

Clinton Eyes More Jobs for Hispanics

WASHINGTON - President Clinton urged Hispanic Americans on Friday to lobby Congress to increase money for job-creating zones in communities left behind by the nation's economic boom.

The president also reaffirmed his support for affirmative action to make college available to all Americans, including Hispanics.

"We need to make sure we do everything we can to keep the doors of higher education open to all Americans, to make sure that higher education does not become segregated," Clinton said.

And he said he is hopeful Congress will reverse itself and extend Medicare and supplemental income benefits to elderly and disabled legal immigrants.

In a speech via satellite to the annual



convention of the League of United Latin American Citizens in Los Angeles, the president also pledged to work to decrease the high school dropout rate among youthful Hispanics.

He called the dropout rate a prime reason why Hispanic Americans have been the only group to experience a decline in income during the current economic boom.

Clinton specifically appealed to the Hispanic community for help in increasing the number of "empowerment" zones in economically depressed communities along the Mexican border.

"One of the continuing struggles I'm having here in Washington to get the right kind of balanced budget is to get the Senate and House to invest in more empowerment zones," he said. "We know these things work."

"We have to turn these communities that are in difficult shape around one by one," he said.

"I want to implore you all to contact members of Congress to intensely argue for these empowerment zones and to expand their number."

News Briefs

Senate Passes Tax Cut Bill

The Senate today passed the biggest tax cut in 16 years, approving \$135 billion in tax breaks for investors and certain families and students, reports Associated Press.

The vote followed House approval of a similar tax-cut package Thursday, 253-179.

Next month, House and Senate tax-writers are expected to begin talks to resolve differences between the two tax-cut bills before sending the final package to the White House, which could come by August.

Earlier in the day, the Senate turned away a move to further raise cigarette taxes.

By a 98-0 vote, the Senate approved an amendment to expand the health insurance tax deduction for self-employed workers. The amendment's sponsor, Sen. Don Nickles, R-Okla., said it would aid the growing numbers who work out of their homes.

At the White House, press secretary Mike McCurry expressed confidence that the talks will produce a final measure more to the president's liking than either the Senate and House versions. But McCurry said that if the administration's efforts fail, "the president will veto legislation that blows a hole in the deficit."

Rosa Parks Launching School Program

Rosa Parks will launch a summer and after-school program that could become a national model, reports Associated Press.

The schools would focus on issues such as civil rights, language arts and non-violence training. Pathways to Freedom School and Tried Stone Day Camp held its first classes Monday, with 80 pupils from kindergarten through 12th grade in attendance.

The school will use role playing, story telling and journal writing to improve reading, self-esteem, conflict resolution and relations with others, said Mary Chambers, a coordinator of the program.

The pilot project could become a full-blown school that will be copied in five states and 22 cities, Wilson said.

Mrs. Parks, 84, became a symbol of the civil rights movement after she was arrested for refusing on Dec. 1, 1955, to give up her seat on a Montgomery, Ala., city bus to a white passenger. The arrest prompted a bus boycott led by the Montgomery Improvement Association, which selected a 26-year-old Martin Luther King Jr. as its first leader.

Court to Hear Pivotal Affirm Action Case

A Supreme Court increasingly hostile to racial hiring is hearing a teacher-firing case that could lead to a pivotal ruling on affirmative action, reports Associated Press.

Asked by the administration to stay out of the unusual dispute, the justices instead agreed Friday to decide whether a state school board unlawfully laid off a white teacher to protect an equally qualified black teacher.

Arguments in the case will be heard after the court's 1997-98 term begins next fall, and a ruling is expected sometime in 1998.

Lower courts ruled that the Piscataway, New Jersey Board of Education's effort to preserve diversity amounted to racial discrimination. The school board carried the fight to the nation's highest court.

Justice Department lawyers, apparently worried the school board was entering what could be a precedent-setting battle without enough ammunition, urged the court to leave the lower court rulings intact - action that would set no national precedent.

The case became a rallying cry for Republicans in Congress who seek to dismantle many affirmative-action programs after the Bush administration supported the white teacher's complaint with a reverse-discrimination lawsuit against the school board.

When President Bill Clinton took office, the Justice Department tried to switch sides and support the school board and its action in retaining the black teacher.

A federal appeals court treated the government's switch as a request to withdraw from the case, and now the white teacher and the school board are the only combatants. The Clinton administration, however, now may seek the court's permission to re-enter the case.

In the appeal acted on Friday, the school board relied heavily on the Supreme Court's landmark 1978 ruling that first conformed the concept of affirmative action.

The court said then that racial diversity could be a factor in a university's admissions decisions but that rigid racial quotas could not be used.

Since then, the court's rulings on the legitimacy of affirmative action by private and public employers and government set-aside programs have been far from consistent.

In its last full-blown decision on affirmative action, the court in 1995 curtailed in sweeping terms the federal government's power to give special help to racial minorities.

Clinton OKs Anti-Drug Grants Program

President Clinton signed legislation Friday making neighborhoods with successful anti-drug programs eligible for federal matching grants of up to \$100,000, reports Associated Press.

The measure, which swept through Congress in May with a near-unanimous vote, was meant to extend the drug war to neighborhoods where, despite federal efforts, drug abuse has increased among teen-agers.

Clinton made clear that the legislation does not represent a lessening of law enforcement efforts to curb drug use or to stop drugs from entering the country.

The new law authorizes the Office of National Drug Control Policy to rechannel existing federal drug-control funds into \$143.5 million in neighborhood grants over five years.

Grants would go to local communities with "sustainable and accountable" anti-drug programs. But the efforts must involve all sectors of a community, including families, businesses, news media, schools, law enforcement, health care professionals and religious leaders.

Only coalitions in existence for at least six months are eligible for funds and the amount of funding is limited to the amounts raised from nonfederal sources.

"El Respeto Al Derecho Ajeno Es La Paz"
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EL EDITOR

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Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspaper

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Lubbock, Texas

Celebrate the 4th

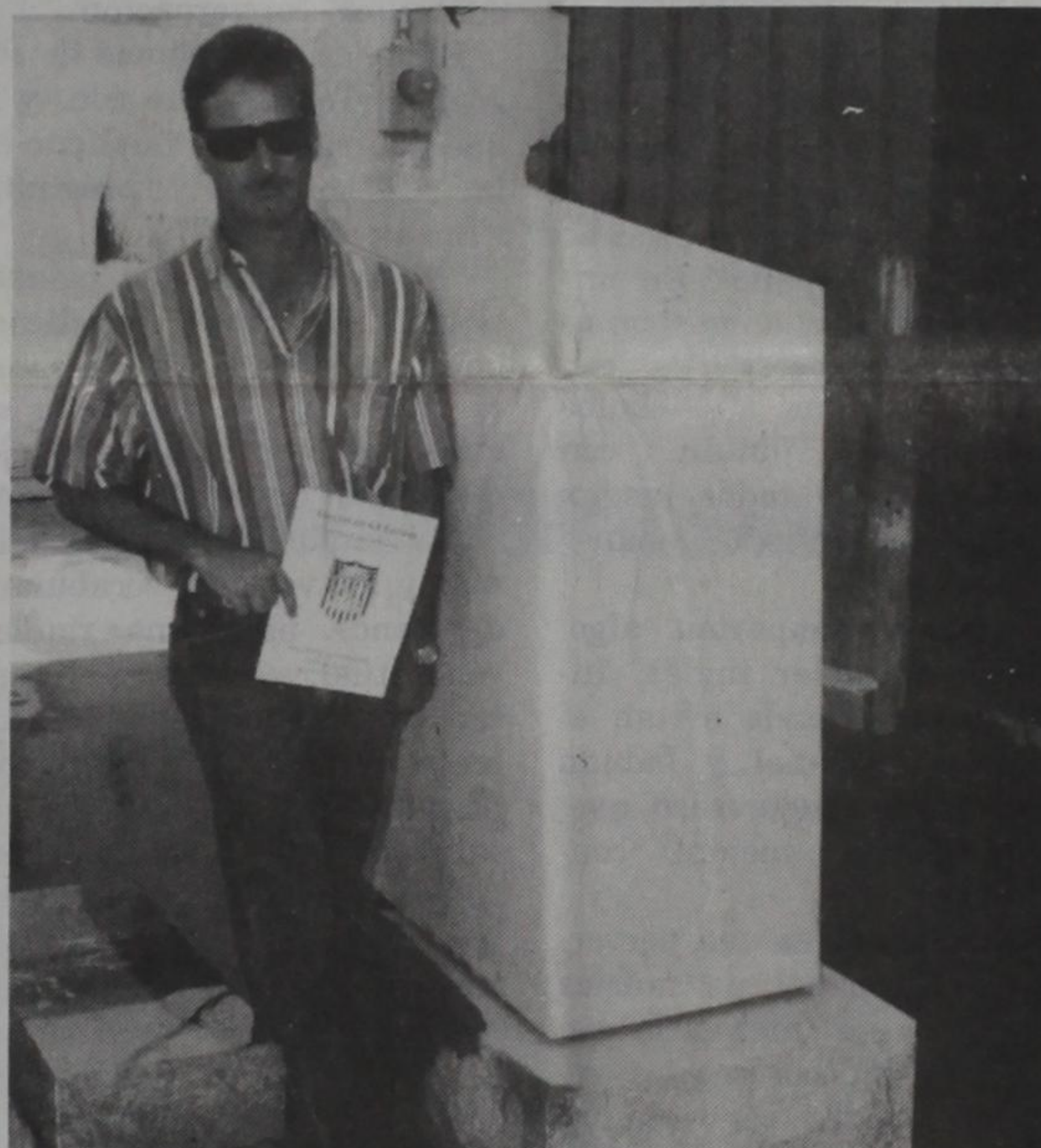
The theme of the 1997 4th on Broadway Celebration will focus on the many great legends of Lubbock and the surrounding areas as well as our patriotic heritage with "Lubbock Texas: An American Legend."

The theme was chosen to promote or encourage the citizens of Lubbock and West Texas to take pride in our region as did the pioneers that settled this area.

The festival features the following signature events which are free to the public:

Broadway Celebration. The host of this event is 98 KOOL (KKCL-FM). Meal tickets can be purchased at the event for \$7/adult and \$5 for children under 12.

4th of July Parade (Friday, July 4 (9:45-10:45 a.m.) sponsored by The Plains National Bank of West Texas. The popular parade begins in downtown at the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center and makes its way down the Broadway corridor and ultimately ends near Jones Stadium on the Texas Tech



Along with the 4th of July activities, the American G.I. Forum will dedicate a memorial for the persons that died in the May, 1970 tornado immediately after the parade. The memorial will be set at the Gateway Plaza located on Broadway and Ave. Q..

Miembros del American G.I. Forum estaran dedicando un memorial para los que muerieron en el tornado de Mayo 1970 inmediatamente despues de el desfile. El memorial estara localizado en la calle Broadway y Ave. Q.

(In Photo the owner of Caprock Memorial who built the Memorial.)

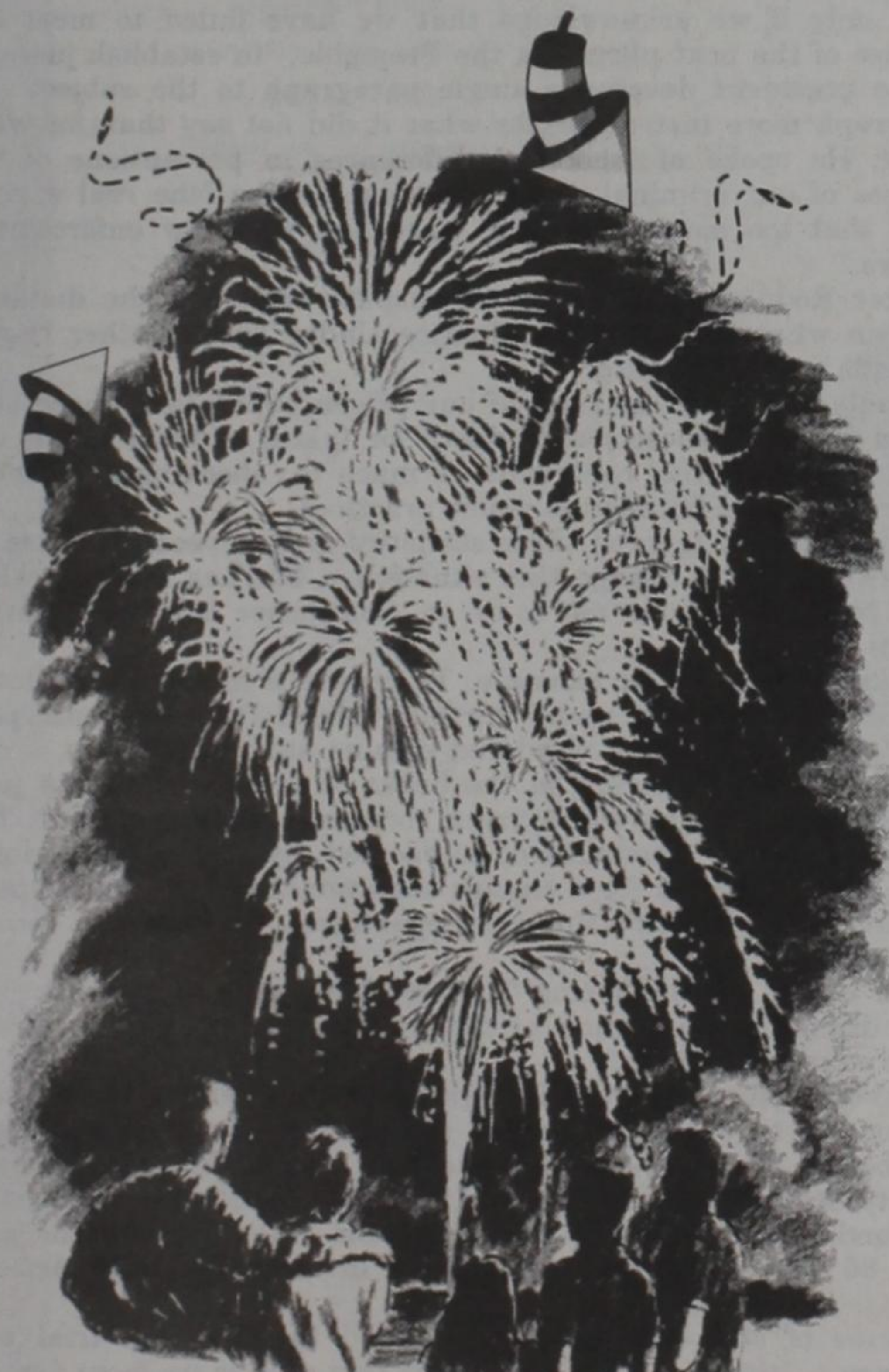
Foto por Francisco J. Gutierrez

and Blue Run/Walk will be held on Broadway prior to the parade. KAMC-TV Channel 28 is the host of the parade and will air the parade live from Broadway.

Early Settlers' Reunion (Friday, July 4 (11 a.m. - 1 p.m.) sponsored by Carillon Retirement Community. To recognize the foundation of our heritage, this luncheon complete with live entertainment and patriotic festivities offers an event for the "early settlers of Lubbock who are attending the 401 on Broadway Celebration. The luncheon is held downtown at First Presbyterian Church. Participants will be given an opportunity to tour the Street Fair at the conclusion of the luncheon. Reservations are \$7.50/person and can be made by calling the Broadway Festivals, Inc. office at (806) 749-2929.

Fireworks Spectacular

(Friday July 4, 7:30-10:30 p.m.) sponsored by Bell Dairy Products. The conclusion of this year's celebration features the popular evening concert and an expanded fireworks show in the grassy area located adjacent to the Civic Center. The Lubbock Youth Symphony Orchestra coupled with West Texas musical groups are the featured entertainment. A scheduled Grande finale includes a symphony of sounds with patriotic music along with a choreographed fireworks display. A special highlight to the evening concert will be an immigration and naturalization ceremony in which approximately 200 people from around the world will say the Pledge of Allegiance for the first time as they take their oath to become citizens of the United States. The host of this event is KLBK-TV Channel 13.



Town Square Sock Hop sponsored by Methodist Hospital: This community-wide picnic and street dance is held on the grounds of the Lubbock County Courthouse. The first picnic in 1991 commemorated the 100th Anniversary of County Courthouse are blocked to allow for acclaimed musical entertainment and a traditional chicken and catfish fry. The era of the 1950's and 1960's will be spotlighted featuring Elvis T. Busby as well as traditional "boot-scootin'-two step" music. This event is held on Thursday, July 3 (7-10 p.m.) and serves as the official "kick-off" for the 4th on

University campus. The 100-unit parade kicks off the 4th of July celebration in downtown Lubbock. The historic parade features marching bands, military displays, floats, and theme-related walking groups in a traditional Independence Day celebration. The parade in the past attracted a viewing audience of approximately 35,000 people. However, since the parade has been held in conjunction with the 4th on Broadway Celebration, the patriotic event has attracted over 75,000 people. Emphasis is being placed on the parade this year to further enhance the quality of entries. The YWCA Red, White

Tex-Mex And Pure Spanish Rebound

By Jorge Antonio Renaud

Let me tell you of the night the *cheengles* fell and lit my *foco*.

The other day, an acquaintance snidely referred to the Spanish some of my friends speak as unpure. Real Spanish, he sniffed, was spoken only in Spain. The version we Tejanos speak he labeled inferior.

I answered as I usually do -- that pure does not mean better, that what defines better is facility of communication, the first rule of language.

But it was a glib answer. I've been unduly influenced by social theorists, such as Earl Shorris. In his book "Latinos," Shorris states that to reason fully, to explicate precisely and to understand truly, one must think deeply in at least one language. He says the shallowness of Tex-Mex leaves one without the linguistic foundation upon which to erect the conceptual framework necessary for profundity.

I agree, if one is a philosopher dealing only with concepts. In the mundane world of the U.S. *mestizo*, however, the collision of Spanish and English spawns not intellectual paucity, but a brusque and

rich reality.

This was borne out to me recently as I was listening to Roberto Zamora, who fingers the accordion the way Jimi Hendricks might if he had been born in Durango, Mexico, instead of Seattle.

Midway through one of Roberto's riffs, he faded away. The steel of my cell distorts radio reception, and I'm often on the move, antenna in hand, searching for a stray wave.

As I recaptured the signal, Zamora had been replaced by an announcer extolling a construction firm that specialized in repairing roofs whose *cheengles* were rotten, leaving the roof *leakiando*. For the right fee, this firm would also lay gravel in your *driveway*. The Spanglish, roughly accented and adrift in a sea of otherwise impeccable Spanish, left me uneasy. Strangely, I was embarrassed, as if my third-grade teacher, who'd spanked me for speaking Spanish, were scowling at me.

But the more I listened, the more I felt at ease. The announcer introduced *conjuntos* from Oaxaca and dedicated songs to Fulano from Chi-

huahua, all the while seamlessly dropping words that painted images in a remarkably vivid way.

And I understood what I should have told my elitist acquaintance: Tex-Mex is not a language, but a bridge and a fountain. You see, I am buffeted daily by a melange of Spanish dialects. In *Tejas* prisons, *mejicanos* play soccer with *suramericanos* urban *cholos* mix it up with *nuyoricans*, and all play baseball with cocky *cubanos*.

They share one thing: their constant attempts to learn English. Even among *camaradas*, they forgo their *littling español* for disjointed but steadily improving *inglés*.

And yes, their patois is a perversion. Well-spoken Spanish is music, and in grafting ungainly English to it, one sometimes winces at the results, wishing the orphan ill. But using it brands one neither illiterate nor shallow. Etymology abounds with fresh twists, with words chopped and brutalized into unfamiliar shapes to better fit a speaker's needs.

My friends are not afraid to try out new phrases. They brandish new words like

badges, slyly inserting unlikely conjugations into conversations.

English is the language of their aspirations. What they are, and have been, is implicit in the contemptuous question, "Speak in English?"

So they do, a word here, a phrase practiced there. They learn -- from the radio, the television, the recreation yard or week-old newspapers that pass from hand to hand.

The depth of a given language, and its varied vocabulary from which to draw conceptual richness, does indeed lend itself to metaphysical musings. But a pure language by definition excludes growth. And like the mongrel that soars to snatch a floating Frisbee while his purebred *primo* stumbles along stiff-legged, the *mestizo* is nothing if not vital -- unafraid to try, and perhaps to fail, and to adapt to his shifting world.

So *wa'tchate* for falling *cheengles*. Don't *freakate*, mano; we're speaking what we need.

(Jorge Antonio Renaud is serving a 60-year sentence as a three-time offender in Texas state prison in Abilene, Texas.)

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Two Views -- President's Promises Collide With-Listener's Reality

EDITOR'S NOTE: In a "major" speech President Clinton spoke in ringing terms about his Administration's commitment to remove the stain of racism from our country -- suggesting both the possibility of apologizing for past wrongs and an active effort to improve the situation today. Two commentators, from different perspectives, find reason to doubt the depth of the president's convictions. Kevin Weston observes that the president is joining a movement that has already moved past his formulations.

Michael Kroll points to inequalities in the criminal justice system that Clinton could change if he chose to do so. Weston is an associate editor of YO! (Youth Outlook), is an editor at the New Bay View, a weekly black newspaper in San Francisco. Michael Kroll is an associate editor for PNS specializing in criminal justice issues.

CLINTON ISN'T LEADING, HE'S FOLLOWING

BY KEVIN WESTON, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

"Join me in a great national effort to perfect the promise of America," said President Clinton said in his speech on racism last Saturday.

But the fact is, the President is actually joining us -- the new majority in America, people of color. We are on the front lines of the effort to perfect the promise of America for ourselves.

Discussion of race and race relations goes on every day between regular people at the work place, in school, on the buses and subways. And as we grow into the new American reality -- where those now known as a minority become a majority -- the discussion is moved and shaped at a grassroots level. What the federal government says, what any politician says, is a non-factor.

Politics has traditionally been used to divide people, to pit one group against another. How, then, can we trust politicians to facilitate a healing dialogue on race relations?

Indeed, by barnstorming across the country and holding town hall meetings on the topic, the president is doing what politicians and self-appointed leaders of "the people" are so good at -- jumping in front of the crowd that is already moving in a positive direction and saying "Follow me!"

Yeah. Right over a cliff.

America has been in a sort of racial frenzy since the L.A. Rebellion. In California in particular, the atmosphere has intensified with the trial of O.J., the passing of one initiative barring affirmative action in education and state contracting, and another hostile to immigrants.

In California, there is a demographic sledgehammer smashing the country's fascination with the white/black paradigm -- soon, the white majority will be a minority, and the majority will be brown, yellow, red, and black. It would be self-destructive to turn the making of this new California over to the white minority -- and the politicians of whatever race that they have hired -- a minority that has decided "three strikes and you're out" is a good idea, that brown immigrants are bad, that building jails instead of schools is a way to prepare for the future.

Young people in California have a sense of the concept of "People of Color." We have an opportunity to shape a future reality for ourselves that will take place without -- in spite of -- politics. We realize that the "more perfect union" envisioned by the founding fathers included slavery and the theft of native peoples' property. How can this country have an honest dialogue on race, facilitated by the President, when it has never come to grips with its awful racial history?

Clinton is right to acknowledge America's past atrocities against humanity. But we need more than acknowledgment. We need official apologies. We need measures taken to repair the damage done.

The federal government is not prepared to do this. Senate majority leader Trent Lott of Mississippi (a state whose ground is fertilized with the blood of thousands of African people worked to death) said he did not think an apology for slavery would happen. No apology for the crimes of kidnapping, rape, and murder that our ancestors endured. No apology from this son of the South.

And Clinton wants to talk about it.

The new America should be allowed to have its own dialogue without the help of politicians. If we leave it up to them, we will only end up more confused.

CLINTON'S WORDS, CLINTON'S DEEDS

BY MICHAEL A. KROLL

In his much-touted speech about race relations in America, President Clinton alluded to the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution which calls for "a more perfect union." It's a good beginning -- but only if we acknowledge that we have failed to meet the promise of the next phrase in the Preamble, "to establish justice."

The president devoted a single paragraph to the subject -- a paragraph more instructive for what it did not say than for what it did. He spoke of "shocking differences in perceptions of the fairness of our criminal justice system," citing "the real experiences that too many minorities have had with law enforcement officers."

After Rodney King few would dispute this. But the distance between what is and "Equal Justice Under Law" neither begins nor ends with the police.

Surely the racial makeup of our prison population, those sentenced to death, those put to death for taking a white life as opposed to a black life, contribute as much to "shocking differences in perception" of fairness as police practices.

The president ignored these statistics in his speech because he has real power to change this situation -- but has made a calculated political decision not to do so. Sometimes lofty words mask cynical deeds.

Take drug cases, for example. To receive a maximum sentence for cocaine possession under current federal law, one must possess 100 times as much powdered cocaine as crack cocaine, a disparity that falls squarely on the backs of those who live in poor minority communities where crack cocaine is more prevalent. The U.S. Sentencing Commission, supported by the Congressional Black Caucus, called for a change that would reduce this disparity, but the president's Justice Department rejected the recommendation.

The death penalty facing Timothy McVeigh provides an even more dramatic illustration of the disconnect between the President's words and deeds.

McVeigh joins a very select group of prisoners -- 13 in all -- condemned to death in federal rather than state courts. Only one, before McVeigh, was a white man. Since the federal death penalty statute became law in 1988, the Justice Department -- first under Bush and now under Clinton -- has followed the pattern: 80 percent of the indictments involve non-white defendants.

Waves of self-congratulation followed the McVeigh trial and sentence -- "the system works" -- but this case is no more typical of death penalty cases in the United States than the acquittal of O.J. Simpson case reflects the reality of jury trials of black defendants.

The president asserted we have "torn down the barriers in our laws" but did not say -- perhaps because he bears some responsibility for it -- that we have also begun to tear down protections provided by due process of law. In 1996, Congress passed and the President signed the "Anti-terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act" which radically redefines due process with one goal in mind -- execute more prisoners.

This new law, and recent Supreme Court rulings limiting death row appeals, greatly reduce the time those convicted under state law have to claim constitutional violations. Other new rules effectively close federal courthouse doors to condemned prisoners whose lawyers were not knowledgeable enough to raise their claims in lower courts -- something which is far from unusual, as most of the more than 3000 prisoners under sentence of death in the country had to rely on poorly paid, unprepared, and inexperienced attorneys.

For example, at the murder trial of a 19-year-old man in Virginia recently, the defense attorney -- who had never before tried a death penalty case -- told jurors, "I want to attempt to persuade you with all the skills that I can muster as an attorney to come back with a sentence of life. But even as I stand here looking at each and every one of you, I realize I can't do that. It is beyond

Tex-Mex Y Español Rebotan

Por Jorge Antonio Renaud

Déjenme que les cuente sobre la noche que se cayeron los "chingles" y me encendieron el "lightbulb".

El otro día, un conocido criticó el español "impuro" que usan mis amigos. El español verdadero, decía con desdén, sólo se habla en España. La versión que nosotros los "texans" hablamos es inferior.

Le dije, como es mi costumbre, que pureza no significa calidad, que la calidad la dicta la primera regla del idioma, la facilidad de comunicación.

Pero ésta es una respuesta fácil. Inevitablemente, me han influenciado las teorías sociales de gente como Earl Shorris. En su libro *Latinos*, Shorris asevera que para razonar plenamente, para explicar con precisión y ser verdaderamente entendido, uno debe poder pensar claramente en por lo menos un idioma. El dice que la superficialidad del Tex-Mex deja a uno sin una base lingüística sobre la cual construir una estructura conceptual sólida.

Estaría de acuerdo, si uno fuera filósofo, que trata únicamente con conceptos y abstracciones. Pero en el mundo cotidiano del *mestizo* Estadounidense, la confluencia del inglés y el español crea

una brusca y rica realidad, en lugar de pasividad intelectual. Esto se me ocurrió recientemente mientras escuchaba a Roberto Zamora manosear su acordeón como Jimi Hendricks lo hubiera hecho de haber nacido en Durango, México, y no en Seattle, Washington. A media canción, la señal de radio se desvaneció. El acero de mi celda distorsiona la recepción de radio y a menudo me encuentro con antena en mano buscando una onda perdida.

Cundo encontré la señal nuevamente, Zamora había sido remplazado por un anuncio de una constructora que se especializa en la reparación de techos con "chingles" podridos que dejan los techos "leakiando". Por un precio moderado, la constructora también tiraría asfalto en su "driveway".

El spanglish, a la deriva en un mar de español impecable, me incomodó. Curiosamente, me avergonzaba; como si mi maestra de tercero de primaria, que me pegaba por hablar español, me observara frunciendo.

Pero mientras más escuchaba, mejor me sentía. El locutor introdujo conjuntos de Oaxaca y le dedicó una canción a John de Chihuahua. De vez en cuando, dejaba caer

palabras extrañas sin titubear, pintando imágenes sorprendentemente vívidas.

Entonces entendí lo que debía haberle dicho a mi conocido elitista: Tex-Mex no es un idioma sino un puente y una fuente. Todos los días escucho dialectos del español. En prisiones tejanas, mexicanos juegan "soccer" con "southamericans", cholos urbanos se juntan con "nuyoricans" y todos juegan "baseball" contra "cubans" presumidos.

Todos comparten algo: quieren aprender inglés. Incluso entre friends evitan el armonioso español y hablan en un inglés quebradizo que, sin embargo, mejora constantemente.

Sí, la mezcla es una perversion. Su español es música armoniosa y al mezclarlo con un inglés indecoroso, los resultados pueden ser espantosos.

Pero el spanglish no hace a nadie analfabeta ni superficial. La etimología está repleta de maromas y giros según las necedades del locutor, cada palabra es brutalmente transformada hasta dejarla irreconocible.

Mis amigos no temen experimentar con frases nuevas. Estrenan palabras nuevas como si fueran escudos, in-

sertando con audacia conjunciones improbables en cualquier conversación.

El inglés es el idioma de sus sueños. Todo lo que son, y lo que han sido, está implícito en la despectiva pregunta, "Speak English?"

Sí, lo hablan: una palabra aquí, una frase practicada allá. Lo aprenden de la radio, la televisión, el patio de recreación o periódicos viejos que pasan de mano en mano.

La profundidad de un idioma, y su variado vocabulario de donde nace una riqueza conceptual, se prestan a meditaciones metafísicas. Pero un lenguaje puro, por definición, no puede crecer. Como el perro callejero que vuela para agarrar un "frisbee" mientras su cosin, perro de raza, tropieza porque tiene las piernas muy rígidas, el *mestizo* es vital porque no teme intentar --y quizá fracasar-- a adaptarse al mundo vertiginoso.

Así que "wáchate" por que se caen los "chingles". No te vayas a "frikear" mano, estamos "speaking what we need".

(Jorge Antonio Renaud esta cumpliendo una condena a 60 años en la prisión estatal de Abilene, Texas por su tercer delito.)

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The Shades In Between Clinton

By Miguel Pérez

When he set out to spark a national discussion about racial and ethnic tension in the United States, President Clinton seemed to be taking on the role of an artist commissioned to paint the beautiful "American rainbow."

This is not an easy job. Artists don't usually have the whole world looking over their shoulders as they stroke colors on a canvas.

But Clinton took on the responsibility of painting his mosaic in a public forum -- capturing on a multimedia canvas all of the beautiful shades from a national palette of racial and ethnic groups.

This is an even harder job. And thus far, the president, the members his advisory commission on race relations and the media are all failing miserably. They are painting a rainbow with only two colors

more than just black and white. But from the news reports during the first weeks of the president's year-long campaign against intolerance, you would think they forgot there are Asians, Latinos and many other racial and ethnic colors in the rainbow -- and that those groups, too, are affected by racial tensions.

Taking the simplistic approach of seeing our racial problems in black and white, instead of living colors, could send the president's great initiative down the wrong path. First impressions mean a lot. And, unfortunately, the image already created is that this campaign is only about easing race relations between blacks and whites.

Some of it is due to the rhetoric used in Washington thus far -- starting with discussions on slavery, affirmative action and other issues predominantly of concern to

African Americans -- and some of it is due to the media's typical inability to paint a realistic picture of this country.

In an effort to report news in terms that everyone can understand, the media can distort reality. One wire service report on the president's campaign-launching speech in California began by noting that Clinton was urging "black and white Americans to breach racial divides."

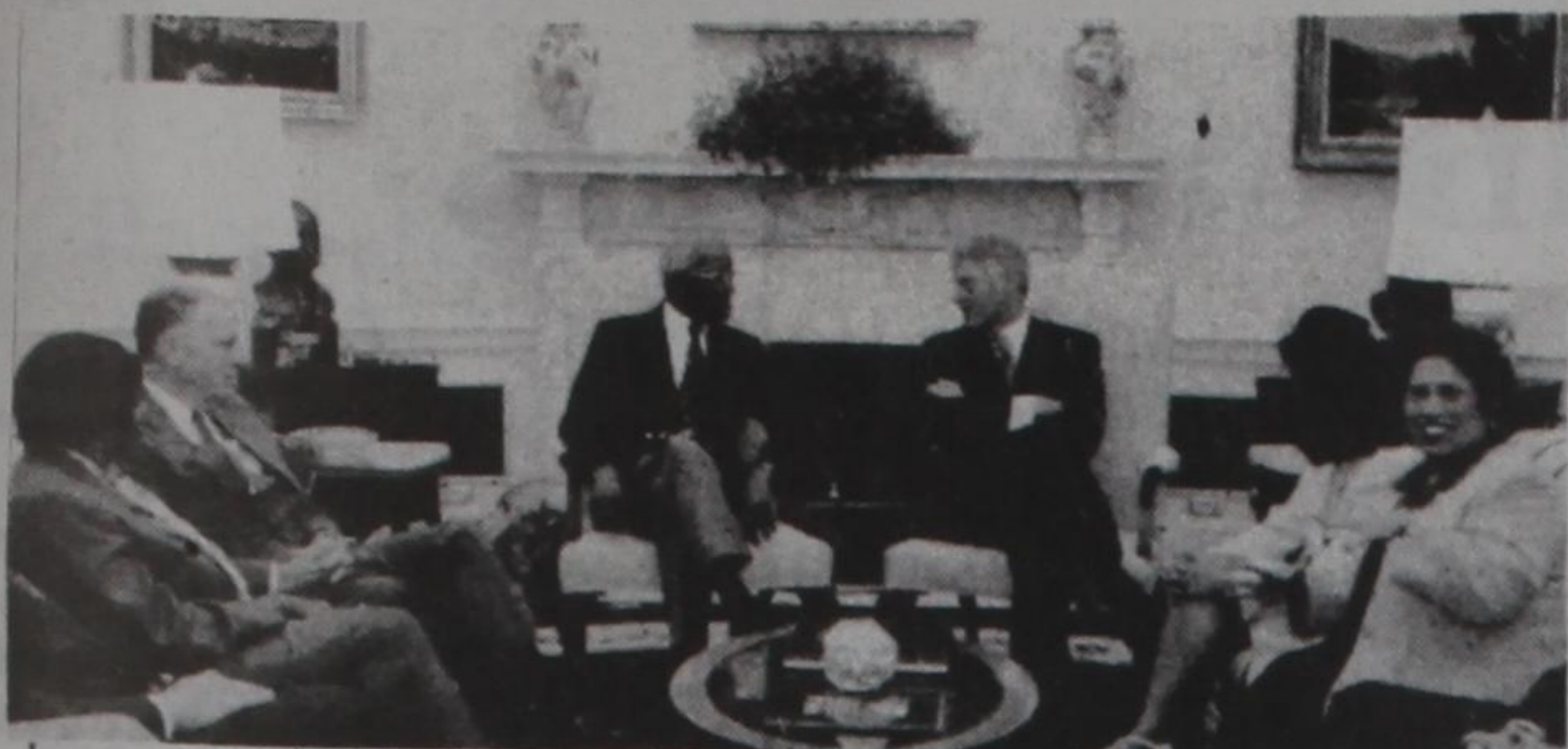
In fact, Clinton was encouraging all of us to rid ourselves of racism and ethnic prejudices. The media saw it in black and white because Clinton chose to launch this campaign in San Diego to underscore his opposition to California's Proposition 209, a 1996 ban on affirmative action programs. This is an issue affecting not only African Americans, but women, Latinos, Asians and others.

Yet because the media have always seen affirmative ac-

tion as a black issue, they reported that the president launched the campaign by "urging black and white America" to be cool about race. Media misconceptions can drive a significant initiative like this one in the wrong direction.

Upon returning to Washington, the president was forced to react to legislation introduced to extend a national apology to African Americans for putting their ancestors through slavery -- another part of the debate that mostly concerns African Americans. Clinton was caught off guard by the apology proposal. He said he would have to think about it. But to ease the concerns of those who support the legislation, the White House noted that slavery was the central theme of Clinton's consultations with activists, scholars and other experts in drafting his plan for a national dia-

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"I want to implore you all to contact members of Congress to intensify argue for these empowerment zones and to expand their number."

From Page 2

my skills." Jurors sentenced the young man to death.

In interviews after the trial, one juror told of bringing a Bible into the jury room to "help" in deliberations, explaining that once the defendant was found guilty "I knew the penalty had to be death. The Bible says if you shed a man's blood, then your blood shall be shed." Another admitted he lied when asked if any of his relatives had been a crime victim -- his mother in law was raped and murdered, and her murderer executed shortly before.

These admissions amount to violations of the defendant's rights. But none of them can be raised in federal court, since his lawyer did not raise them in state court.

A competent counsel assigned to make federal appeals in this case arranged for a medical examination that revealed malformation of the brain and a tumor "of significance to his mental state at the time of the offense."

Jurors did not hear of this. Nor did they hear of the sustained violence the defendant was subjected to by his father, of his mother's attempt to drown him as an infant, his own attempted suicide just before the crime, or the fact that he was grossly impaired by alcohol and cocaine at the time.

The federal court, citing the new law, dismissed all this without a hearing.

"To redeem the promise of America," the president said, "is the unfinished work of our times." Amen. But, as he also said, "If we do nothing more than talk, it won't be enough."

Giuliani Ha Recorrido Una Gran Distancia

Por Miguel Pérez

Hace más de 10 años, un Fiscal Federal joven e impetuoso de Washington se sentó en las oficinas de la junta editorial de un periódico prominente de la ciudad de Nueva York. Yo me senté frente a él.

El estaba allí para explicar la interpretación dada por el gobierno federal a una ley de inmigración recién promulgada que imponía sanciones a empresarios que contratan a inmigrantes indocumentados.

Yo estaba allí para determinar si el gobierno estaba consciente de las lagunas de dicha ley. A los defensores de los derechos de los inmigrantes les preocupaba que las sanciones contra los empresarios serían usadas por los operadores de talleres para explotar a sus trabajadores indocumentados aún más que antes. La ley daba a los empresarios faltos de escrúpulos una excusa para retener sueldos, en caso de que fueran

multados por las autoridades federales.

A medida que yo manifesté estas preocupaciones, el fiscal de cara de piedra continuó recitando su discurso ensayado, prometiendo que el gobierno de Reagan haría cumplir la ley según estaba redactada, pero mostrando poca compasión por aquéllos que pudieran resultar pisoteados.

Su actitud me preocupó, especialmente cuando se me había dicho que el joven fiscal tenía aspiraciones políticas y que él regresaría a su casa en Nueva York a fin de postularse para un cargo público.

Desde luego, eso fué meses antes de que Rudy Giuliani llegara a ser un fiscal federal super-estrella en la ciudad, y años antes de que él se convirtiera en alcalde de la ciudad. Parece como si hubieran transcurrido millones de años antes de que Giuliani surgiera el mes pasado como el principal defensor de los

inmigrantes en la nación.

Rudy ha recorrido una gran distancia, y la política puede tener algo que ver con eso. Al igual que el Gobernador de California, Pete Wilson, quien empleó el ánimo de la nación contra inmigrantes para postularse para la reelección, Giuliani está echando mano de la recién hallada simpatía hacia los inmigrantes legales ancianos e incapacitados que pueden perder los beneficios federales en este verano.

De modo que tenemos a un alcalde republicano en la costa oriental convirtiéndose en la antítesis de un gobernador republicano en la costa occidental. Pero lo que es más importante, tenemos un clima de tolerancia en vías de surgir que hace que sea política-mente más ventajoso el defender antes que atacar a los inmigrantes.

Cuando convocó una conferencia bipartidaria de alcaldes de ciudades grandes en Ellis Island el mes pasado para denunciar la propuesta de ley de reforma de la asistencia económica pública, la cual niega sus beneficios a inmigrantes legales, Giuliani fué elogiado hasta por los demócratas liberales como "el principal campeón de los inmigrantes en la nación."

Para alguien que lo recuerda como el portavoz federal partidario de tomar medidas enérgicas contra la inmigración ilegal, esa imagen puede ser difícil de vislumbrar. Pero reconozcámoslo: En su defensa de los inmigrantes legales y su crítica a la dirigencia de su propio partido sobre este asunto, Giuliani ha sido elocuente. Un verdadero campeón.

Durante meses, Giuliani ha estado empleando su posición de autoridad pública para decir que "el rechazo de ayuda federal a los inmigrantes legales necesitados es patentemente injusta y discutiblemente inconstitucional e in-

humana".

Esas palabras fueron parte de una "declaración de principios" firmada por Giuliani y un grupo de funcionarios locales electos de toda la nación, que se reunieron para enfocar la atención nacional sobre el valor de la inmigración. "Los Estados Unidos se benefician inmensamente de los aportes económicos, culturales y sociales de los inmigrantes," hace notar su declaración.

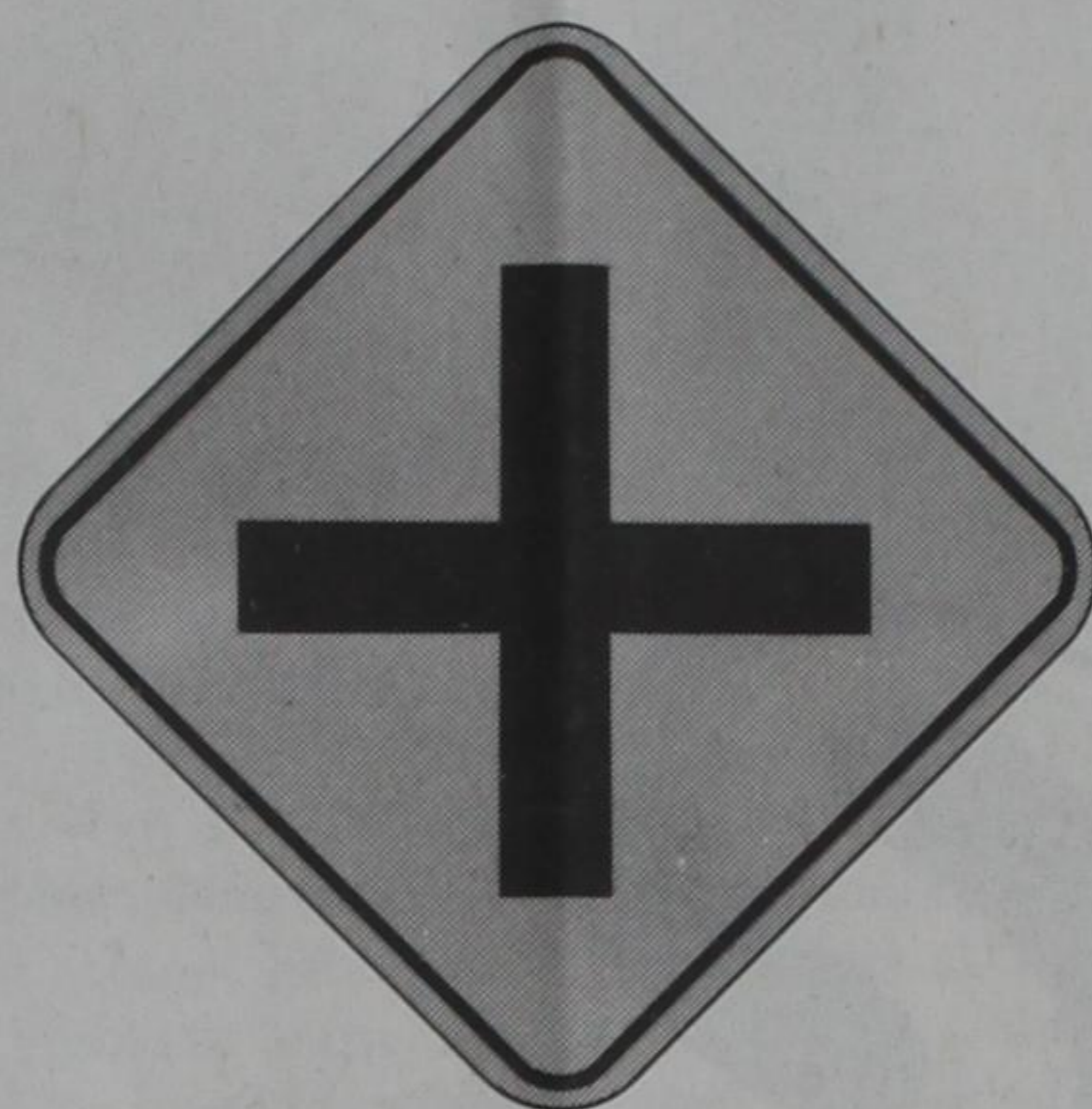
La conferencia de dos días se pide la revocación total de las disposiciones anti-inmigrantes en la nueva ley. Giuliani dijo que, aunque algunos miembros del Congreso están trabajando para revocar algunas de las disposiciones más ásperas de la ley, no obstante se necesita hacerse mucho más "para deshacer el daño que ellos hicieron."

Tratando de salvar la cara por ese daño, algunos republicanos del Congreso empezaron a porfiar sobre el restablecimiento de los beneficios, ya fuera a algunos de los ancianos o a algunos de los incapacitados. Giuliani dijo: "No puedo pensar en algo más indecoroso o inimaginable que hacer un trueque de los ancianos contra los incapacitados."

En una ciudad en que la mitad de la población es inmigrante, o hijos de inmigrantes, la postura de Giuliani a favor de los ellos, probablemente tiene motivaciones políticas. Sin embargo, cuando los políticos defienden a los inmigrantes para ganar votos -- en vez de usarlos como conejillos de Indias para incitar el odio -- hay razón para optimismo. El clima anti-inmigrantes en la nación podría estar encaminándose hacia días más suaves.

(Miguel Pérez es columnista del Bergen Record en Bergen, Nueva Jersey.)

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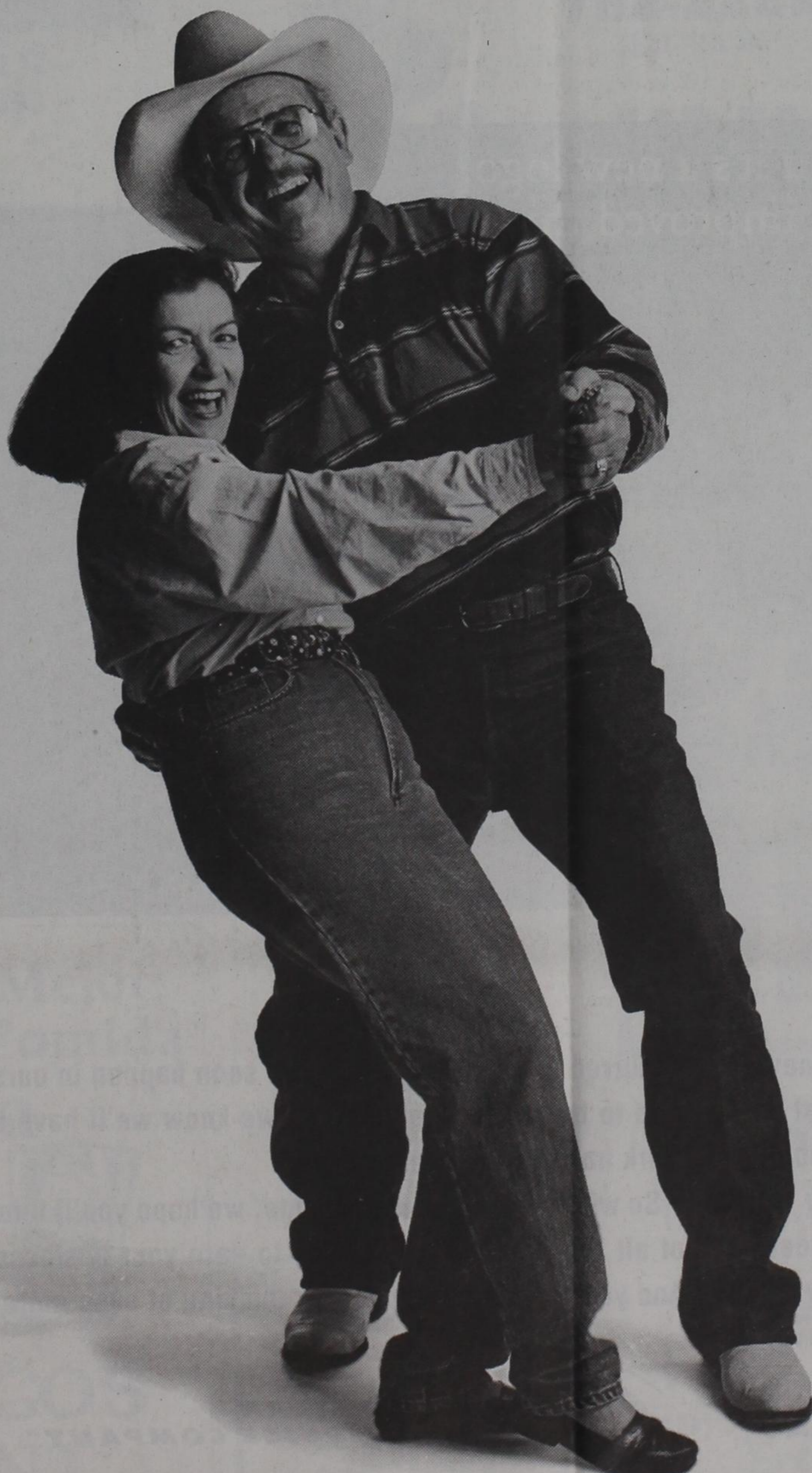
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Matices Intermedios Que Clinton Olvido

Por Miguel Pérez

Cuando el Presidente Clinton se propuso encender un debate nacional sobre la tensión racial y étnica en los Estados Unidos, él pareció estar asumiendo el papel de un artista encargado de pintar el bello "arcoiris estadounidense."

Este no es un trabajo fácil. Los artistas no acostumbran tener al mundo entero mirándoles por encima de sus hombros mientras ellos pintan colores sobre una tela.

Pero Clinton asumió la responsabilidad de pintar su mosaico en un foro público -- captando en una tela de medios múltiples todos los ma-

tices bellos de una paleta nacional de grupos raciales y étnicos.

Este es un trabajo aún más difícil. Y hasta ahora, el presidente, los miembros de su comisión asesora sobre relaciones raciales y los medios informativos están fracasando todos miserablemente. Están pintando un arcoiris con sólo dos colores.

Los Estados Unidos de Norte-América son mucho más que sólo blancos y negros. Pero a juzgar por los informes de noticias durante las primeras semanas de la campaña del presidente contra la intolerancia, de un año de extensión, se pensaría que

ellos olvidaron que hay asiáticos, latinos y muchos otros colores raciales y étnicos en el arcoiris -- y que estos grupos están afectados igualmente por las tensiones raciales.

El adoptar el enfoque simplista de ver a nuestros problemas raciales en negro y blanco, en vez de verlos en colores vivientes, podría enviar a la gran iniciativa del presidente por el sendero equivocado.

Las primeras impresiones significan mucho. Y desgraciadamente, la imagen ya creada es que esta campaña trata solamente de suavizar las relaciones raciales entre

negros y blancos.

Parte de ello se debe a la retórica que se usa en Washington hasta ahora -- empezar por debates sobre la esclavitud, la acción afirmativa y otros asuntos que son de interés predominantemente para los afroamericanos -- y parte de ello se debe a la incapacidad típica de los medios informativos para pintar un cuadro realista de este país.

En una gestión para informar las noticias en términos que todos puedan entender, los medios informativos pueden tergiversar la realidad. Un informe de una agencia cablegráfica sobre el discurso del presidente para lanzar la

campana en California empezó por hacer notar que Clinton estaba instando a "los estadounidenses negros y blancos a romper las divisiones racialesD".

En verdad, Clinton estaba alentándonos a todos a deshacernos del racismo y de los prejuicios étnicos. Los medios informativos eligieron verlo en negro y blanco porque Clinton decidió iniciar esta campaña en San Diego, para subrayar su oposición a la Proposición 209 de California, una prohibición de 1996 sobre los programas de acción afirmativa. Este es un asunto que afecta no sólo a los afroamericanos, sino también a las

mujeres, los latinos, los asiáticos y otros grupos.

Empero, debido a que los medios informativos han visto siempre a la acción afirmativa como un asunto negro, ellos informaron que el presidente lanzó la campaña "instando a los estadounidenses negros y blancos" a serenarse respecto de los asuntos raciales. Los conceptos equivocados de los medios informativos pueden impulsar a una iniciativa importante como ésta en la dirección errónea.

Al regresar a Washington, el presidente se vió obligado a reaccionar sobre la propuesta de legislación presentada para extender una disculpa nacional a los afroamericanos por haber sometido a sus antepasados a la esclavitud -- otra parte del debate que concierne primordialmente a los afroamericanos.

Clinton fué sorprendido "con la guardia baja" por la propuesta de la disculpa. El dijo que tendría que pensar acerca del asunto. Pero para suavizar las preocupaciones de los que apoyan a dicha propuesta de legislación, la Casa Blanca hizo notar que la esclavitud era el tema central de las consultas de Clinton con los activistas, los eruditos y otros expertos en bosquejar su plan para un diálogo nacional sobre los asuntos raciales. Se informó que ellos aconsejaron al presidente que se dirigiera primero a las heridas persistentes de la esclavitud, y después tratara de resolver todos los problemas raciales que surgen de aquélla.

Si Clinton quiere realmente que esta comisión "ayude a enseñar a los estadounidenses ... y animar a la dirigencia a todos los niveles para que ayude a romper las divisiones raciales," él y los miembros de su grupo sobre la raza deberian insistir en pintar todos los colores del arcoiris y asegurarse de que los medios informativos los vean claramente.

Si el cree realmente que la nación puede "llegar a ser la democracia verdaderamente multiracial y multi-étnica del mundo" y que podemos estar unidos como uno sólo en el siglo XXI, todo el mundo en este país tiene que estar incluido en este debate nacional.

Al considerar el aumento que se proyecta en las poblaciones de latinos, asiáticos y otros grupos durante el siglo próximo, si las gestiones del presidente han de tener un efecto duradero, él tiene que ser una voz fuerte, no sólo por la tolerancia racial, sino por la armonía étnica.

(Miguel Pérez es columnista del Bergen Record, en Bergen, Nueva Jersey.)

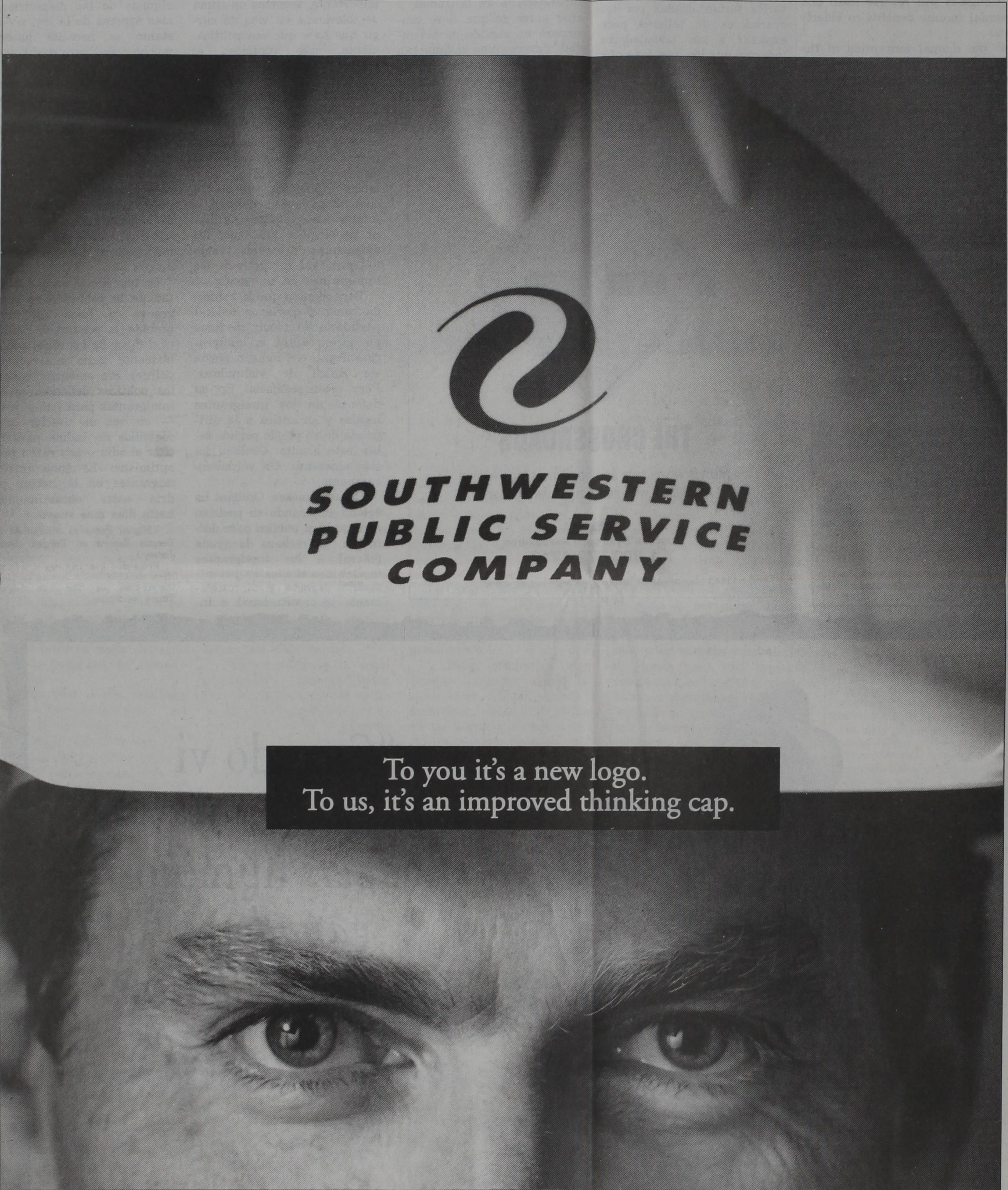
From Page 2

logue on race. Reportedly, they advised the president to first address the lingering wounds of slavery and then try to solve all the racial problems that stem from it.

If Clinton really wants this commission "to help educate Americans ... and encourage leadership at all levels to help breach racial divides," he and the members of his race panel should insist on painting all the colors of the rainbow and make sure the media see them clearly.

If he really believes that the nation "can become the world's truly multiracial, multiethnic democracy" and that we can be united as one in the 21st century, everyone in the country has to be included in this national debate.

Considering the projected hike in the populations of Latinos, Asians and other groups during the next century, if the president's efforts are to have lasting effect, he has to be a strong voice, not only for racial tolerance, but for ethnic harmony.



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Baseball In Full Swing

Baseball Today

Los Angeles at Anaheim (10:05 p.m., EDT). The Dodgers' Hideo Nomo (7-7) faces the Angels' Allen Watson (7-4).

STARS=

- Joe Carter, Blue Jays, hit a three-run homer and then singled home the game-winner in the 13th as Toronto beat Montreal 7-6.

- Rickey Henderson, Padres, hit a home run and knocked in four runs to lead San Diego over Seattle 8-5.

- Sammy Sosa, Cubs, had a solo homer and an RBI groundout to lead Chicago over Kansas City 3-2.

- Willie McGee's home run with one out in the bottom of the 10th lifted St. Louis over Minnesota 2-1.

- Eric Karros, Dodgers, hit a one-out homer in the ninth to lift Los Angeles over Anaheim 5-4.

SOME CROWD=

A crowd of 47,785 showed up for Baltimore's game with Philadelphia on Wednesday night, and the total attendance of 143,232 was the largest for a three-game series in the six-year history of Camden Yards.

SNAPPED=

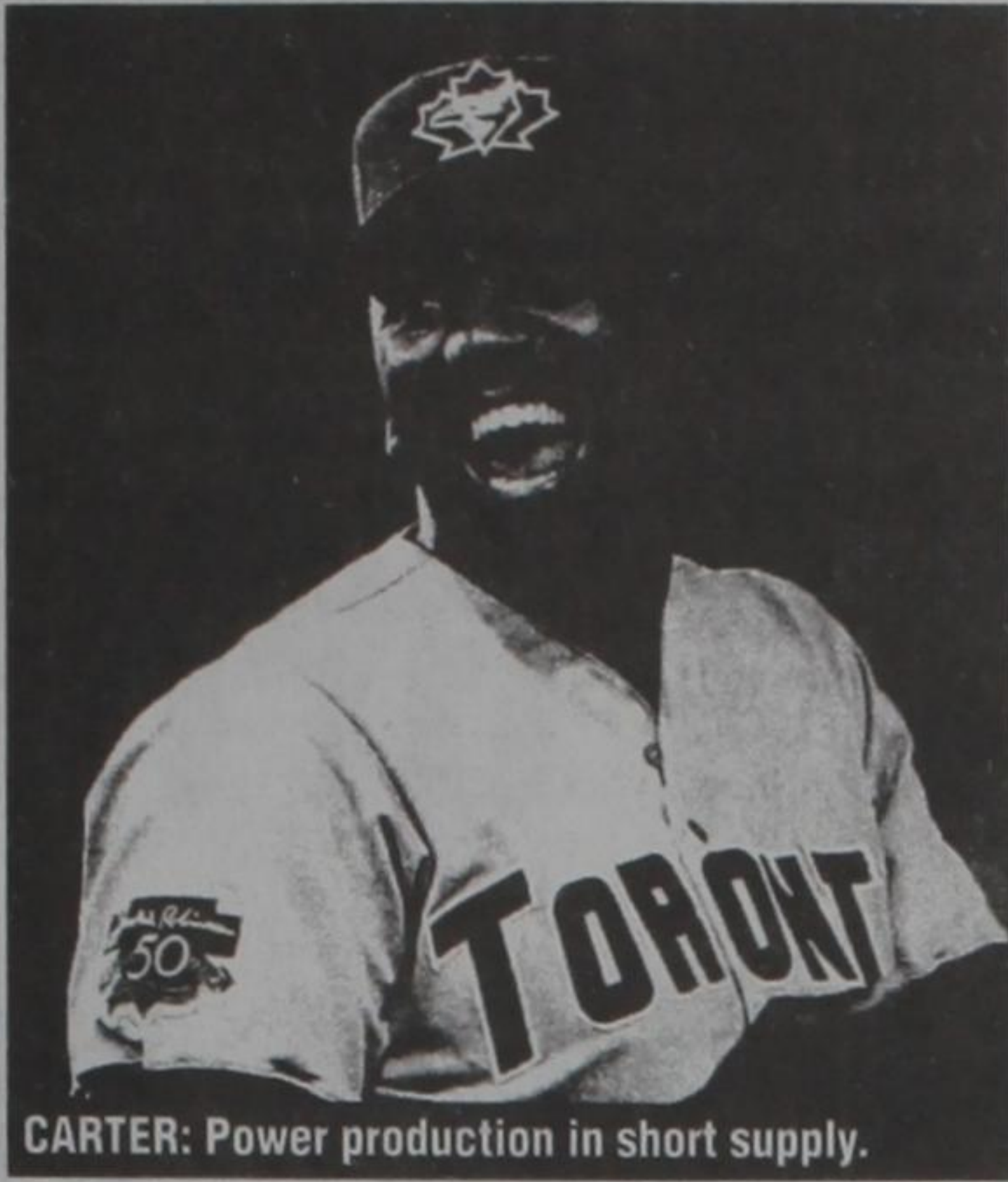
Bret Boone emerged from the deepest slump of his career with a tie-breaking single as Cincinnati beat Milwaukee 7-4. The second baseman had been 0-for-26 - the longest slump of his career - and hitless since June 11.

SLUGFEST=

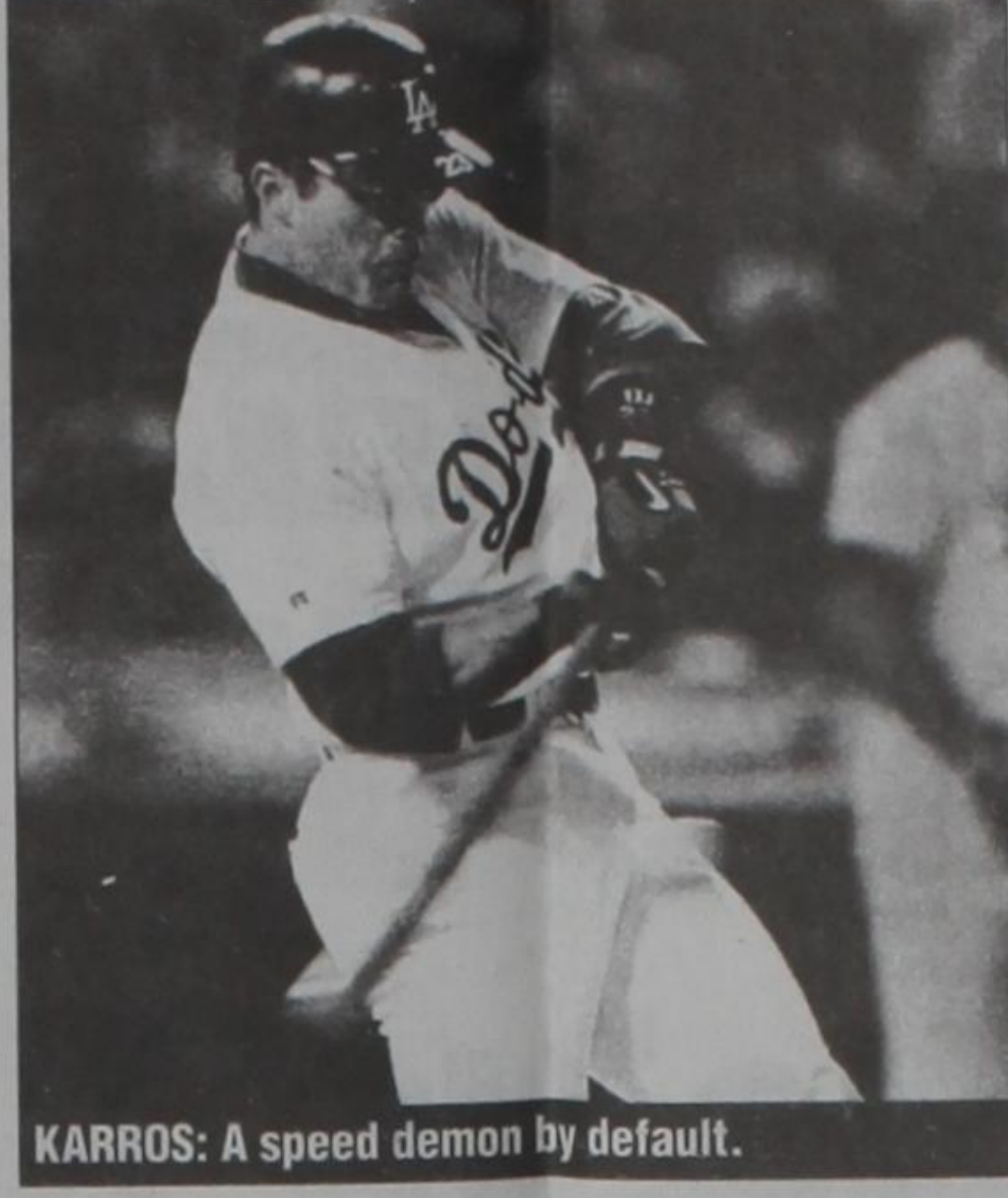
Detroit completed a three-game sweep of the New York Mets with a near-record home run performance. The Tigers hit 14 homers, finishing two shy of the major league record for homers over three consecutive games. The Boston Red Sox hit 16 homers in three games in 1977. New York did not hit a homer in the series and was outscored 31-13.

STATS=

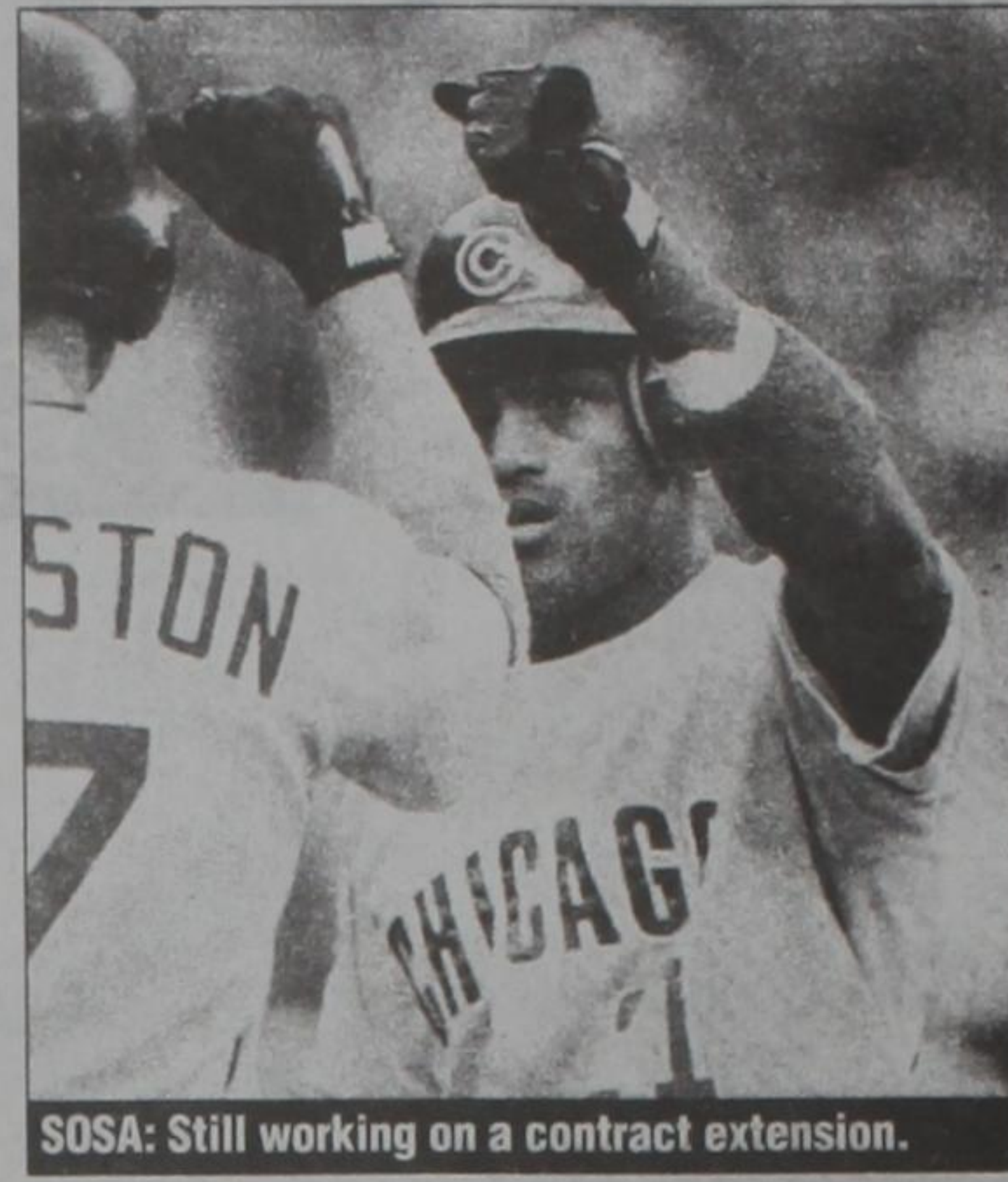
Tony Gwynn raised his average back to a league-leading .400 with a 2-for-4 performance Wednesday night. Colorado's Larry



CARTER: Power production in short supply.



KARROS: A speed demon by default.



SOSA: Still working on a contract extension.

Walker went 0-for-4 in a 9-1 loss to Texas to drop to .397. ...

After 114 home runs at SkyDome, Joe Carter finally hit his first to right field in Toronto's 7-6 victory in 13 innings over Montreal. ... St. Louis, which has won 10 of its last 12 games, reached the .500 mark for the first time after starting the season 0-6

SLUGGER=

Mark McGwire became the first player with 30 homers this season, hitting a three-run shot as Oakland beat San Francisco 8-1.

STARTERS=

Greg Maddux pitched a three-hitter and didn't walk a batter for the fifth straight start as Atlanta beat the New York Yankees 2-0. ... Jason Schmidt pitched a five-hitter and struck out 10 to lead Pittsburgh over the Chicago White Sox 3-1. ... John Burkett pitched a four-hitter with seven strikeouts as Texas beat Colorado 9-1.

STREAKING=

Cleveland's Sandy Alomar extended his hitting streak to 28 games, longest in the major leagues this season and the second longest for a catcher in major league history behind Benito Santiago's 34-game streak in 1987. Alomar, who was named an All-Star reserve Wednesday, went 3-for-4 against Houston and is batting .426 with 15 RBIs in the streak

STORM=

Tiger Stadium got a face-lift Wednesday - by accident. Less than an hour after the game between Detroit and New York, a severe thunderstorm packing heavy winds and hail moved through the Detroit area, blowing large sections of tar paper off the left field roof. One large section with a thin metal rod landed in left field and seven pieces were in center.

SLUMP=

The Milwaukee Brewers have lost 15 of their last 19 road games

SCOUTING

Katsuhiko Maeda pitched 7 2-3 strong innings to earn his first victory in more than three weeks as the Norwich Navigators defeated the Trenton Thunder 1-0 in the Eastern League. Maeda (7-7) allowed just three hits and struck out eight to earn his first win since June 11 when he pitched a one-hitter against Harrisburg

SIZZLING=

Eric Karros of the Los Angeles Dodgers has hit four home runs in four straight games

SPEAKING=

"I prefer watching him on TV instead of pitching against him." - New York Yankees pitcher Dwight Gooden after Atlanta's Greg Maddux beat Gooden and the New York Yankees 2-0 Wednesday

SEASONS= July 3=

1912 - Rube Marquard of the New York Giants ran his season record to 19-0 with a 2-1 victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers. His winning streak ended five days later against the Chicago Cubs.

1947 - The Cleveland Indians purchased Larry Doby from the Newark Eagles of the Negro National League, making him the first black player in the American League.

1966 - Atlanta Braves pitcher Tony Cloninger became the first National Leaguer to hit two grand slams in one game. He added a single for nine RBIs in a 17-3 triumph over San Francisco.

1968 - Cleveland's Luis Tiant struck out 19, walked none and scattered six hits in a 1-0, 10-inning victory over Minnesota.

Holyfield Bit Somebody Too

BOCA RATON, Fla. Former heavyweight Jakey Winters knows how it feels to be bitten during a boxing match.

One night, 17 years ago, a young, up-and-coming Evander Holyfield bit Winters on the right shoulder during their semifinal bout in the Georgia Golden Gloves tournament in Atlanta.

"I dropped him with a left hook to the body and doubled up to the head in the second round of a scheduled three-rounder," Winters told the Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel on Wednesday. "At that point he was hurt and angry."

After Holyfield got up, composed himself and withstood another round of punches, he spit out his mouthpiece and bit Winters on the shoulder. The

1970 - California's Clyde Wright used only 98 pitches and took one hour and 51 minutes to no-hit the Oakland A's 4-0 at Anaheim Stadium.

1973 - Jim Perry of the Detroit Tigers and his brother Gaylord of the Cleveland Indians faced each other for the only time as opposing pitchers. Neither finished the game. Gaylord took the loss, 5-4.

Today's Birthdays: Moises Alou 31; Greg Vaughn 32; Warren Newson 33.

bite broke the skin and caused bleeding. Holyfield had a point taken away and the fight continued.

"It's hard to spit a mouthpiece out. But he was desperate. He was trying to buy time. Evander is no angel," Winters said.

Last Saturday night, Mike Tyson bit Holyfield on each ear during their heavyweight title fight in Las Vegas.

"It can happen to anybody. ... A fighter is oblivious," Winters said. "Like Evander, Tyson just reacted badly. I was disgusted, just like I was 17 years ago. Tyson showed poor taste and poor judgment in the heat of the moment."

Winters, an 18-year-old with a 106-11 record, became the first boxer to knock down Holyfield during that 1980 bout.



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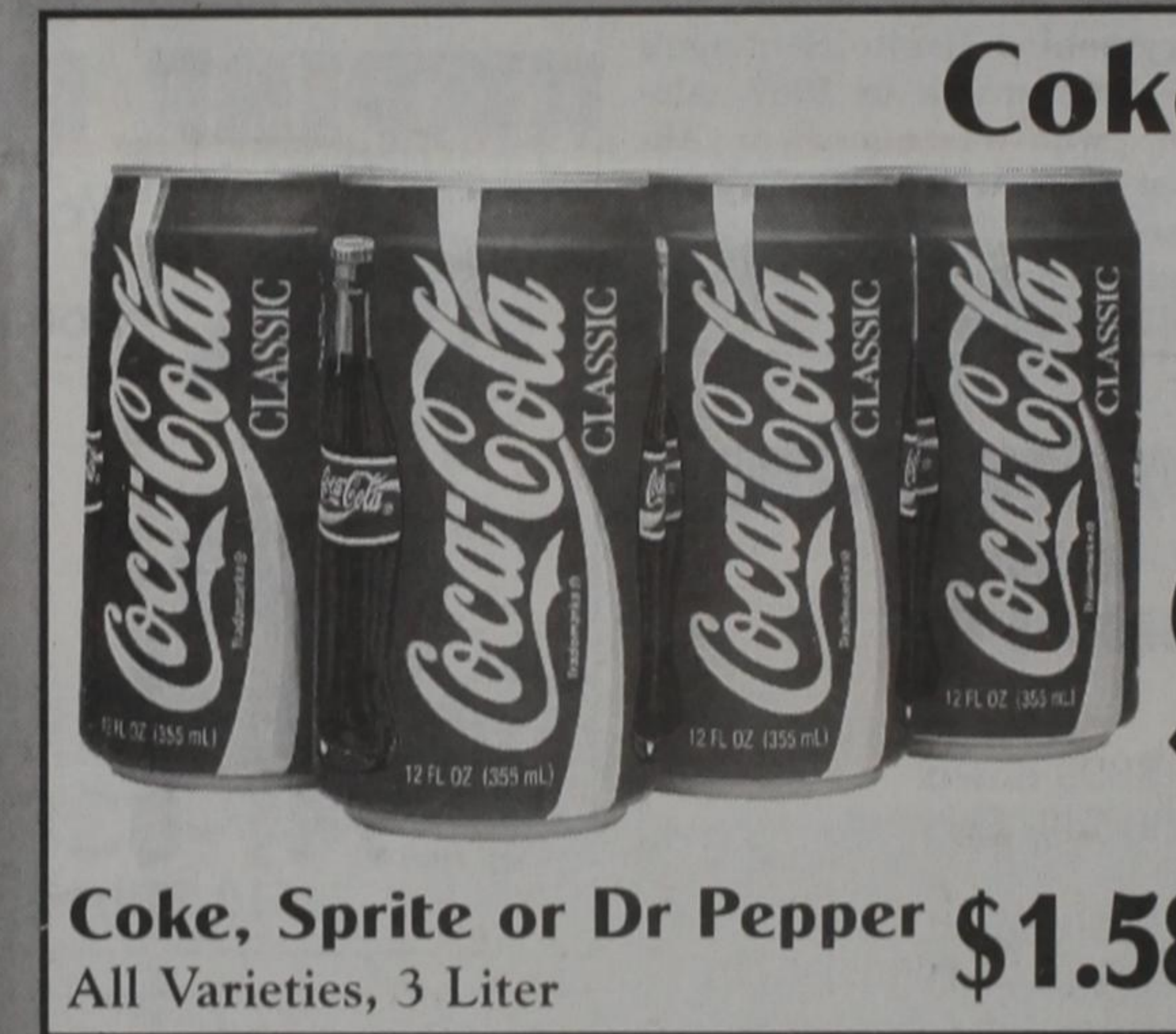




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