

Minorities File For Political Offices in Democrat Primary

The recent revelation that Justice of the Peace McKinley Shephard will not seek reelection has sent minority political aspirants scrambling.

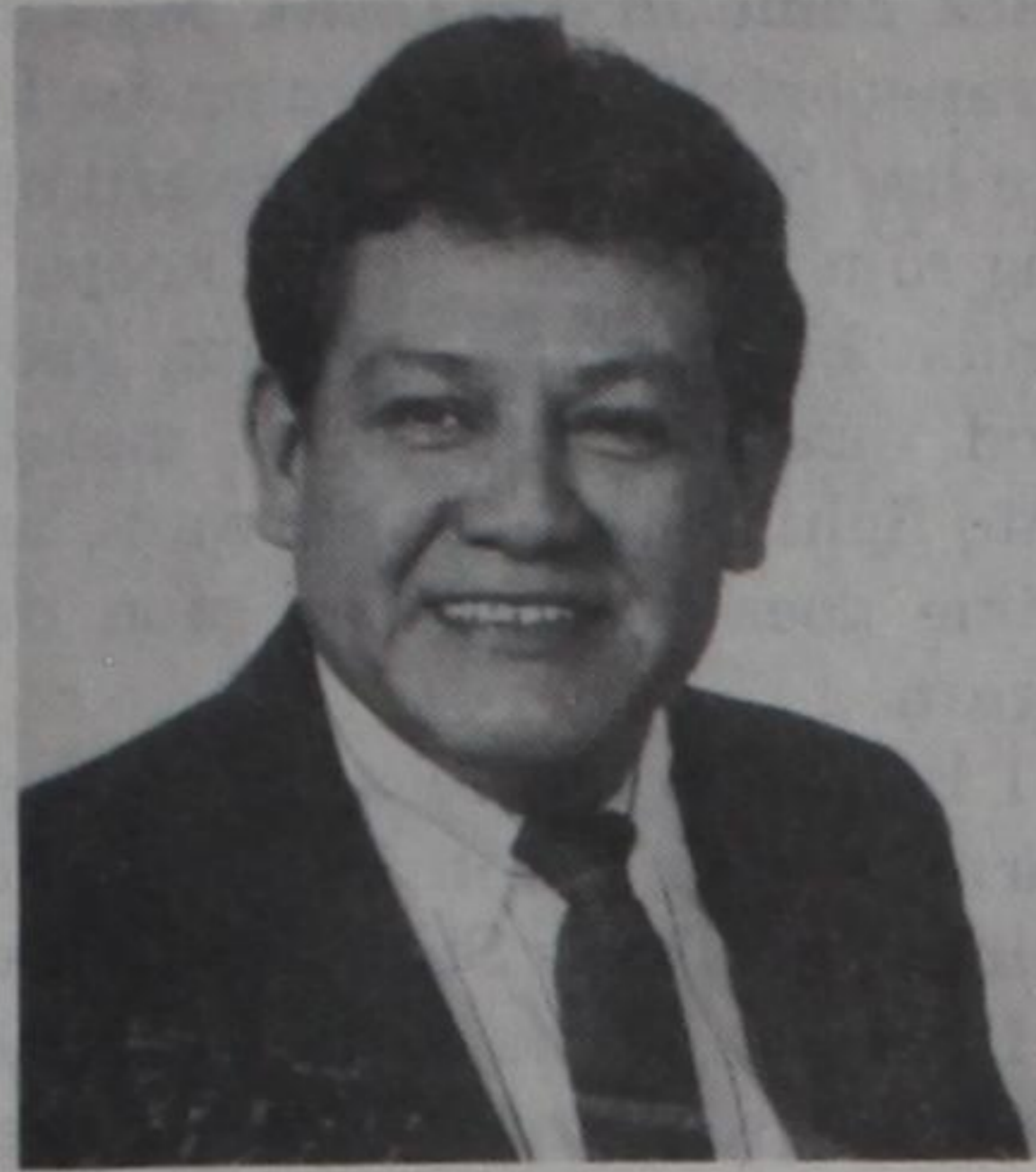
Shephard made the announcement last week before the religious services held by the Coalition of Choirs.

"I feel that it is time for me to retire and dedicate more time to the ministry," said Judge Shephard.

"It was real disturbing to me and I would imagine very disturbing to the entire Black community," said Eddie Richardson, a long time community leader and co-publisher of the Southwest Digest. "The lateness of announcement left the Black community very little time to find viable candidates.

The position was further made complicated in that boundaries were changed recently by Lubbock County Commissioners. Boundries now call for only 4 justices of the peace in comparison to 7 in the past. The boundaries correspond geographically directly to those of the commissioners.

Chicanos who have expressed an interest in the Justice of the Peace position have been Francisco J. Gutierrez



Francisco J. Gutierrez

and Aurora Hernandez.

Gutierrez ran for City Council in 1990 and was narrowly defeated by incumbent Maggie Trejo. He is employed by LEARN Educational talent Search as a counselor and is a graduate of Texas Tech University with a B.A. in Political Science.

Hernandez is a recent Texas Tech Law School graduate and has her B.S. from Texas Tech in Family Studies. She also recieved her B.S. in Nursing from the Texas Tech Health Sciences Center. She currently works as a law clerk will awaiting to take the Bar examination in the Law offices of her husband City Councilman Victor Hernan-



Abraham Spires

dez. Both candidates will run as Democrats.

According to Brad Frye, chairman of the Democratic Party, there has been very little interest from minorities for any of the open posts except for the Justice of the Peace race, the District Judge race and Abraham Spires who has announced for the position of County Commissioner Pct. 2.

Interest in the District Judge race was spurred by the recent death of Judge Thomas Clinton.

Ramon Gallegos leads the Democrat list of candidates being the first to pick up forms and name a treasurer. Gallegos ran for the position in 1992

and was defeated by Clinton.

Gallegos told El Editor that he is definitely a candidate and hopes to make a formal announcement in the near future. "I want the position and have worked hard to be elected to it. I would hope that the Governor will see fit to appoint the Democratic candidate to the position in the near future.

Sources told El Editor that Governor Ann Richards will not appoint a replacement for Clinton until local Democrats have shown their interest to be elected or until after the March primary.

"If I am the only Democrat, I would hope that I could get an immediate appointment," said Gallegos.

Political analysts say that the race would be a hard race in November with the winner of the Democratic primary to face County Court Judge Mackey Hancock who is considered the frontrunner in the District Court race in the Republican primary.

Another Hispanic who is considering running for a judge's position is Attorney Emilio Abeyta.

Abeyta told El Editor that he is almost sure that he will run for either the County Court at Law #1 or #2.

News Briefs HUD Chief Sees Cities' Decline

HUD Chief Cisneros said Sunday that the quality of life in U.S. cities has worsened in the 25 years since the Kerner Commission described an urban crisis based on racial division.

"Despite tremendous gains for many Americans, including many Afro-Americans ... life (for urban dwellers) is a lot worse," said Cisneros, pointing to drug use, lack of jobs and racial strife.

After a string of urban riots, a commission headed by former Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner declared in 1968 that the U.S. was moving toward two societies, one black, one white, and said this was largely responsible for the frustrations that led to violence in many inner cities.

Cisneros said he is increasingly concerned about vast differences between the inner city poor and affluent, mostly white, suburbanites. "We have neglected the cities over the past generation and, in addition, we have seen the rise of racism (becoming) fashionable again," said Cisneros, who blamed the decline mostly on neglect he says cities suffered under the Republican administrations of Ronald Reagan and George Bush.

"Over the last 12 years we've seen ... disinvestment in our cities. Federal aid to cities is down ... to about half of what it was, and the cities are dramatically hurt. They just can't function in this environment," he said.

Success at International High

The N.Y. Times reports International High School in Queens, NY, is gaining recognition for the way its immigrant students learn to succeed. The alternative public school stands out amid the violence and disenfranchisement that dominate NYC's school system, where the foreign-born population has more than tripled in the past four years.

The school, located on the campus of La Guardia Community College, admits only students who have been in the U.S. less than four years and score low in English proficiency. International's staff break the mold in the way English is traditionally taught as a second language. Students are not separated by their language abilities, and every teacher doubles as an English instructor to some degree, reinforcing language development as they teach core subjects. Teachers speak slowly, draw pictures, and start new students off with easier assignments.

Enrollment reflects world politics. The 460 students, speaking 42 languages, come from 60 countries -- most often places in turmoil. When the school opened eight years ago, only a handful of pupils were Eastern Europeans, a group that, with 128 students, now makes up the third largest segment of students, following those from Spanish speaking countries and the Asian bloc. There's no place for enmity. Students, even those from warring countries, must work together in small groups to complete assignments.

The school's academic record is impressive -- 93% of students go on to college. "To the extent that we are successful, students leave us as competent learners... the spirit that is shared by the entire faculty is that our students represent the future," says principal Eric Nadelstern, whose own parents were Holocaust refugees. Jacqueline Ancess of the National Center for Restructuring Education at Columbia University's Teachers' College calls International an extraordinary place, that gives students "skills for the future and lets them know that they are valued."

There's a college-like atmosphere, with no school bells. Classes are dispersed throughout the campus, and students carry college IDs, enroll in college courses, eat in the college cafeteria and work out in its gym. For one third of each school year they participate in a career internship program outside the school. Adaptations to meet the needs of students have been constant over the years, with class periods evolving from 35 minutes to 70. The curriculum has grown steadily more interdisciplinary, with instruction in core subjects linked by themes. In one theme, incoming students explore the immigrant experience through lessons in English, math, science and art... because, as one Vietnamese student wrote, "You can't go forward unless you know what steps you have passed."

Teen Jobs Pilot Doesn't Help Much

The Washington Post reports that a follow-up study of an intensive job training program for disadvantaged high-school dropouts revealed disappointing results. The independent New-York based Manpower Demonstration Research Corp. said the federally-financed Jobstart model program, which was piloted in 13 communities across the country, produced only "statistically insignificant" gains for most participants.

While 42% of youths in the program obtained high-school equivalency diplomas, compared with 29% in a control group, evaluators did not see expected increases in earnings. The study found third and fourth year earnings gains for Jobstart participants averaged \$400, not enough to repay the approximate \$4,500 cost per person in the program. The exceptions were young men with arrest records and young women who were not mothers when they entered the program -- two groups that made more progress than their counterparts in the control group.

"These results show success is possible," said Manpower president Judith Gueron. However the study's director, Fred Doolittle, said the major conclusion is that "education and training alone, as traditionally offered within the federal job training program, are not enough to make a real difference in these young people's lives."

Among the innovative features of the Jobstart model was involvement of employers in developing training curriculum. One star of the program was the Center for Employment Training in San Jose, CA, which showed average earning gains of \$6,500 for participants in each of the two final years of the follow up study.

Untried Drug Suspects Face Eviction

AP reports renters facing drug charges are being evicted from their housing, even before they go to trial. The Drug Enforcement Administration is working with police and landlords on battling drug dealing in rental housing, including use of evictions, said Jack Kelly, a spokesman for the DEA's New England office.

The strategy creates more problems than it solves, say
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Established
Establecido
1977
El respeto al
derecho ajeno
es la paz
Lic. Benito Juarez



EL EDITOR

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MALDEF Recibe Apoyo Para Programas

St. Louis, Mo. - Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. ha contribuido 141 mil dólares al Fondo Meexco Americano para la defensa Legal y la Educación (MALDEF, sigleas en inglés), una de las organizaciones principales de derechos civiles de la comunidad hispana en los Estados Unidos, se informó hoy. La contribución es parte del largo compromiso de la compañía con MALDEF y su misión de servir como la voz de latinos en todo el país.

La contribución lleva el total de dinero que esta empresa ha contribuido a MALDEF desde 1981 a meas de 3 millones de dólares. El dinero ayudara al Programa Para Aprendices de Analistas de Política, mismo que permite que los individuales se capaciten para poder participar en los procesos de legitimación a nivel estatal y nacional. Los analistas de MALDEF, ubicados en Austin, Texas; Sacramento, California; Chicago, Illinois y Washington, D.C., investigan los efectos que las propuestas de leyes tendrean y también aseguran que los derechos de los latinos han sido protegidos y representados.

Durante una junta de MALDEF que se llevó a cabo recientemente en St. Louis, Missouri, Jerry Ritter, vicepresidente ejecutivo y primer oficial de finanzas y administración de Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., felicitó a MALDEF por el éxito de su programa para aprendices y habló del apoyo que esta empresa le ha brindado a MALDEF. "Nos enorgullecemos en apoyar programas como el Programa Para Aprendices de Analistas de Política que benefician sus comunidades. Felicitamos a MALDEF y su esuierzo por asegurar que los intereses de los latinos sigan siendo escuchados".

Por medio del programa, los analistas trabajan durante dos años aprendiendo sobre el



LOS ANGELES, CA... Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., recently hosted a reception for members and policy analysts of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) Pictured from l-r: James A. Isaacs, Illinois Poliiicy Analyst; Claudia Martinez, California State Policy Analyst; Ines P. Alicea, Legislative Policy Analyst, Washington, DC; Jesus Rangel, vice president, Corporate Relations, A-BC Inc., Antonia Hernandez, president and general counsel of MALDEF; Sally Fernandez, director, Corporate Relations, A-BC; and Thomas Larralde, State Policy Analyst, San Antonio, TX.

During the reception, Ms. Hernandez, received a \$141,000 contribution from A-B for the organization's Policy Analyst Program which empowers Latinos and teaches them how to effectively serve the interest of their communities.

Aids Becomes Leading Killer

By Jerry Schwartz

ATLANTA - AIDS has become the leading killer of American men between the ages of 25 and 44, surpassing accidental injuries including car crashes, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported Thursday.

The disease became the nation's eighth leading killer in 1992, the agency said. AIDS now ranks ahead of homicide and suicide and just behind chronic liver diseases on the center's ranking of causes of death in the United States. Overall, AIDS accounted for 1.5 percent of all deaths in the United States.

But it reached the top of the tables among people in the 25 to 44 age group, the center reported in "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report," its report on health issues.

Based on a 10 percent sample of U.S. death certificates

recorded in 1992, AIDS is:

-- The leading cause of death among young Hispanic men and the third leading cause of death among Hispanic women.

-- The second leading killer of all Americans in the age group 25 to 44, up from the third leading cause of death in 1991.

-- The leading cause of death for young black men and the second leading cause of death for young white men, surpassed only by unintentional injuries.

-- The fourth leading cause of death among all women in the 25 to 44 age group and the second leading cause of death among young black women.

Even in the age group 45 to 64, where heart disease and cancer begin to take their heaviest toll, AIDS is the seventh leading killer over-all,

the center said.

"If you look at a graph of deaths from HIV according to age, it reaches its peak between the ages of 35 to 39," Dr Richard Selik, a medical epidemiologist said Thursday.

CDC said AIDS accounted for an estimated 33,590 deaths in 1992, up from 30,257 in 1991. Of those, 73 percent were between 25 and 44 when they died.

Among all young people, AIDS accounted for 16.2 percent of deaths last year. But among young men, 19.9 percent of deaths could be attributed to AIDS. Among black males, AIDS was responsible for 25.3 percent of all deaths, CDC said.

Prospero
94 Año 94

Ante Su Derrota Frente al TLC, la AFL-CIO Debe Buscar Estrategias

Por Bruno Rossignol

Washington.- Vencidos en su lucha contra el Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte y enfrentados a una baja constante de afiliados, los sindicatos estadounidenses parecen abocados a una indispensable y honda transformación.

Paradójicamente, la presencia en la Casa Blanca de un presidente demócrata, tradicionalmente más favorable a sus exigencias, va quizá a despertar a la más poderosa pero envejecida American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

"Hubo un enorme desacuerdo" entre los sindicatos y Bill Clinton sobre el TLC, explica Barbara Begman, profesora de la American University, "pero los sindicatos no tienen a otra persona a quien dirigirse".

Tras 12 años de republica-

nismo triunfante, la AFL-CIO, que financió ampliamente a los candidatos demócratas en el Congreso, esperaba tomar su revancha.

Al acusarla de emplear ópticas de intimidación y ópresión brutal en la batalla del TLC, Clinton sorprendió a los sindicatos, poco acostumbrados a tales declaraciones de parte de un demócrata.

El presidente quiso marcar de este modo su independencia de unos sindicatos que están perdiendo fuerza, 16 por ciento de los asalariados contra 23 por ciento en 1980, y de los que a veces se sospecha corrompidos y vinculados con la mafia, como fue el caso del sindicato independiente de los camioneros.

Eso no significa que Clinton les de la espalda. Nombró a uno de sus allegados, Robert Reich, al frente del Departamento de Trabajo y exaltó una nueva asociación entre Esta-

do, empresas y sindicatos.

Creó una comisión bipartita sobre el futuro de las relaciones entre los trabajadores y la dirección de las empresas, y la mediación de la Casa Blanca permitió resolver la huelga de American Airlines.

Pero la AFL-CIO debe revisar su estrategia.

Contrariamente a sus homólogos europeos, la central siempre se limitó a reivindicaciones profesionales y nunca logró influir en la legislatura social.

Poco preparada para el cambio, fue golpeada por la mutación de la economía.

La decadencia de los empleos en las minas la siderurgia o el sector automotor, amenazó los más sólidos bastiones sindicales.

Numerosas industrias se desplazaron hacia el sur del país para buscar mano de obra más joven y más maleable,

con un creciente porcentaje de mujeres y miembros de minorías étnicas.

La explosión de los servicios dio lugar a empleados menos sensibles al discurso sindical tradicional.

Por último, la crisis y el miedo al desempleo limitaron las reivindicaciones, sobre todo en un país en el que es posible el despido por hacer huelga.

La AFL-CIO se reveló incapaz de adaptar su mensaje y su modo de acción a este nuevo mundo laboral, en el que la huelga ya no es necesariamente la única acción posible.

Cuando lo logró, como en el sindicato de empleados, las afiliaciones progresaron.

Pero estas iniciativas deben generalizarse si la AFL-CIO quiere recobrar un contexto político favorable.

Please, No More White 'Misfits' To Ward Off Newsroom Blandness

By Melita Marie Garza

Richard Harwood got nostalgic on us the other day. Writing in the Washington Post, where he's a contributing columnist, he recalled Walter Lippmann's assertion that "journalism is the last refuge of the vaguely talented." It's a comment that he should identify with easily. In 1947 he walked into a newspaper job in Nashville, Tenn., with a high school diploma and no prior journalism experience.

But he needn't worry. There is nothing vague about his talent for twisting a positive -- diversity -- into a negative.

He used the podium of that same column to do so.

Harwood, whose career included reporting, editing and ombudsman assignments with the Post, sees diversity creating friction-fraught newsrooms with "aggressive and ambitious and apprehensive women and minorities vs. each other and collectively vs. ambitious and apprehensive white males."

Elsewhere he has lamented the influx of non-white journalists pursuing, he says, their own agendas.

Problems abound with this perspective, not the least of which is that 25 years after the

Kerner Commission report, non-white journalist pursuing, he says, their own agendas.

Problems abound with this perspective, not the least of which is that 25 years after the Kerner Commission report, non-whites make up barely 10 percent of the nation's daily newspaper editorial workforce. Latino journalist make up only 2.8 percent of that total, even though Hispanics account for 9 percent of the U.S. population.

Harwood's column is based on the spurious premise that there was no cutthroat competition when white males had a monopoly on newsroom positions.

Today non-whites -- who make up 25 percent of the population -- continue to be shut out from key decision-making jobs in the nation's newsroom. In other words, a few of us have been allowed to ride the newspaper bus, but only as long as we sit in the back and keep quiet.

Whereas in the past ambition was a good thing, in Harwood's eyes it is now a negative, at least when we are talking about women and people of color.

"As their numbers increase, their expectations rise. They want not merely jobs, but jobs with power and greater financial reward. The American Society of Newspaper Editors in an important study of contemporary journalist a few years ago found that 'blacks have the highest aspirations of any group in the newsroom, with more than half aiming at becoming either top editors or publishers.' Hispanics were not far behind," Harwood wrote.

Does Harwood seriously think that journalists of color should be content to remain interns and metro reporters their entire careers? Why is ambition a virtue when displayed by Harwood and other white males and a potential vice when it seizes a person of color who is competing with them?

Where would we be without ambition? The printing press, the electric light bulb, the telephone, phonograph, radio and computer -- all these innovations were invented by ambitious people.

Harwood is right about one thing: most good reporters and editors hunger for training. But he's wrong when he suggests that training will equalize opportunities that weren't available in the past when "we hired, fired, promoted and demoted by hunch and gut feeling."

Now, just as then, these decisions are based more on favoritism and cronyism than on clearly superior skills or merit.

While Harwood warns of the "turbulence caused by 'diversity,'" he joins Stanford professor Marion Lewenstein in bemoaning the "blandness" caused by bad hires. He quotes Lewenstein:

"What's missing is the spice that used to be offered by the misfits who became journalists, by the iconoclasts ... and even by the drunks who became journalists."

Rather than allowing non-whites to discolor the newsroom, is he seriously suggesting that those old white drunks and misfits (and they were all white in those days) be hired instead?

Newspaper blandness is caused by an unwillingness to take risks that may offend readers or antagonize advertisers, risks that require the press to tread into segments of the community it has long avoided.

Newspapers are bland because when they do hire non-whites and women, too often they require them to write the same old stories in the same old way. In fact, they reward those who can most easily be molded into their own image and whose perspective most closely mirrors theirs.

Newspapers are bland because on the eve of the 21st century, they are operating like a 1960 Woolworth counter, refusing to serve all segments of society.

Most troubling about Harwood's perspective is that he discusses diversity only in the context of an Us vs. Them mentality. He does not acknowledge that if newspapers are to survive, they must present content and viewpoints that reflect more than just white society.

(Melita Marie Garza covers ethnic affairs for The Chicago Tribune. © 1993, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.)

FCNL Legl Update - Crime Bill from the Friends Committee on National Legislation

The crime bill that the Senate passed in November now sits in limbo between the House and Senate. The debate will open up again after the Congressional recess. The only question is whether the House will quickly agree with the Senate bill or take time to consider the substance of these issues.

The Senate bill does the following: imposes the death penalty for 47 more federal crimes; mandates the building of 10 new regional prisons, to help states with prison overcrowding; requires states to increase the sentences they impose for certain crimes, if they want to get federal assistance with law enforcement; federalizes crimes in which a gun is used, and imposes long mandatory sentences for these crimes; requires that juveniles (age 13 and up) who commit certain violent crimes be treated as adults. The bill finances some of these expenses by creating a \$22 billion trust fund, which is obtained by reducing spending on other domestic programs.

The House has not considered a major death penalty bill. It passed a small handful of mostly-unobjectionable programs to provide for drug treatment in and out of prisons, to create alternative sentences for young people, and to help put more police on the streets.

The Senate debate reflected a lot of fear, anger and exasperation about new levels of "senseless violence." The Senate's passionate rejection of violence is to be commended. But its response to violence was just more of the same. There was nothing new in the overweight bill that finally lumbered off the Senate floor. The bill was filled with ideas that have failed before and will fail again. These violent and destructive responses will only continue and intensify the cycle.

We are all impatient for an end to violence. But that goal is not well served with responses that make the problems worse. Serious and durable responses to violence must be rooted in an understanding of the causes of that violence. Responses that address those causes will reduce violence.

The House bills extending drug abuse treatment will enable more people to end their destructive dependency. Bills that strengthen and rebuild neighborhoods will help to better the lives and self-esteem of the families that live there. Bills that improve schools will help to reach the minds and imagination of children who might otherwise give up on the rest of us. Bills that create job opportunities and insist on fairness in employment may open doors that are persistently closed to too many in our society. These are important and direct responses to the problems of violence; they also represent the only kind of response that holds out any hope of being a solution. We know about mandatory sentences, long sentences, overcrowded courts and prisons; we've seen them all before.

We need something that will work -- for all of us.

ACTION: Contact your representative during the holiday recess. Challenge him or her to consider the folly of repeating expensive mistakes. Urge your representative to commit the time, imagination, and courage needed to create serious and durable responses to violent crime. Ask for hearings, real debate, and a slowing down of this pell-mell rush toward more violence.

For more information, please write to the Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002. To follow these and related issues on a regular basis, read the FCNL WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER. Send \$25 to the above address to receive 11 issues per year.

Crazy Horse

By Stephen C. McIntyre

Grandpa McIntyre was a member of the railroad union back home in Arkansas. My dad has been a member of the Transport Workers Union in Dallas for about thirty years. He has been a union steward off and on. The men keep asking him to serve and he keeps getting into trouble with the union bureaucracy: yelling about the needs of the workers and throwing fits about management's nonsense. He gets into fights, starts a few wars, and then returns to the ranks. Time goes by and the men usually ask him to speak up again.

I helped organize a union, belonged to one, represented a farm worker union in state and federal court, and recently joined the Texas State Employees union.

I believe in the value of standing together. That is not to say that any group of folks are perfect. They definitely are not. but when you are alone and the boss is on your case, because you kid has been sick who is there with you? When the supervisor starts harrassing you on the job to go out with him who can you ask for advice? When you make an honest mistake and the top dog has been waiting for a chance to bring in her neighbor? When ...

It is the union, not some smiling yuppie in a suit pulling down a big salary that will stand beside you. Folks in West Texas don't know a lot about unions except gossip and negative garbage from their supervisors. use your head. Think. Why is the city, Avalanche-Journal, local politicians, local businesses so against unions? Is it because they all care so deeply about working folks? Why do they want to keep working people away from union organizers? Are they afraid you are so naive and stupid that you cannot listen and decide for yourself what is in your own best interest?

Watch "I'll Fly away" on Channel 5 on Monday nights.

12/28 1970 The Nation reports that U.S. Army had agents at the 1968 Democratic National Convention spying on both protesters and politicians. Agents of the Army, Navy, and the Air Force Intelligence were on the floor of both Democratic and GOP convention.

- 12/29 1845 Texas enters union
- 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre, South Dakota: 300 Native Americans, mostly women and children, killed by the U.S. Army.
- 12/30 1959 First U.S. nuclear submarine, capable of carrying and launching missiles, commissioned.
- 1972 Walpole, Ma. prison take over and peaceably run by convicts for four months
- 12/31 1971 Hunt and Liddy draw up a Nixon re-election "battle plan: infiltration of operatives, surreptitious entries for placing of electronic surveillance equipment, exploitation of sexual weaknesses for information and generation of ill feeling."

A long time ago an old boy said that talk was cheap. He said that the true measure of a person was what they did not what they said.

Another old boy said that doing something was important but the reason why was just as important. For example, feeding a poor person was more important than talking about it but if you feed the poor to be on the six o'clock news you were no better than the braggard in church dropping the coins loudly into the offering tray. On the other hand, if you are hungry enough I guess being manipulated in someone's ego trip doesn't matter a lot. It is hard for children to eat pride.

The best of both worlds, I guess, can be summed up by brother Neil Young: "Do it, in the name of love."

Last week Castro's daughter fled Cuba and asked for political asylum in the United States. And it seems there is now an effort by Cuba to adopt some capitalist practices in order to obtain aid from the International Monetary Fund. Nonetheless there is no apparent end to the continuing U.S. economic blockade.

At some point someone should ask whether it is in the real interest of the U.S. to crush Castro or simply let the facts speak for themselves and go ahead and normalize relations with Cuba.

Castro is not going to overthrow Oklahoma anymore than Communist China. I seems to me that if our children can play with the little (Made in China) plastic toys they get from McDonald's without any undo destruction to the American way of life then perhaps we can consider ending the crushing boycott of Cuba.

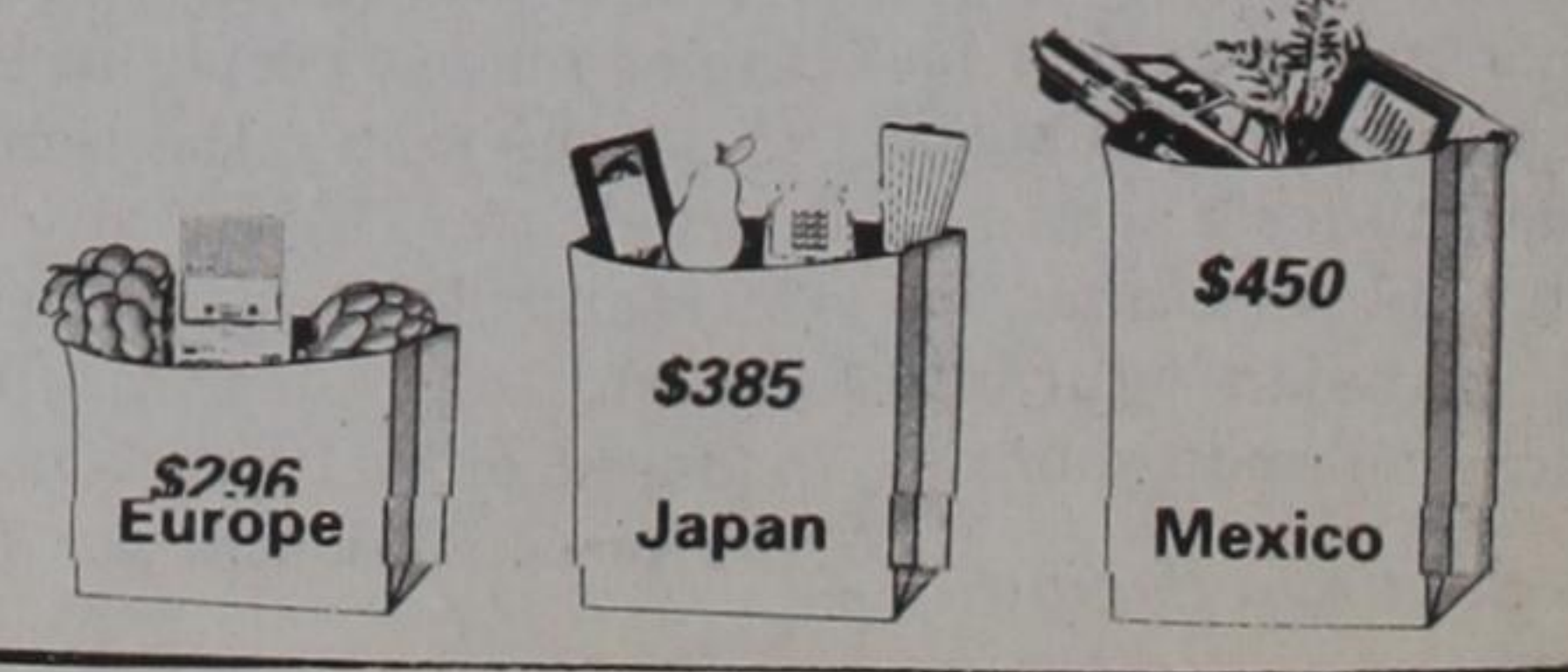
Do we have different policies because China is a big trading partner of the US and we don't need Cuba's business? Is it because Castro and Che embarrassed the CIA at the Bay of Pigs 30 years ago? Is it because it is only 90 miles away? Or because Castro survived repeated assassination attempts by the CIA? Just why do we treat Cuba different than China?

Don't forget to feed, shelter, and clothe the poor on the day after Christmas.

Mexico's Growing Market for U.S. Goods



- Mexicans spend more on U.S. goods than Europeans and Japanese — 70 cents of every dollar Mexico spends on foreign products is spent on U.S.-made goods.
- The U.S. now has a \$5.6 billion trade surplus with Mexico, our third-largest and fastest-growing export market.
- U.S. exports to Mexico have doubled in 5 years, to \$40.6 billion, supporting 700,000 U.S. jobs.
- The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is expected to further increase U.S. exports, creating 200,000 more U.S. jobs.



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Prospero Año Nuevo

News Briefs

some advocates for the poor. "This is a system which, if abused, could lead to people being made homeless instantly without being heard," said Charles Harak, of Massachusetts Law Reform Institute, HN0128, who notes the arrest of one family member could result in an entire family being evicted.

In Massachusetts an 8-year-old state law is being used to speedily evict people from privately owned housing as well as state-funded public housing. In the late-1980s, the federal government moved to make it easier to evict people allegedly involved with drugs from federally funded public housing. Those evictions are growing, said Jim Grow, an attorney with the National Housing Law Project, HN0108. "It's not just drug dealers," said Grow. "It's anybody accused of use or possession. ... The evictions are happening everywhere."

US Ignores Cheaper Dehydration Cure

AP reports Scientists are educating U.S. pediatricians about a cheap, life-saving diarrhea treatment, and trying to persuade lawmakers that health care reform must make such over-the-counter treatments accessible to poor people.

"This isn't a glamorous topic, but it's the sort of everyday need that would save children's lives and save millions of dollars," said Dr. Alan Meyers of Boston City Hospital. The special mixture of water, sugar and salt prevents diarrhea from causing dangerous dehydration that kills up to three million children worldwide every year.

The government should pay for the over-the-counter treatment for poor parents, said Meyers, who has pushed for insurance coverage since the death of a patient whose mother tried unsuccessfully to buy the solution with food stamps because she had no cash.

For years the solutions, called oral rehydration therapy or ORT, have been exported to developing countries where the United Nations credits them with saving one million lives a year. Now, scientists are working to get the treatment to children in the United States too, where dehydration hospitalizes about 360,000 kids a year.

In the United States, dehydrated children typically get fluids intravenously, in doctor's offices or hospital visits that cost \$1 billion a year. ORT solutions cost \$4 to \$6 for a one-liter bottle and don't require a prescription or IV treatment.

They could virtually wipe out the approximate 600 deaths per year from diarrhea in this country, said Dr. Julius Goepf of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, MD. Yet few pediatricians and parents know about ORT. Goepf is part of the National ORT Project, traveling the country to educate doctors. He says doctors like the idea, but generally can't get reimbursed for using ORT. Medicaid in 24 states doesn't cover ORT at all, and in another 10 states will only pay for it under very restricted circumstances.

Black Elderly and Poverty

The San Jose Mercury reports that for many of the country's 2.5 million older blacks, the future is bleak. From urban centers to rural areas, large numbers of black elderly with limited incomes are trying to cope with soaring medical costs, poor housing conditions and a weak economy. The suffering is expected to worsen as the government cuts social spending and the number of black elderly quadruples in the next 50 years.

In 1992, the poverty rate for blacks was 33.3%, three times the 10.9% rate for whites, according census data. When those living on the edge of poverty are included, the figure jumps to 64%. Other statistics show that older blacks are worse off than older whites: Older blacks are more likely to suffer from health problems that drain their financial resources. A history of poor living and working conditions, including stress and environmental hazards, contributes to older blacks' poor health, experts say; On average, black elderly homeowners spend nearly half their limited income on housing costs, including property taxes, mortgages, utilities and insurance, according to the GAO. The GAO study also found that blacks are more likely to live in housing with "severe" physical problems; Unlike whites, few blacks have private pensions or personal savings to show for a lifetime of work. For many, racism and limited education in segregated schools has led to low-income jobs without retirement benefits. Many cannot afford to retire.

"When most (African Americans) reach 65 or 70, they still don't have a very good prospect of having a good quality of life," said E. Percil Stanford, director of the National Resource Center of Minority Aging Populations at San Diego State University. "They don't have any medicine. They can't afford it," Stanford said. "Their health deteriorates maybe three or four-fold."

Despite the financial strain, many elderly blacks haven't taken advantage of Medicare or Medicaid. Experts say some of the reasons for low participation of older blacks in aid programs are a reluctance to enroll in a government program, a lack of knowledge and poor access to services. According to the National Caucus and Center on the Black Aged (NCBA) in DC, 48% of poor black elderly in 1990 were covered by Medicaid, 25% lived in subsidized housing and 36% received food stamps. "They're the last people to find out what's available," said Josephine Yelder, a gerontology consultant in CA.

In 11 states, employees of the NCBA are helping elderly blacks apply for benefits such as Social Security and food stamps. In Washington, advocates and lawmakers are calling on the government to do a better job of reaching blacks with information about aid programs and are pushing legislation to increase financial aid to the elderly poor. Rep. Carry Meek, D-FL, introduced a bill that would increase Supplemental Security Income payments and boost asset limits.

New Magazine Offers Women More Realistic View of Life

News USA

(NU) - For women who are tired of reading about how to cook a meal, please a man or squeeze into a size six, help is on the way. It's in the form of a promising new women's magazine called "Know-How," which is aiming to break new ground in women's publishing in both content and tone. The premiere issue is due to hit newsstands in October.

"Women today want to learn about subjects that have been traditionally considered to be of interest only to men," says Margot Gilman, editor-in-chief of Know-How magazine. "Know-How's mission is to cover these subjects — finance, how to buy a car, how to survive a computer disaster, and so on — with irreverence and humor, and without penalizing women for not being experts. Know-How is a modern woman's practical manual, designed to advise and inform women."

"We're writing for a competent, educated and busy reader, the kind of woman that recognizes at times she needs to be her own authority and make her own decisions. Know-How provides practical how-to information in a unique and entertaining way in one concise place — and that's a first," Gilman says.

One of the highlights in the first issue is "Blind Faith," which cautions women about brokers and the financial advice they offer. Another story, "Leaking Information," provides advice about how not to get soaked by plumbers, with tips on handling plumbing emergencies. "Wheel Power" offers car buying tips and a checklist of questions women should ask themselves before they even get to a showroom.

Features focusing on consumerism include "Fashion Police on the



Trail of a Trend," which seeks to answer why, in less than a season, most women's wardrobes have become horribly dated. "The Right Hose" reveals the results of a pantyhose brand test, and "A Few Good Gizmos" highlights useful and useless consumer electronics.

On the humorous side, "The American Man, Illustrated" reviews how men have kept up — or failed to keep up — with changing times and expectations. Things men won't tell women is the subject this time in "The Other Half," a regular department about and by men.

Know-How is being underwritten by General Motors as part of its overall effort to effectively communicate with today's women.

Know-How is a publication of Hachette Filipacchi Magazines, which also publishes such titles as Woman's Day, Elle, Car and Driver and Stereo Review.



Drive Safely:

Don't Let Carelessness Melt Your Holiday Happiness!

In 1992, 3,057 people lost their lives in Texas traffic accidents.

A message from this newspaper and the Texas Department of Public Safety.

Patricia Velásquez



Patricia Velásquez Supermodelo Hispana

La línea de productos de belleza Cover Girl eligió recientemente a Patricia Velásquez como la "Modelo Hispana", y de esta manera pasa formar parte del equipo de modelos de dicha compañía.

Nació en Maracaibo, Venezuela y descendiente de los indios "Wayu", Patricia ha modelado profesionalmente por trtes años. Actualmente ella viaja por todo el mundo participando en desfiles de moda y en sesiones fotográficas, también ha aparecido en las paginas y en las portadas de Vogue, Elle, Glamour, Cosmopolitan, Mademoiselle, Marie-Claire y Allure, entre otras revistas internacionales.

La joven venezolana es miembro de la agencia de modelos FORD. Actualment podemos verla en anuncios de televisión y muy pronto en revistas especializadas de belleza anunciando los productos y tonalidades especiales para la piel de la mujer hispana.

Prospero Año Nuevo

Claramente Comprometidos



El trabajo del National Council of La Raza, el U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, SER-Jobs for Progress, Inc., y el Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, es esencial para el progreso de nuestras comunidades. Es por ello que la compañía R.J. Reynolds Tobacco está comprometida a ayudar a crecer a estas organizaciones. Y en ninguna otra área es más visible este apoyo que en el Programa de Carteles de Servicio Público de R.J. Reynolds.

Este programa pone a disposición de estas organizaciones cientos de carteles de muy alta visibilidad en docenas de ciudades de costa a

costa. El resultado simplemente es que se luce más el trabajo de desarrollo comunitario que realizan día tras día.

Esta es solamente una de las muchas maneras en que R.J. Reynolds, en cooperación con varias empresas de carteles y anuncios, demuestra su continuado compromiso al progreso de la comunidad Hispana.

Claramente un compromiso que trabaja para todos nosotros.

RJ Reynolds
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Best Wishes for a Happy New Year



Prospero Año Nuevo

Deportes/Sports/Deportes/Sports

Prospero Año Nuevo

The Missing Man In Baseball's Hall Of Fame

By Jonn Garcia

Let's go through the awards and statistics quickly, because this isn't about power, consistency or winning, the three most important ingredients in constructing a baseball Hall of Fame career.

First-baseman Orlando Cepeda started his career in 1958 with the San Francisco Giants by unanimously winning Rookie of the Year. The next season he would win the National League's Most Valuable Player award. Fifteen years later, in 1973, Cepeda won the first Designated Hitter of the Year Award. He was a seven-time selection to the National League all-Star team. He was a winner everywhere he played.

He would hit over .300 in nine of his 17 seasons. He would slug 379 homers, drive in 1,365 runs, get 2,351 hits and finish with a .297 batting average before retiring in 1974. He stole 152 bases.

So why is Orlando Cepeda limping toward baseball's Hall of Fame in his final year of eligibility?

For more than 14 years since he became eligible for election he has not been found worthy, though last year he came very close. Of the 18 retired players who have hit more than 300 home runs and batted over .295, only Orlando Cepeda is not in the Hall of Fame.

Cepeda, who turned 56 in September, is a man whose perch atop baseball's elite came crashing down with one dumb swing.

In 1975, a year after retirement, Cepeda was arrested at San Juan airport while attempting to pick up what authorities said was between 60 to 125 pounds of marijuana. He served 10 months of a five-year sentence. The fallout sent Cepeda to the Hall of shame.

He was outcast in Puerto Rico, where both he and his father were once national heroes. His wife divorced him, he lost his name and his stature, and he was buried in the

press. Cepeda was even denied election to the Puerto Rico Hall of Fame. It didn't help that the bust came soon after the heroic death in 1972 of another Puerto Rican baseball star, Roberto Clemente. The comparisons were inevitable.

Cepeda has made some ugly comments about the Hall of Fame. He blames the sports media for his troubles, and that never helps. Hall of Fame selections are made by sportswriters. Their votes must be in by the end of the year and the new inductees are announced in mid-January.

Today there are only these contrite words, "I'd love to go to the Hall of Fame. Labels are important in our society and when you get to the Hall you get addressed with respect. I want that respect."

These past 10 years, Cepeda has been a man seeking to regain the respect due him, a conversion to Buddhism and a new marriage helped turn his life around. As a representative of the San Francisco Giants, Cepeda has worked at thousands of youth clinics, serving as a speaker of supporter. He regularly visits inner-city schools on both coast to talk about education. He has served as the Honorary Spokesperson for the Colitis Foundation of America the past few years. He has been a model citizen. He is no longer bitter.

He wouldn't say his chance for election is damaged by the fact that very few sportswriters are Latinos and I believe that has hurt. Many of these people have elected a whole litany of Hall of Famers who otherwise would be social outcasts if not for good batting strokes and warm, fuzzy quotes.

So the question is: Should we take the numbers over the big strike out, the history during the past 18 years and the glorious games before that over the stupidity of one afternoon?

There is no need to continue

punishing a deserving guy who made a mistake, paid for it and has led a good life since.

Cepeda was an icon of achievement for many Puerto Ricans for many years. He and Clemente were two of the most feared hitters of their time. This year he was finally elected to the Puerto Rican Hall of Fame. Men who were his diamond opponents -- Willie Mays, Hank Aaron and Juan Marichal -- say he is the most deserving player not in the Hall of Fame.

This is Cepeda's final at-bat. It's time he took his rightful place alongside Clemente, Aparicio, Marichal, Gómez and Jackson. The successes overshadow the crime and he should be elected to the Hall of Fame.

(John Garcia is a free-lance writer. He teaches journalism at New York University. © 1993, Hispanic Link News Service, distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.)

El Programa Para Aprendices de MALDEF Crece Gracias al Continuo Apoyo de Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.

proceso legislativo y manteniéndose al corriente sobre temas de importancia para la comunidad latina como educación, empleo, inmigración, acceso al proceso legislativo y derechos de idioma. Además, por medio de este programa, los participantes educan al público Latino sobre temas importantes a sus comunidades y ayudan a los líderes en cuanto a decisiones que afectan a latinos.

"Nuestro programa le ha dado a latinos el poder y la capacitación para ayudar de forma efectiva a sus comunidades y los intereses de éstas. El infalible apoyo durante más de una década de Anheuser-Busch le ha permitido a MALDEF a fortalecer el liderazgo de los latinos, incrementando así su participación en el proceso legislativo", dijo Antonio Hernández, presidente y consejera de MALDEF.

El Hombre Aun Falta En El Salon De La Fama

Por John Garcia

Repasemos los galardones y las estadísticas rápidamente, porque esto no es acerca del poder, la constancia o el triunfo, los tres ingredientes más importantes en la elaboración de una carrera para ingresar al Salón de la Fama del béisbol.

El jugador de primera base Orlando Cepeda empezó su carrera en 1958 con los Gigantes de San Francisco al ganar unánimemente el galardón del Novato del Año. A la temporada próxima ganaría el Galardón del Jugador más Valioso de la Liga Nacional. Quince años después, en 1973, Cepeda ganó el primer Galardón de Bateador Designado del Año. El fue seleccionado siete veces para integrar el equipo de Estrellas de la Liga Nacional.

El fue un ganador donde quiera que jugara.

Bateó más de .300 en nueve de sus 17 temporadas. Bateó 379 jonrones, empujó 1,365 carreras, bateó 2,351 hits y terminó con un promedio de bateo de .297 antes de jubilarse en 1974. Hasta se robó la base 153 veces.

De modo que, ¿cuál es la razón de que Orlando Cepeda esté cojeando hacia el Salón de la Fama del béisbol en su año final de elegibilidad?

Durante más de 14 años desde que llegó a ser elegible para su selección, no se le ha encontrado adecuado, aunque el año pasado llegó muy cerca. De los 18 jugadores jubilados que han bateado más de 300 cuadrangulares y han tenido promedios superiores a .295, sólo Orlando Cepeda no está en el Salón de la Fama.

Cepeda, que cumplió 56 años en septiembre último, es un hombre cuyo lugar entre los escogidos del béisbol se estrelló en una voltereta tonta.

En 1975, un año después de jubilarse, Cepeda fue arrestado en el aeropuerto de San Juan mientras trataba de recoger lo que las autoridades dijeron que eran entre 60 y 125 libras de marihuana. El cumplió 10 meses de una sen-

tencia de cinco años. La caída envió a Cepeda al Salón de la Vergüenza.

Fue marginado en Puerto Rico, donde tanto él como su padre fueron una vez héroes nacionales. Su esposa se divorció de él, perdió su nombre y su estatura y fue sepultado por la prensa. A Cepeda llegó hasta a denegarse la elección al Salón de la Fama de Puerto Rico.

No ayudó el que la desgracia llegara poco después de la muerte heroica, en 1972, de otra estrella del béisbol puertorriqueño, Roberto Clemente. Las comparaciones eran inevitables.

Cepeda ha hecho algunos comentarios desagradables sobre el Salón de la Fama. El culpa a los medios deportivos por sus dificultades, y eso nunca ayuda. Las selecciones al Salón de la Fama son hechas por los redactores deportivos. sus votos deben haber sido emitidos para fines de año y el anuncio de los nuevos ingresados se hace a mediados de enero.

Hoy sólo hay estas palabras de contrición: "Me encantaría ir al Salón de la Fama. Las etiquetas son importantes en nuestra sociedad y, cuando uno ingresa al Salón de la Fama, se le trata con respeto. Quiero tener ese respeto."

Durante los diez años últimos, Cepeda ha sido un hombre que ha procurado recobrar el respeto que se la debe. Una conversión al budismo y un nuevo matrimonio ayudaron a reformar su vida. Como representante de los Gigantes de San Francisco, Cepeda ha trabajado en miles de clínicas para jóvenes, prestando servicios como orador o partidario. El visita periódicamente las escuelas de las ciudades interiores en ambas costas del continente para hablar sobre la enseñanza. Ha prestado servicios como Portavoz Honorario de la Fundación para la Colitis de los Estados Unidos en los años más recientes. Ha sido un ciudadano modelo.

Ya no está más amargado.

El no dice que su probabilidad de ser elegido resulta dañada por el hecho de que muy pocos de los redactores deportivos elegibles para votar por el Salón de la Fama sean latinos. Pero muy pocos redactores deportivos son latinos y creo que esos lo ha perjudicado. Muchas de estas personas han elegido a toda una letanía de ingresados al Salón de la Fama que de otro modo serían descartados sociales si no fuera por los buenos bateos y las citas cálidas y simpáticas.

De modo que la pregunta es: ¿Deberíamos tomar los números por encima del gran "strike out," la historia de los dieciocho años últimos y los juegos gloriosos antes de eso, en vez de la estupidez de una tarde?

No hay necesidad de continuar castigando a una persona merecedora que cometió un error, pagó por él y ha llevado una vida recta desde entonces.

Cepeda fue un ícono del adelanto para muchos puertorriqueños durante muchos años. El y Clemente fueron dos de los bateadores más temidos de su época. En este año, él fue elegido, por fin, para ingresar al Salón de la Fama de Puerto Rico. Los hombres que fueron sus oponentes en el diamante -- Willie Mays, Hank Aaron y Juan Marichal -- dicen que eel es el jugador más meritorio que no estea en el Salón de la Fama.

Este es el último turno al bate para Cepeda. Es hora de que ocupe su lugar correcto al lado de Clemente, Aparicio, Marichal, Gómez y Jackson.

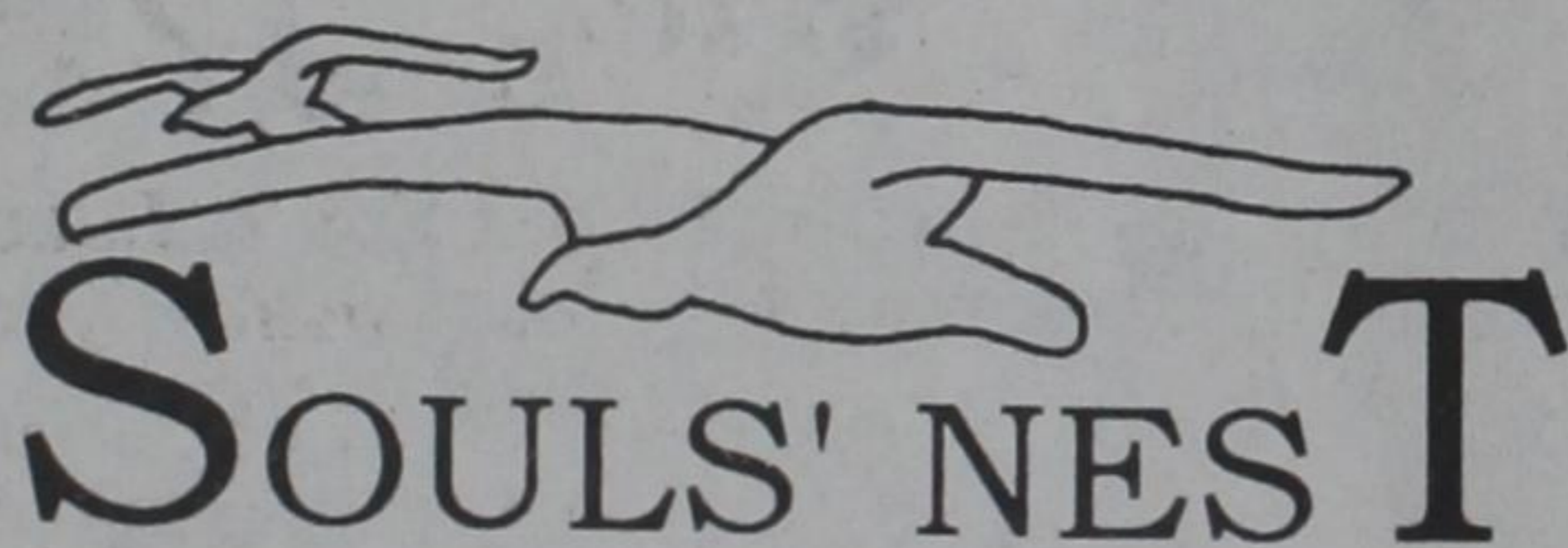
Los éxitos eclipsan al delito y él debería ser ingresado al Salón de la Fama.

(John Garcia es un escritor por cuenta propia. El enseña periodismo en la Universidad de Nueva York. Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1993. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate.)

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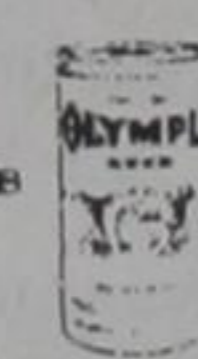
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Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sra. Sofía Martínez
 Todos nos deseamos "Feliz Año Nuevo". Pero ... donde andamos buscando la felicidad? Tenemos que reconocer que los medios que hemos usado, y los caminos por donde hemos andado, se nos han convertido en algo muy importante en nuestros intentos de encontrar la felicidad. Si lo vemos desde un punto de vista humano, ¿pero que podemos decir desde nuestra fe cristiana? ¿Que caminos nos presenta nuestra fe para que podamos alcanzar la felicidad? En verdad estamos llamados, como cristianos, a ser felices: Jesucristo, en el Evangelio, nos habla de bienaventurados, de felicidad del Reino de los Cielos. Una novedad que se nos presenta como buena Nueva para toda la humanidad.

Cristo nos habla en varias ocasiones del Reino de los Cielos; todos estamos llamados a gozar de su felicidad. Pero solamente podremos lograrlo por el camino muy duro si lo comparamos con los caminos que nos presenta el mundo, donde andamos buscando felicidad. Cristo mismo nos dice que esos caminos fáciles del mundo no nos pueden llevar a la verdadera felicidad.

El mundo nos dice con frecuencia que con ciertas cosas, como fama, dinero, poder ... podemos llegar a ser felices. Y lo

triste es que muchas veces nos creemos. Porque muy fácil nos engañamos tratando de tener mas, o de subir de categoría, o de dominar a los demas ... pensando que asi vamos a llegar a ser felices.

El programa que Nuestro Señor nos presenta es muy diferente al que nos presenta el mundo. Es el programa de las Bienaventuranzas en el que se nos marca el camino que debemos de seguir para alcanzar esa felicidad: Son felices "los pobres de espíritu, porque de ellos es el Reino de los Cielos". A este grupo, pertenecen todos aquellos que han sabido liberarse de las ataduras de lo material para buscar la tan deseada felicidad en algo mucho mas superior. Los ricos, que no quieren depender mas que del dinero y de las cosas materiales, no pueden tener entrada a esa felicidad eterna del Reino de los Cielos.

Son dichosos o felices, los sufridos, los que lloran ... porque van a recibir el consuelo del Reino. Los cristianos catolicos no tenemos como meta el sufrir y el llorar ... Pero debemos de aprender a llorar y a sufrir para cuando llegue el momento de enfrentarnos a esa realidad, sepamos ver en el llanto y en el sufrimiento la fuente del consuelo; un consuelo que solamente puede venir de Dios. El Reino de todos los arriesgados y de los perseguidos a causa del Evangelio porque hacen y se esfuerzan en todo lo que pueden, para vencerse a si mismos para alcanzarlo. Todos ellos van a tener una recompensa grande en los cielos. (Mat. 5, 1-12a).

Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841

Job Opportunity

KCBD TV has an opening for weekend sign-on/Production Assistant. Should be familiar with various broadcast tape machine formats. Prior production crew experience preferable. Closing date for applications is January 7, 1994. apply in person at KCBD TV, 5600 Avenue A, Lubbock, EOE.

INVITATION FOR BIDS

The City of Lubbock Housing Initiatives of Lubbock, Texas will receive sealed bids for CLHI Project Number TX94-1, renovation of 45 units (complete interior renovation, bath renovations, plumbing, HVAC replacement-labor only, painting exterior/interior, electrical repair/inspection, roofs 3 flat tops), until 2:00 PM on 15 January 1993 at 515 N. Zenith Avenue, Lubbock, Texas, 79403 at which time and place all bids will be evaluated and granted to the lowest responsible bidder.

Proposed forms of contract documents, including plans and specifications, are on file at the office of The Housing Authority of the City of Lubbock and may be examined by all bidders.

Proposed bidders must submit a bid guarantee equivalent to 5% of the bid price and one of the following: 1. a performance and payment bond for 100% of the contract price. 2. a 20% cash escrow. 3. a 25% irrevocable letter of credit.

The contractor for this project must comply with all applicable Federal laws and regulations including the payment of federal minimum wages as set forth in the specifications, and comply with the requirements in respect to the provisions of equal employment opportunities including particularly Executive Order 11246 and Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

The Housing Authority of the City of Lubbock reserves the right to reject any or all bids or to waive any informalities in the bidding.

No bid shall be withdrawn for a 60 days subsequent to the opening of bids without the consent of the Housing Authority of the City of Lubbock

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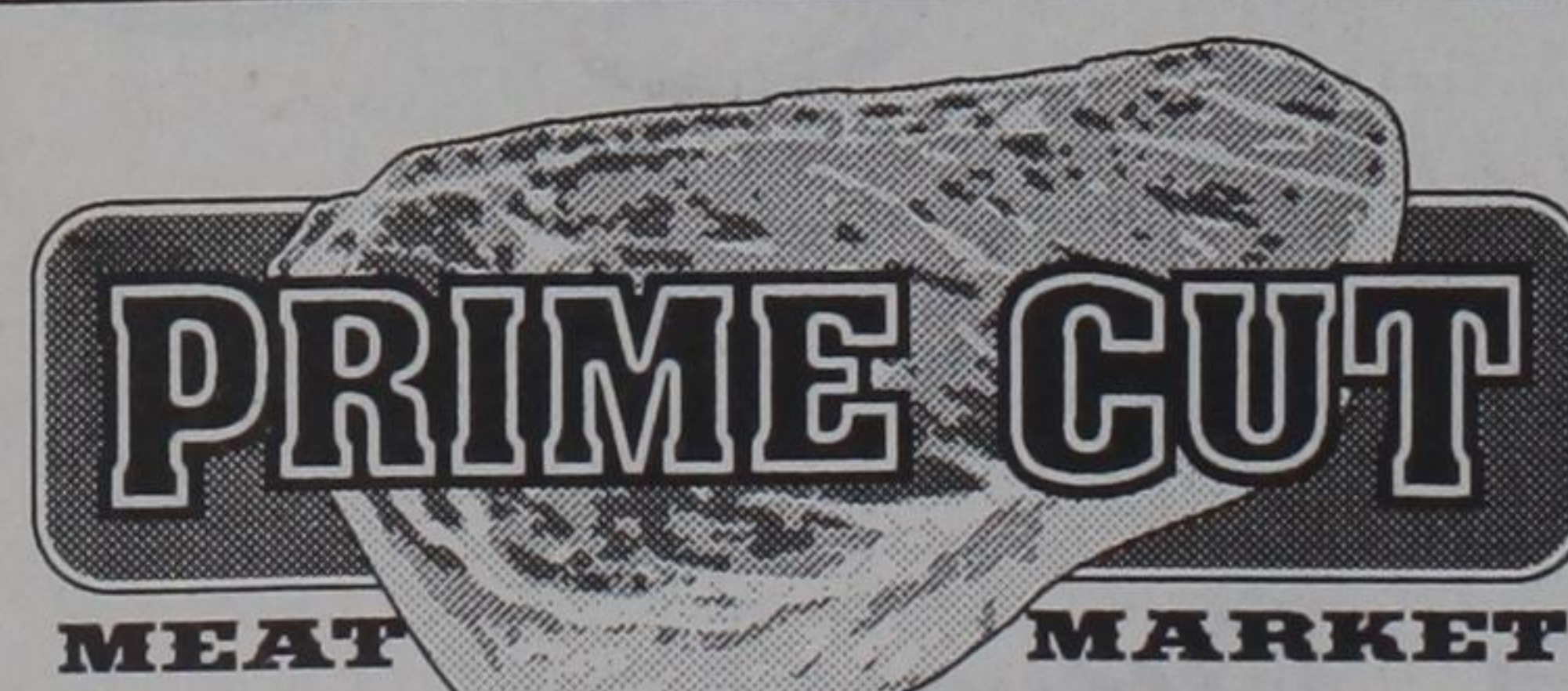
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Greetings



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Toward Men



Prospero Año Nuevo

De Parte De

EL EDITOR

BIDAL AGUERO

MANUEL ORONA

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