

EL EDITOR



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Lubbock, Texas

Alegan Que los EE.UU. Invento la SIDA

LONDRES, (AP).- Un periódico británico afirma que la mortal enfermedad SIDA (AIDS) fue "artificialmente creada por científicos norteamericanos en experimentos que resultaron desastrosos" y que la verdad fue encubierta.

El Sunday Express atribuye a tres científicos —un norteamericano, un británico y un alemán oriental— haber rechazado la creencia de que el SIDA se originó en la mordedura de un mono africano a un hombre.

Según el periódico, el profesor alemán oriental Jacob Segal dijo que el lugar más probable de esos experimentos fue Fort Detrick, Maryland, donde el Comando de Investigación Médica del Ejército de Estados Unidos tenía su sede. Agrego que allí se sometió a experimentos a presos voluntarios a cambio de la libertad. Como no evidenciaron de inmediato signos de la enfermedad, fueron liberados.

Segal también dijo, según el Sunday Express, que creía que los científicos de Fort Detrick crearon el virus del SIDA combinando partes del virus de leucemia a mediados de la década en 1970.

La versión no dice qué trataban de hacer los científicos. Pero atribuye al médico londinense John Seale haber dicho que "un

científico de laboratorio, probablemente en Estados Unidos, haciendo investigaciones sobre el cáncer con dos virus, accidentalmente combinó elementos de ambos y creó el SIDA".

Seale dijo que el virus del SIDA tenía un período de incubación de varios años y los científicos no se habrían dado cuenta de que algo andaba mal. Los científicos, o algún otro trabajador del laboratorio, podrían haber sido fácilmente infectados a través de una cortada mínima o hasta por inhalación, expresó. Agregó que creía que ello no habría ocurrido en un laboratorio militar.

El médico norteamericano Robert Strecker dijo, según el Sunday Express: "No hay virus animal conocido que cause todos los síntomas del SIDA. Debe haber sido creado por ingeniería genética con virus diferentes. Los dos virus usados, según todos mis estudios e investigaciones, son el Maedi-Visna y el de leucemia bovina. Casi con certeza ocurrió en un laboratorio de investigación de Estados Unidos".

Segal, retirado como director del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad de Berlín, dijo que fue visitado hace dos semanas por funcionarios de la embajada de Estados Unidos, que lo interrogaron durante dos horas sobre lo que sabía y lo que haría con un informe que estaba redactando.

El Sunday Express atribuye a

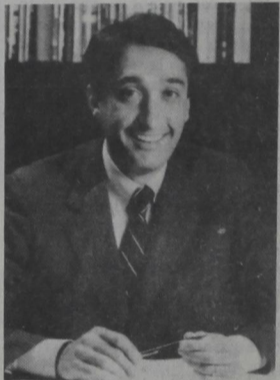
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Hispanic Dropouts: America's Time Bomb

Interviews with some of the nation's foremost Hispanic leaders highlight a Southwestern Bell Telephone-produced television documentary focusing on the staggering dropout rate among Hispanic students.

Edward James Olmos, Emmy award-winning actor of 'Miami Vice' fame, hosts the half-hour program that presents numerous Hispanic role models, community leaders, educators and students as they discuss reasons for the high dropout rate, possible solutions, and success stories.

Entitled "Hispanic Dropouts: America's Time Bomb", the documentary features the Honorable Henry Cisneros,



Henry G. Cisneros
Mayor of San Antonio; Oscar Moran, National President- League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC); Dr. Lauro

Hispanic children is a national disaster," said Jim Adams, president of Southwestern Bell Telephone's Texas Division. "It's a human waste of massive proportions."

National statistics on the dropout rate are grim. Studies show that 45 percent of Hispanic students who enter high school fail to complete their education.

All dropouts, including those from the Hispanic community, are said to cost American taxpayers more than \$75 billion annually in welfare and lost revenue. Studies reveal that nine out of 10 prison inmates are dropouts.

"We don't profess our program has all the answers. It won't single-handedly end this needless loss of human potential," Adams said. "But it will be an effective tool in bringing this serious problem to the forefront in communities."

"We've always taken a sincere interest in the communities where we live and work. The documentary and related educational material was developed to help shed more light on the dropout dilemma."



Dr. Hope Garcia

"The high dropout rate is already catastrophic within the Hispanic community. The problem becomes even more magnified when you look just 15 years ahead."

According to the Census Bureau, Hispanics are the country's youngest and fastest growing minority group. By the year 2000, it's projected that 11 percent of the population will be Hispanic, surpassing Blacks as the largest minority in America.

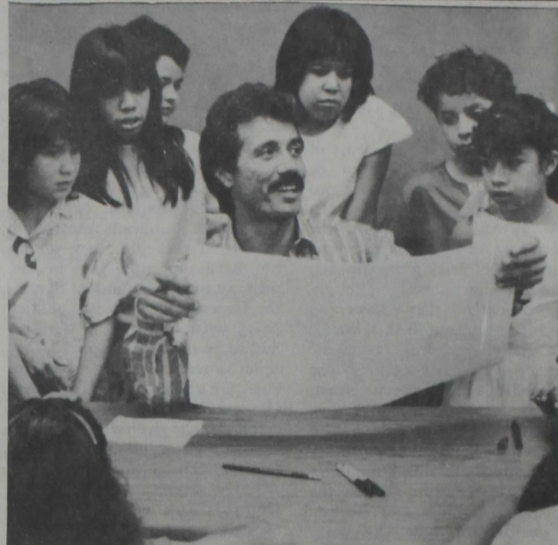
Adams said Southwestern Bell Telephone's motives in producing the documentary aren't all based on social considerations. As a large employer, Southwestern Bell Telephone depends on a large, talented labor pool reflecting all segments of society.

"If the dropout problem is not reversed, Southwestern Bell, and other firms, will have fewer qualified people to draw from for employment," Adams said.



James R. Vasquez

Program To Show
Sunday
Nov. 16th
KLBK-TV-Ch. 13



Edward James Olmos, star of NBC's "Miami Vice", devotes a great deal of time speaking to Hispanic students. Olmos, an ardent advocate of Hispanic causes, hosts Southwestern Bell Telephone's documentary, "Hispanic Dropouts: America's Time Bomb".

Principales Disposiciones de la Ley de Inmigración

WASHINGTON, (AP).- Las siguientes son algunas de las principales disposiciones del proyecto de ley de inmigración que aprobaron las cámaras de representantes y senadores:

Sanciones Contra Los Empleadores

-Es ilegal que cualquier persona a sabiendas contrate, reclute o asigne un pago a cualquier extranjero que no tenga autorización para trabajar en Estados Unidos.

-Exige a los empleadores que verifiquen la condición de residencia de toda persona nueva que contrate examinando dos documentos: o bien el pasaporte de Estados Unidos, un certificado de nacimiento de Estados Unidos o una tarjeta del seguro social y una licencia de conducción, una identificación emitida por el estado o un documento para identificación de extranjeros. Cada empleador debe dar fe por escrito, bajo pena de perjurio, que ha visto esa documentación.

-Permite al presidente iniciar un procedimiento más seguro de verificación si el congreso lo aprueba.

-Ofrece un período educacional de seis meses, durante el cual no se aplicarán sanciones y un período subsiguiente de un año en el cual sólo se emitirá una citación de advertencia ante el primer incumplimiento.

-Establece un sistema de penalidades civiles que comienza con una multa para la primera infracción las multas pueden subir hasta entre 3,000 y 10,000 dólares por extranjero. Por un esquema y práctica continuada de violaciones, a un empleador se le pueden echar adicionalmente seis meses de cárcel y una multa de 3,000 dólares.

-Requiere a los empleadores, asignadores y reclutadores que mantengan archivos, y establece un sistema de multas civiles de entre 100 y 1,000 por cada infracción.

-Establece un sistema de defensa para los empleadores que se avengan en buena fe con los procedimientos de verificación.

-Excusa a los empleadores de los requisitos de verificación cuando una agencia estatal de empleo verifique la condición del empleado. El empleado retiene un certificado.

Contra La Discriminación:

-Crea un consejo especial en el Departamento de Justicia para investigar y procesar cualquier acusación de discriminación debida a una práctica ilegal en los empleos relacionados con inmigración.

-Dictamina que es ilegal que cualquier empleador discrimine basándose en ciudadanía o condición de extranjeros si la presunta víctima es un ciudadano de Estados Unidos, un residente

permanente, refugiado, asilado o extranjero recientemente legalizado que haya elevado un documento indicando que desea convertirse en ciudadano norteamericano.

-Exonera a los empleadores de tres o menos extranjeros de esas estipulaciones.

-La protección sería terminada si las sanciones contra el empleador finalizan o si el congreso hace entrar en vigor una resolución conjunta que elimine la letra.

Legalización:

Otorga la condición temporal de residente a los extranjeros no excluibles que hayan residido continuamente en Estados Unidos antes del primero de enero de 1982.

-Otorga la condición de residencia permanente después de 18 meses si el extranjero puede dar señas de una "comprensión mínima" del inglés y un conocimiento de la historia y el gobierno de Estados Unidos o si está tomando cursos en esas materias.

-Prohíbe por cinco años la asistencia pública financiada federalmente para los extranjeros recientemente legalizados, excepto la ayuda médica, ayuda a los ancianos, ciegos e incapacitados y a los casos de lesiones serias y para proteger la salud pública.

-Permite que se hagan residentes permanentes ciertos cubanos y haitianos que entraron al país antes del primero de enero de 1982.

-Otorga 1,000 millones de dólares al año durante cuatro años a los gobiernos estatales y locales para ayudarlos a financiar la asistencia pública, y gastos de salud y educación debidos a la legislación a ciertos extranjeros.

Inmigración Legal:

Para trabajadores estacionales de cosechas no perecederas:

-Los empleadores deben hacer una solicitud al Departamento de Trabajo dentro de los 60 días antes de que se necesite la mano de obra extranjera y luego tratar de reclutar a trabajadores locales. -El Departamento de Trabajo debe decidir sobre la certificación de trabajadores extranjeros con no menos de 20 días antes de que se necesiten.

-A los trabajadores se les debe garantizar alojamiento, compensación laboral, viaje y gastos de subsistencia, que debe ofrecer el empleador si no surgen de un programa estatal y pueden obtener servicios legales solo cuando se relacionan con asuntos laborales.

Miscelánea:

-Exige una rápida deportación a los extranjeros a los extranjeros hallados culpables de delito y una lista de instalaciones disponibles para encarcelar a los extranjeros deportables.

¿QUÉ PASA?

Children's Book Week

Kidstuff celebrates Children's Book Week with a special program on Thursday, November 20 at 4:00 p.m. at the Mahon Library, 1306 9th Street. The program is designed for children in grades K-6.

The observance of National Children's Book Week is to encourage the enjoyment of reading for children and is sponsored by the Children's Book Council.

Featured on the program will be storytelling, a puppet show "Too Much Noise," and the film version of "Peter and the Wolf."

A storyhour especially for 3, 4 and 5-year-olds is also planned at 4:00 p.m. For further information please call the library at 762-6411 ext. 2828.

Lubbock's Giant Garage Sale

Lubbock's Coronado Band Boosters have scheduled the annual Garage Sale on November 15th and November 16th. For over a decade the organization has coordinated the giant sale. Band parents and Coronado Band supporters contribute an overwhelming amount of sale items to merchandise the event each year.

Chairman Paul Heinrich explains, "The sheer mass of merchandise necessitates our holding the event in an armory." Again this year, the Garage Sale will be held in the National Guard Armory on Fourth Street.

The sale will open at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday, November 15th and at 1:00 p.m. on Sunday, November 16th.

Non-Fattening Holidays

Thanksgiving and Christmas don't have to mean 10 extra pounds around your middle. To combat that holiday bulge, Methodist Hospital's Nutrition Plus program is offering a class Tuesday, Nov. 18, on low-calorie holiday cooking.

"Christmas Trim-mings" will take place from 7-9 p.m. in the hospital's Education Division Classroom 1. Cost is \$10.

Nutrition Plus, an outpatient counseling service of the hospital, is sponsoring cooking demonstrations and samplings of low-calorie recipes as part of the course. The recipes are suited for those who are on regular, weight reduction, diabetic, or controlled fat diets.

Registration is limited, so those who wish to participate are encouraged to call (806) 793-4100 to pre-register.

An additional, special feature of the course will be tips on holiday garnishing by hospital chef Frank Clark.

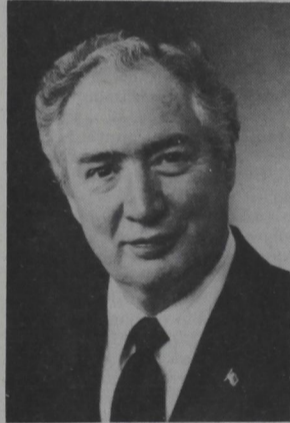
DCA Sponsors Child Care Food Program

The Day Care Association of Lubbock announces the sponsorship of the Child Care Food Program. All children in attendance will be offered the nutritious breakfast, hot lunch and snacks at no charge. Day Care Association does not discriminate against any child because of race, color, handicap, sex, age, or national origin. For more information about child care services please call 765-9981.

Guadalupe/Tamale Dinner

The Guadalupe Economic Services Corporation will hold a Tamale Dinner on Saturday, November 15. The event will be at the Freedom Bingo Hall which is located on 223 Avenue H-Lubbock. Eleven in the morning the event will kick off and is schedule to end at 6:00 p.m. Each plate will cost \$3.00 for everyone.

All proceeds go to children's Christmas Party. There will be door prizes.



Dr. Lauro Cavazos

Cavazos, President of Texas Tech University; Dr. Lupita Quintanilla, University of Houston Assistant Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs; and Tony Bonilla with the National Hispanic Leadership Conference.



Dr. Lupita Quintanilla

The program will be showing in Lubbock, Sunday, November 16 at 2 p.m. on KLBK-TV, Channel 13, according to Dolores King, Community Relations Manager.

In conjunction with the program, the company has produced a parents' guide that outlines steps in helping children learn. Both the guide and videotape can be obtained through Southwestern Bell Telephone.

"The high dropout rate of

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK:

We denounce injustice not because it repugnant to us but because it might do harm. Denunciamos la injusticia no porque nos repugne sino porque nos puede hacer daño.

Chicanos and Politics

Por Jessie Rangel

It has been a merely fourteen years (1972) since Raza Unida Party first came into the Texas political scene.

While the accomplishments of Raza Unida will forever be debated, I will only touch on two of them in this commentary.

Secondly, Raza Unida Party allowed Chicanos to be candidates on a ticket that was running statewide.

Democrat party leaders realized that Raza Unida had broken the hold they had on the Chicano vote.

Republicans not wanting to be outdone by the Democrats realized that if Raza Unida Party had partially broken the hold that

the Democrats had on the Chicano votes, they were smart enough to do likewise.

In order to win in 1986, the Republicans had to figure a way to swing enough votes from the Democratic Party.

Judge Barrera name on the Republicans ticket created enough interest that Chicanos were faced, for the first time, of actually splitting their ballot.

Chicanos can therefore, be proud that they have directly affected the gubernatorial roses in the last three elections.

The end result is that no longer can a particular party or candidate assume that they have the Chicano vote in their pocket.

My satisfaction is that all the obstacles, frustrations, harassments, and what-have-you that we encounter in the early seventies were not in vain.

Letter to the Editor:

Dear Editor: Bonnie and I wish to thank you for your cooperation during the 19th District Congressional campaign.

We also wish to thank all of those who did support our efforts with their prayers, their time, their votes and their contributions.

In every political race there must be a winner and there must be a loser.

The great thing about our democracy is that we have the opportunity through the political process to choose those who we would have govern us, and after making that choice, we can all join

together in a unified effort to make the nation a better place in which to live.

Thank you -- Gerald and Bonnie McCathern, 419 Centre St., Hereford, Texas

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Ronald Reagan, The Pop Patriot



By Fernando Piñón

"It is my intention to curb the size and influence of the federal government and to demand recognition of the distinction between the powers of the federal government and those reserved to the states or to the people."

--President Ronald Reagan

In a nutshell, this part of President Reagan's 1981 inaugural address is what the "Reagan revolution" was all about.

The "revolution" was an economic one, launched with the belief that the increasing influence of the national government -- particularly because of its vast array of questionable social programs -- had short-circuited the economy.

To Americans not used to economic hardships or to employment insecurities, Ronald Reagan was godsent.

President Reagan's "revolution" was underway.

But Reagan and his administration were not content simply with re-allocating the powers the states and the federal government, as was his mandate.

By the end of his first term, the talk was not about whether the president would curb the size and influence of the federal government (he had, in fact, increased it).

The type of patriotism which the "Reagan revolution" unleashed -- and which is prevalent today -- is not one of "love of country" as much as it is one of "love of government."

The distinction between the two is important. That was made clear recently when U.S. Sen. Paula Hawkins of Florida, a Republican, stated that Mexican Americans "are not patriotic, by and large, like Cuban Americans."

If one measures patriotism by the number of people whose lives have been given to country, or the efforts of a people in helping to build the United States, there is no basis whatsoever for Senator Hawkins' comment.

This observation can come only from the fact that Cuban Americans generally are very pro-Reagan, particularly in matters of foreign affairs, while Mexican Americans are divided about Reagan and generally do not agree with his views on Central America.

Obviously, Senator Hawkins' type of patriotism implies unequivocal, unquestioning and uncritical acceptance of Reagan's policies and of his administration.

Other examples where criticism of Reagan's policies is framed as a matter of patriotism include issues dealing with Nicaragua, immigration, refugees and disarmament agreements.

While public expressions of

national pride have come and gone at different intervals, few times in our history have presidents given sway to these emotions, realizing, perhaps, their destructive nature.

Reagan, however, seems intent on allowing people to confuse love of country with the acceptance of his own policies.

This might make him popular, but it is not necessarily good for the country -- regardless of what people like Senator Hawkins say.

(Fernando Piñón, of San Antonio, Texas, is editor of the nation's only national Spanish-language Catholic weekly newspaper, El Visitante Dominicano.)

El Aspecto Destructivo Del Patriotismo de Reagan

"Tengo la intención limitar el tamaño y la influencia del gobierno federal, y de exigir el reconocimiento de la distinción entre las facultades del gobierno federal y aquellas que están reservadas a los estados o al pueblo."

Presidente Reagan.

Por Fernando Piñón

En pocas palabras, esta parte del Discurso Inaugural del Presidente Reagan en 1981 es lo que constituyó la "Revolución de Reagan", y la razón por la cual se convirtió, de modo instantáneo, en uno de los presidentes más populares de todas las épocas.

La "revolución" fué de índole económica, lanzada con la creencia de que la influencia cada vez mayor del gobierno nacional -- especialmente debida a su amplia gama de programas sociales cuestionables -- había producido un corto-circuito en la economía.

Para los estadounidenses, no acostumbrados a las dificultades económicas ni a las inseguridades del desempleo, Ronald Reagan fué como algo llovido del cielo.

La "revolución" del Presidente Reagan había comenzado.

Pero Reagan y su administración no se contentaron sencillamente con reasignar con las facultades entre los estados y el gobierno federal, como era su mandato.

Por lo tanto, la administración, eufórica por la marea inesperada de popularidad que Reagan venía recibiendo, empezó a convertir lo que era fundamentalmente un mandato para reestructurar un federalismo desviado en una cruzada ideológica, arraigada en una clase de patriotismo de poco fondo, descolorido y semejante al de los adolescentes.

Hacia fines de su primer término, la cuestión no era si el Presidente limitaría el tamaño y la influencia del gobierno federal (él lo había aumentado, en verdad, especialmente las facultades bélicas), sino la de que "Ronald Reagan nos ha hecho sentir bien una vez más acerca de ser estadounidenses."

Pero la clase de patriotismo que desató la "Revolución de Reagan", y que predomina actualmente, no es la del "amor a la nación", tanto como la del "amor a gobierno". La cual es, en

EL ALACRAN "El Que Pica Con La Cola"

Pues me cuentan por ahí que ya se resigno por los demócratas que se va tener que cambiar el distrito de el cual se elije el representante del distrito 83.

Nuestras felicidades a la Sra. Esperanza Solis esposa de el Comisionado Eliseo Solis por ser uno de 5 educadores escogidos como educador sobresaliente del año.

Y hablando de la educacion, nuestras felicidades tambien a Arcie Chapa de la estacion de television KLBK-Ch. 13 por su serie de articulos tocante la salida de escuela por nuestra juventud.

Pues ya se llevo el tiempo del Turkey y como siempre los patrocinadores de El Editor junto con el periodico van a regalar guajolotes a sus lectores.

Ahora solo me queda contarles sobre las aventuras de Bidal. Pues dice Bidal que ya esta listo para irse para el valle a pescar ya que aqui ya se vino el frio.

Alegan From Page 1

Segal haber dicho que creia que sus visitantes eran de la CIA y estaban profundamente preocupados por la posibilidad de que el encubrimiento del origen del SIDA fuera expuesto.

promovida, creo, por el gobierno de Estados Unidos como parte del encubrimiento".

La versión atribuye a un vocero, que no identifica, de la embajada de Estados Unidos en Berlín Oriental haber dicho que dos representación visitaron a Segal para hablar con él sobre el SIDA.

este caso, la clase de gobierno propia de Reagan.

Es importante hacer la distinción entre las dos, y se aclaró recientemente cuando la Senadora Paula Hawkins, republicana por la Florida, declaró que los mexicano-americanos no eran tan patriotas como los cubano-americanos.

Si uno mide al patriotismo por el número de personas cuyas vidas se han ofrendado a la nación, o por las gestiones de un pueblo en ayudar a construir a los Estados Unidos, no hay ninguna base para el comentario de la Senadora Hawkins.

Esta observación puede proceder únicamente del hecho de que los cubano-americanos son, por lo general, muy partidarios de Reagan, especialmente en materia de asuntos extranjeros, mientras que los mexicano-americanos están divididos con respecto a Reagan y por lo general no están de acuerdo con sus puntos de vista sobre la América Central.

Evidentemente, la clase de patriotismo de la Senadora Hawkins infiere la aceptación

inequívoca, incondicional y sin críticas de los cursos de acción de Reagan y de su administración.

Otros ejemplos en que las críticas o la falta de aceptación de los cursos de acción de Reagan se enmarcan como asuntos de patriotismo abarcan a los asuntos referentes a Nicaragua, la inmigración, los refugiados y los acuerdos sobre desarme.

Aunque las manifestaciones públicas de orgullo nacional han surgido y desaparecido a intervalos distintos, en pocas épocas de nuestra historia los presidentes han fomentado estas emociones, dándose cuenta quizás de su naturaleza destructiva.

Puede que esto lo haga popular, pero no es necesariamente bueno para el país -- sin perjuicio de lo que digan las personas como la Senadora Hawkins.

(Fernando Piñón, de San Antonio, Tejas, es el editor del semanario nacional en español "El Visitante Dominicano".)



'Los Monstruos'

By Dick Meister

Here's an easy question: What industry is allowed to have the country's public colleges and universities do most of its basic research? To have them develop, at taxpayer expense, new equipment, products and methods that are constantly increasing the industry's profits.

That's right. It's agriculture. Or, to be precise, it's the large growers, food processors, supermarket chains, banks, petrochemical firms and other corporate interests that control the industry.

The corporations, after all, are run and financed by some of the same people who run the colleges and universities, as members of their governing boards or as administrators, and whose fellow board members and administrators generally share their attitudes.

About 1,400 agricultural research projects costing more than \$100 million are undertaken every year in the nation's leading farm state by the University of California. Virtually all of these projects are at the request of outsiders. Virtually all neglect the interests of farm workers, small farmers and the general public, favoring private interests, especially in the research that has led to widespread mechanization in the harvesting of crops.

The outsiders must contribute funds to help finance particular projects, but that usually amounts to less than 10 percent of the full cost.

That bargain is available, of course, only to those who can afford contributions. That means the corporations and conglomerates which have been putting about \$15 million a year into the projects.

Typically, the university showed no great interest in the mechanical harvesting of crops until 1964. That's when Congress killed the bracero program that had enabled growers in the West and Southwest to import a virtually unlimited supply of cheap, docile and captive Mexican labor.

Faced with having to recruit U.S. workers who demanded much better treatment than the desperately poor Mexicans, growers joined forces with university officials to develop machines to substitute for braceros in the tomato fields where the Mexicans had been most extensively employed.

The results of the drive to mechanize the tomato harvest have been typical of such campaigns. There were 52,000 people harvesting tomatoes in California before growers began using machines extensively. Now there are fewer than 10,000 workers.

The number of tomato growers

has dropped from more than 4,000 to fewer than 500 as large growers have brought out smaller competitors who can't afford the harvesting machines, which cost up to \$150,000 each, and who can't use them efficiently on their small holdings in any case. That in turn has increased the average holdings of individual growers more than tenfold, to at least 400 acres.

Supermarket tomatoes — those rubbery, tough-skinned specimens that taste like cardboard — are the surest indications of change in harvesting methods. They, too, were developed by university researchers, who are busy even now developing equally tough-skinned (and undoubtedly as bland) versions of some three dozen other fruits and vegetables that also will be able to withstand rough handling by the steel arms of mechanical pickers.

At the current rate, machines could end up displacing as many as half of California's 200,000 farm workers over the next decade.

Think of what that would mean in human suffering, and how much it would cost in unemployment and other social welfare payments. Think of the suffering and costs already brought on by what farm workers call "los monstruos" — the monsters.

Think of the suffering and costs in California, in the cotton and tobacco fields of the South, among the vegetable harvesters of the Midwest, among farm workers everywhere.

Unemployment has been only a small part of it. Many small farms have been swallowed up, and small rural communities have been all but abandoned because of the disappearance of the families who owned and operated the farms.

Is mechanization worth all that, and worth what it is doing to the taste and texture of our basic foods? Is it worth putting our colleges and universities in the service of greedy entrepreneurs whose purpose is to extract the highest possible profits from the rest of us?

(Dick Meister, a San Francisco writer, is co-author of "A Long Time Coming: The Struggle to Unionize America's Farm Workers," — Macmillan)

Por Dick Meister

He aquí una pregunta fácil: ¿A qué industria se le permite hacer que la mayor parte de las escuelas superiores y universidades de la nación efectúen la mayoría de sus investigaciones fundamentales? El hacer que aquellas desarrollen, a costa de los contribuyentes, equipos, productos y métodos nuevos que aumentan constantemente las utilidades de la industria.

Correcto. Es la agricultura. O, para ser exactos, son los grandes cultivadores, los elaboradores de sustancias alimenticias, las cadenas de super-mercados, los bancos, las firmas petro-químicas y otras empresas corporativas que controlan a dicha industria.

Las empresas, después de todo, son administradas y financiadas por algunas de las mismas personas que administran las escuelas superiores y universidades, en calidad de miembros de sus juntas gobernantes o administradores, y cuyos colegas en las juntas y organismos administrativos comparten, por lo general, sus actitudes.

Cerca de 1,400 proyectos de investigación agrícola que cuestan más de cien millones de dólares se emprenden cada año en el principal estado agrícola de la nación por parte de la Universidad de California. Virtualmente todos estos proyectos obedecen a solicitudes de personas de fuera. Virtualmente todos descuidan los intereses de los trabajadores agrícolas, los pequeños agricultores y el público en general, favoreciendo a los intereses privados, especialmente

en las investigaciones que han llevado a la mecanización en gran medida de las cosechas.

Las personas de fuera deben de aportar fondos para ayudar a financiar los proyectos particulares, pero éso asciende acostumbradamente a menos del 10% del costo total.

Esa bicoca está disponible, por supuesto, sólo para aquéllos que puedan permitirse el hacer aportes. Eso significa que son las empresas y los conglomerados que han venido invirtiendo 15 millones de dólares anuales en dichos proyectos.

Tipicamente, la universidad no mostró un gran interés en la mecanización de las cosechas sino hasta 1964. Fué entonces que el Congreso revocó el programa de los "braceros" que había permitido a los cultivadores del oeste y el suroeste importar una cantidad virtualmente ilimitada de trabajadores mexicanos baratos, dóciles y cautivos.

Al enfrentarse con el tener que reclutar a trabajadores estadounidenses que exigieran un trato mucho mejor que los mexicanos, desesperadamente pobres, los cultivadores unieron sus fuerzas con los funcionarios de la universidad para desarrollar maquinarias que sustituyeran a los "braceros" en los sembrados de tomates, que era donde se había empleado más extensamente a los mexicanos.

Los resultados de la campaña para mecanizar la cosecha de tomates han sido típicos de dichas empresas. Había 52,000 personas que cosechaban tomates en California antes de que los cultivadores empezaran a hacer uso extenso de las máquinas. Ahora hay menos de 10,000 trabajadores.

El número de cultivadores de

tomates ha descendido de más de 4,000 a menos de 500, a medida que los grandes cultivadores han adquirido las propiedades de los más pequeños que no pueden hacer frente al costo de las máquinas cosechadoras, que valen hasta la suma de \$150,000 cada una, y que en todo caso no pueden emplearlas eficazmente en sus terrenos reducidos. Eso, a su vez, ha hecho aumentar el tamaño promedio de los cultivadores individuales en más de diez veces, hasta llegar por lo menos a 400 acres.

Los tomates de los supermercados-esos ejemplares como de goma y de piel recia, que saben a cartón — son las indicaciones más seguras del cambio de los métodos de cosechar. Ellos también fueron desarrollados por los investigadores universitarios, que continúan ocupados hasta ahora en desarrollar versiones también de piel recia (e indudablemente tan insípidas) de cerca de tres docenas de otras frutas y otros vegetales que sean igualmente capaces de soportar la manipulación ruda de los brazos de acero de las recogedoras mecánicas.

Al ritmo actual, las máquinas podrían terminar por desplazar tanto como a la mitad de los 200,000 trabajadores agrícolas de California durante el decenio próximo.

Piénsese lo que éso significaría en términos de sufrimientos humanos, y en cuánto costaría en términos de desempleo y otros desembolsos por concepto de asistencia social. Piénsese en los sufrimientos y costos ya producidos por lo que los trabajadores agrícolas llaman "los monstruos."

Piénsese en el sufrimiento y los costos en California, en los

campos de algodón y tabaco del sur, entre los cosechadores de vegetales del Medio-Oeste, entre los trabajadores agrícolas de todas partes.

El desempleo ha sido solamente una pequeña parte de ello. Muchas granjas pequeñas han sido "tragadas" y comunidades rurales pequeñas han quedado casi abandonadas debido a la desaparición de las familias que poseían y administraban las granjas.

¿Vale la mecanización todo éso, y lo que está haciéndole al gusto y a la textura de nuestro alimentos fundamentales? ¿Vale la pena el poner a nuestras escuelas superiores y universidades al servicio de empresarios avariciosos cuyo propósito es el de extraer las mayores ganancias posibles al resto de nosotros?

(Dick Meister, escritor de San Francisco, es co-autor del libro titulado "Ha Tardado Mucho Tiempo en Llegar: La Lucha para Sindicalizar a los Trabajadores Agrícolas de los Estados Unidos", publicado por Macmillan.)



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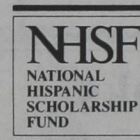
The National Hispanic Scholarship Fund was created a decade ago to ensure that bright Hispanics get the education they need. Since that time, the Hispanic population has grown 6½ times faster than the general population and is 8 years younger.

This steep rise in the number of young Hispanics has increased the competition for educational dollars so much that even the brightest students are finding it difficult to get the money they need for college.

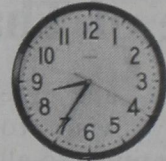
With the support of major contributors like Anheuser-Busch, NHSF has been able to help

deserving students get a higher education while helping build successful role models for other young Hispanics.

If you believe that all people should have an equal opportunity to get the best education possible, please make a generous donation to NHSF. Because an education makes all the difference in the world.



Write to: National Hispanic Scholarship Fund, P.O. Box 748, San Francisco, California 94101.



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Risks of Nuclear War

Dr. Wes Wallace, who grew up in Lubbock, will speak on "Risk's of Nuclear War", Thursday, Nov. 13. His speech will address the medical consequences of nuclear exposure. The event, sponsored by West Texans for Peace and South Plains Alternative Resources Coalition (SPARC), will be at 7:45 p.m. in Room 150 in Holden Hall on the Texas Tech University campus.

Last June, Wallace and six other members of Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) were invited to the USSR by the Soviet Physicians Committee for the Prevention of Nuclear War. The physicians lectured on medical and peace issues at national medical institutes in Moscow, Leningrad and Baku. During the visit they were allowed to interview victims of the Chernobyl accident being treated in Hospital Number Six in Moscow.

Since returning from the Soviet Union, Wallace has lectured throughout the United States and has appeared on local and national media.

Dr. Wallace has been named to the Third Annual Esquire Outstanding Young Men and Women this month. The persons, who are under 40 years of age, are recognized for having made a difference.

Wallace received a BA from Texas Tech University in 1969; a Certificate of Theological Studies from Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California in 1970; and a doctorate in medicine from Baylor College of Medicine, November 1975.

He is a board certified specialist in emergency medicine. He served as medical director of emergency medical services for the city of Austin from 1980 until 1984. He is currently director of emergency medicine at Round Rock Community Hospital in Round Rock, Texas.

Dr. Wallace is extensively involved in the work of Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR), an educational organization of more than 30,000 American physicians working to educate the public about the risks of nuclear war. He is founder and chair of the Austin chapter of PSR, chairs the national PSR House of Delegates and serves on the board of directors and executive committee of PSR.

The meeting is open to the public.



Vietnam Veterans from all around the U.S. gathered in San Antonio this past Tuesday for the unveiling of a memorial statue. A group of vietnam veteran marchers passed through Lubbock approximately 2 weeks ago. They had started their march from Denver Colorado during the month of September.



Grupos de Veteranos se juntaron este martes pasado en la ciudad de San Antonio. Hace dos semanas un grupo de veteranos pasaron por Lubbock a pie marchando hasta San Antonio para participar en las actividades. El grupo empeno desde la ciudad de Denver Colorado en el mes de Septiembre. Lograron llegar a San Antonio el mero dia de veteranos.



Local supporters from Lubbock joined in the March when it passed through Lubbock two weeks ago. More that 5,000 veterans participated in the dedication ceremony this past Tuesday. Here in Lubbock various cermonies were also held in honor of all veterans.



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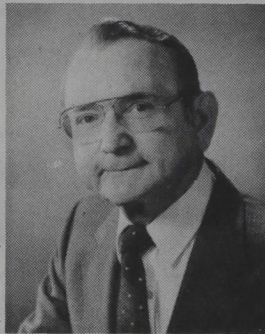
Rod Shaw says:
THANK YOU!

I appreciate your votes in re-electing me as Lubbock County Judge.

Your support is gratifying to me, and I am honored to continue serving Lubbock County citizens in this office.

Sincerely
Rod Shaw

Pol. Ad paid by committee to Re-Elect Rod Shaw, Lubbock county Judge, Ethel McLeod, Treasurer, P.O. Box 10127, Lubbock, Texas 79408



BUCKLE UP

Note of Thanks

Helen Reyna and the Reyna Family wish to express their gratitude to all of you who shared your time, support, and comfort during their moment of sorrow for the loss of a beloved husband, father, and friend: **Francisco D. "Pancho" Reyna**

Your presence, gifts, and prayers were very appreciated.

Gracias

Helen Reyna y la Familia Reyna le quiere expresar su gratitud a todos quien dieron de su tiempo, apoyo y sentimientos en nuestro momento de sufrimiento por la muerte de nuestro querido esposo, padre y amigo: **Francisco D. "Pancho" Reyna**

Su presencia, presentes y oraciones fueron muy agradecidos.

Que Dios los bendiga a todos
May God Bless Each And Everyone Of You

THANK YOU

For Your Support

A message from
Cecil G. Puryear

I would like to thank you for electing me to the 137th District Court. I will work very hard to justify the support you have given me.

A special thank you to my family and friends, the Republican volunteers, and to John Ryan, Leon Kelley and Mark Griffin. I couldn't have done it without you.

Again, my deepest thanks to those who have supported me in this election.

Judge & Mrs. Cecil G. Puryear and Sons

Pol. Ad by the Committee to elect Cecil G. Puryear, Jim Cummings, Treasurer, P.O. Box 2731 Lubbock, Tx. 79408

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SPORTS WEEK '86

by Alan Boese

Independence Dec. 20 Shreveport, La.
Mizlou, USA Cable, 8 p.m.; \$500,000
Texas Tech vs. Mississippi State



Theory of Evolution Proved: Some may dispute Darwin's theory of evolution, but not Texas Tech's. As the Raiders have passed less and ran more, they have evolved from a losing to a winning team. One of the main reasons is their offensive line, above. From left to right, Center Chris Tanner, guards Jeff Keith and Mike McBride and tackles Aubrey Richburg and (bottom left) David Stickleas have started every game together this season and that consistency is paying off.



COMPUTER RATINGS

Computer ratings for Division I-A and I-AA football teams were devised by Jeff Sagarin, a 1970 Massachusetts Institute of Technology mathematics graduate.

The number to the left of each team is its rank among the 191 teams. The rating to the right is a numerical measure of the teams strength. A hypothetical victory margin is determined by comparing the rating of the two teams after adding three points to the home team.

Schedule strength is the average of the ratings of only the Division I-A and I-AA games played.

A diminishing returns principle exists to prevent teams from building up ratings by running up large victory margins against weak teams. Instead, it rewards teams that do well against good opponents.

No.	Team	Rating	Record	Schedule strength
1	Miami-Florida	107.12	9-0-0	77.02
2	Oklahoma	104.14	8-1-0	72.17
3	Arizona St.	99.05	8-0-1	79.67
4	Washington	97.10	7-2-0	80.94
5	Penn St.	95.25	9-0-0	72.96
6	Auburn	92.63	8-1-0	65.82
7	Michigan	92.61	9-0-0	75.25
8	Southern Cal	92.53	6-2-0	89.10
9	UCLA	91.78	6-3-0	82.29
10	Alabama	91.10	8-2-0	74.92
11	Stanford	91.05	7-2-0	81.40
12	Arizona	90.36	7-2-0	77.15
13	Nebbraska	89.48	8-1-0	70.55
14	Ohio St.	87.60	8-2-0	74.74
15	LSU	87.58	6-2-0	79.00
16	Florida St.	84.99	5-3-1	74.88
17	Florida	84.40	5-4-0	80.40
18	Texas A&M	84.16	7-1-0	74.76
19	Baylor	84.13	6-3-0	74.95
20	Michigan St.	82.98	5-4-0	76.55
21	Notre Dame	82.87	4-4-0	76.03
22	San Jose St.	81.43	8-2-0	70.61
23	Clemson	81.39	7-2-0	68.95
24	Georgia	80.11	6-3-0	71.99
25	Arkansas	80.04	7-2-0	67.13
26	Indiana	79.98	6-3-0	74.46
27	Boston College	79.78	6-3-0	74.19
28	Iowa	79.74	6-3-0	70.39
29	Colorado	79.42	5-4-0	67.93
30	Fresno St.	79.33	8-1-0	63.85
31	Washington St.	78.54	3-5-1	83.26
32	Nevada-Reno	78.53	10-0-0	58.18
33	Mississippi	78.12	6-2-1	70.11
34	Brigham Young	78.08	6-2-0	70.65
35	Rutgers	78.04	5-3-1	74.77
36	Oregon	77.66	3-6-0	87.95
37	SMU	76.98	5-4-0	76.61
38	Texas Tech	76.84	6-3-0	74.34
39	N.C. State	76.53	6-2-1	71.71
40	Mississippi St.	76.34	6-3-0	73.78

McWilliams Turns Around Tech Program: First Winning Season Since 1978 Brings National Ranking and Bowl Hopes

As an undergraduate at the University of Texas, David McWilliams majored in mathematics.

And last Saturday at Amos Carter Stadium in Fort Worth, the Texas Tech coach added one

more victory to the Red Raider's '86 win column to assure Tech's first winning season since 1978.

The Raiders have won six games this year and lost three. They have two games remaining. They play Southern Methodist

and Houston, both in Jones Stadium.

Saturday's convincing 36 to 14 triumph earned McWilliams and his eleven additional honors and possibilities as well.

Tech's 4-2 conference record is good enough for a second place tie in the Southwest Conference standings with Arkansas, Baylor and SMU.

The Raiders even have an outside chance at the conference championship. Leading Texas A & M must play three remaining games, including road trips to Arkansas and Texas.

As a result of their success so far, Tech is regarded as a sure guest at the Independence Bowl unless they lose both remaining games.

And also as a result of their success so far, Tech is nationally ranked for the first time since forever. The USA Today poll (at right) ranks the Raiders 38th in the country. This Saturday's opponent, SMU, is ranked 37th.

returns. "We've turned it around. Now we need to keep building on that tradition."

Linebacker Brad Hastings was an eighth grader at Gunn Junior High School in Arlington the last time Tech had a winning season.

"I've been waiting for a long time for this," said Brad. "I'm glad I could contribute and be a part of this. Hopefully, what we have done this season will start a tradition at Texas Tech that will go on for years."

Quarterback Billy Joe Tolliver was a seventh grader at Boyd Junior High in Boyd, Texas in 1978.

"I knew this was coming," said Tolliver. "You could tell at the end of last season that the players knew we would win this year. The year of maturity was the important thing was us. Now the big thing is to keep it going."

With a winning season safely tucked away, now the Raiders will turn their attentions to earning a bowl berth - something that last was done in 1977. Assuredly, it would be something else to celebrate.



James Johnson Tyrone Thurman Brad Hastings Billy Joe Tolliver

They were scattered around the state in 1978, with little or no knowledge of the Texas Tech football program. But eight years later, a group of Red Raiders celebrated together the end of a bleak period Texas Tech athletic history.

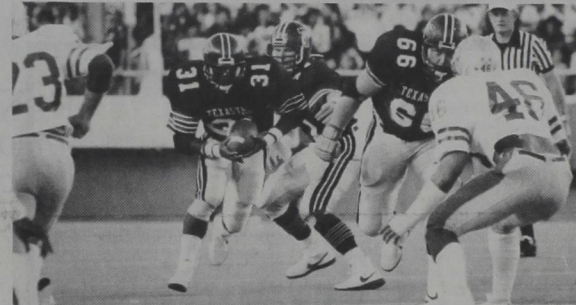
Texas Tech's 36-14 victory over TCU last weekend assured the school of its first winning season since 1978. The present Red Raiders had little to do with the losing skein, but much to do with its demise.

Linebacker James Johnson was in the ninth grade at O.L. Slaton Junior High in Lubbock the fall of '78.

"There's nothing like this feeling," Johnson said. "This is the first winning team I have played on since that time. Now, I can proclaim myself to be a winner - a member of a winning team."

Tyrone Thurman probably wasn't much smaller than he is now in 1978 when he was a sixth grader at Ben Milan Elementary School in Midland.

"It feels great," said the 5-3, 130-pound Thurman, who leads the Southwest Conference in punt



31-James Gray, 66-Jeff Keith & Q.B. Billy Joe Tolliver

When Texas Tech's Red Raiders charge out of their dressing room Saturday just before 2 p.m. to tame the Mustangs of SMU, they'll present a Jones Stadium crowd with the first winning Tech football team in eight long years.

Despite their winning 6-3 record, though, more than 16,000 tickets to the game remained unsold at 3 p.m. Wednesday.

SMU has been a mystery team this year. Last Saturday they were put to death 61 to 29 in a sectional grudge match by Lou Holtz' Irish of Norte Dame.

Referring to SMU's slaughter, Tech Coach David McWilliams said "It's hard to play well in a non-conference game in the middle of the conference schedule. We know we're in for a battle each time we play a conference game. Baylor was the last team we played that was coming off a loss and they certainly were ready to play. I expect SMU to be in the same category."

BORGER--Estacado rallied with 43 seconds to play here tonight on a long pass by O.T. Thomas to defeat the stubborn Bulldogs 27-24.

The fortunate victory earned the Matadors the Dist. 1 Class 4A championship and assured their No. 2 ranking in the state-wide Class 4A school boy poll.

The Mats dominated the statistics and penetrated four times inside the Bulldog 10 yard-line without scoring.

Before his game winning toss, Thomas threw three interceptions. But Tailback R. Thomas ran for 151 yards on 18 carries and Jimmy Doss ran for 79 yards on 16 carries to keep Estacado's offense going.

In other games, Levelland shut out Dunbar 28 to 0 Friday at Lowrey Field, and the Lubbock High Westerners lost at Plainview 14 to 3. Tailback Jerry Moore rushed for 115 yards in 22 carries for the Westerners.

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EASTERN DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
N.Y. Jets	9	1	0	.900	272	187
New England	7	3	0	.700	274	153
Miami	4	5	0	.444	228	240
Buffalo	3	7	0	.300	189	217
Indianapolis	0	10	0	.000	111	260

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Cleveland	6	3	0	.667	199	185
Cincinnati	6	3	0	.600	237	271
Pittsburgh	3	7	0	.300	154	211
Houston	2	8	0	.200	184	234

WESTERN DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Denver	8	2	0	.800	233	155
Kansas City	7	3	0	.700	232	202
L.A. Raiders	6	4	0	.600	191	181
Seattle	5	5	0	.500	192	185
San Diego	2	8	0	.200	159	251

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EASTERN DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
N.Y. Giants	8	2	0	.800	203	138
Washington	6	2	0	.800	228	190
Dallas	6	4	0	.600	253	168
Philadelphia	3	7	0	.300	145	196
St. Louis	2	8	0	.200	133	247

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Chicago	8	2	0	.800	226	120
Minnesota	6	4	0	.600	238	168
Detroit	3	7	0	.300	150	191
Tampa Bay	2	8	0	.200	164	268
Green Bay	1	9	0	.100	118	265

WESTERN DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
L.A. Rams	7	3	0	.700	164	150
San Francisco	6	3	1	.650	254	154
Atlanta	5	5	1	.550	196	185
New Orleans	5	5	0	.500	181	190

Monday's result

Miami at Cleveland
 Sunday's results
 Chicago 23, Tampa Bay 3
 Houston 32, Cincinnati 28
 New Orleans 6, Los Angeles Rams 0
 Minnesota 24, Detroit 10
 New England 30, Indianapolis 21
 Washington 16, Green Bay 7
 Los Angeles Raiders 17, Dallas 13
 San Francisco 43, St. Louis 17
 San Diego 9, Denver 3
 New York Giants 17, Philadelphia 14
 Sunday, Nov. 16
 Chicago at Atlanta, 1
 Miami at Cleveland, 1
 Houston at Pittsburgh, 1
 Miami at Buffalo, 1
 New York Giants at Minnesota, 1
 New Orleans at St. Louis, 1
 Seattle at Cincinnati, 1
 Tampa Bay vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee, 1
 Detroit at Philadelphia, 1
 Kansas City at Denver, 4
 Indianapolis at New York Jets, 4
 Dallas at San Diego, 4
 Cleveland at Los Angeles Raiders, 4
 Monday, Nov. 17
 San Francisco at Washington, 9

San Francisco and Denver

play each other, and both play San Francisco and Denver.

The Cowboys, meanwhile, must play the Rams and Redskins away from home and end the season with the Chicago Bears.

N.Y. GIANTS

1986 record	8-2-0
28	at Dallas
20	San Diego
14	at L.A. Raiders
20	New England
13	at St. Louis
35	Philadelphia
12	at Seattle
17	Washington
17	Dallas
17	at Philadelphia
Nov 18	at Minnesota
Nov 23	Denver
Dec 1	at San Francisco
Dec 7	at Washington
Dec 14	St. Louis
Dec 20	Green Bay

WASHINGTON

1986 record	8-2-0
14	Philadelphia
6	L.A. Raiders
27	at San Diego
16	Seattle
6	at New Orleans
21	at Dallas
27	at N.Y. Giants
36	at Minnesota
38	(OT) at Green Bay
9	San Francisco
1	at St. Louis
1	Dallas
4	N.Y. Giants
4	at Denver
1	at Philadelphia

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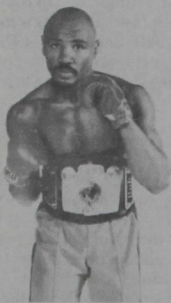
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Marvelous Marvin Hagler

Diez millones de dólares a Sugar por su combate contra M. Hagler San Juan, (AP) - El ex-bicampeón mundial de boxeo, el estadounidense Sugar Ray Leonard, anunció que en abril próximo se enfrentará al campeón mediano, su compatriota Marvin Hagler, en un pleito en el que cada uno obtendrá una bolsa cercana a los diez millones de dólares.

"Nada, ni nadie me detendrá en mi empeño de regresar al boxeo para destonar a Hagler", dijo Leonard en una entrevista telefónica desde su residencia en Potomac, Maryland, al diario El Nuevo Día.

El ex campeón welter y super welter admitió que el presidente del Consejo Mundial de Boxeo (CMB), el mexicano José Sulaimán, le ha solicitado que no regrese al pugilismo, pero manifestó que "nada me parará".

Sulaimán dijo recientemente aquí a la AP que teme que Leonard sufra una seria lesión en un combate ante Hagler.

"Todo el mundo ha opinado que estoy loco por regresar al boxeo, pero el combate ante Hagler se realizará antes de mayo y se que puedo ganarle", dijo Leonard.

Explicó que considera que el pleito se firmará para abril de 1987 "si Hagler derrota sus

conflictos emocionales, sus problemas personales".

Hagler no ha rechazado la pelea, pero aspira ganar diez millones de dólares.

En su último pleito, tras un primer retiro, Leonard venció el 11 de mayo de 1984 a Kevin Howard anunciando inmediatamente que no volvería a combatir más.

Howard le envió sorpresivamente a la lona.

Leonard, con foja de 33-1, se retiró por primera vez después de ser sometido a una operación de desprendimiento de la retina del ojo izquierdo tras conquistar el campeonato welter nonqueando a Tommy Hearns.

El ex monarca cree que la inactividad no sólo le perjudicará a él sino también a Hagler, quien no combate regularmente.

Hagler expuso por última vez la corona en mayo pasado ante John "La Bestia" Mugabi, al que noqueó.

"No sólo debo regresar porque el mundo entero desea esa pelea ante Hagler, sino porque sé que puedo ganar", dijo Leonard, de 30 años.

Los entendidos del boxeo le dan pocas posibilidades de vistoria a Leonard.

Rosario exige 300,000 por arriesgar título ante Nazario

San Juan, (AP) - El campeón ligero de la Asociación Mundial de Boxeo (AMB), el puertorriqueño Edwin "Chapo" Rosario, exigió una bolsa de 300,000 dólares para defender el 12 de diciembre el título en pelea a 15 asaltos ante su coterráneo Juan Nazario.

"Por 150,000 dólares no voy a pelear, pero aceptaría el combate por el doble de esa cantidad", dijo Rosario al diario El Nuevo Día.

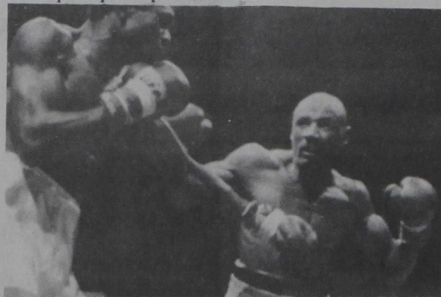
Nazario, exboxeador de entrenamiento de Rosario, aceptó el pleito sin poner condiciones económicas.

Sin embargo, Rosario explicó que no desea que le pueda pasar lo

mismo que le ocurrió ante el mexicano José Luis Ramírez, quien le noqueó y arrebató el título ligero del Consejo, tras aceptar apresuradamente un combate titular en el que no obtuvo una buena bolsa.

Posteriormente, Rosario conquistó la corona ligera de la Asociación al noquear el 26 de septiembre en Miami a Livingstone Bramble, de Islas Virgenes.

Rosario alega que le ofrecieron 150,000 dólares por combatir el 12 de diciembre a 10 asaltos en el Madison Square Garden ante el colombiano Aquilino Asprilla y que ahora ese mismo dinero le prometen por un combate titular ante Nazario.



Marvellous Marvin Hagler against Obelnejas



Sugar Ray Leonard

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	Pts.	Opp.	Avg. Diff.
Texas A&M	5	0	0	1.000	179	90	+17.8
Arkansas	4	2	0	.667	151	104	+7.8
Baylor	4	2	0	.667	180	112	+11.3
Texas Tech	4	2	0	.667	147	153	-1.0
Texas	3	2	0	.600	106	92	+3.4
Rice	1	5	0	.167	99	222	-22.2
Houston	0	6	0	.000	60	146	-14.3
x-SMU	4	2	0	.667	172	114	+9.7
x-TCU	1	5	0	.167	130	180	-8.3

x-Ineligible for SWC championship

Send in your Sports News, Pictures, etc to El Editor Sportsweek P.O. Box 11250 Lubbock, Tx 79408



Guajolotes y Mas Guajolotes - Cortes estos cupones, llevelos a las cajillas hubicadas en los negocios quien patrocinan este concurso y usted se puede ganar uno de varios guajolotes que se van a regalara completamente gratis el dia 26 de Noviembre. Agalo ahora mismo, no tiene obligación de comprar nada!

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Simply cut out these coupons, take to the registration box located at each of the sponsoring businesses and you might win a one of many turkeys to be given away on Nov. 26. Do it today, there is no obligation to buy anything!

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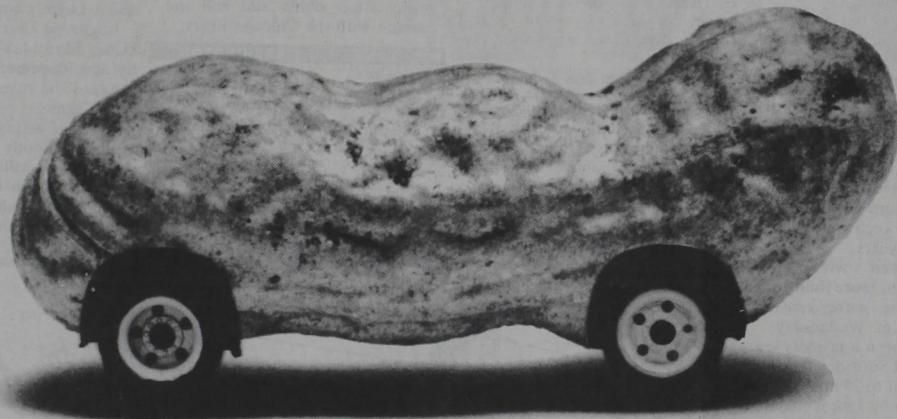
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THANKSGIVING



Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofía Martínez

Hace 19 siglos que San Policarpo, fue sentenciado a morir, por haberse declarado cristiano. La misma historia se ha repetido muchas veces desde aquel tiempo. En 1927, un viejecito llamado Dionicio Ochoa, en el estado de Colima, Mexico, salio a la puerta de su casa cuando llevo una escolta de soldados el gobierno del Presidente Calles. Ellos le hicieron unas preguntas: Como se llama usted, viejo cristero? Dionicio Ochoa, para servir a Dios. Usted es de los cristeros, verdad? No, por que estoy viejo, pero si soy catolico. -Donde estan los cristeros? Yo no se, en algun lugar del volcan. Quien es el jefe de ellos. *Cristo Rey*. -Ya sabemos que por ese Cristo Rey andan en armas. No se haga el tonto y contestame: Quien es el que los manda? El anciano contesto: Nos manda Cristo Rey, si, a mi tambien, porque ya les dije que soy catolico. El es nuestro Jefe que quieren los catolicos con "su Cristo Rey"? Queremos que triunfe reynando para siempre, porque el es nuestro -Jefe

Verdadero y el que nos manda, porque yo tambien soy catolico. El capitan se enojo y ordeno que colgaran en un arbol a aquel viejito, donde todos lo miraran; la rama se quebró y al caer al suelo, aquel viejito grito: *Viva Cristo Rey*. Hasta cuatro veces lo colgaron y se rompian las ramas. Casi sin sentido el viejito repetia: *Cristo Rey es nuestro Jefe, El nos manda. Yo tambien soy catolico... Viva Cristo Rey...* Al fin lograron colgarlo en un arbol grandote y fuerte, y cuentan los testigos que ya moribundo se oyo salir el ultimo aliento de aquel corazon generoso que decia muy apenas: *Viva Cristo Rey...*

Este anciano, que tal vez nunca leyo las cartas de San Pablo, sabia bien que Cristo es la Cabeza detodos nosotros; que con El formamos un solo cuerpo y que de El recibimos la vida y todo lo que somos. Aquel "porque yo tambien soy catolico," repetido de Don Dionicio, es un eco de aquel lejano "Soy Cristiano" del anciano San Policarpo, que entro su cuerpo a les leones, con la esperanza de unirse muy pronto con *Cristo*, su cabeza. Seguramente que Don Dienicio y San Policarpo estan alla en el cielo en compania de El Senor Jesus, y alla podremos estar nosotros tambien cuando nos vayamos de esta vida mortal. Juan 14,2-4. Hechos: 7,55-56.

Holiday Gift Giving

Greetings
Again, it is that time of year to start thinking of Holiday baking and gift giving.

We at Dee & C Pecans, would like to remind you of our convenient shopping suggestions.

Our Specially Hand Selected Pecan Halves are available in 3 lb and 5 lb gift boxes. As a special item this year we are introducing a 10 lb bag of Specially Hand Picked Inshell Pecans. Also, this year, we have available upon customers request, two cookbooks by Jane Crawford. Both are limited quantities, on a first come first serve basis, with the 3 lb box of Pecans only. "Home for the Holidays", is her latest 30 page edition, "Creative Cooking with Pecans", is a 182 pages full of tasty fresh ideas, enjoyed by our customers throughout last year.

Why not order now in time for the Holidays? What could be an easier way to complete your gift list? Please specify if delivery is to be made before Thanksgiving. Otherwise, they will be shipped in time for Christmas giving and baking.

We would be glad to enclose a personalized card at your request.

These prices include Shipping and Handling.

- * 3 lb box . \$17.50
- * 5 lb box . \$27.50
- * 10 lb bag Inshell . \$21.95
- * 3 lb box W/"Home for the Holidays" . \$21.75
- * 3 lb box W/"Creative Cooking with Pecans" . \$26.97

Happy Holidays

Texas Attorney General's Office addressing questions regarding consumer information. City employees from the Codes Administration Department and the Sanitation Department will be on hand to answer questions about city programs and services.

CLASSIFIED

Immediate Opening: Migrant Advocacy Services seeks qualified bilingual personnel to direct and staff a farmworkers' rights project to serve the Panhandle area. Openings for director and two outreach workers. Director must have experience in fund-raising. Send resumes to MAS Box 374 Hereford, Tx 79045

Para Emplear Inmediatamente: Proyecto de Trabajadores Agricolas. Migrant Advocacy Services, busca personal bilingue y calificado para la posicion de director de proyecto (con experiencia en levantar fondos) y dos trabajadores que advoquen los derechos de trabajadores agricolas en el Panhandle. Mande su resume a MAS Box 374, Hereford, Tx 79045

Legal Notice

In The United States District Court For The Eastern District Of Texas Lufkin Division

Fidel B. Ibarra, Jr., ET AL.
Plaintiffs
VS.
Texas Employment Commission
ET AL.

Civil Action No. L-83-44-CA

Aviso A Los Extranjeros a Quienes Se Les Han Negado Beneficios Del Seguro Contra Desempleo

Si a UD. Se le negaron beneficios del seguro contra el desempleo a partir del 28 de Marzo de 1983 debido a que UD. Era un extranjero a quien el servicio de inmigracion y naturalizacion no habia autorizado a trabajar, lea este aviso con cuidado. Puede ser que UD. Tenga derecho a recibir una cantidad de dinero.

Como consecuencia del arreglo de esta accion de clase, la Comision de Empleo de Texas (CET) ha accedido a evaluar de nuevo las reclamaciones de extranjeros para conseguir beneficios del seguro contra desempleo con tal de que tales reclamaciones hayan sido rechazadas a partir del 28 de marzo de 1983 y que la razon del rechazo haya sido que el Servicio de Inmigracion y Naturalizacion (SIN) no habia autorizado al reclamante a trabajar. En cualquier caso en que la nueva evaluacion de una reclamacion resulte favorable al reclamante, este tendra el derecho a recibir una cantidad de dinero.

Antes la politica de la Comision de Empleo de Texas requeria que todas los extranjeros reclamantes de beneficios tuvieran autorizacion de trabajar del Servicio de Inmigracion y Naturalizacion. La nueva politica de la CET y la politica que se aplicara a las reclamaciones evaluadas de nuevo, capacitará a todo extranjero que quepa bajo una de las siguientes categorias a recibir beneficios sin importar el que el SIN lo haya autorizado a trabajar:

Individuos identificados como "conditional entrants" o "parolees"; los individuos a quienes se les ha concedido salida aplazada o salida voluntaria prolongada; los solicitantes de ajuste del estado legal; los solicitantes de asilo politico o de detencion de deportacion, o aquellos a quienes ya se les ha concedido esto; los solicitantes de suspension de deportacion o aquellos a quienes ya se les ha concedido esto; los refugiados; los que han entrado al pais provenientes de Cuba o Haiti; ciertos beneficiarios de peticiones de visa y cualquier persona que tenga una garantia particular del SIN que les permita permanecer en Estados Unidos por un periodo indefinido.

Si Ud. piensa que podria haber cabido bajo una de estas categorias cuando trabajada o cuando se le negaron los beneficios del seguro contra el desempleo, debe llevar una copia de este aviso a la oficina local de la Comision de Empleo de Texas, y pedir mas informacion y un formulario de reclamacion.

Puede ser que tenga el derecho a una nueva evaluacion aun si se le negaron los beneficios oralmente o si su solicitud fue rechazada oralmente y nunca recibio de la Comision de Empleo de Texas un rechazo formal por escrito.

El fin del plazo para entregar una reclamacion con el proposito de recibir una nueva evaluacion sera el 21 de Abril de 1987.

Por orden de la Corte Fechado: 7 de Octubre de 1986.

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Se Habla Español. No Appointment Needed.

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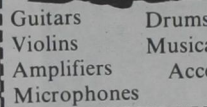
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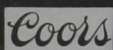
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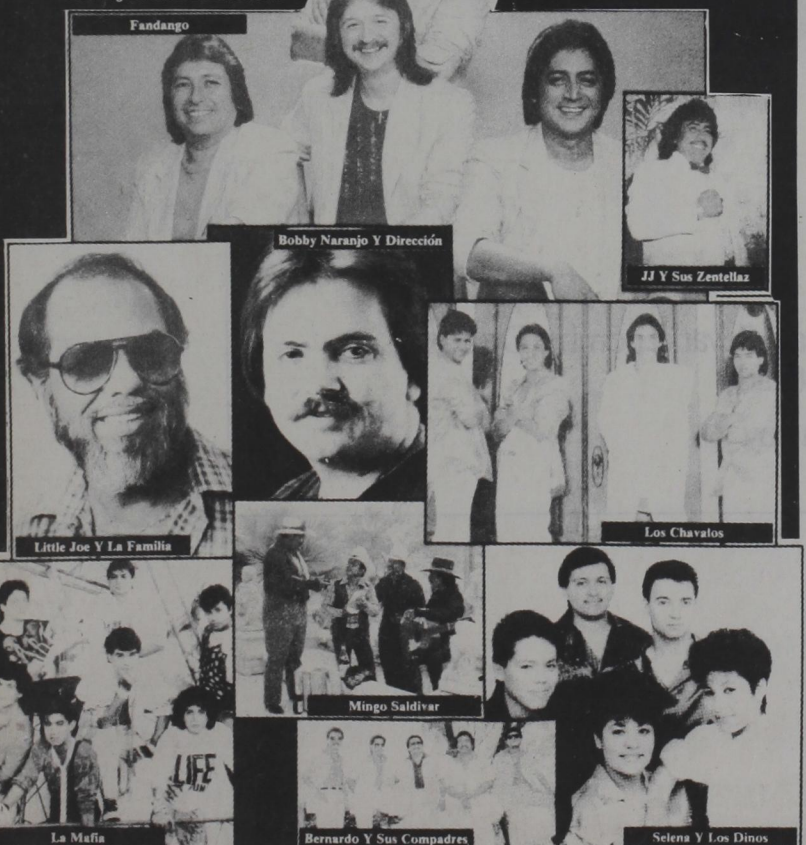
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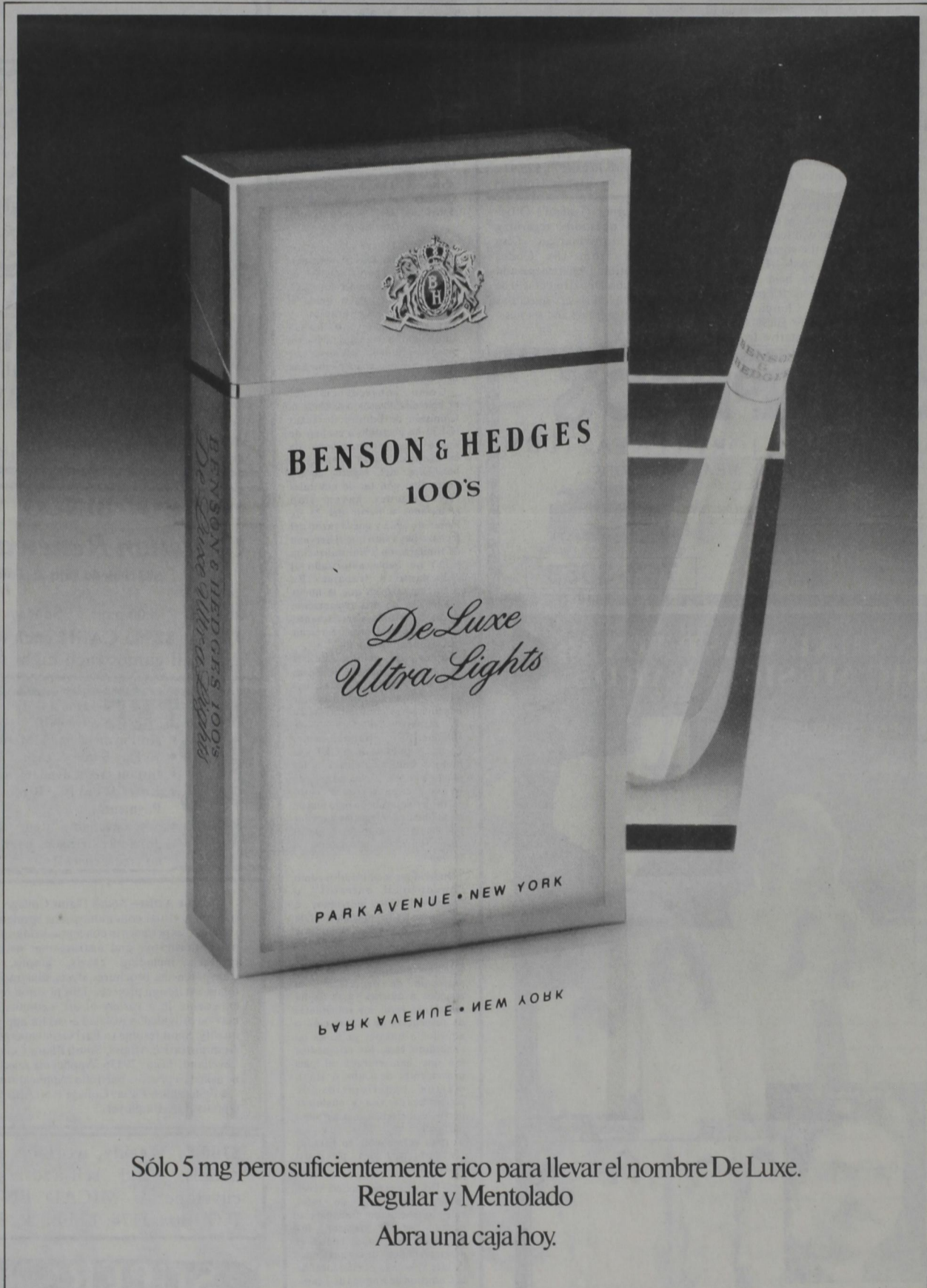
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