Roma, que veía en sus prédicas una llamada a la subversión?

Cristo era odiado no solamente por un sector minoritario judío, sino también por los fariseos y por los saduceos, que eran las clases altas y cultas que colaboraban con Roma. Los prodigios de quien se declaraba el Mesías, el Hijo de Dios, turbaron a los grandes de Jerusalén.

Sus prédicas de igualdad y su lucha por la abolición de la esclavitud no dejaron tampoco de preocupar a Roma, que veía

que aquel hombre bien pudiera constituir un gran peligro para el imperio dada la ascendencia que tenía sobre las clases humildes.

LA TRAICION DE JUDAS

Según los estudiosos, la detención y posterior juicio de Jesús no fue un acto premeditado. Los romanos sencillos le miraban con cierto grado de simpatía e incluso el tiránico gobernador Poncio Pilato se mostraba cautivado por Jesús, lo que no dejaba de sorprender a los saduceos.

La traición de Judas Iscariote, el tesorero de los apóstoles, no resulta tampoco demasiado clarificadora.

Unos le acusan de ambicioso y lleno de envidia, pero hay teólogos que afirman que la traición de Judas fue por celos, por creer que el Maestro no le tenía la misma estima que mostraba a otros de sus correligionarios.

Existe también la hipótesis de que en la traición de Judas se escondiese un trasfondo político de un hombre desilusionado por su jefe.

Judas vendió a Cristo pero se arrepintió a tal grado que se ahorcó como medio de purgar su falta.

MALICIOSOS JUECES

En un profundo estudio, Emilio Radius afirma

sino como agitador público, comportamiento que sí podía ser castigado con la pena de muerte.

El tribunal presidido por Caifás obró pues con malicia y falsedad, ocultando el trasfondo religioso del asunto (en el que Pilato no tenía nada que hacer) para convertirlo en una cuestión política, presentando a Jesús como un peligroso elemento subversivo.

PILATO INTENTA SALVAR A JESUS

Poncio Pilato se sorprende de la prisa que tienen los judíos para eliminar a Jesús. Hombre inteligente, el asunto que tiene entre manos se le antoja enojoso y sorprendente.

¿De qué acusáis a este hombre?, le pregunta a los hombres de Sanedrín, con quienes Jesús no había querido pactar porque achacaban los milagros de Cristo a influencia diabólica.

Si no fuese malhechor no le hubiésemos traído ante tí, le responden.

Poncio Pilato replica entonces, astutamente: Llévaoislo y juzgado según vuestras leyes.

Nosotros ya no podemos imponer la pena de muerte a nadie, le contestan, con lo que quedaba demostrado palmariamente que ellos sólo querían la muerte de Jesús.

Poncio Pilato se muestra preocupado, pero como buen político que es, no agota las vías del diálogo:

¿Eres tú, pues, el rey de los judíos?, vuelve a dirigirse a Jesús. ¿Hablas por propia

iniciativa o según lo que los demás te han dicho de mí?, le responde Cristo.

¿Acaso soy yo judío? Tus sacerdotes, tu nación, son los que te han arrastrado a mi tribunal.

¿Qué has hecho?, insiste Pilato.

Mi reino no es de este mundo. Si mi reino fuese de este mundo, mis hombres habrían combatido para no dejarme caer en manos de mis enemigos. No, mi reino no es de este mundo, responde Jesucristo.

¿Pero eres Rey?, insiste Pilato.

Tú lo dices, yo soy rey. He nacido y he venido a este mundo para dar testimonio de la verdad. Todo aquel que esté de parte de la verdad, escucha mi voz, replica Jesús.

PREFIEREN A BARRABAS

Según la tradición, en la víspera de Pascua se ponía en libertad a un malhechor. Pilato, con el propósito de salvar a Jesús, le da a elegir al pueblo entre soltar a un ladrón de caminos o a Jesús.

La masa, enfurecida, pide la libertad de Barrabás y la crucifixión del Hijo de Dios.

No obstante Poncio Pilato sigue deseoso de salvar a Jesús, aunque sin comprometer su cargo.

Le hace flagelar y le ciñe a la cabeza una corona de espinas para ver si el pueblo se apiada, pero no es así. No le queda más remedio que entregarlo.



No quiere que llegue a oídos del emperador Tiberio la defensa por su parte para un hombre calificado como judío subversivo. He aquí el hombre, le dice el procurador a la muchedumbre, que grita exaltada: ¡Crucifícalo! ¡Crucifícalo!

Pilato responde: Prendedlo vosotros mismos y crucifícalo. Por lo que a mí respecta, no lo encuentro digno de condena.

Nosotros tenemos una ley y en apego a ella debe morir, es la contestación que obtiene.

Poncio Pilato lo entrega lavándose las manos, una costumbre que curiosamente era judía, no romana.

Yo soy inocente de la sangre de este justo. Vosotros responderéis a ella, dice Pilato.

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POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA
Lubbock, Texas

LA RESURRECCION DE CRISTO

COMO DOCTRINA FUNDAMENTAL DEL CRISTIANISMO

En los días presentes en que vivimos, se habla mucho de los esfuerzos que hace el mundo religioso, por unir las diferentes iglesias evangélicas en una. Es tiempo preciso de velar y orar que Dios nos de pleno conocimiento de los puntos fundamentales de la fe cristiana. Si creemos que halla o exista la necesidad de una unión más completa para un mutuo compañerismo y obra entre los creyentes, es necesario que la gente pensadora, comprenda bien que no es posible la unión verdadera entre los que se diferencian en los asuntos fundamentales del cristianismo. Así que al emprender la tarea de procurar una unión que sea provechosa y permanente, preciso es conocer las doctrinas fundamentales de nuestra fe cristiana.

HE AQUI EL PRIMER PUNTO. El asunto más fundamental en el testimonio de los apóstoles; Tal como consta en el libro de los Hechos, era la resurrección positiva, literal y física de Jesucristo de entre los muertos. Este tal hecho era el punto principal del testimonio de Pedro en el día de pentecostés. Dice Pedro: "A. quien Dios resucitó, habiendo suelto los dolores de la muerte, por cuanto no era posible que fuese él sujeto por ella." Hch.2:24 Y antes del día de pentecostés; haciendo la elección para el nuevo apóstol, para que tomara el lugar que Judas dejara vacante, el único requisito era que fuera un testigo ocular o personal de la resurrección de Cristo. Hch.1:22 Esta era asimismo la verdad central que Pablo subrayaba en todos sus sermones. Y Pablo insiste en el caso hasta declarar, que si Cristo no ha resucitado, su predicación era en vano y vana también la fe de los creyente. Haciendo así patente que con la resurrección de Cristo permanece en pie o cae el cristianismo. 1Cor.15:14-17

Y HABLANDO DE LA RESURRECCIÓN, EL MISMO APÓSTOL, hace resaltar en toda su relación, que no piensa en una mera existencia de Cristo después de la crucifixión, sino de la resurrección del mismo cuerpo que había sido clavado en la cruz y que allí había muerto. Dice Pablo: "Y él murió por todos, para que los que viven ya no vivan para sí, mas para aquel que murió y resucitó por ellos." 2Cor.5:15.

PERO INDECOROSA COSA ES convertir la celebración de la resurrección de Cristo en la práctica del juego de un animal inhumano como lo es el conejo, según Lev. 11:5. Esto sí que es absurdo y repugnante a la razón. Los que tales cosas hacen, viven para sí, para sí mismos; para sus vicios, celebrando con una botella de licor, ihuevos de colores! bailes maldiciones y pleitos... La Biblia dice: "Si vivimos en el Espíritu, andemos también el Espíritu" Gal.5:25. Vivamos para Cristo y no para sí mismos.

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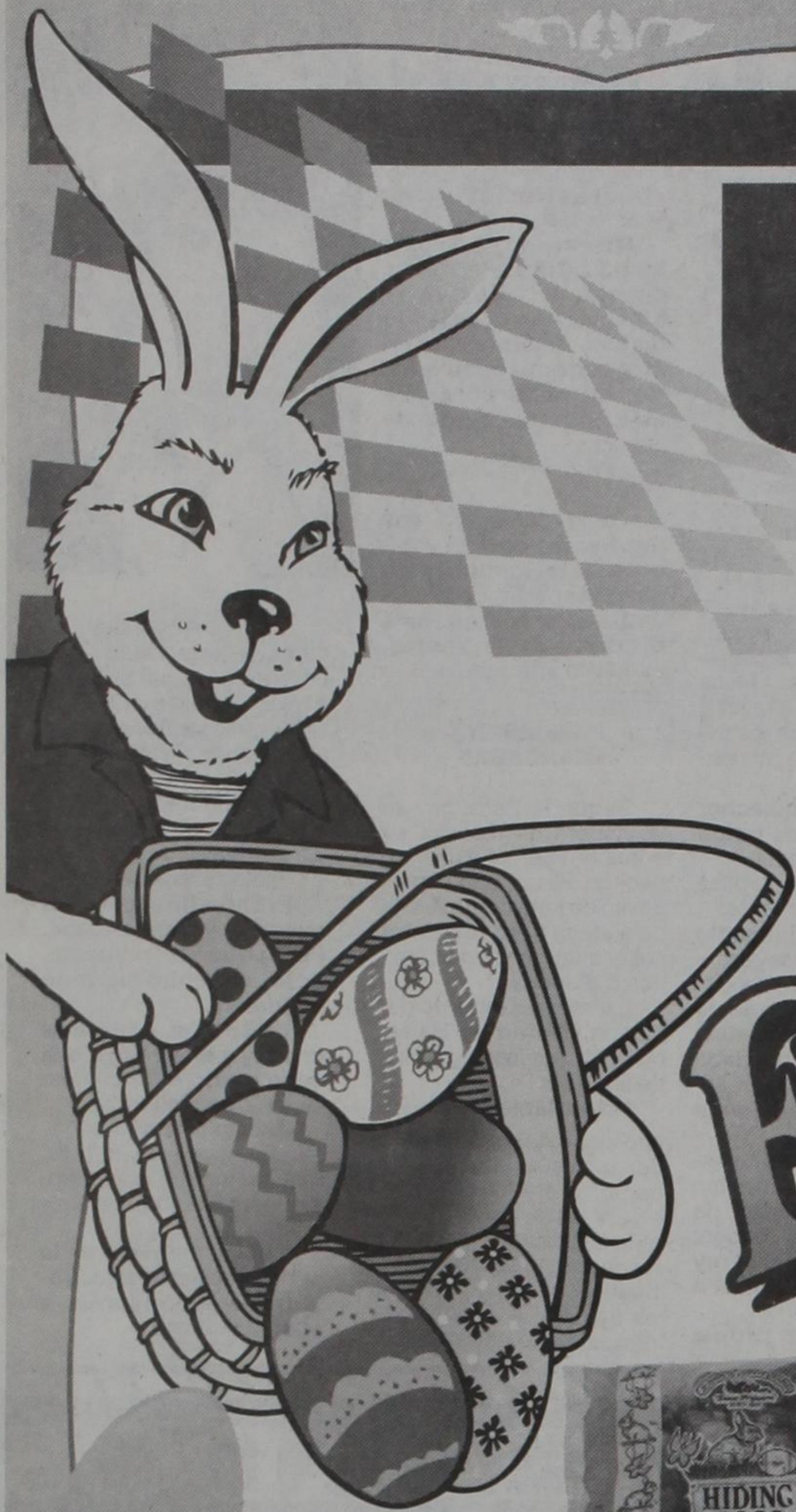
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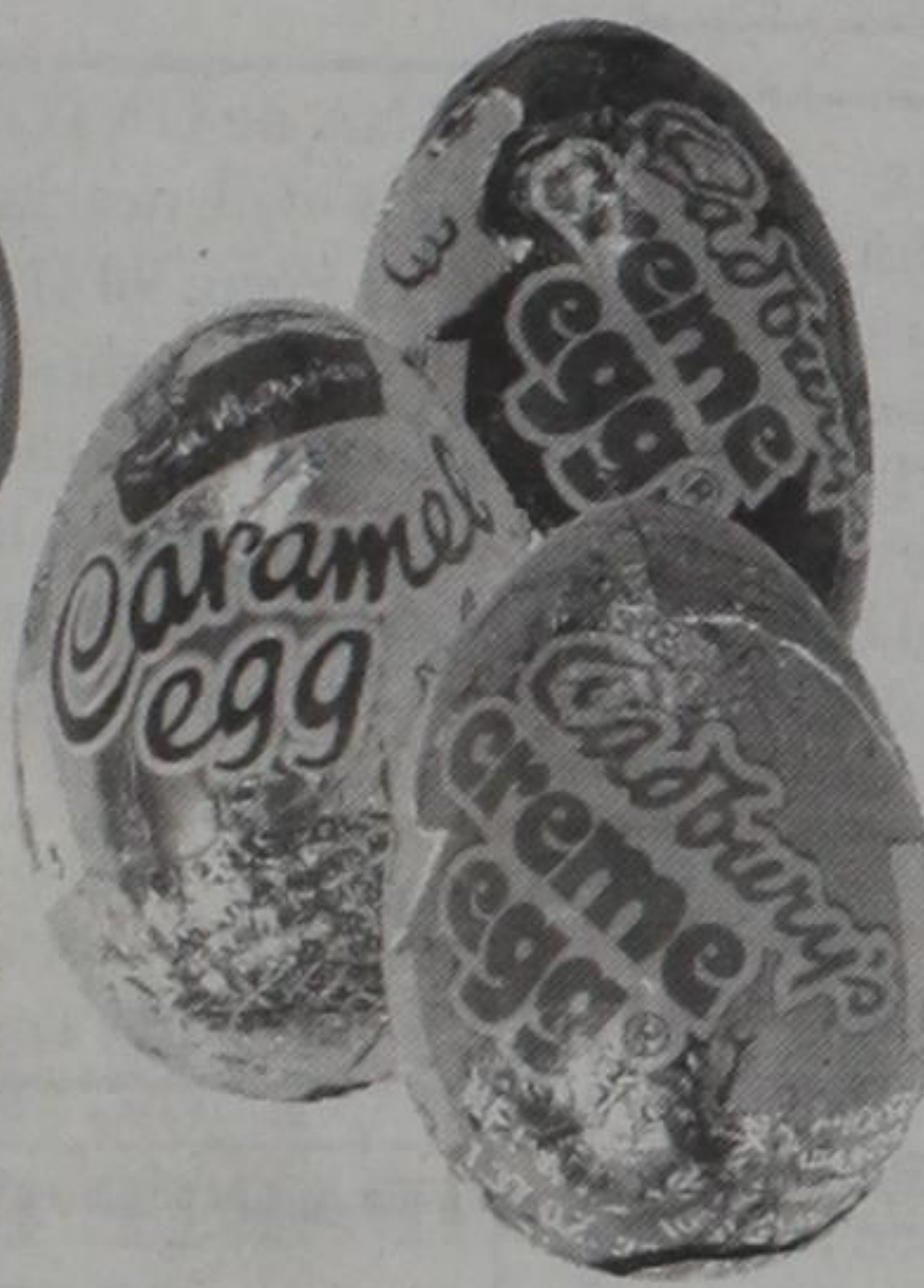


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8-12 oz.
.89

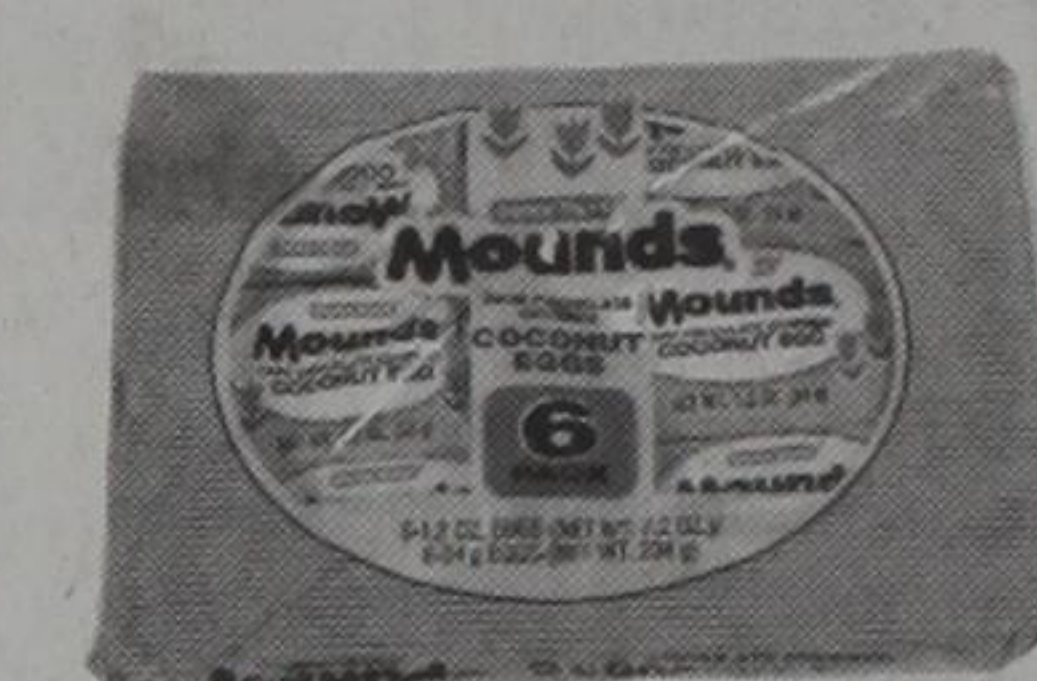


Hershey's Pastel Kisses, Hugs or Miniatures
13-14 oz. Bag
\$1.99

Hershey's Individually Wrapped Eggs
Cadbury, Reese's, Almond Joy, Mounds and more!
3 For \$1



Hershey's Giant Kiss, Giant Chocolate Egg, Chocolate Easter Bunny or Egg with Kisses
\$2.69



Brach's Pick-A-Mix Candy
lb. \$1.89

Hershey's 6 pk. Eggs, Caramel Peanut, Marshmallow Reese's, Mounds or Almond Joy
\$2.19

All Candy Easter Basket
Medium Size Assorted Styles
\$6.99



Large Easter Basket with Stuffed Toy \$8.99

Nestle NestEggs
Crunch, Butterfinger, Milk Chocolate or White Chocolate 11 oz. Bag
2 For \$5



EASTER BREAK
\$1 OFF 3 AMBASSADOR GREETING CARDS
Stock up on Easter greetings for family and friends.

Ambassador **United Supermarkets**

Easter is SUNDAY, APRIL 7

Don't Forget Mom Easter Sunday!

Beautiful Easter Lilies
5 to 7 Blooms
\$7.99



Dressed with Easter Decor. \$9.99

Cymbidium Orchid Corsages
Assorted Colors
\$2.99



Fresh Easter Bouquets
A beautiful Array of Springtime Colors!
\$5.99



Easter Bunny Cake
8" White or Chocolate Cake, Iced & Sprinkled with Jelly Beans and Coconut.
\$3.59



Easter Cookie Tray
3 Dozen mix of Sugar, San Tars, Thumb Prints, and Butter Swirls.
\$5.98

