

# SEARCH OF A COLLECTIVE HISPANIC AGENDA

SOUTH  
TEXAS  
LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79409

By Siobhán Nicolau

Despite the good news this year that a third of the Hispanic-American population has moved into the middle class or higher, indicators persist that the remaining two-thirds are disproportionately disadvantaged. As a group, Hispanic Americans have not achieved equitable inclusion in this prosperous nation.

Equitable and just democratic societies -- those that value the inclusion of all citizens and reward individuals on the basis of hard-work merit -- are built on a foundation of equitable access to basic quality-of-life components: food, shelter, education, health care, economics and employment opportunity, legal protection and the right to political participation.

A credible body of scholarly research has attempted to explain why so many Hispanic Americans, a group noted for its high labor-force participation and work ethic, are barred from full participation in U.S. society. Regardless of the subject -- be it education, health care, the opportunity to rise above the "glass ceiling" or reasonable representation in the media and diplomatic corps -- lack of equitable access emerges as the fundamental obstacle to Hispanic social and economic parity.

Barriers to full inclusion are both internal and external. It is difficult to separate where one set ends and the other begins.

In the simplest of terms, negative and stereotypical perceptions of Hispanics most

substantially influence prejudice, rejection and exclusion. That is a powerful external force. On the internal side of the equation, Hispanic culture values a pride, dignity and self-respect that does not support loud activist

reluctant to go where we perceive, correctly in many cases, we are not wanted.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the word "Hispanic" is an umbrella term used by the government to deal with

their increasing numbers.

Nonetheless, there is little desire to submerge national identities, and no widespread agreement among groups about priorities -- certainly no agreement about how to winnow down the wide-ranging lists of legitimate needs to the strategic two or three items that could drive a hard-hitting, long-range, national campaign for parity.

That being the case, "equitable access" might well serve as the umbrella logo for the umbrella people, as the concept under which diverse Hispanic communities can join forces to promote overall visibility and, at the same time, pursue organizational, individual and regional agendas.

In the words of Gabriel Reyes, president and founder of Reyes Entertainment and an immigrant from Mexico: "Let us accept the fact that ample differences separate us, but let us clearly recognize the strength of that which unites us. It is common experience of being Hispanic in the United States."

This is the common experience that can support us and guide us to a collective agenda for equitable access as we move into a new century, where our numbers demand our full contribution if this country is going to continue on a forward path.

(Siobhán Nicolau of New York City is president of the Hispanic Policy Development Project. This column was adapted from Equitable Access, a report of the Aspen Institute Seminar on Hispanic Americans and the community. Nicolau is of Spanish-Irish descent.)



demands for inclusion. And power concedes nothing without a demand.

Despite our numbers -- 32 million and growing -- Hispanics remain relatively invisible. Why? Because so many of us are

peoples of diverse national backgrounds and diverse immigration histories, concentrated in diverse geographical regions of the nation. Those who live beneath the Hispanic umbrella are becoming aware of the potential power of

## News Briefs

### Affirm Action Ban Hits Minority Enrollments

Sometimes in her classes at the University of California's Boalt Hall law school, Jennifer Madden would find herself catching the eye of a fellow black student.

"We could just look at each other and we'd have the same look," said Madden, one of 31 blacks who enrolled at Boalt in 1994. This fall, only one black student is expected in the incoming class of 270 - the first group admitted since the University of California ended affirmative action.

The vanishing black law student was a phenomenon at two other major law schools that dropped affirmative action this year - the University of Texas and the University of California at Los Angeles. As of July, Texas was expecting four black students compared with last year's 31; UCLA was expecting 10, down from 19.

Hispanic enrollment dropped from 28 to 14 at Boalt, 42 to 21 at Texas and 45 to 41 at UCLA.

Nationally, law school applications from all races dropped about 9 percent. But the drop-off was steeper for blacks and Hispanics.

At Boalt, 27 percent fewer blacks applied, 304 vs. 414, and 24 percent fewer Hispanics, 355 vs. 467. Of those, 14 blacks were admitted, down 81 percent from 1996, and 39 Hispanics, down 50 percent.

This fall, 38 percent fewer blacks applied to UT's law school, 225 vs. 361, and 14 percent fewer Hispanics, 306 vs. 354. Of those, 11 blacks and 34 Hispanics were admitted, down from 65 blacks and 70 Hispanics last year, drops of 83 percent and 51 percent.

Behind the statistics is the question: How will this play out in the classroom?

Boalt third-year law student Marvin Peguese said he believes everyone loses. He recalled one class discussion about the family of a domestic violence victim that had tried to sue the city for not providing adequate police protection but was stymied by a court ruling that the city was not liable.

"That would have been the end of that discussion had not some of us been there to say, 'No, we've lived in these communities and sometimes the police don't show up,'" said Peguese, who along with two other blacks in the class argued that the ruling could be challenged, perhaps under equal protection laws.

Those in favor of race-based admissions say scrapping affirmative action knocks out the most effective remedy to decades of discrimination - and blocks the pipeline of future black and Hispanic lawyers and law professors.

"It's scandalous. It's scary," said Eva Paterson. A civil rights lawyer in Northern California, Paterson, who was admitted to Boalt under affirmative action in 1972, is getting a distinguished alumni award next month. "Pretty ironic, isn't it?" she said.

"It's hard to believe that the Class of 2000 would have one or no African-American students," Peguese said. Referring to the tumultuous 1957 desegregation of a Little Rock, Ark., high school, he said: "Even Little Rock had nine."

### CDC: AIDS Deaths Declining

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention says the number of deaths from AIDS continues to drop, falling 19 percent during the first nine months of 1996, reports Associated Press.

The use of powerful combinations of drugs to treat patients and other medical improvements are helping save lives, the CDC said. The CDC last February reported the first drop in deaths since the epidemic began in 1981. That report covered the first six months of last year. Today's report, tracking an additional three months, shows the trend continuing.

The deaths dropped from 37,900 in the first nine months of 1995 to 30,700 during the same period in 1996, said Dr. Helene Gayle of the CDC.

In addition, black Americans surpassed whites in 1996 to account for the highest racial proportion of AIDS cases - 41 percent, Gayle said. As in previous years, AIDS continued to increase faster among men than women.

The CDC said the drop in deaths is due mostly to better therapies for AIDS, including the blockbuster drugs called protease inhibitors that have revolutionized AIDS care. But Gayle added

Continued on Page 4

"El Respeto Al Derecho Ajeno Es La Paz"  
Lic Benito Juarez  
ESTABLECIDO 1977  
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# EL EDITOR

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## En Busca De Una Agenda Hispana Colectiva

Por Siobhán Nicolau

A pesar de la buena noticia en este año de que un tercio de la población hispano-americana se ha movilizado a la clase media o más arriba, persisten las indicaciones de que los dos tercios restantes se hallan desventajados desproporcionadamente. Como grupo, los hispano-americanos no han logrado una inclusión equitativa en esta próspera nación.

Las sociedades democráticas justas y equitativas -- aquéllas que valoran la inclusión de todos los ciudadanos y que recompensan a las personas a base del mérito del trabajo árduo -- se hallan construidas sobre un cimiento de acceso equitativo a los elementos básicos de la calidad de la vida: alimentos, albergue, enseñanza, atención a la salud, oportunidad económica y de empleo, protección legal y el derecho a la participación política.

Una suma de investigación erudita ha tratado de explicar por qué tantos hispano-americanos, un grupo que se destaca por su alta participación en la fuerza de trabajo y por su ética de trabajo, están impedidos de la participación plena en la sociedad estadounidense. Independientemente del campo, ya se trate de la enseñanza, la atención a la salud, la oportunidad de elevarse por encima del "techo de vidrio" o la representación razonable en los medios informativos y en el cuerpo diplomático, la falta de acceso equitativo surge como la barrera fundamental para el logro de la paridad social y económica de los hispanos.

Los obstáculos para la inclusión completa son tanto internos como externos. Es difícil distinguir y separar entre

donde terminan unos y empiezan los otros.

En los términos más sencillos, las percepciones negativas y estereotípicas de los hispanos influyen considerablemente en el prejuicio, el rechazo y la exclusión. Esa es una fuerza exterior poderosa.

En el lado interno de la ecuación, la cultura hispana valora un orgullo, una dignidad y un respeto propio que no

apoyan a las exigencias activistas estentóreas en pro de la inclusión. Y el poder no concede nada que no se le exige.

A pesar de nuestra cantidad -- 32 millones y aumentando -- los hispanos continuamos siendo relativamente invisibles. ¿Por qué? Porque muchos de nosotros estamos renuentes a ir donde percibimos, correctamente en

muchos casos, que no se nos quiere.

La situación se complica adicionalmente por el hecho de que la palabra "hispano" es un "término de sombrilla" empleado por el gobierno para tratar con personas de distintos antecedentes nacionales e historias de inmigración diferentes, concentradas en regiones geográficas diversas de la nación.

Los que viven bajo la sombrilla hispana están llegando a ser conscientes del poder potencial de sus cifras cada vez mayores.

Sin embargo, existe poco deseo de sumergir las identidades nacionales, y no hay suficiente acuerdo entre los grupos acerca de las prioridades -- por cierto no hay consenso sobre cómo reducir las listas de amplio alcance de necesidades legítimas a dos o tres exigencias que pudieran impulsar una campaña por la paridad con un efecto sólido y de largo alcance.

Siendo ése el caso, la expresión "acceso equitativo" bien podría servir como el emblema de sombrilla para las personas de la sombrilla, a modo de concepto bajo el cual las diversas comunidades hispanas puedan unir sus fuerzas a fin de promover la visibilidad conjunta y, al mismo tiempo, proseguir los programas de trabajo de organización, individuales y regionales.

En las palabras de Gabriel Reyes, presidente y fundador de "Reyes Entertainment," quien es un inmigrante de México: "Aceptemos el hecho de que nos separan diferencias amplias, pero reconocamos claramente la fuerza de lo que nos une. Eso es la experiencia común del ser hispanos en los Estados Unidos."

Esta es la experiencia común que puede apoyarnos y orientarnos hacia un programa de trabajo colectivo para el acceso equitativo, a medida que nos movemos hacia un nuevo siglo en el que nuestras cifras exigen nuestro aporte pleno si este país ha de continuar en un sendero de adelanto.

### US Investigates University of California Affirm Action Ban

The University of California's race-blind policy came under fresh scrutiny Monday when the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights (OCR) said it will investigate whether new admissions policies at UC's three law schools discriminate against minorities and women, reports The San Jose Mercury News.

News of the investigation came in a letter, dated July 11, from the federal agency's San Francisco office to UC President Richard Atkinson and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, HN3451@handsnet.org. MALDEF filed a complaint with the Office of Civil Rights in March, accusing UC's graduate

schools, which no longer give racial preferences in admissions, of violating the 1964 Civil Rights Act and Department of Education rules.

MALDEF officials were jubilant.

"I view this as the beginning of what should ultimately be an intensive

evaluation of all of UC's graduate programs," said Joseph Jaramillo, MALDEF's staff attorney in San Francisco.

The letter was signed by Stefan Rosenzweig, director of OCR's western division. Rosenzweig's letter said OCR has "sufficient information" to investigate

charges that the law schools' admissions policies and procedures violate the 1964 Civil Rights Act. It also warned that the investigation may broaden to include other UC schools.

The investigation comes just weeks after the first reported impact of UC's new

admissions policy. In 1995, the UC Board of Regents voted to stop using race, gender and ethnicity in hiring and admissions. The decision to drop affirmative action affected graduate schools beginning this year and will affect all undergraduates applying for admission in 1998.

At Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law, the change meant only 14 African-Americans were offered admission this year, down from 75 in 1996. But all 14 chose to go elsewhere, leaving this fall's entering law school class with a single black student who was admitted a year ago but deferred enrolling.

MALDEF's complaint cited the Civil Rights Act and alleged that U.S. Department of Education regulations prohibit not only intentional discrimination but also any admissions policy that has a discriminatory effect on women or minorities. The complaint also took issue with Boalt's decade-old practice, shared by many top law schools, of adjusting applicants' undergraduate grade-point averages based on the academic ranking of their alma maters.

### Comentarios de Bidal

It's 3 pm, the paper is due at 3:30 at the printer. What me worry?



# A Seven Year Old Paints His Hero

By Tony Castro

As my 7-year-old son was cuddling up to me the other evening, he compared the olive complexion of one of his arms with the mocha coloring of mine.

Something was clearly on his mind. "Dad," he said finally, "when I grow up, how dark will I be?"

I wasn't sure just how to answer. "You'll be a little darker than you are now."

"How dark? Will I be as dark as you are?"

"No, I don't think so. Mom is so light-skinned that you probably won't be as dark as I am."

He was obviously disappointed, although I quickly learned it had nothing to do with me.

"Dad, then, you don't think I'll ever be as dark as Ken Griffey Jr.?"

Ken Griffey Jr., my son's hero -- and hero to millions of other American youngsters -- is black. My son went to bed that night visibly unhappy that he will never be an African American. I needed to know that; I needed reassurance I hadn't been a failure as a father.

My generation, like those before mine, is one that -- much as we may deny it -- has always judged people on the color of their skin. Race was and continues to be the obsession of the baby boomers, regardless of color.

For much of the second half of the 20th century, the United States has been mired in a racial cold war that often has heated up, with murderous, hateful consequences. From the civil rights clashes of the South in the 1950s to the legal battles over affirmative action, race has been the underlying theme.

No one has had a lasting answer, certainly not the politicians, and not the educational system, which has been intellectually dishonest in the way it treats race and ethnicity.

Leave it to professional sports, which has one foot in the gutter, but which often is capable of rising to dizzying athletic and personal heights and, in so doing, hurdling the barriers that keep the rest of us in check.

Michael Jordan may be the most popular man in this nation today. A television commercial has even popularized the expression "I want to be like Mike." A whole generation of youngsters of all races and colors has grown up wanting to be like Michael Jordan. But, of course, that has nothing to do with race and everything to do with talent, excellence and achievement.

For today's youngsters, Michael Jordan's skin color seems beside the point. They will emulate him in every way they can, from the way he shoots jump shots to the way his tongue hangs out when he drives to the basket and goes airborne.

Much the same is true in the way youngsters wish they could be Ken Griffey Jr., who has emerged as the best baseball player of our time, the Mickey Mantle of the new generation.

Ironically, this year also happens to be the 50th anniversary of Jackie Robinson breaking the baseball's color barrier.

Both my sons are appalled that blacks were once not allowed to play Major League Baseball. They were equally appalled to learn a little about the society that erected those barriers outside the ball parks, as well.

"Gosh, Dad," my older son said when he learned about racial barriers, "America used to be a pretty stupid country. Didn't anybody ever read the Declaration of Independence?"

My sons, of course, are too young to understand another national obsession: that seeming has always been more important than being.

Perhaps, though, that is changing. My sons' generation is too bold, too brash and too beautiful to put up with old, preconceived notions that needed a good kick in the pants. There is hope.

(Tony Castro is managing editor of Eastern Group Publications' 10 newspapers in the Los Angeles area. He was honored this year in Greater Los Angeles Press Club competition as best columnist.)

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# Un Niño De Siete Años Dibuja A Su Heroe

Por Tony Castro

Mientras mi hijo de siete años me abrazaba la otra noche, empezó a comparar el color oliva de uno de sus brazos con el color café moka de de mis antebrazos.

Obviamente, él tenía algo en su mente.

"Papá," me dice finalmente, "cuando yo crezca, ¿cuán oscuro voy a ser?"

Yo no estaba seguro de cómo contestar. "Serás un poco más oscuro que lo que eres ahora."

"¿Cuán oscuro? ¿Seré tan oscuro como tú?"

"No, no creo. Mamá tiene la piel tan clara que tú probablemente no serás tan oscuro como yo."

El se mostró evidentemente desilusionado, aunque descubrí rápidamente que ello no tenía nada que ver conmigo.

"Papá, entonces tú no crees que yo llegaré a ser tan oscuro como Ken Griffey Jr.?"

Ken Griffey Jr., el héroe de mi hijo -- e indudablemente el de millones de otros jóvenes estadounidenses -- es negro. Mi hijo se fue a la cama esa noche visiblemente disgustado de que él nunca llegará a ser un afroamericano.

Yo necesitaba saber eso. Necesitaba que me dieran la seguridad de que no he sido un fracaso como padre.

Mi generación, como las que

vinieron antes, es una que -- no importa cuánto intente negarlo -- ha juzgado siempre a las personas por el color de su piel. La raza era y continúa siendo la obsesión de los nacidos durante la "explosión demográfica," independientemente de color.

Durante una gran parte de la segunda mitad del siglo XX, Estados Unidos se ha visto enfrascado en una guerra fría racial que a menudo se ha descongelado con consecuencias asesinas y de odio. Desde los choques por los derechos civiles en el sur en la década del 1950 hasta las batallas legales debidas a la acción afirmativa, la raza ha sido el tema subyacente.

Nadie ha tenido una respuesta duradera, definitivamente los políticos no la han ofrecido, ni siquiera el sistema de enseñanza del país, que ha sido intelectualmente deshonesto en el modo en que ha tratado la raza y la etnicidad.

Dejémoslo a los deportes, que tienen un pie en la cuneta pero que con igual frecuencia son capaces de elevarse a alturas atléticas y personales de vértigo y, en el proceso, quizás saltando en esos casos las varas que nos mantienen a los demás a raya.

El hombre más popular de la

nación hoy día puede que sea Michael Jordan. Un anuncio de televisión llegó al punto de popularizar la expresión "Quiero ser como Mike." Toda una generación de jóvenes ha crecido queriendo ser como Michael Jordan.

Pero, claro está, eso no tiene nada que ver con la raza, y sí todo que ver con el talento, la excelencia y los logros.

Con los jóvenes de hoy, el hecho de que Michael Jordan resulte ser negro parece hallarse a un lado asunto. Ellos imitarán a Michael Jordan de todos los modos que puedan, desde la manera de que él lanza tiros saltando hasta el modo en que su lengua cuelga cuando él se dirige a la cesta y se eleva en el aire.

Gran parte de lo mismo es cierto en el modo en que los jóvenes desean ser como Ken Griffey Jr., que ha surgido como el mejor jugador de béisbol de nuestra época, el Mickey Mantle de la nueva generación.

Irónicamente, este año acierta igualmente a ser el quincuagésimo aniversario de aquél en que Jackie Robinson rompió la barrera del color en el béisbol.

Mis dos hijos están asombrados de que a los negros no se les permitiera una vez ju-

gar en el béisbol de grandes ligas. Ellos se han asombrado igualmente de aprender un poco sobre la sociedad que levantó esos barreras fuera de los estadios de béisbol también.

"Caramba, papá," observó mi hijo mayor cuando se enteró de las barreras raciales del pasado. "Los Estados Unidos acostumbraban ser un país bastante estúpido. ¿Leyó alguien alguna vez la Declaración de Independencia?"

Mis hijos, desde luego, son todavía demasiado jóvenes como para comprender que otra de las obsesiones nacionales es que "parecer ser" ha sido siempre más importante que "ser."

Quizás, sin embargo, eso está cambiando también. La generación de mis hijos es demasiado atrevida, demasiado impetuosa y demasiado bella para aceptar las antiguas nociones preconcebidas que necesitaban un puntapié en los pantalones. Hay esperanza.

(Tony Castro es el editor administrativo de los 10 periódicos de Eastern Group Publications en la zona de Los Angeles. El fue homenajeado en este año en la competencia de la Asociación Metropolitana de Prensa de Los Angeles como el mejor columnista.)

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# Congress Will Surely Heel to New Defense Megacorps

Editor's Note: New mergers will make the world's largest defense contractors even larger, leaving three behemoth corporations dominating the field. Although the mergers have proceeded with the blessings of the Clinton administration, the giant firms - with subcontractors spread all across the country - will be able to exert extraordinary pressure on members of Congress. PNS commentator Sanford Gottlieb is author of "Defense Addiction: Can America Kick the Habit?" published by Westview Press, and has worked for over 30 years for private organizations in the field of international arms control.

By Sanford Gottlieb, Pacific News Service

Merger mania is leading to a concentration of power in the defense industry that would make President Eisenhower recoil. Boeing is going to swallow McDonnell Douglas, with government approval. Lockheed Martin and Northrop Grumman, each the product of previous consolidations, have agreed to merge. Raytheon will combine with Hughes Aircraft in the fall.

At the end of the Cold War, 20 major contractors were selling weapons systems to the Pentagon. A few years later, a dozen. And then there were three, plus a couple of strays like General Dynamics.

In his farewell address, Eisenhower warned, "...we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist."

It has persisted for more than 35 years as the Pentagon, the defense industry, and Congress joined to form and build a new institution. Now its power is about to increase.

The enhanced Boeing and the enhanced Lockheed will each have more than 200,000 employees and about \$40 billion in annual sales. These two megacorporations will enjoy the lion's share of purchase orders for military aircraft and electronics, missiles and space vehicles from the Pentagon and NASA. Raytheon will bring up the rear.

With fewer fish and a slightly smaller pond, competition must decline. That will likely translate into higher prices for weapons, rather than the savings promised by the Defense Department and the industry.

The mergers will also increase pressure on Congress to buy arms. All the defense-industrial conglomerates carry with them a train of subcontractors providing components and various services that stretches across the country. These firms can be mobilized to put the heat on individual members of Congress representing their districts - as they have many times in the past.

Northrup Grumman, for example, is based in California, but has subcontractors for its B-2 bomber program in 48 states. Even North Carolina - better known for tobacco farms and hog factories than defense plants - had 44 companies with B-2 subcontracts over the life of the program.

Indeed, one reason some members of Congress keep trying to extend the B-2 program despite Pentagon opposition is that so many jobs are tied to it. Rep. Norm Dicks, a Washington state Democrat, recently helped persuade the House to spend \$331 million for purchase of B-2s. Dicks represents the interests of Boeing, the largest B-2 subcontractor, which is headquartered in Seattle.

Boeing and Lockheed executives will now be able to tap the grassroots power of McDonnell Douglas and Northrop Grumman subcontractors, conveniently located wherever congressional votes are harvested.

Merger mania was spurred early in the Clinton administration when then Secretary of Defense Les Aspin, flanked by William Perry and John Deutch, called in the heads of major defense companies. Pointing to a recent study showing the industry had the capacity to produce some 50 percent more than would be needed in the post-Cold War world, they urged industry leaders to act.

Norm Augustine, the CEO of Martin Marietta, responded most forcefully, arranging a series of consolidations that culminated in a merger with Lockheed to form the world's biggest defense contractor.

Perry and Deutch, who had business ties to Martin Marietta before coming to the Pentagon, lubricated the mergers with "restructuring payments" to offset costs. The Defense Department authorized payment of \$348 million to ease the merger of Lockheed and Martin Marietta.

Mergers have been a bonanza for stockholders - Lockheed Marietta stock has almost doubled in value since the 1995 merger, and defense and aerospace firms have soared twice as high as the broad stock market in the past five years. Augustine will take millions in stock options when he retires in August.

Defense workers, however, have fared less well. Some 21,000 jobs have disappeared at Lockheed Martin since its last major acquisition was completed in 1995, and other firms caught in the whirl of defense mergers have experienced similar cuts.

Within a decade, the Secretary of Defense will be facing a very few behemoth weapons-makers. This new configuration of power could mean the purchase of more weapons than even the military wants. And the taxpayers will be wondering why Pentagon spending is so high.

# Cartas al El Editor

Mr. Bidal,

In response to your last two commentaries. And a letter from a man whom I respect very much, in your newspaper. Voicing the need for more information programs and less video shows.

Nuestro Pueblo y Su Gente tried for 8 months to do just that promoting education, arts, businesses, social programs, neighborhood activities. We film training program for Mr. Lopez migrant program, Small Business Administration and air them on our show explaining in detail. Who, and how and where to obtain loans.

Also, we gave numerous hours to South Plains College to what is available for young and old to obtain a degree or a job training to better themselves.

We also gave time to Frank Gutierrez with the LEARN programs to enable learn to bring forth their programs.

We covered every event that was brought to our attention.

We had all local and state level government representatives from Constable to Mrs. Kay Hutchison, Railroad Commissioner on our show explaining their areas of responsibilities "Thanks to the young

Republicans."

We covered Mexican American Chamber functions which included Banks promotion for business. We gave them 15 minutes for about 8 programs and even "they" couldn't obtain funds to help continue our efforts. I have letters of appreciation which I treasure. Some even from you. But that kind of paper as precious as I hold they don't pay bills.

You better than anyone know how many proposals for sponsorship for our show we send out because you help me put them together.

At \$200.00 a week for airtime \$400.00 rent for studio the extra help when more than one camera is used. Over seven hundred a month payments for equipment: "Ask me if I still live in a two story house - in south Lubbock."

If you or Mr. Abeyta can get us sponsors for this type of show call us and we'll do it, until then we'll have to go with whoever pay the bills.

In closing, I challenge all major TV Networks to provide the time and effort in giving the Hispanic community the opportunity to listen to local news in their own language.

Respectfully,  
Blas Mojica  
VG&M Productions

Gary Cocanougher; Linda DeLeon

Natatorium - Mark Griffin, Chair; Kathyl Anderson, Roy Grimes.

The chairs of the two committees will bring their recommendations to the board on July 24. Names can be submitted by each board member as well as from the community.

Anyone who is interested in suggestion name(s) please call 766-1221.

# LISD Seeks Recommendations

Naming of Natatorium and Career and Technology Center. Two committees, each consisting of three board members, were appointed by Chairman Miller to recommend names for the two facilities. Those appointments are as follows:  
Career and Technology Center - Bob Craig, Chair;

# El Editor

# A Tale of Two Chambers:

by Alberto Pena

We join our story, already in progress:

PROLOGUE: In our last episode: Deputy Criminal District Attorney Clay Abbott, it was alleged, suffered an ever-so-gentle political twisting of his legal arm which caused him to acquire a search warrant authorizing him to seize some alleged falsified receipts from the offices of the Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (LHCC). Then followed a long investigation by the Lubbock Police Department (LPD) and a corresponding review by the legal staff of the Criminal District Attorney (CDA). The receipts, it was alleged, would be grounds for convening a Grand Jury to determine if there was sufficient evidence to prove that grant money was used for other than LHCC activities. As it turned-out, the receipts were indeed sufficient to convince 12 members of the Grand Jury. Subsequently two indictments and arrest warrants were issued against Paula Montoya, Chairwoman and Robert Dominguez, Executive Director, of the LHCC. It was then that the theatrics began.

The good guys in this drama: Victor Hernandez (Voice of Reason) The bad guys in this drama:

- 1) CDA, (pursued this case with a fervor worthy of the US Attorney hot on the trail of a Mafia Crime Family)
- 2) LPD, (Spent more time investigating this case than spent on most murder cases)
- 3) Mr. Marciano J.R. Morales, (Whose vindictiveness will hurt many innocent by-standers)
- 4) The disinterested and the detached. (Unwitting victims mired in indifference)

The victims in this drama: 35,000 Hispanic citizens of Lubbock The losers in this drama: Lubbock Tax Payers

As this week's episode begins we find that:

ACT 1: The big losers are the Lubbock County Tax payers who must fork out tens of thousands of dollars to prosecute the case in order to recover the sum in question of from \$1,500 to \$2,000. Yet there is no voice of outrage from Lubbock county tax payers about the fact that their elected public servants would spend thousands

and allocate scarce manpower resources from the LPD and the CDA and convene a Grand Jury of 12 citizens, who have far more important matters to content with in their private lives, in order to prosecute two well intentioned but perhaps misguided officials from the LHCC, in order to recover a pittance of about \$2,000 which were never missed nor questioned by the donors, the Lubbock Convention and Tourism Bureau.

ACT 2: According to a local newspaper, Assistant CDA Clay Abbott stated, "We know who cashed the check, how the money was used and where it is now". If such is the case, Why not just recover the cash as suggested by Councilman Victor Hernandez and avoid spending the tens of thousands of tax payer dollars to prosecute two good citizens of Lubbock who pose no threat whatsoever to the citizens of Lubbock, and who are in this predicament only because they volunteered to serve the LHCC as officers. The best that can be said about Ms. Montoya is that she is an "In-your-face type person". But Mr. Dominguez is generally regarded as a man of high moral fiber and integrity. He is known to be honest, hard working, a devoted husband and father, a devout Christian, a man of integrity who desires to be of service to his community.

INTERLUDE: The message being sent out by the CDA to 25% of the citizens of Lubbock is clear: "If you are an hispanic who volunteers to serve your community, we will be watching and waiting for you to suffer the most meager of lapses of good judgment, then we'll get you. A felony conviction will serve well to dishearten the stout of heart".

ACT 3: Mr. Marciano J.R. Morales, is desirous of removing an officer from his or her position at the LHCC, but airing dirty laundry in public seldom helps to achieve a stated purpose. Invariable it serves only to cast a bad light on all concerned. The best way to oust an opponent is to join the organization, run against them in the next election, and defeat them in the ballot booth. In so doing you avoid hurting the innocent.

EPILOGUE: If last week's indictment of Paula Montoya and Robert Dominguez had any redeeming quality it was Bill Sowder's admission that the whole fiasco was politically motivated. Mr Sowders candor was the only breath of fresh air in the whole "STINKING" affair

# Latina Business Owners Discover Their Rising Ranks

By Louis Aguilar

Two hundred Latina businesswomen converged in a plush Washington, D.C., hotel recently, and many of them seemed enthralled at the sight of so many successful Latinas in one place.

"This is absolutely fantastic, and it's about time," said Denise Nuño, editor and publisher of the Texas Hispanic Business Journal, as she entered the three-day National Summit on Hispanic Women in Business.

It was one of the first attempts in the country to focus a conference around a growing segment of the U.S. population: the Latina business owner.

This entrepreneurial trend has been developing for a decade; the numbers, just coming in, show it has been happening nationwide at an explosive rate.

There were somewhere between 382,000 to 453,000 Latina-owned businesses last year.

Their number has been growing about four times faster than that of any other group, according to a variety of studies that have emerged in the past six months.

Latina-owned businesses employed an estimated 671,000 persons last year. That means many are still small, one- or two-person shops. They generated about \$67.3 billion in sales, according to a June 19 report by the National Foundation for Women Business Owners, based in Silver Spring, Md.

Latinas lead a larger movement in U.S. business. One of every four company workers is now employed by women-owned firms.

Another sign that the growth will continue into the 21st century is that Latinas pursuing college degrees are now twice as likely to major in business management or finance than in the social science, education or human services fields.

**The top 10 states for Latinas to start a business, based on number of firms, employment and sales: California, Florida, Texas, New York, New Mexico, Illinois, New Jersey, Arizona, Colorado, Virginia.**

**The top 10 states with fastest-growing number of businesses owned by Latinas: Maine, Tennessee, Delaware, Vermont, Rhode Island, Hawaii, Virginia, North Carolina, Oregon, Massachusetts.**

**Source: "1996 Facts on Women-Owned Businesses: Trends Among Minority Women-Owned Firms," a June 1997 report released by the National Foundation for Women Business Owners.**

**Los diez estados principales en que las latinas han establecido negocios, basándose en la cantidad de firmas, el empleo y las ventas son: California; Florida; Texas; Nueva York; Nuevo México; Illinois; Nueva Jersey; Arizona; Colorado y Virginia.**

**Los diez estados principales que tienen la cantidad de negocios propiedad de latinas con mayor crecimiento son: Maine; Tennessee; Delaware; Vermont; Rhode Island; Hawaii; Virginia; Carolina del Norte; Oregon y Massachusetts.**

Even Aida Alvarez, director of the Small Business Administration and a speaker at the convention, could offer only theories as to why Latinas have become such a driv-

ing force in small-business growth.

"Often, a supposed increase simply means that we just began taking the statistics," she said.

Others contend the rise is

also due to a number of factors in corporate America: downsizing, the "glass ceiling," the era of two-income households.

For Latinas, there may be some explanations connected to heritage and language. Consider, for example, conference participant Amalia Rioja. She is a Chicago attorney who comes from a family of entrepreneurial women. Her grandmother in La Paz, Bolivia, started a bakery that grew into a corrugated steel plant and now thrives as one of a number of small businesses run by Rioja's mother and other relatives.

"I'm looking for ways to incorporate that spirit in my career," Rioja said. "I really respect that, and I guess that is why I'm here. I knew that a lot of Latinas have backgrounds like mine. It's finally nice to get to know so many of them."

Many are utilizing Spanish-language skills and familiarity with Hispanic culture to their business advantage,

though no one has figured what percentage. Nor has anyone yet measured the percentage of Latinas in business who are U.S.-born or immigrants. Sociologists, however, do observe that Latinos tend to do business based on relationships. And what a fruitful relationship that can be, given that Latino buying power in the nation will hit \$348 billion by the end of the year, according to the University of Georgia's Selig Center for Economic Growth.

Further, the U.S. Census recently changed its prediction that Latinos will become the largest non-white group in the nation not by 2010, but by 2005, when they are expected to make up 12 percent of the mainland population.

(Louis Aguilar is editor of the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report in Washington, D.C.)

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## Los Negocios De Las Latinas Descubren El Aumento De Sus Filas

Por Louis Aguilar

Doscientas mujeres latinas comerciantes convergieron en un hotel de lujo de Washington, D.C., y muchas de ellas parecían estar encantadas por el paisaje de tantas latinas con éxito en un mismo lugar.

"Esto es absolutamente fantástico, y ya era hora," dijo Denise Nuño, editora y publicadora del Texas Hispanic Business Journal, mientras entraba a la Cumbre Nacional de Mujeres Hispanas en los Negocios, de tres días de duración.

Fue una de las primeras tentativas en el país de enfocar una conferencia alrededor de un segmento recién descubierto de la población estadounidense: la propietaria de negocios latina.

Esta tendencia empresarial

se ha ido desarrollando por una década y las cifras, que sólo están llegando, muestran que ha venido sucediendo en toda la nación a una tasa explosiva.

Habían entre 382,000 y 453,000 negocios propiedad de mujeres latinas el año pasado. Su cantidad ha estado creciendo cuatro veces más rápidamente que la de cualquier otro grupo, según indica una diversidad de estudios que han surgido en los últimos seis meses.

Ellas empleaban a un estimado de 671,000 personas el año pasado. Eso significa que muchos de esos negocios son todavía pequeños, de una o dos personas. Ellas produjeron ventas por valor de \$67,300 millones, según dice un informe del 19 de junio de la Fundación Nacional para las

Propietarias de Negocios, con sede en Silver Spring, Maryland.

Las latinas encabezan un movimiento mayor en los negocios de los Estados Unidos. Uno de cada cuatro trabajadores de empresa está empleado ahora por firmas propiedad de mujeres.

Otra señal de que el crecimiento continuará hasta entrado el siglo XXI es que las latinas que estudian para grados de licenciatura tienen ahora el doble de las probabilidades de tomar cursos especializados en administración de negocios y finanzas que en los campos de las ciencias sociales, la enseñanza o los servicios humanos.

Aún Aida Alvarez, directora de la Administración de los Estados Unidos para los Pequeños Negocios, que habló en

el acontecimiento transcendental, pudo ofrecer sólo teorías acerca del por qué las latinas han llegado a ser una fuerza impulsora de tal magnitud en el crecimiento de los negocios pequeños.

"A menudo, un presunto aumento significa sencillamente que hemos empezado a tomar las estadísticas," dice ella.

Otros arguyen que se debe también a cierto número de factores en las empresas estadounidenses. Se debe a la disminución de tamaño. Es el "techo de vidrio." Es la edad de los hogares con dos ingresos.

Para las latinas, puede haber algunas explicaciones relacionadas con la herencia y el idioma. Amalia Rioja, participante de la conferencia, es una abogada de Chica-

go que viene de una familia de mujeres empresarias. Su abuela fundó una panadería en La Paz, Bolivia, que de algún modo floreció para convertirse en una planta de acero corrugado y que ahora prospera como uno de varios negocios pequeños administrados por la madre y otros familiares de Rioja.

"Estoy buscando formas de incorporar ese espíritu en mi carrera," dice Rioja. "Realmente respeto eso y me imagino que es la razón por la que yo estoy aquí." Supe que muchas latinas tenían antecedentes como los míos. Es agradable el llegar finalmente a conocer a tantas de ellas."

Muchas están utilizando sus habilidades con el idioma español y su familiaridad con la cultura hispana para tomar ventaja de ambos en sus negocios, aunque nadie ha registrado en qué porcentaje. Ni ha medido nadie aún el por-

centaje de latinas en los negocios que nacieron en los Estados Unidos o que son inmigrantes.

Los sociólogos, sin embargo, sí observan que los latinos tienden a hacer negocios basándose en las relaciones. Y cuán fructífera puede ser esa relación, dado que el poder adquisitivo de los latinos en la nación llegará a \$348,000 millones para fines de este año, según dice el Centro Selig para el Crecimiento Económico de la Universidad de Georgia.

Además, el Censo de los Estados Unidos cambió hace poco su proyección de que los latinos llegarían a ser el grupo no blanco más numeroso en la nación, no en el año 2010, sino en el 2005, cuando se espera que la población latina alcance a ser el 12% de la población del continente.

(Louis Aguilar es el editor del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report

Carlos Flores se puso a brincar de gusto cuando se enteró de que él y sus compañeros de trabajo de la fundición Alamo Iron Works habían ganado LOTTO Texas.

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Números Ganadores:  
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"Estaba tan feliz que me puse a brincar como canguro".

CARLOS FLORES



YA HAY MÁS DE 200 MILLONARIOS.  
TÚ PODRÍAS SER EL PRÓXIMO.

# Cricketers Travel To Dayton Ohio



The Lubbock Youth Softball Cricketers will travel to Dayton Ohio this coming week to compete in the 1997 World Softball Tournament.

The teams which has won first place in the National Invitation tournament for 1995, 1996 and 1997 plus many other state and national tournaments is composed of kids 12 and under and 14 and under. They have always ranked in the Nations top 10. Manager and Staff are Mike Suarez, Eddie Rojas, Henry Suarez, Jesse Gallegos, Ruben Garcia and Bernabe Mendoza.

The team is currently soliciting donations and will be having a car wash at the R-33 Sallon, MLK and 3th St, on Saturday to raise funds and announce the winners of various fundraising raffles. The team thanks all those that have helped.

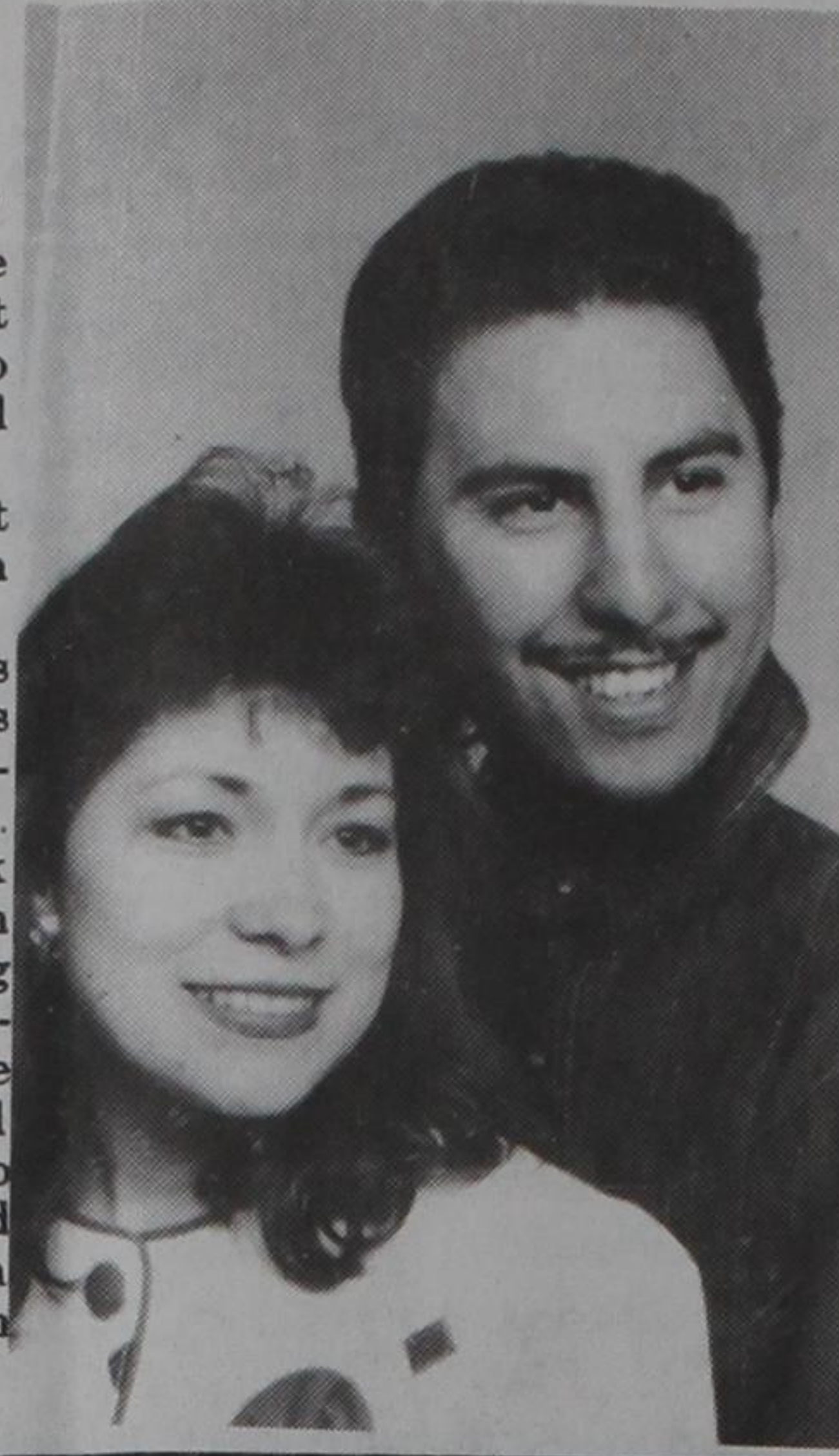


## Wedding Announcement

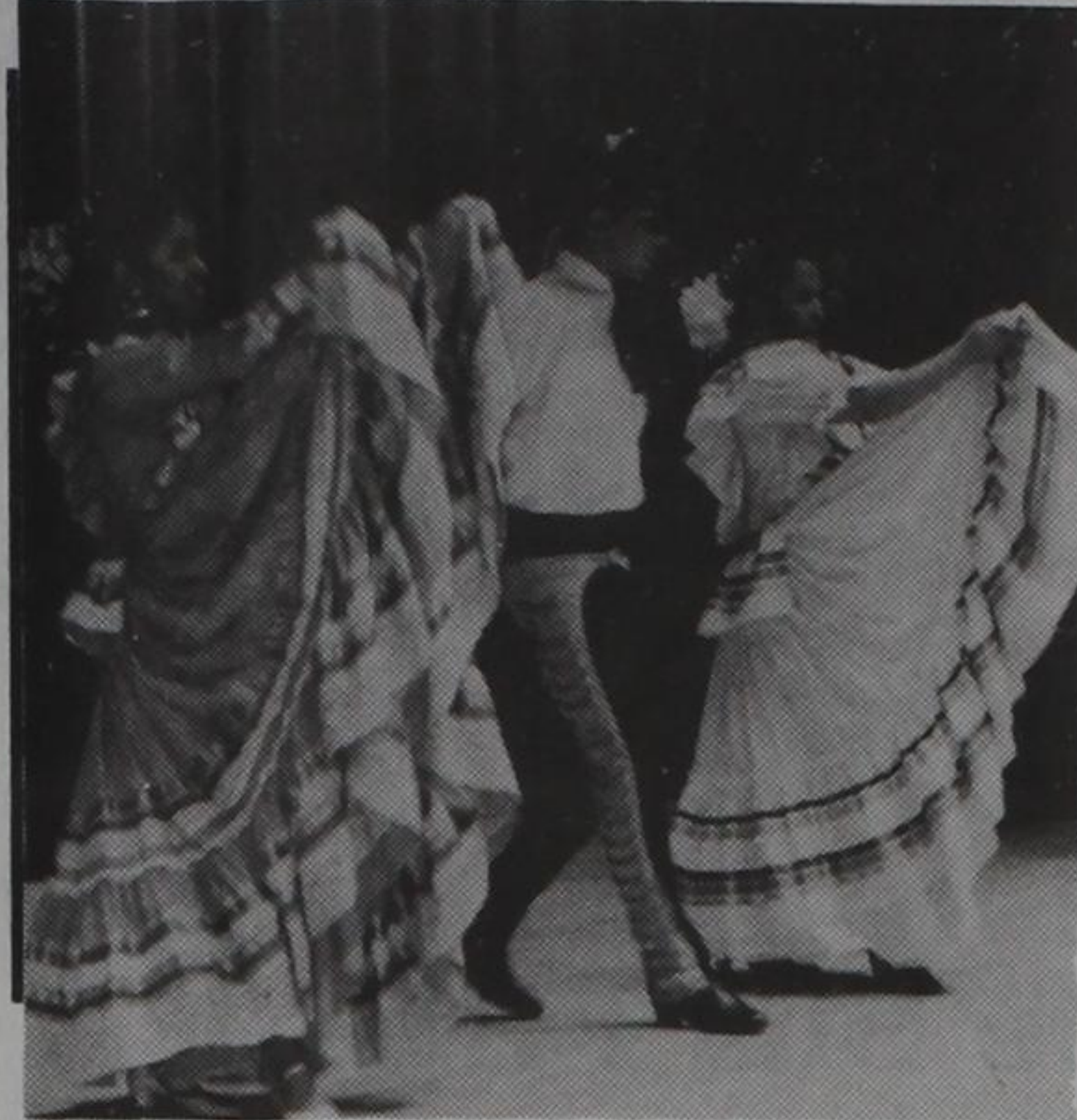
Jose F. Hinojosa would like to announce the engagement of their daughter, Sylvia, to Sonny Reyes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sonny Reyes.

They will marry Aug. 2 at St. Joseph Catholic Church in Lubbock, Tx.

The Bride-elect attends South Plains College and is employed by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. She graduated from Lubbock High School where she was on the Varsity Cheerleading Squad. She was also Homecoming Queen for LHS. The future Bridegroom is employed by the US Post office, he also graduated from LHS, and joined the US Army and became a paratrooper. He also served in Desert Storm.



The Ballet Folklorico Aztlan de Lubbock traveled to Kansas City, Missouri last week to attend workshops at the 22nd Annual Convention of the Asociación Nacional de Grupos Folkloricos. The group came back with commitment from at least a dozen groups to attend next year's "Viva Aztlan Festival" to be held in March 1998.



Zenaida Aguero-Reyes, who is the director of the group was also elected to the serve on the National Board in which she will be representing the northern region of the state of Texas.

The trip was made possible by contributions from: The Lubbock Visitor and Tourism Bureau, El Editor Newspaper, Olga Riojas Aguero, Lala's Restuarant, Wal-Mart, United super market - East Parkway, Herrera Family, Marcelino Herrera, White Knights Ballroom, LULAC, Caprock Foundation, the Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Dolores Carpenter from Premier Travel, Dr. Doug Kleppar and Terry Hawkins, D.J. Productions, Power 106, Magic 93.7, West Texas Hispanic News, Johnson Family, Paul Florez, VG&M Productions, Taco Villa and Lubbock Centro Aztlan. With special thanks to all persons attending the fundraisers.

## News Briefs

From Page 1

that the drop began in January 1996, before protease inhibitors were widely used, so she expects to document further decreases as she finishes counting 1996 death records.

"But the trends are not equal," Gayle warned today at a meeting of AIDS activists. "We know our health care system is not equally accessible to all."

The drop in deaths occurred among all racial and gender categories, but white men appeared to have benefited the most. Deaths among all men dropped 22 percent and among women 7 percent. Deaths among black Americans dropped 10 percent and Hispanics 16 percent, while there was a 28 percent decline among whites.

The activist group AIDS Action, HN3384@handsnet.org, warned that the therapies are so expensive, about \$15,000 a year, that many patients cannot afford them. Congress this week will debate increasing funds for programs that provide free drugs for poor AIDS patients.

"The statistics released today underscore the need for a concerted national effort to remedy the inequities that exist in access to federal HIV prevention programs and health care services," said Daniel Zingale, executive director of AIDS Action.

## Clinton: No Genetic Discriminating in Health Ins

President Clinton will offer legislation to forbid health insurance companies from discriminating against healthy people on the basis of their genetic inheritance, reports Associated Press.

White House press secretary Mike McCurry said that Clinton today was announcing a measure "that can provide protection for those who are screened for certain types of genetic health complications."

Clinton's decision to push for heightened protection was in line with recommendations in a task force report he was receiving today from Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala.

The report cautions that the potential benefits of genetic testing may never be realized if people refuse to take the tests out of fear the information may be used against them.

Growing genetic research is giving doctors and scientists increasing ability to predict who will succumb to various inherited diseases.

The legislation to bar use of such information to deny health insurance is sponsored in the House by Rep. Louise Slaughter, D-N.Y., and has more than 135 cosponsors.

An identical Senate bill sponsored by Sen. Olympia Snowe, R-Maine, received a big boost over the weekend when Sen. Bill Frist, R-Tenn., agreed to back it.

The White House said Clinton's legislation would build on the Slaughter-Snowe bill by:

- Specifying that genetic information cannot be disclosed to insurers, employers and other entities regulated by state insurance laws.

- Giving the Secretary of Health and Human Services authority to define other situations where it is proper to allow genetic information to be disclosed. This modification was designed to ease concerns that the bill would hamper biomedical research efforts.

## Federals Eye Undocumented Immigrant Screening Program

Concerns about discrimination have prompted the Clinton administration to review a program in which the government helps employers screen out undocumented immigrants, reports Associated Press.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service sought an independent review by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, a federal agency that probes bias complaints, INS Commissioner Doris Meissner said Monday.

Meissner stressed that the INS has not received any specific complaints that documented immigrants were wrongly denied jobs. But the number of workers whose documentation could not be verified for employers in INS computer checks was a surprisingly high 6 percent in Southern California, the agency said.

Meissner was visiting the Los Angeles area, where the screening initiative began almost two years ago before spreading to more than 1,000 employers across the country.

Critics of the program applauded the independent review. "For some employers, the easiest response is to weed out all immigrants - or even all people who fit the stereotype of an immigrant," said Thomas A. Saenz, regional counsel for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, HN3451@handsnet.org.

But the program also has advocates who believe that the limited access it gives employers to immigration records is the only way they can be sure they are not deceived by counterfeit papers.

## HUD, USDA Take On Discrimination

In an attempt to strengthen anti-discrimination efforts in rural housing, the Department of Housing and Urban Development will handle all future bias complaints, reports Associated Press.

HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo and Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman signed the agreement Friday to include the Agriculture Department's housing financing and rental assistance programs under the Fair Housing Act run by HUD.

This means HUD can use its powers to investigate rural housing discrimination complaints, including subpoenas, penalties for punitive damages and ability to impose temporary restraining orders. The Agriculture Department does not have those powers.

"Housing discrimination is intolerable everywhere in America, whether in our biggest cities or in our smallest rural areas," Cuomo said.

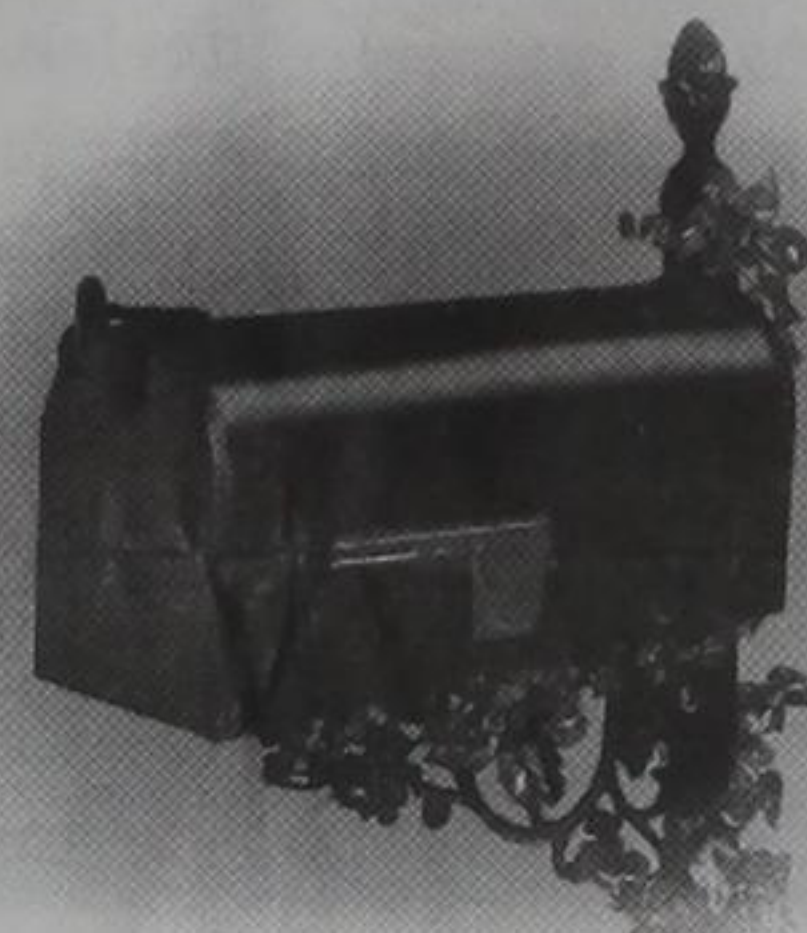
Last year, the Agriculture Department financed home ownership for 61,000 families and has financed construction of 458,000 units of low-income rental housing in rural areas since 1949.

Although the department receives only about 150 housing discrimination complaints annually - compared with 10,000 at HUD - Glickman and Cuomo said that number likely would rise as more people in rural areas are made aware of their rights under a new awareness program.

"We would hope the number of complaints would go up," Cuomo said.

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|---------------|---------|-----------------|
| \$30,000..... | \$900   | reunir los req- |
| \$60,000..... | \$2,500 | uisitos. Y en   |
| \$90,000..... | \$4,000 | algunos casos,  |

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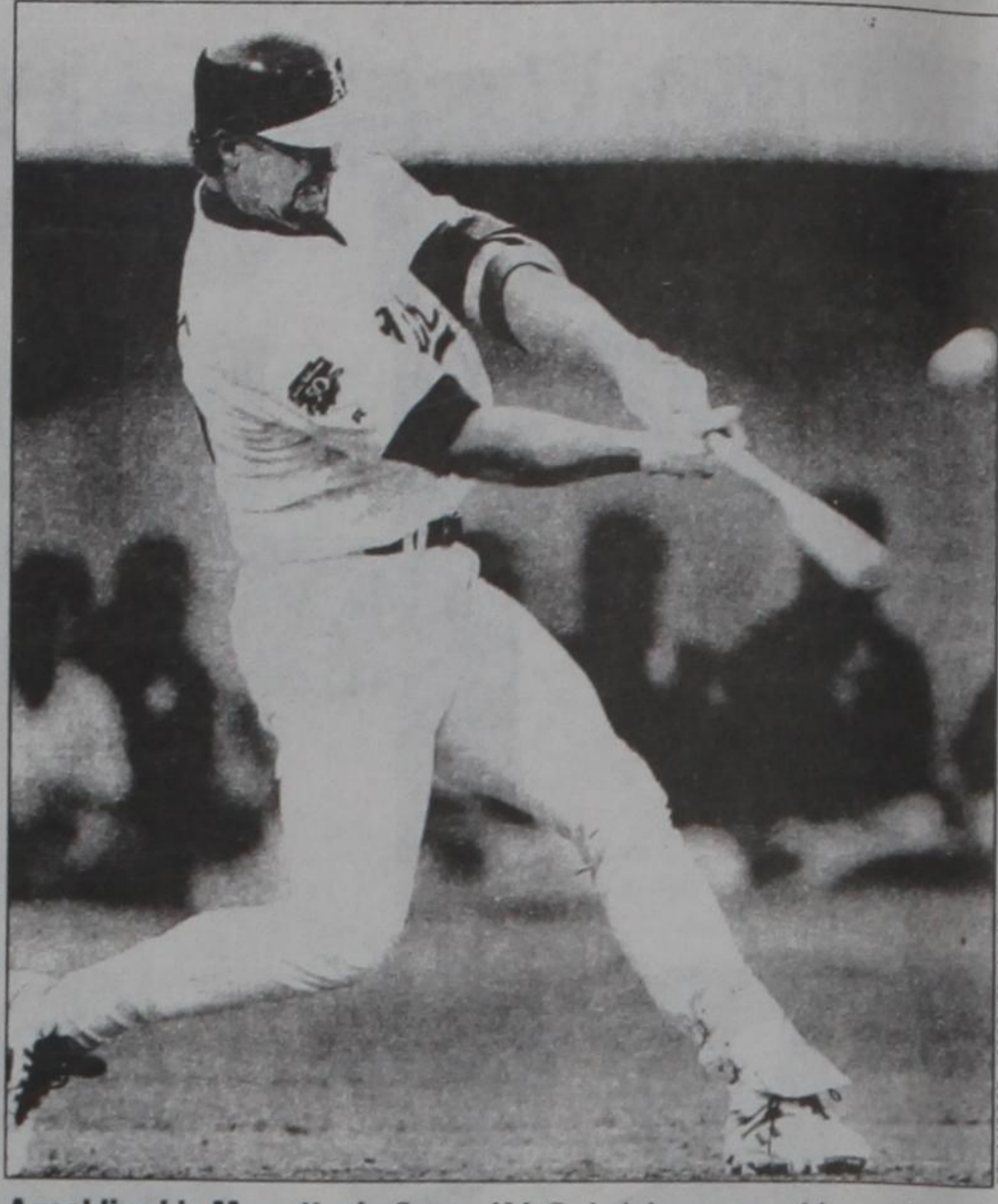
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## McGwire Hits 33rd Homer of Season

OAKLAND, Calif. - Mark McGwire moved back into a tie for the major league lead in homers when he hit his 33rd of the season in the fourth inning of Oakland's game Wednesday night against the Kansas City Royals.

McGwire's three-run drive off reliever Mike Perez tied him with Tino Martinez of the Yankees, who hit his 32nd and 33rd homers earlier Wednesday in New York's 11-5 win over the Chicago White Sox.

The homer also moved McGwire past Joe DiMaggio into sole possession of 42nd place on the career list with 362 home runs.



A real live big Mac attack: Some of McGwire's home runs this year have traveled so far they are challenging the beliefs of physics experts.

## Women Boxers Fighting To The Top

By PAUL NEWBERRY

AUGUSTA, Ga. - Patricia Martinez danced in a corner of the gym, shadowboxing with confidence.

When her name was called, she smiled and began trotting to the ring, accompanied by her husband and coach, Carlos. Suddenly, as they reached the edge of the ropes, she was overcome by the significance of the moment.

"I was so nervous," Martinez admitted later, after winning the first bout Wednesday in the inaugural USA Boxing Women's National Championship. "When I went up those stairs, my stomach was turning, my mouth was dry, my legs were weary."

It was quite a burden for Martinez, who began boxing only three years ago and had never been in an actual bout

because she wasn't able to find any competition in her weight class back home in Miami.

But, like all the others who strapped on their gloves for the first day of this landmark tournament, Martinez proved women can do more in the ring than carry the round cards. They can jab, counter, hook, bob, weave and bounce back when a handful of leather smashes them in the face.

"These girls can box as well as men," said Giulio Gallucci, also known as Johnny Duke, a legendary amateur coach who has been around the sport for more than 50 years. "They can give a punch and they can take a punch."

Coming from Gallucci, that is high praise. A few years ago, as women were stepping up the pressure for the oppor-

tunity to box at the amateur level, he vowed that no female would ever be allowed in his Hartford, Conn., gym.

"I don't want no girls," the 73-year-old coach remembered saying. "Girls can't fight. Girls are supposed to be beautiful. You don't want girls walking around with big eyebrows and cabbage ears."

Gallucci changed his view when Tisha Luna showed up at his gym with two other women.

"I wouldn't pay them no attention," he said. "Every once in a while I'd say, 'Keep your hands up,' but then I'd turn and walk away. The other two eventually left, but Tisha stuck it out. She came on rainy days, snowy days. She would listen. That's the thing that makes a good fighter. Listening."

Luna drew a bye on the first day of the Augusta tournament, which features 67 boxers from 25 states and the District of Columbia, all hoping to reach the finals Saturday night.

But Gallucci couldn't stay away from the Warren Road Community Center, a tiny gym just down the road from Augusta National Golf Club, site of the Masters. He worked at the gloving table, helping the boxers strap on the tools of their trade.

He also paused to watch the eight fights of the afternoon session, gazing with particular interest as Leona Brown of New York, who fights in the same 119-pound weight class as Luna, wowed the crowd with her speed and power in winning a unanimous decision over Sharon Dunagan of Oklahoma City.

"If my girl fights this girl, it will be a war," Gallucci vowed.

Martinez and her opponent, Yvonne Caples, of Berkeley, Calif., took a couple of rounds to get warmed up. But in the corner before the final round, Martinez's husband urged her to live up to the words stitched on her gold trunks, "Iron Heart."

"Show the judges and the public that you're a good boxer," the coach exhorted. "Show them that you're the stronger fighter. We've come too far to go home today."

Martinez turned up the pressure in the third round, landing several good right hands to the side of Caples' head, and was awarded the decision by all five judges.

The tiny gym was symbolic of how far women have come in boxing - but how far they have to go. Normally used for youth basketball, the yellow, cinder-block walls were decorated with signs like "Thrifty Car Sales" and "Malley's Bagels and Grits." No big-money sponsors at this event.

As for the boxing itself, the competition was evenly matched for the most part and nearly everyone displayed advanced skills. About the only thing the women lacked was punching power; there were no knockdowns in any of the afternoon matches, though several fighters left the ring with puffy eyes or red welts on their cheeks.

# NFL Camp Roundup

The San Francisco 49ers and Green Bay Packers should feel a little better about their respective defensive backfields, thanks to some key free-agent signings.

Rod Woodson, an All-Pro cornerback, formally signed with the 49ers on Wednesday, while Seth Joyner, an All-Pro linebacker, hooked up with the Packers.

"I'm here now and I'm a 49er," Woodson said at a press conference announcing his signing with San Francisco. "I just want to blend in here."

In formally signing with the 49ers, Woodson ended a three-week negotiation with San Francisco and a 10-year association with the Pittsburgh Steelers. A seven-time Pro Bowl selection and NFL defensive player of the year, Woodson isn't expected to have too much trouble adjusting to a new team.

"He brings so much to the table because he's been so good for so long," 49ers coach Steve Mariucci said. "We're going to force-feed him and get him ready as fast as we possibly can."

Woodson became a free agent following last season, when he returned from a career-threatening knee injury that had sidelined him for virtually all of 1995. Terms of the three-year deal weren't released.

In allowing Woodson to get away, the Steelers lost another accomplished player in the free-agent market. All-Pro linebacker Chad Brown earlier had left Pittsburgh to sign a six-year, \$24 million deal with Seattle.

Brown was among 89 unrestricted free agents to switch teams during the five-month signing period that ended July 15, according to an NFL report Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Joyner was expected to give the Packers a lift at linebacker. He has played in three Pro Bowls and is entering his 12th NFL season.

Joyner, who had played in

Philadelphia and Atlanta, signed a four-year deal reportedly worth \$6 million. He is expected to replace George Koonce, out following reconstructive knee surgery.

Joyner, 32, is reuniting with Reggie White, his teammate and buddy with the Eagles, in hopes of finally reaching the Super Bowl.

"He's really a nice piece of the puzzle for this season for us," Packers coach Mike Holmgren said. "He's still a very, very fine football player."

In other training camp news:

### Falcons=

Michael Booker, a cornerback out of Nebraska and the 11th overall pick in this year's draft, agreed to a five-year contract with the Falcons that included a \$2.2 million signing bonus.

"My goal is to be in the starting spot. I expect that of myself," Booker said. "I'm feeling more comfortable now after the minicamps."

### Rams=

The Rams signed free safety Ron Carpenter, a World Football League player who had played for three NFL teams.

The move came one day after the Rams waived cornerback Anthony Parker, a starter last year, because he wouldn't accept a salary cut. Parker was demoted to nickel back after the Rams signed free agent Ryan McNeil on July 7.

Carpenter, 27, played at Miami of Ohio and wasn't drafted, but he played seven games for Minnesota and six for Cincinnati in 1993. He played in 13 games for the New York Jets in 1995.

### Cardinals=

The Cardinals gave cornerback Tom Knight a five-year, \$8.22 million contract Wednesday, completing negotiations with all of their draft picks and veteran free agents before training camp. Knight's package includes a \$3.74 million bonus.

The rookie from Iowa, the ninth overall pick in the draft, is viewed as a possible solution to Arizona's problem at right cornerback, a position tested every Sunday because teams usually avoid Aeneas Williams, who plays the left side.

Knight set career records with the Hawkeyes with 10 interceptions for 237 return yards and three touchdowns.

### Oilers=

The Oilers have a big hole in their offensive line: 11-year veteran right tackle Irv Eatman is out until at least October.

Eatman ripped a bicep muscle in his shoulder at minicamp in early June and had surgery June 13.

Vying for his job are second-year player Jon Runyan, former Tennessee star Jason Layman and Melvin Hayes, who joined the Oilers after two seasons of virtual inactivity with the Jets.

### Patriots=

Running back-kick returner Dave Meggett, scheduled to make \$1.5 million this season, isn't expected to report for today's opening of camp. The Patriots, seeking more salary-cap room, want to cut that salary by half.

Meggett missed a mandatory minicamp last month and was the only player who didn't show up for Wednesday's physicals and conditioning drills.

Lubbock-Fiestas del Llano Inc. is currently accepting applications for its annual Miss Fiestas del Llano Scholarship Pageant which will take place during the Fiestas Patrias activities in September, 1997. The qualifications to participate in the pageant include the following: contestant must be a single female of ages 17-24, Hispanic, Mexican-American, or of Latin-American descent and a senior in high school or a student enrolled in a college or university. The deadline for the pageant applications is August 9, 1997. For further information on the pageant application process, please contact maria Teresa leos at (806) 763-4805.

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### FOTOGRAFOS (PHOTOGRAPHERS)

Fotógrafos con experiencia en fotografiar en color y en blanco y negro. Se requiere experiencia fotografiando modelos y/o productos, tanto en estudio como en exteriores. Favor de enviar ejemplares de su trabajo. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

### ILUSTRADORES (ILLUSTRATORS)

Ilustradores de todo tipo, variedad de estilos. De preferencia con tres o más años de experiencia profesional. Favor de enviar ejemplares de su trabajo. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

### PRODUCCION DE AUDIO (AUDIO PRODUCTION)

Estudios con experiencia en

grabación de audio para comerciales de televisión y radio. Favor de enviar un cassette con ejemplos que refleje sus habilidades (demo reel), un historial detallado de la compañía y una descripción del equipo disponible en su estudio. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

### DUPLICACION DE AUDIO Y VIDEO (VIDEO AND AUDIO DUBBING)

Compañías de duplicación de audio y video que pueden duplicar de formatos de 1", beta, D2, DAT o cinta de 1/4". Se requiere capacidad para trabajar en grandes cantidades en tiempo limitado. Favor de enviar un historial de la compañía y una lista descriptiva del equipo que utiliza. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

Por favor responda por escrito a: MELISSA VILASENOR-DYE

Retailer and Minority Development Supervisor Texas Lottery - C&B

P.O. Box 16630, Austin, TX 78761-6630.

TEXAS LOTTERY

# Oportunidades de Empleo

# JOB OPPORTUNITIES

**MANEJADOR**  
**Requisitos**  
 1. Poser una licencia de manejar Clase C. Ser capaz tener la oportunidad de subir a los minimo de una Licencia Clase C para Manejador Comercial (CDL) dentro de 45 dias de la fecha de ser empleado como una condicion de empleo.  
 2. Tener la edad de viente-cinco (25) la cual puede ser evitada con un buen record de manejar.  
 3. Abilidad de seguir instrucciones orales y escritas independientemente.  
 4. Abilidad de trabajar y comunicar efectivamente con gente de diversas niveles socio-economicas y culturales.  
 5. Abilidad de aprender y ejecutar ayuda inmediata, CPR y techica para trabajar y procedimientos con pasajeros.  
 6. Conciencia basica en la operacion de un vehiculo motorizado y la abilidad de ejecutar mantenimiento minor y rutino en vehiculos de trasportacion.  
 7. Abilidad de hablar y escribir ingles.  
 8. Abilidad de ejecutar computaciones matematicas simple que incluyen las cuarto practicas basicas y fracturas simples y porcentajes.  
 9. Abilidad de comunicar oralmente y al escrito.  
 10. Abilida de juntar y escribir datos simples correctamente.  
 11. Apicante estara sujeto a prueba DOT sobre drogas. Todo trabajador de SPARTAN que trabajar en lugar de seguridad es requerido adjerar a pruebas de drogas y alcohol como requisito de concesaciones.  
**Aplique en persona o mande resumen a:**  
**S.P.C.A.A. SPARTAN Transportation 1105 W. Highway 114, Levelland, Texas 79336**

**MIS ADMINISTRADOR DE CUENTAS**  
**Sumario de Trabajo**  
 Bajo la direccion de el Director de Programas esta persona mantendrá un completo y systematico registro de documentos, preparar registros y formas de cargos, preparar reportes mensuales de gastos. Hacer deberes rutinas pero aveces variadas en acuerdo con procedimientos bajo supervicion general. El trabajo frecuentemente requiere juicio independiente y conocimiento, tal como mantenimiento de registros, preparando formas, contestando el telefono y tomando mensajes. Trabaja de instrucciones detalladas ytrabaja en una moda rutina en la computadora.  
**Requisitos**  
 1. Grauada de Escuela Secundaria o GED ademas de 30 horas de colegio.  
 2. Abilidad de trabajar en los programas Microsoft, Wor Perfect, Lotus, Quickbooks y Excel en la Computadora.  
 3. Conciencia de procedimiento de tener libros incluyendo cuentas pagable y recibibles.  
 4. Ser capaz de comunicar efectivamente ambamente verbal y al escrito en ingles y español.  
 5. Debe poseer una actitud amistosa y generalmente capaz en conocer y trabajar con el publico.  
 6. Conocimiento basico en las reglas de tipografia y gramatica.  
 7. Ser capaz de pasar una prueba de pre-empleo, tomar y pasar pruebas adicionales de alchol y drogas como pueden ser requeridas por la Administracion de Trasito Federal (FTA) para empleados cargados con trabajo "sensitivas en seguridad. Empleados son sujetos a seleccion acaso, por acaso, pos-accidente y procedimiento de regreso a trabajo.  
**Apique en persona o mande resumen a:**  
**S.P.C.A.A. SPARTAN Transportation 1105 W. Highway 114, Levelland, Texas 79336**

**RECEPCIONISTA**  
**Sumario de Trabajo**  
 Administra varios reponsabilidades incluyendo contestando el telefono, tomando mensajes, asistir con el despacho y suplemento y archivar y funcion rutinas de oficina.  
 1. Ser capaz de comunicar efectivamente ambamente verbal y al escrito en ingles y español.  
 2. Debe poseer una actitud amistosa y generalmente capaz en conocer y trabajar con el publico.  
 3. Conocimiento basico en las reglas de tipografia y gramatica.  
 4. Debe consentir de pasar una prueba de drogas/alchol y cumplir con la Pliza de Una Agencia "Libre de Drogas."  
 5. Buen conocimiento de sistemas de archivar y procedimiento de el tener de libros.  
 6. Ser capaz de el conocimiento de maquinas de oficina.  
 7. Debe consentir de asistir seminarios y talleres de trabajo y otros cursos.  
 8. Debe ser flexible ya que las responsabilidades de Program pueden cambiar.  
**Apique en persona o mande resumen a:**  
**S.P.C.A.A. SPARTAN Transportation 1105 W. Highway 114, Levelland, Texas 79336**

**SPORTS DIRECTOR**  
 The Lubbock Sports Authority is seeking a full-time Sports Director to manage the overall functions of the Sports Authority. Ideal candidate will possess a multi-sport venue marketing background and 3-5 years experience in hotel, convention bureau, sports authority, and/or facility marketing. Duties include marketing Lubbock as the Sports Capital of West Texas, coordinating event proposals and logistics, and preparing and overseeing a comprehensive marketing plan and annual budget. Travel required. Salary commensurate with experience. Send resume to Convention and Tourism Bureau of Lubbock, P.O. box 561, Lubbock, Texas 79408.

**Receptionist/Office Assistant position is available.** Very people oriented. Excellent telephone, typing, and filing skills. Basic computer knowledge is required. Apply at KLLL-FM, 1314 50th Street, Lubbock, Texas 79412.  
 E.O.E.

**MIS BILLING CLERK**  
**Job Summary:**  
 Under the direction of the Program Director the MIS Clerk will maintain a complete and systematic set of records, prepare charge slips and billing forms, prepare monthly operating reports. Performs routine but somewhat varied clerical duties in accordance with standard procedures under general supervision. Work usually requires some independent judgment and knowledge, such as keeping records, maintaining files, preparing forms, answering the phone, and taking messages. Works from detailed instructions and performs duties of a routine nature in the operation of a computer.  
**Requirements:**  
 1. High school/GED plus 30 college credit hours.  
 2. Computer skills including Microsoft, Word Perfect, Lotus, Quickbooks, and Excel.  
 3. Knowledge of book-keeping procedures including accounts payable/accounts receivable.  
 4. Must be able to communicate effectively both verbally and in writing in English and Spanish.  
 5. Should possess a friendly attitude and be generally skilled in meeting and dealing with the public.  
 6. Basic knowledge of the rules of grammar and spelling.  
 7. Must be willing to take and pass a pre-employment test and, upon employment, be willing to take and pass additional drug and alcohol tests as may be required by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) for "safety sensitive" employees. Employees are subject to: random pool selection, reasonable cause, post-accident, and return to duty testing procedures.  
 8. Must be willing to attend seminars, workshops or other courses.  
 9. The physical requirements are lifting boxes of supplies, equipment and occasional adjustments of office furniture.  
 10. Must be flexible as Program Responsibilities may change.  
**Apply in Person or mail resume to:** S.P.C.A.A. -- SPARTAN Transportation 1105 W. Highway 114, Levelland, Texas 79336

**DRIVER**  
**Requirements:**  
 1. Must have at least a Class C Driver's License. Must be able to upgrade to at least a Class C Commercial Driver's License (CDL) within 45 days of employment date as a condition of employment.  
 2. Must be at least twenty-five (25) years of age. Age may be waived based on acceptable driving record.  
 3. Ability to independently follow oral and written instructions.  
 4. Ability to work and communicate effectively with people from diverse socio-economic and cultural backgrounds.  
 5. Ability to learn and perform first aid, CPR, and passenger handling techniques and procedures.  
 6. Basic knowledge of operations of a motor vehicle and ability to perform minor and routine maintenance on transportation vehicles.  
 7. Ability to read and write in the English language.  
 8. Ability to perform simple mathematical computation to include the four basic skills plus simple fractions and percentage.  
 9. Ability to communicate orally and in written form.  
 10. Ability to gather and record simple facts accurately.  
 11. Applicant subject to DOT pre-employment drug testing. All SPARTAN employees who perform safety sensitive functions are required to adhere to drug and alcohol testing as required by funding sources.  
**Apply in Person or mail resume to:** S.P.C.A.A. -- SPARTAN Transportation 1105 W. Highway 114, Levelland, Texas 79336

**RECEPTIONIST**  
**Job Summary:**  
 Performs varied duties including: answering the telephone, taking messages, assist with dispatch and scheduling, filing and routine office functions.  
**Requirements:**  
 1. Must be able to communicate effectively both verbally and in writing in English and Spanish.  
 2. Should possess a friendly attitude and be generally skilled in meeting and dealing with the public.  
 3. Basic knowledge of the rules of grammar and spelling.  
 4. Must be willing to take and pass a drug/alcohol test and comply with the "Drug Free" Agency Policy.  
 5. A good knowledge of filing systems, and/or bookkeeping procedures.  
 6. Must possess general knowledge of office machines.  
 7. Must be willing to attend seminars, workshops or other courses.  
 8. the physical requirements are lifting boxes of supplies, equipment and occasional adjustments of office furniture.  
 9. Must be flexible Program Responsibilities may change.  
**Apply in Person or mail resume to:** S.P.C.A.A. -- SPARTAN Transportation 1105 W. Highway 114, Levelland, Texas 79336



## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

"Moral" es la ciencia práctica que nos ayuda al "Bien Vivir", por medio del cumplimiento de nuestros deberes para con Dios, para con el prójimo y para con nosotros mismos. La Moral consiste en el conjunto de reglas que sirven para dirigir las costumbres y las acciones libres de las personas, según la ley natural y las prescripciones de la voluntad positiva de Dios; la Moral nos dice que debemos de vivir de acuerdo con nuestras creencias. La misma experiencia nos enseña que "no hay Moral sin Religión, es decir que sin la creencia en las verdades religiosas no -- hoy Moral, Los que "no creen" así viven...muy mal.

La verdadera moral que debemos de estudiar y practicar es la moral Divina, la que enseñó Jesucristo y que hayamos en los Mandamientos de Dios y de la Iglesia.

Jesucristo, durante su vida pública, no quiso enseñar nada más ciertos dogmas poco conocidos en aquel tiempo sino, también, quiso instruirnos acerca de nuestros deberes, con sus palabras y, de manera especial, con sus ejemplos, dijo: "No he venido a destruir la ley, sino a cumplirla".

En la antigüedad, hubo varios sistemas de moral, fue notable en esfuerzo de algunos filósofos como Sócrates, Platón, Cicerón, etc. Los incrédulos modernos han querido sacar del olvido aquellos sistemas, con sus errores consiguientes, y principalmente

los que más se separan de Dios y de toda creencia revelada; pero, en verdad, no hay sino una moral, la cual está fundada en Dios y en el premio o el castigo de la otra vida, esta moral es la que enseñó y confirmó Jesucristo, y es la que sigue enseñando la Santa Iglesia Católica. (Marcos 16, 15-16). (Luc. 24,47). (Juan 20, 21) (Sam Mateo 28, 16-20).

## El Editor

**KRAFT Foods y El "Young Readers Program"**  
 KRAFT Foods y el "Young Readers Program" de LNESO -- The National Educational Service Centers de la League of United Latin American Citizen's (L NESO) anuncio que Kraft Foods, Inc. auspiciará el "Young Readers Program" este verano en Stanton/Garden Grove, California. El objetivo principal del programa es ayudar a los estudiantes hispanos a mejorar sus capacidades de lectura, fomentando el interés por la misma. En la fotografía aparecen: Lesley Ann Machado, presentadora de Control de Univisión; Gus García, Director de Relaciones Etnicas Externas de Kraft Foods, Inc. y Richard Roybal, Director Ejecutivo de L NESO durante el lanzamiento del programa en Anaheim, California.

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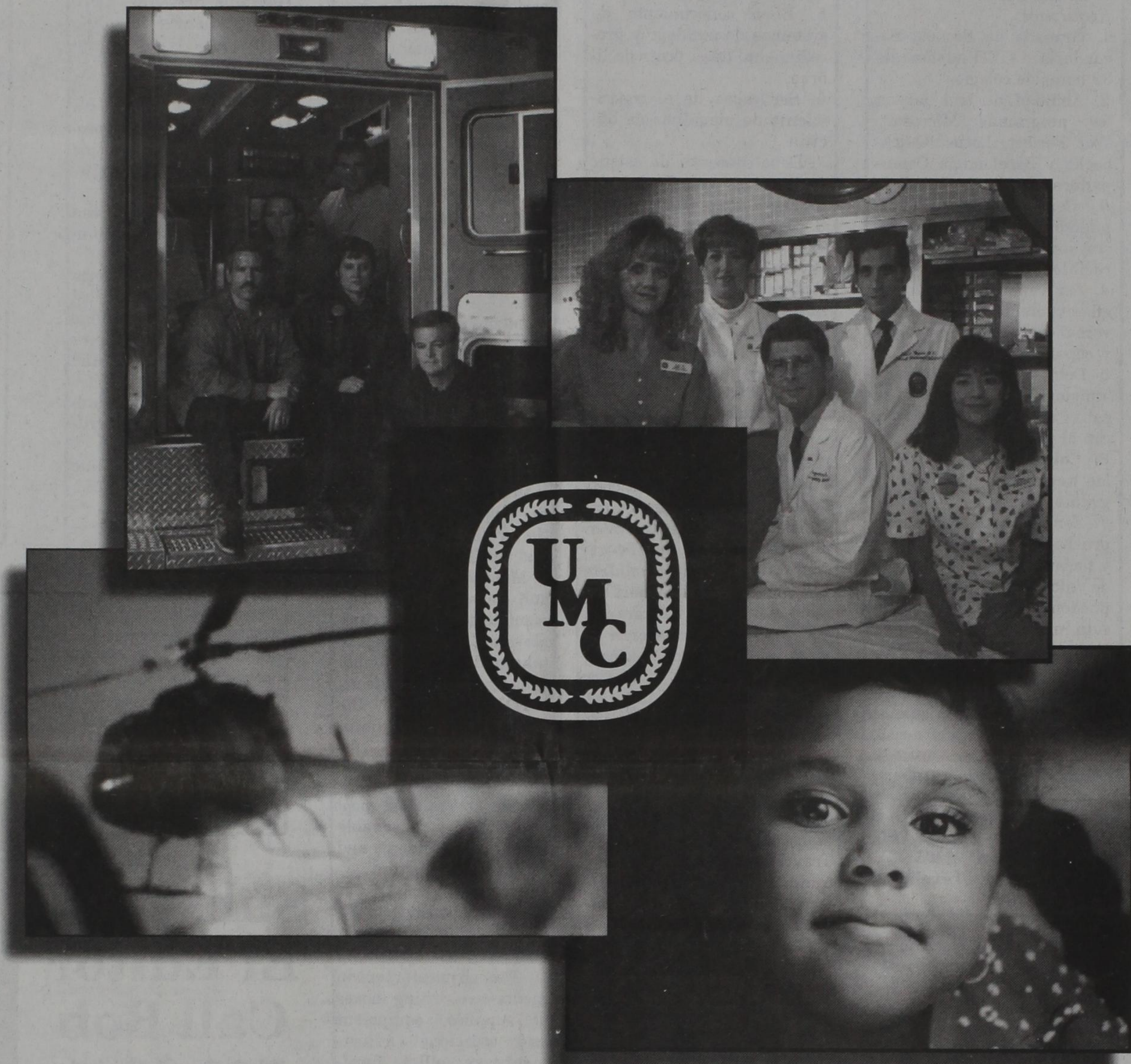
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