

Plan to Dispose of Nuclear Waste in West Texas Opposed



By Michelle Mittelstadt
 WASHINGTON -- Years after Texas, Maine and Vermont first proposed an alliance that would allow the two New England states to ship their low-level radioactive waste to Texas, Congress completed action today on the deal.
 On a 78-15 vote this morning, the Senate approved the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact, sending the legislation to President Clinton for his likely signature.
 Approval of the compact, which paves the way for construction of a waste dump in West Texas, triggers payments of \$55 million by Maine and Vermont to Texas for the long-term disposal of waste generated mostly from nuclear power plants.
 Texas Gov. George W. Bush

has said the state would not proceed with the dump's construction absent congressional approval. The House overwhelmingly ratified the compact in July.
 The measure's leading Senate opponent, Democrat Paul Wellstone of Minnesota, implored colleagues to reject the deal, saying Sierra Blanca was targeted for the dump because it is a poor, predominately Hispanic town far from the power corridors of Austin and Washington.
 "This is a fight for communities all across the country who don't have the political clout to keep this pollution out," Wellstone said today. "This is a fight for minority communities who are burdened with a disproportionate share of these sites."
 But Senate backers said the

legislation is fair, following the same dictates as previous compacts approved by Congress.
 "In making the decision to consider the proposed site in Hudspeth County, Texas, there has been extensive public involvement as well as thorough environmental and technical review," said Sen. Susan Collins, R-Me.
 A day before the vote, anti-dump activists rallied at the Capitol, urging Clinton to intervene.
 "If this bill passes, President Clinton must veto it to stop the beautiful desert town of Sierra

Blanca from becoming another chapter in this nation's sad, sorry history of racial discrimination," said Erin Rogers, executive director of the Sierra Blanca Legal Defense Fund.
 But a veto is "unlikely," a White House official said Tuesday, noting that the compact is silent on the question of the dump's location.
 "We do have concerns about the site," the official said, speaking on condition of anonymity. "But the compact itself doesn't select the site."
 It's Texas' decision and we're

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"El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz."
 "Respect for the Rights of Others Is Peace"
 Lic. Benito Juarez

EL EDITOR

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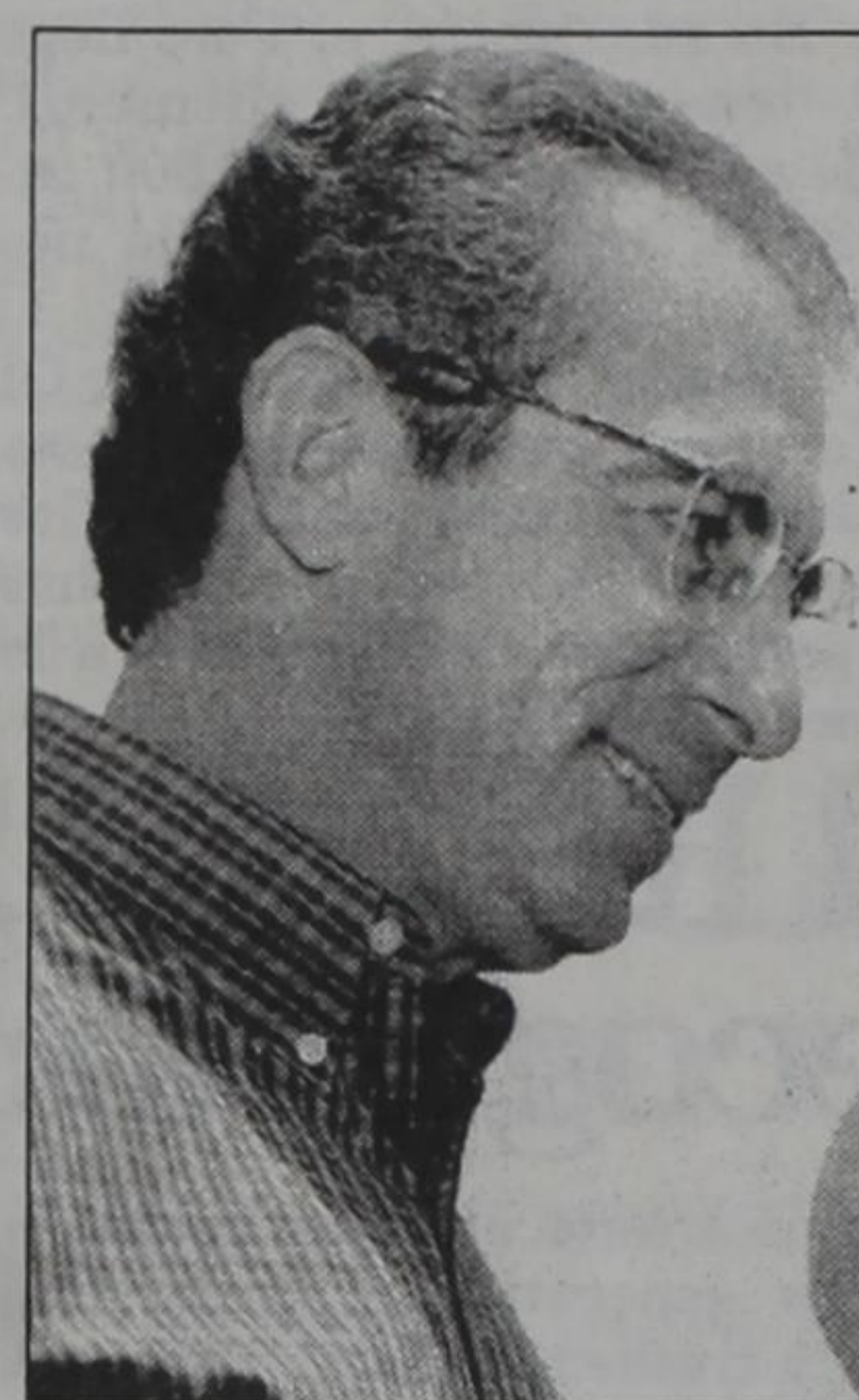
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Oposicion Decepcionada Por Vaguedad Mensaje Zedillo

México, 2 sep (EFE).- La oposición mexicana se mostró decepcionada por el IV Informe Presidencial de Ernesto Zedillo, que ofreció ante el Congreso un discurso carente de nuevas alternativas en el que repasó parte de sus "logros" sin profundizar en el futuro del rescate bancario y sin mención alguna al conflicto de Chiapas.
 Dirigentes del centro-izquierdista PRD y el conservador PAN consideraron "hueca" la inter-

vención del presidente y denunciaron la omisión de algunos de los principales problemas del país, como la situación en Chiapas, los derechos de los indígenas y los asesinatos políticos.
 En su discurso, Zedillo trató de justificar el "rescate" del sistema bancario tras la crisis económica de 1994, con un coste de 65.000 millones de dólares que ahora pretende convertir en deuda pública.
 "Nunca lamentaré" la decisión de rescatar el sistema porque "no había otra alternativa" dijo Zedillo, quien insistió en que si el Ejecutivo no hubiera actuado "el país habría quebrado".
 El presidente evitó referirse al referendun del PRD, en el que cerca de 3 millones de mexicanos expresaron su rechazo a la propuesta del Gobierno de convertir el coste del rescate en deuda pública.
 Consideró "indignante" que una "parte sustancial" del quebranto bancario obedezca a "negligencia y otros actos fraudulentos" y afirmó que el Gabinete defenderá el esclarecimiento de responsabilidades y propondrá un endurecimiento de las penas por delitos financieros y fiscales.
 Zedillo justificó también los tres recortes presupuestarios aplicados en lo que va de año por la caída de los precios del petróleo y reiteró el llamamiento -

que ya realizó el pasado año - a un gran pacto económico entre distintos sectores.
 Pidió, asimismo, la colaboración del país en la "Cruzada Nacional contra la Delincuencia" - que presentó el pasado día 26 - y repitió que, en materia de seguridad, "hemos fallado pero no hemos fracasado".
 Insistió en defender la soberanía nacional frente a "injerencias" externas y admitió que las relaciones con Estados Unidos afrontaron "momentos difíciles" en temas como migración y narcotráfico, aunque tampoco mencionó la reciente polémica sobre la recomendación del Congreso estadounidense urgiendo una solución al problema de Chiapas.
 Tras la intervención presidencial el líder parlamentario del Partido de la Revolución Democrática (PRD), Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, señaló que Zedillo puede optar por un cogobierno para concluir su administración en el año 2000 y hacer copartícipe al Congreso ante el riesgo de una "inminente crisis que puede estallar cualquier día".
 El líder del PRD responsabilizó al Gobierno de las crisis de seguridad pública y financiera y de la falta de credibilidad en la aplicación de la ley.
 La senadora Rosalbina Garavito, portavoz del PRD, consid-



Ernesto Zedillo. eró el informe "hueco y evasivo", carente de propuestas serias, "autocrítica" y "responsabilidad política", y muy "lejano" de las necesidades y las expectativas del país.

El líder nacional del derechista Partido Acción Nacional (PAN), Felipe Calderón Hinojosa, denunció la omisión del conflicto de Chiapas y los asesinatos políticos y el diputado panista Julio Faesler calificó como "ingeniosa" la forma en que Zedillo esquivó el "muy difícil y comprometedor" tema de la inconstitucionalidad del FOBA-PROA.

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero
 The Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce will host an International Trade Fair this weekend at the Civic Center. More than 3,000 persons are expected to attend this event which is meant to provide business opportunities for Lubbock businesses to trade with Chihuahua, Mexico. There is no doubt that there are countless opportunities that should be taken advantage of more not only by the Hispanic Chamber but by Market Lubbock, METTS, the Lubbock Chamber and the City in general.
 Another event of interest is a visit by Linda Chavez-Thompson who is the executive vice president of the AFL-CIO. Chavez, who is a native of Lubbock, will be honored with a reception at the Lubbock Central Labor Carpenters Union Hall at 2002 Ave. J at 7 AM on Tuesday. On Wednesday, Sept. 9th, when will return to the cotton fields around Lubbock where she grew up for a filming session for the Hispanic Leadership Conference.
 Chavez was active here in the Union during the years of the Sanitation strike and then moving to bigger and better places -- at least for Unions. The importance of Unions is celebrated throughout the nation on Labor Day. In Lubbock people -- especially big business try to ignore Unions as much as possible. As pointed out by Union official, many contracts are let that have to abide by prevailing wage laws as specified by the US government. Many Union member are very often met with unqualified workers working for lower wages than they yet designated as a qualified worker by the contractors.
 Maybe Ms. Chavez will bring attention to all these discrepancies and especially to violations by government officials.

 Starting Sept. 13, the US will begin to celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month. This year in Lubbock opportunities will exist to see many activities, including the celebration of El 16 and the performance of a nationally acclaimed Ballet Folklórico from Juarez/El Paso. Next week we will report on many other activities planned for "El Mes de la Herencia Hispana." Organizations are invited to submit their activities.

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Sampling Showdown Has Politicians Snorting, Public Snoring

By Patricia Guadalupe
 Statistical sampling. It's alliterative, but to the public, it's a ponderous piece of prose. Their eyes glaze over at the sight or sound of the two words.
 Yet in Washington, D.C., the debate over statistical sampling for the 2000 Census is engulfing all three branches of government -- and Hispanic activists, as well -- in a critical political showdown.
 Some party insiders believe that a decision on its use could very well decide which party

controls the 105th Congress.
 In the latest move, a three-judge federal panel ruled Aug. 27 that the U.S. Census Bureau cannot use sampling in conducting the next Census. Now the Clinton administration is expected to take the issue to the U.S. Supreme Court. Because the ruling Washington, D.C., district court panel included an appellate court jurist, its decision can be directly appealed to the nation's top judicial body.
 The issue sounds simple enough: What's the best, most

accurate way for Census-takers to tally up the nation's inhabitants?
 In 1990, the Census Bureau, by its own admission, failed to account for more than 4 million residents, including at least 1 million Latinos, while in many cases it counted more than once those wealthier residents who owned more than one home.
 Under sampling, 90 percent of the population is counted under the old enumeration process, which involves mailing census questionnaires and following up with visits to households that do not respond. Then the Census Bureau estimates the other, hard-to-find 10 percent of the population. The cost to track down all those it missed would be prohibitive, it says.
 The data is used to apportion House seats and draw boundaries for congressional districts and to determine the distribution of \$180 billion in federal funding for a myriad of programs tied to population figures.
 While the panel of judges didn't rule on the constitutionality of statistical sampling, it stated that its use to determine a population for purpose of congressional representation violates federal law and the intent of the Census.
 "...While (previous amendments) encourage, if not require, the extensive use of sampling to collect the myriad of general demographic information that the bureau is obliged to compile...from occupa-

Surge Polemica En Washington Con Poco Interes General Pero Reprecusiones Maximimas

Por Patricia Guadalupe
 El uso del método estadístico del muestreo. Para muchos, es algo que no entienden. Pero aquí en Washington, el uso del muestreo para el siguiente censo pretende ser una polémica que involucra a todas las ramas del gobierno federal y a los activistas latinos. Algunos asesores comentan que la decisión sobre su uso pudiera determinar cual partido controla el próximo Congreso.
 El 27 de agosto, un panel de tres jueces federales falló en contra de su uso, decidiendo que el departamento del censo no puede usar el muestreo para determinar la población del país. Porque el panel incluyó un juez de la Corte de Apelaciones, se espera que la administración Clinton apele

el fallo directamente a la Corte Suprema.
 En el último censo, en el 1990, cuando no se usó el muestreo, el departamento del censo reconoció que dejaron fuera a cuatro millones de residentes, incluyendo al menos un millón de hispanos; mientras que en algunos casos contaron mas de una vez a los dueños de más de una casa.
 Bajo el muestreo, el 90 por ciento de la población se contaría usando el viejo sistema, en donde se envían por correo los cuestionarios y se entrevistan en persona a los que no los hayan devuelto y se calcula el otro 10 por ciento de la población. El departamento del censo dice que sería demasiado caro tratar de contar a cada

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News Briefs

Church Funds Youth Program at Public School

A San Jose, California church funded a summer school program that used public school teachers and public school facilities, the San Jose (Calif.) Mercury News reports.
 Leaders of the First United Methodist Church and Horace Mann Academy schoolofficials acknowledged the partnership is controversial because of concerns about the separation of church and state, as well as fears the church would use the program to recruit local children.
 Students ranging in age from 5 to 12 were given a flyer on the last day of the session inviting them to attend the Methodist church, the paper reports.
 Supporters say the potential for conflict is outweighed by downtown San Jose's need for the program, a need community leaders say isn't being met by government-sponsored social programs or other efforts.
 The church paid about \$4,000 to rent the school during the inaugural two weeks of the "Summer Academy" program and give a \$500 stipend for teachers. The program offered creative writing, math, social studies, sewing, soccer, drama and music classes to the 70 children attending the session.
 Public schools around the country often make classrooms or other space available to community groups after hours or on weekends. While the schools may charge rent for use of space, it's rare for church groups to sponsor whole programs in the schools, the Mercury News reports.
 More churches and other religious groups are likely to step up community support programs. The federal government has offered program grants to these groups in the wake of cutbacks for government-sponsored programs.

Court Rules on Medicare HMO Protections Right

Several recent editorials weigh in on the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals' recent ruling that guarantees certain rights for Medicare HMO members:
 Miami Herald, 8/24: "This is the first ruling to tie beneficiaries' rights to the Constitution rather than to statutes, which Congress can change at whim. The ruling also requires HMOs to tell members how to appeal and support their claims. It gives HMOs five days -- rather than 14 now -- to decide whether to cover the care sought. Most important, it directs Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala to monitor compliance and to terminate Medicare contracts with HMOs that don't follow the directives. All in all, Judge Wiggins [of the 9th Circuit] delivered a slam-dunk for consumers. When the grandstand cheering is audible across the country in Florida, then surely it can be heard in Washington and inspire a dilatory Congress to act as well."
 New York Times, 8/22: "The appeals court essentially found that Medicare benefit decisions made by HMOs, which are paid by the government to provide the coverage, amount to government action. In the field of health care, at least, the courts are finding that managed care organizations through which public benefits are distributed must now meet constitutional requirements that few considered before."
 Seattle Times, 8/23: The editorial notes one "down side" to the ruling: "HMOs have one more reason to dread Medicare patients -- or not serve them at all. Inadequate reimbursement rates are transforming Medicare patients from cash cows into albatrosses. Medicare reimbursements have dropped, and annual increases to reimbursements now lag far behind inflation. Blizzards of paperwork and inflexible regulations make Medicare patients even more unappealing to efficiency-seeking HMOs."

Treatment Said to Eliminate "Hidden" Virus

In two studies, five people living with HIV, taking a "bold" new combination of antiretroviral drugs and immune-system stimulators, appear to have cleared all HIV viruses from their bodies, according to a report in New York Newsday.
 In one study, conducted by Dr. Anthony Fauci and Dr. Clifford Lane of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, interleukin-2 was used to "wake up" the immune systems of patients and drive the virus out into the open to be assaulted by the antiviral drug cocktails. The process deliberately makes patients very sick, but may hold the key to flushing out the last stubborn reserves of HIV.
 Three of the patients' results were so promising that culture analysis of more than 300 million white blood cells revealed no HIV. The other 10 continued to do well, but culturable viruses were found.
 Expressing "cautious optimism," Fauci, director of NIAID, said, "This does not imply, nor does it prove, that we have eradicated anything." He added, "We don't know if this is clinically relevant." However, Dr. Joep Lange at the University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands, performed a similar study and found nearly identical results.
 The major difference was that in his study, the patients were given five anti-HIV drugs at once after the immune system was activated. Lange also hospitalized the young men and infected them with lab-engineered monoclonal antibodies to further provoke an immune system response. In two of the three patients who received this treatment, attempts to induce virus production in lab samples of these patients' cells proved impossible.
 Lange, too, expressed cautious optimism. "There's still many things that are unclear," he said, adding, "I don't think anyone can declare a patient cured." Dr. Giuseppe Pantaleo of the Hospital Beaumont in Lausanne, Switzerland, said, "The only way to know whether such radical treatments are eliminating HIV is to stop the treatment cold," which the NIAID's Lane said he intends to do in some patients.

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El Legado De Los Derechos Civiles Del G.I. Forum Merece Reconocimiento

Por Henry A.J. Ramos

Hace casi 50 años, Estados Unidos derroto a los regímenes de Alemania y el Japón para ganar la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Entre sus soldados más distinguidos hubo decenas de millares de méxicoamericanos. En cantidades desproporcionadas con su presencia en la nación y aún en el campo de batalla, a estos méxicoamericanos se les otorgó la condecoración militar más elevada del país, la Medalla de Honor.

Nuestra victoria en la Segunda Guerra Mundial lanzó a Estados Unidos a una posición de liderazgo global sin precedentes. El asegurar plenamente ese triunfo al regresar a casa, no obstante, necesitó más decenios de lucha por los derechos civiles para estos y otros veteranos de color.

Los más notables por sus derechos civiles que señalaron la época de la post-guerra en el país fueron los dirigidos por el Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. - desde Birmingham y Selma hasta Chicago y Memphis.

Pero demasiados pasado por alto han sido las gestiones de los méxicoamericanos y otros hispanos en toda la nación -- desde el sur de Texas y el este de Los Angeles hasta Garden City, Kansas, y Salt Lake City, Utah.

Como los afroamericanos, los méxicoamericanos de la primera época de post-guerra estaban típicamente limitados por la ley y la costumbre a votar en elecciones, frecuentar los establecimientos anglosajones, comprar propiedades en las vecindades anglosajonas, ocupar plazas en las comi-

siones y los jurados locales, y asistir a las instituciones públicas de enseñanza.

En un caso de 1948, una comunidad anglosajona del sur de Texas se negó a permitir la sepultura de un soldado méxicoamericano muerto en combate en las Filipinas.

Para enfocarse sobre estas circunstancias intolerables, en aquel año los veteranos de habla hispana de Corpus Christi, Texas, organizaron la primera y todavía la organización de mayor éxito de veteranos hispanos y derechos civiles, el American GI Forum.

Desde su fundación, el GI Forum inició estrategias novedosas para movilizar a los hispano-americanos como defensores de la comunidad y participantes políticos. Su dedicación llevó a la comunidad hispana de la nación a la Casa Blanca, al Congreso y a la Corte Suprema por primera vez.

Buscados por dirigentes políticos de nivel nacional -- la mayoría de ellos también veteranos -- incluyendo a Lyndon B. Johnson y a los Kennedy durante el decenio de 1960, y a Ronald Reagan y Bob Dole después, el GI Forum fue la primera organización hispana que ejerció influencia sobre los nombramientos administrativos y en la legislación, la primera que cabildó eficazmente por la inclusión de hispanos en el censo federal y otros estudios estadísticos, y la primera en servir de anfitrión a un primer mandatario -- Ronald Reagan -- en una de sus convenciones anuales.

Las estrategias exitosas del Forum se edificaron sobre la enseñanza comunitaria agresiva y las tácticas de elaboración del consenso, el desarrollo de nuevos grupos de dirigencia de hombres, mujeres y jóvenes trabajando juntos en unidades de estilo familiar y la promoción de los latinos como participantes activos del trámite político de la nación.

A través de las gestiones del Forum, los hispanos pudieron gradualmente dar forma a la elaboración de cursos de acción nacionales y al debate sobre asuntos que fluctúan desde la inmigración y la enseñanza bilingüe hasta los derechos electorales y la ley de asistencia económica pública. Los hispanos pudieron desarrollar una nueva generación de dirigentes capacitados profesionalmente -- muchos de quienes llegaron a ser funcionarios electos y nombrados -- y a generar otras organizaciones nacionales eficaces de cabildeo, tales como el Consejo Nacional de La Raza (NCLR en inglés), el Fondo Méxicoamericano para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza (MALDEF en inglés) y la Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos Electos y Nombrados (NALEO en inglés).

En su cúspide, el Foro llegó a tener 150,000 miembros. Hoy tiene aún más de 500 capítulos activos en toda la nación.

Mucho se le adeuda al GI Forum -- por parte de los hispanos tanto como de los hispanos -- por sus muchos aportes a la democracia y a la inclusión política.

En septiembre, como parte de la celebración del Mes de la Herencia Hispana, en la capital de la nación, el Forum celebrará formalmente el quincuagésimo aniversario de su fundación.

Eso puede ayudar a disipar el temor erróneo que satura al país sobre el surgimiento de los hispanos como una fuerza dentro de la sociedad estadounidense. Con este enfoque mal dirigido han surgido gestiones mal aconsejadas, tales como las que hay ahora en California para eliminar a los programas de acción afirmativa y de enseñanza bilingüe, así como eliminar programas de asistencia económica pública dirigidos a los hispanos y otros grupos de inmigrantes y pobres.

Al volver a enfocar nuestras energías para profundizar la apreciación de la herencia hispana del país, realzamos nuestras perspectivas de edificar positivamente sobre el deseo profundo y continuo de la comunidad hispana de participar en la democracia estadounidense y aportar a ella.

Al reflejar en el legado del GI Forum de apoyo a los derechos civiles de los hispanos en la época posterior a la segunda guerra mundial, además de su heroísmo en defensa de nuestra libertad, eso proporciona una oportunidad excelente para lograr esto.

(Henry A.J. Ramos es autor de "The American GI Forum: In Pursuit of the Dream", 1948-1983, que será publicado este mes por "Arte Público Press", de la Universidad de Houston.)

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Exploding the Social Security Myth

by Theodore Roszak

Read any newspaper, listen to any discussion about entitlements in the media, and you will hear fiscally anxious economists and budget-cutting politicians who see nothing but financial shipwreck before us. They have found 60 different ways to configure the statistics of disaster. Far from regarding longevity as the gift of life for ourselves and our children, they view it as a prescription for "entitlements bankruptcy."

Entitlements are a "nightmare scenario," claims one commentator. Another predicts that we are sitting on top of "a demographic time bomb." "Grim days for the United States," warns still another. "Loud alarm bells are ringing for the nation's future."

These are the people who would have rushed to Lisbon harbor to hassle Columbus for docking fees.

W.H. Auden once called our time the Age of Anxiety, an era that has blighted the lives of millions with world wars and great depressions. We are at the end of a century that has suffered through the horrors of national violence, racial strife, economic upheaval and environmental crisis. This troubled era added "genocide," "balance of terror," "ethnic cleansing" and "endangered species" to our political vocabulary. In that context, mass longevity is among the few things that we can call a ray of hope. But if the experts are to be believed, we cannot afford the fruits of progress. What should be a welcome occasion for humanizing our social priorities has become a contentious battleground where parents and children are being taught to see one another as snarling, irreconcilable adversaries.

When I began teaching in the '50s, there was a popular piece of scholarly humor around called 1066 And All That, a satirical reading of English history. At every major event along the way the Reformation, the Industrial Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars the author paused to ask the same simple-minded question: Was this a "good thing" or a "bad thing"? How frivolous that sounds when we are discussing great social movements. Yet doing justice to the big picture often comes down to deciding: good or bad?

Very well, then: Longevity is a good thing. Not only is it good, it is inevitable.

Accept that, and it leads to an obvious conclusion. Our task is to stop fighting the inevitable and embrace the good. Stop obsessing about how longevity complicates the pursuit of other values because all other values are lesser values.

Resisting longevity is like trying to hold back the tide with one's bare hands. It is plain folly and it is heartless. As spontaneously as they want air to breathe, people want a longer, healthier life. Who is to say they shall not have it? To say we cannot afford longevity is nonsense. If one assembles statistics to prove that we cannot afford to live longer and be healthier, that is nonsense on stilts.

Nor is there any real possibility we will decide that longevity is affordable only under conditions of grinding penury for the survivors. The senior generation to come will be a senior generation like no other. These are, after all, those same Baby Boomers who were born into a world where they were fed on demand. They have high expectations in life. They are the best educated older generation in history, the most energetic, the most pugnacious. As the most politically savvy senior citizens anyone has ever seen, they will vote, lobby, campaign, run for office (and win), permeate and dominate the political process. They will not settle for a raw deal. With a senior generation like that acting as the anchor of America's entitlements policy, is there any question how things will turn out? When the critical choices must be made, we will, as a society, find ourselves pressed to choose longevity and health and a decent standard of living. And the way will be found to have all three because the resources are there.

In 1964 when Medicare was adopted we still thought of ourselves as the "affluent society." Figures as conservative as Barry Goldwater and Milton Friedman were advocating a negative income tax that would have amounted to a guaranteed annual income. Entitlements for everybody! We are now more affluent than ever. Just read through any collection of government statistics. The people of the United States spend a total of \$370 billion yearly on recreation (everything from books and movies to bowling and billiards). We spend another \$58 billion a year on beer, wine and whisky, plus \$31 billion on cigarettes. (Perhaps the latter figures may do something to calm the budget-balancers fear that too many Americans will survive into seniorhood.) We spend more than \$500 billion on gambling twice as much as Medicare costs not even allowing for the billions we now know that doctors and hospitals have been scamming from the system. We begin to feel poor only when experts convince us that the primary measure of wealth is discretionary income in private pockets and ludicrously high earnings in CEO bank accounts. Believe that and it is not difficult to conclude that we need Nintendo 64 more than we need clean water and safe streets.

In the Summer of 1997, at the G7 Summit of Industrial Nations, the growing population of retired workers was unanimously identified as a major crisis in the making, one that threatened bankruptcy. Leaders frowned and mumbled about the "drastic changes" that would have to be made, though nobody knew quite what. It occurred to no one that the number of healthy, secure senior citizens a society supports might be designated as the new world standard of economic success, a statistic in which to take greater pride than in the production of cellular telephones and virtual pets.

Our society has an infatuation with statistics. Very well then, let us give the gift of life a statistical identity. Call it the NLE: the National Life Expectancy. Include a QLA in the calculation: a Quality of Life Adjustment, based on money spent for doctor's visits, hospitalization, medication, etc. Figure in a General Well-Being Index for the feeling of overall physical satisfaction. After all, if we believe we can measure something called "consumer confidence," then why not the confidence people have in their health, so much more important than consumption? Let the NLE count for more in the Index of Leading Economic Indicators as a measure of the national wealth than the Gross Domestic Product. As long as the NLE keeps rising, let us celebrate that as prosperity at least as warmly as we celebrate the rising Dow Jones industrial average.

If the NLE sounds somewhat flippant, that is only because it underscores the immaturity of our market-oriented society. In a mature society, one does not seek to quantify imponderable and transcendent values. But the NLE serves at least to emphasize that all the problems conventional economists see in longevity are illusory. They stem from a distorted way of seeing life, a sense of values that sees the proliferation of cell phones and video games as "productive," but regards life-saving surgery and preventive medicine as a regrettable "cost." Our project, then, in the generation to come, is to redefine progress. We must accept longevity as progress and make it the measure of all other things. Ask not (as an elder John Kennedy might put it) if longevity leads to productivity and profit, but rather do productivity and profit lead to longevity? Insist upon seeing longevity as the true wealth of nations, for it is. Longevity has now become a major factor in the history of industrial society, one that is bound to produce great, if still unpredictable changes. It is as simple as recognizing that age changes people if not uniformly, then at least in ways that can be generally characterized. Older people see life from a very different angle than their children and so choose different priorities. The senior population has, by and large, left careers and childrearing responsibilities behind. It has become much more preoccupied with health, companionship and the higher uses of leisure. Those who can afford the cost, turn to extended education, cultural events and travel. These are choices that encourage introspection and the moderation of consumption habits in favor of a closer focus on home, family and the meaning of life. All this may have been true in the past, but it made far less difference when the older population

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GI Forum's Civil Rights Legacy Deserves Recognition

By Henry A.J. Ramos

Some 50 years ago, the United States defeated supremacist regimes in Germany and Japan to win World War II. Among its most distinguished soldiers were tens of thousands of Mexican Americans. In numbers disproportionate to their presence in the nation and even on the battlefield, these Mexican Americans were awarded the nation's highest military decoration, the Medal of Honor.

Our World War II victory launched the United States into an unprecedented position of global leadership. Fully securing that triumph back home, however, required decades more struggle for civil rights by these and other veterans of color.

Most notable of the civil rights pursuits that marked the country's post-war era were those led by Martin Luther King Jr. -- from Birmingham and Selma to Chicago and Memphis.

But too often overlooked have been the efforts of Mexican Americans and other Hispanics across the nation -- from South Texas and East Los Angeles to Garden City, Kansas, and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Like African Americans, Mexican Americans of the early post-war era were typically restricted by law and custom from voting in public elections, frequenting white establishments, purchasing property in white neighborhoods, sitting on local commissions and juries, and attending quality public educational institutions.

In one instance in 1948, a white community in South Texas refused to allow burial of a Mexican-American soldier killed during combat in the Philippines.

To address these intolerable circumstances, that year Spanish-speaking veterans in Corpus Christi, Texas, organized the nation's first and still most successful Hispanic veterans/civil rights organization, The American GI Forum.

From its inception, the GI Forum initiated innovative strategies to mobilize Hispanic Americans as community advocates and political participants. Their commitment took the nation's Hispanic community to the White House, Congress and the Supreme Court for the first time.

Courted by national political leaders -- most of them also veterans -- including Lyndon

Johnson and the Kennedys during the 1960s, and Ronald Reagan and Bob Dole after that, the GI Forum was the first Hispanic organization to influence national administrative appointments and legislation, the first to effectively lobby for Hispanic inclusion in the federal census and other statistical surveys, and the first to host a chief executive -- Ronald Reagan -- at one of its annual conventions.

The Forum's successful strategies were built on aggressive community education and consensus-building tactics, the conscious development of new leadership pools of men, women and youth working together in family-style units, and the promotion of Latinos as active participants in the nation's political process.

Through the Forum's efforts, Hispanics were gradually able to inform national policymaking and the debate on issues ranging from immigration and bilingual education to voting rights and welfare law. His-

panics were able to develop a new generation of professionally trained leaders -- many of whom became elected and appointed officeholders -- and to spawn other effective national lobbying organizations such as the National Council of La Raza, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials.

At its peak the Forum claimed 150,000 members. Today it still has more than 500 active chapters nationwide.

The GI Forum is owed much -- by non-Hispanics as well as Hispanics -- for its many contributions to democracy and political inclusion.

In September, as part of the Hispanic Heritage Month observance in the nation's capital, the Forum will formally celebrate the 50th anniversary of its founding. It may help dispel the misplaced fear that pervades the country over the emergence of Hispanics as a force within U.S. society. With

this misdirected focus have emerged ill-advised efforts such as those now under way in California to eliminate affirmative action and bilingual education programs, as well as welfare benefits targeted to Hispanics and other immigrant and poor constituencies.

By refocusing our energies to deepen appreciation of the country's Hispanic heritage, we enhance our prospects of building positively on the Hispanic community's deep, continuing desire to participate in and contribute to U.S. democracy.

Reflecting on The American GI Forum's legacy of support for Hispanic civil rights in the post-war era, in addition to its heroism in defense of our liberty, provides an excellent opportunity to accomplish this.

(Henry A.J. Ramos is author of "The American GI Forum: In Pursuit of the Dream, 1948-1983," to be published this month by the University of Houston's Arte Público Press.)

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From Pg. 1

por razones de representación congressional.

Abogados del Departamento federal de Justicia argumentaron que el mero hecho del cambio de palabras mayormente quita la prohibición en contra del uso de muestreo para determinar distritos federales. También argumentaron que otra enmienda en el 1976 permite su uso.

Esa enmienda, interpretaron, dice que el Secretario del Comercio tiene que llevar a cabo un censo "de tal manera como decida sea lo más apropiado, incluyendo el uso del muestreo y encuestas especiales". Los tres jueces no estuvieron de acuerdo, diciendo que esa interpretación es "incorrecta, demasiado amplia y débil".

Antonio González, presidente del Instituto William C. Velásquez en San Antonio, es uno de varios líderes latinos que ve la decisión como algo preocupante para la comunidad latina. "Mientras es cierto que un porcentaje de la población será una calificación, de verdad que no existe otro modo de contarlos. Sin el muestreo, el porcentaje de latinos dejados fuera del conteo aumentaría aún más, a hasta al menos el 10 por ciento".

La administración Clinton y muchos congresistas demócratas -- incluyendo el grupo de congresistas hispanos --

persona, una por una.

La información se usa para determinar la distribución de \$180,000 millones en fondos federales y para determinar la representación congressional en la cámara baja del Congreso. Aunque los jueces no hayan examinado la constitucionalidad de usar el muestreo, sí dijeron que su uso para determinar la representación política de la población viola leyes federales y va contrario al propósito del censo. "...Mientras (anteriores enmiendas) permiten y hasta requieren el uso extensivo del muestreo para recoger otros datos demográficos que el departamento debe reunir...como nivel de educación y actual profesión...no se permite (el muestreo) para determinar la población para propósitos de fijar representación congressional," opinaron los jueces.

Una ley del Censo emitida en el 1957 permite el muestreo para recopilar información general, pero no para razones de representación congressional. Una enmienda en el 1976 a esa ley permite que el Secretario del Comercio (el departamento del Censo cae bajo el Departamento de Comercio) "debería" -- en vez de "podría" -- autorizar el uso del muestreo, pero, otra vez, no

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tional to educational to income...they do not permit the use of statistical sampling to determine population for purposes of apportionment," the trio declared.

A 41-year-old Census law allows sampling for general demographic information, but not for reapportionment purposes. A 1976 amendment to the 1957 legislation allows that the Commerce Secretary "shall" -- instead of "may" -- authorize the use of sampling, but again, except for purposes of reapportionment.

Justice Department lawyers have argued that by changing the wording, Congress largely removed the prohibition against sampling for reapportionment.

They also argued that another 1976 amendment allowed for statistical sampling. It directed the Commerce Secretary to conduct the Census "in such form and content as he may determine, including the use of sampling procedures and special surveys."

The three judges disagreed, stating that interpretation was too broad, "strained and incorrect." Antonio Gonzalez, president of the San Antonio-based William C. Velasquez Institute, is one of several Latino leaders who are very concerned about the implications of its decision. He warns, "While it's technically true that a portion of the population is an estimate, there is no other true, viable way to count them. Without it, the Latino undercount will be even higher."

"Conservative estimates," he fears, "put the undercount for Hispanics at 10 percent, and that's very troubling."

Sampling is supported by the Clinton administration and most Hill Democrats and the Congressional Hispanic Caucus as the only way to avoid another major miscount of communities of color and the poor.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich, initially a supporter of sampling, now argues that the method "is not an acceptable substitute" for actual enumeration. Of the judges' ruling, he says, "This is a victory for the American people and unmasks the president's plan as pure politics."

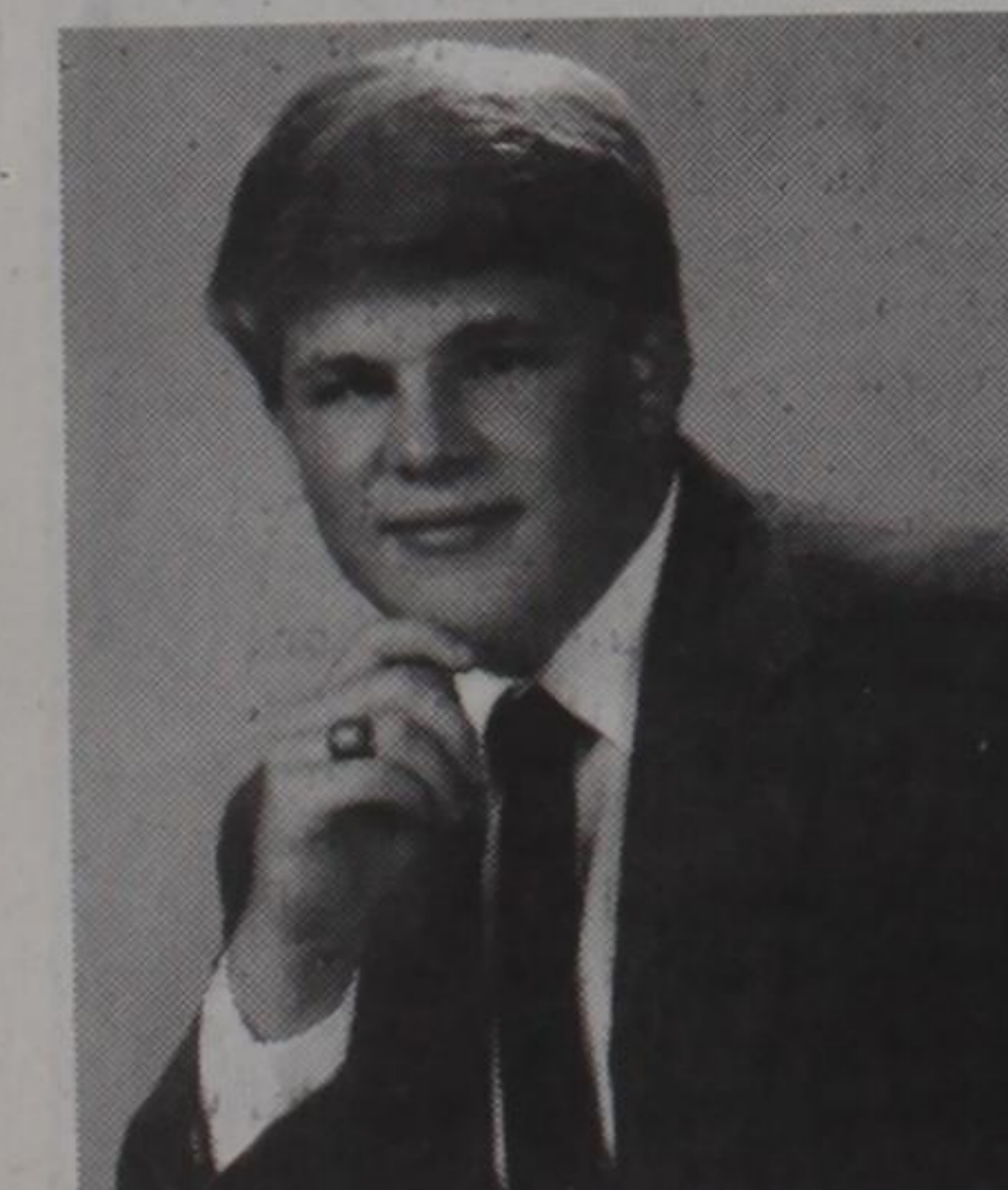
Sampling supporters accuse their opponents of not supporting the method because the historically undercounted populations tend to vote Democrat.

President Clinton has said he will veto "any and all" legislation that does not include statistical sampling. The Census Bureau is an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce, so to do so the president would have to veto the entire \$33.4 billion Commerce, Justice and State departments' FY99 appropriations bill.

But the biggest problem the Census Bureau says it faces is the clock. It must start counting us soon. If that results in another huge undercount of Hispanics, you can be certain those responsible will pay a political price.

(Patricia Guadalupe covers Capitol Hill for Hispanic Link News Service and other Latino media.)

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Jason J. Ashby
Killed by a drunk driver
on August 17, 1995
on Route 5 in
Great Mills, Maryland.



U.S. Department of Transportation

Formas de evitar o disminuir la incidencia de ataques cardiacos



Por Elena Sotomayor

Si usted ha seguido esta columna por largo tiempo, usted ya sabrá que a mí me gusta ocasionalmente darle unas listas de cosas por hacer. La corta lista siguiente es una de las que nos enseñan cómo no hacer ciertas cosas, específicamente no tener un ataque cardiaco.

Las muertes ocasionadas por ataques cardiacos han bajado un

poquito en las décadas pasadas, y esto se debe, aunque sea en parte, a que el público ha adquirido mayor educación en este respecto y en cómo detectar signos que advierten que puede haber un ataque cardiaco y de cómo responder a estos signos. El conocimiento médico y las destrezas al tratar con víctimas de ataques al corazón merecen mucho crédito ciertamente.

Usted se puede dar algo de este crédito evitando su propio ataque al corazón si usted pone atención a estas tres maneras para combatirlos.

Primero, si usted fuma, pare. Más o menos de una sexta a una tercera parte de los ataques al corazón, son relacionados con el fumar. Nosotros sabemos que los químicos en el humo del cigarrillo crean pro-

blemas en el cuerpo de muchas maneras y, sin ir más lejos, crean el bloqueo de las arterias, lo que impide el buen paso de la sangre. Fumar, se cree, dobla los riesgos de ataque al corazón de la misma manera que crea muchos otros problemas de salud. Qué buena manera de ganar la primera batalla contra el ataque cardiaco.

Segundo, controle su peso. Esto es particularmente verdadero en los Estados Unidos, en donde las dietas contemporáneas parecen enfatizar en el colesterol y la grasa como ingredientes comunes. Los doctores han encontrado que las personas de estómago prominente, frecuentemente los hombres, son más propensos a sufrir ataques al corazón. Reduzca ese estómago prominente.

Tercero, los estudios no pueden ser más estrictos en este punto, haga ejercicio. El ejercicio no sola-

mente le ayuda a mantener su peso bajo, sino que también ayuda a fortalecer el corazón. Un seguimiento regular de ejercicios ataca el acumulación de colesterol y produce otros cambios en el cuerpo que hacen que tanto el corazón como los pulmones trabajen más efectivamente.

Hay muchas otras formas de protegerse de los ataques del corazón, incluyendo el añadir vitamina E dentro de su dieta, controlar que no tenga presión alta o hipertensión, disminuir la sal y el alcohol en su dieta alimenticia y, algunos estudios han mencionado, tomar media aspirina cada un par de días disminuye los riesgos de ataques al corazón. La aspirina, de todas maneras, tiene otros efectos y no se debe tomar sin haberlo consultado con el doctor primero.

Para las mujeres, un estudio en

la Universidad de Harvard demostró que el tomar estrógenos cuando empieza la menopausia, corta en la mitad los riesgos de ataque al corazón. Se ha comprobado que el tomar estos estrógenos por largas temporadas ayuda también a la protección contra la osteoporosis, la vaginitis senil y ayuda en la lucha contra la depresión.

Hay otras formas para combatir los ataques cardiacos, por supuesto, pero ninguna tan buena como la de consultar con su médico frecuentemente a medida que van pasando los años. De todas maneras, nunca es muy temprano, para empezar a controlar su peso, dejando los malos hábitos alimenticios, cuidando la presión sanguínea y haciendo ejercicio regularmente. A la gente que se preocupa por usted, le gustará saber que usted también se preocupa por usted mismo.

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was so much smaller, less educated, less propertied, less assertive. Now, as we approach an era of senior dominance, maturity cannot be marginalized.

In the media world and in advertising, seniors are, notoriously, the population most resistant to hype and imagery. It is hard to sell grown-up people on the basis of hot copy, pizzazz, and glitz alone. All the more so if that population has other things on its mind, like a heart condition, or an ailing spouse, or the cost of supporting live-in, "boomerang" children, or a far greater interest in courses at the university extension than in a dynamite new car. This is a new way to look at longevity. The analysis begins with demographics, but it integrates the ideas and ideals, the values and views that people take with them into their senior years. Within such a perspective, matters that are often treated in a purely statistical manner assume a very different force.

Death, for example. Normally the death rate appears in demographics as a simple calculation: so many deaths per thousand. But in living experience, death is not a statistic; it is as profoundly personal as anything can become. For each of those whose death became a part of the death rate, death was far from a mere number unless that number be the zero of nonexistence that challenges us to find meaning in our lives. The state of mind, the state of soul in which the people take up the role of elders begins with the vivid sense of mortality, not as the bald figures of the death rate, but as an existential crisis that changes and teaches people.

Simpler creatures ask no questions of their ultimate fate. We do. And the answers we find have much to do with shaping our relationship to the planet. Oddly enough, it may be elders, those with fewer years ahead of them than the young, who will come to have the deepest concern for the state of the Earth and the sustainability of our economy. The planetary environment is the one heritage all of us have to leave to our children. The parks, the beaches, the gardens, the woods and wilderness become more precious with the passing of time. Experiences as simple as the coming of the seasons, the stars above, the wildlife that comes visiting take on a meaning in later years that eludes us in the bustle of midlife. The Taoist philosophers called this "the illuminated commonplace."

I believe there is an ecology to aging. It may be an ecology that makes wisdom a greater factor in the choices we make. Wisdom is, of course, never guaranteed, but it is at least more likely to appear among those who have greater experience to draw upon and who find themselves less entangled in the short-sighted avarice and competition of the marketplace. Even when seniors band together in a lobbying effort like the AARP, the spirit of the enterprise is not that of a vested interest out to profit to the hilt. Of course seniors defend their claim to entitlements. Social Security and Medicare were promised to them, and, for some, that promise is all the material security they have in life. But nobody involved in that effort is out to make a personal fortune from Social Security payments and medical insurance. They are more likely concerned not to burden their children. The effort is a compassionate and cooperative one that invokes very different values than the predatory behavior that prevails in the market.

Youth and age are abstract categories; the reality that fills them is the people passing through. One day our children will be the older generation, living longer, healthier lives than ours. Obviously, then, even with ongoing adjustments and rigorous reforms, the cost of longevity will grow. How can it not? We should expect that and greet it with graceful acceptance, understanding that this is what the wealth is for. This is what it has all been for, the drudgery and suffering that began centuries ago in the days of the "Dark Satanic Mills": to offer the gift of life to as many people as possible. We must learn to think of the cost of longevity as we think of the cost of educating our children, giving them music lessons, straightening their teeth. Because longevity all the science, the good food, the clean water, the safety measures and public health programs that make it possible, the sense of ecological responsibility that makes the planet livable is for their benefit too. It is our most precious legacy to them.

Theodore Roszak is Professor of History at California State University, Hayward.

From Page One

expecting the governor to take the concerns that have been raised seriously before they make a final siting decision."

Wellstone and other dump opponents have rallied under the banner of "environmental justice," saying Sierra Blanca was targeted as the receptacle for the nuclear industry's waste because it is an impoverished, overwhelmingly Hispanic town that lacks political clout.

They also have challenged Sierra Blanca's selection on geological, environmental and diplomatic reasons -- points that more than a dozen Texans made during lobbying trips on Capitol Hill in recent days.

But compact supporters say any issues about the dump's location, approved by the Texas Legislature in 1991, rest with Bush and other state officials.

"Such location questions are the exclusive purview of the state of Texas," said Sen. Olym-

pia Snowe, the Maine Republican who is the lead Senate sponsor of the compact.

She and others noted the legislation is backed by the three states' governors and senators, and that Congress has approved nine previous compacts covering 41 other states.

"We ask for nothing more than what Congress has already given these 41 other states," said Sen. James Jeffords, R-Vt.

Texas officials contend the location was selected after careful review and that it meets safety requirements.

But critics gained some support in July when two state hearing officers concluded that licensing should be denied because of questions about an underground fault below the site. Their recommendation isn't binding on the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, which could issue a licensing decision as early as mid-September.

JORGE FLORES

Mr. & Mrs. Margarito Flores & Family wish to Thank everyone for all your prayers, love and support you given them at a time of their beloved son's death Jorge Luis Flores.

Jorge died Saturday, Aug. 15, 1998 in Methodist Hospital.

He was born Jan. 17, 1982, in Lubbock. He played baseball and softball with the Lil' Jefe's. He was to be a sophomore at Monterey High School. He attended St. Joseph Catholic Church, and he attended Tubbs Elementary and Hutchinson Junior High School. Hutchinson Junior High School. In 1994, he placed third with the USSA Texas State Youth Softball Team. He played for the Texas Gunz, Lubbock White Sox and Lubbock Yankees.

Survivors include his parents, Margarito and Frances Flores of Lubbock; a brother, Danny Flores, and his maternal grandparents, Thomas and Aurelia Rodriguez.



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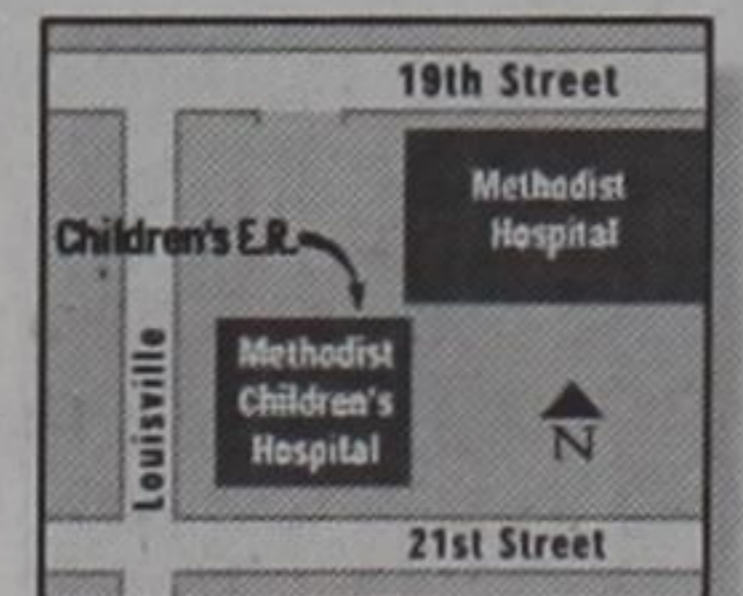
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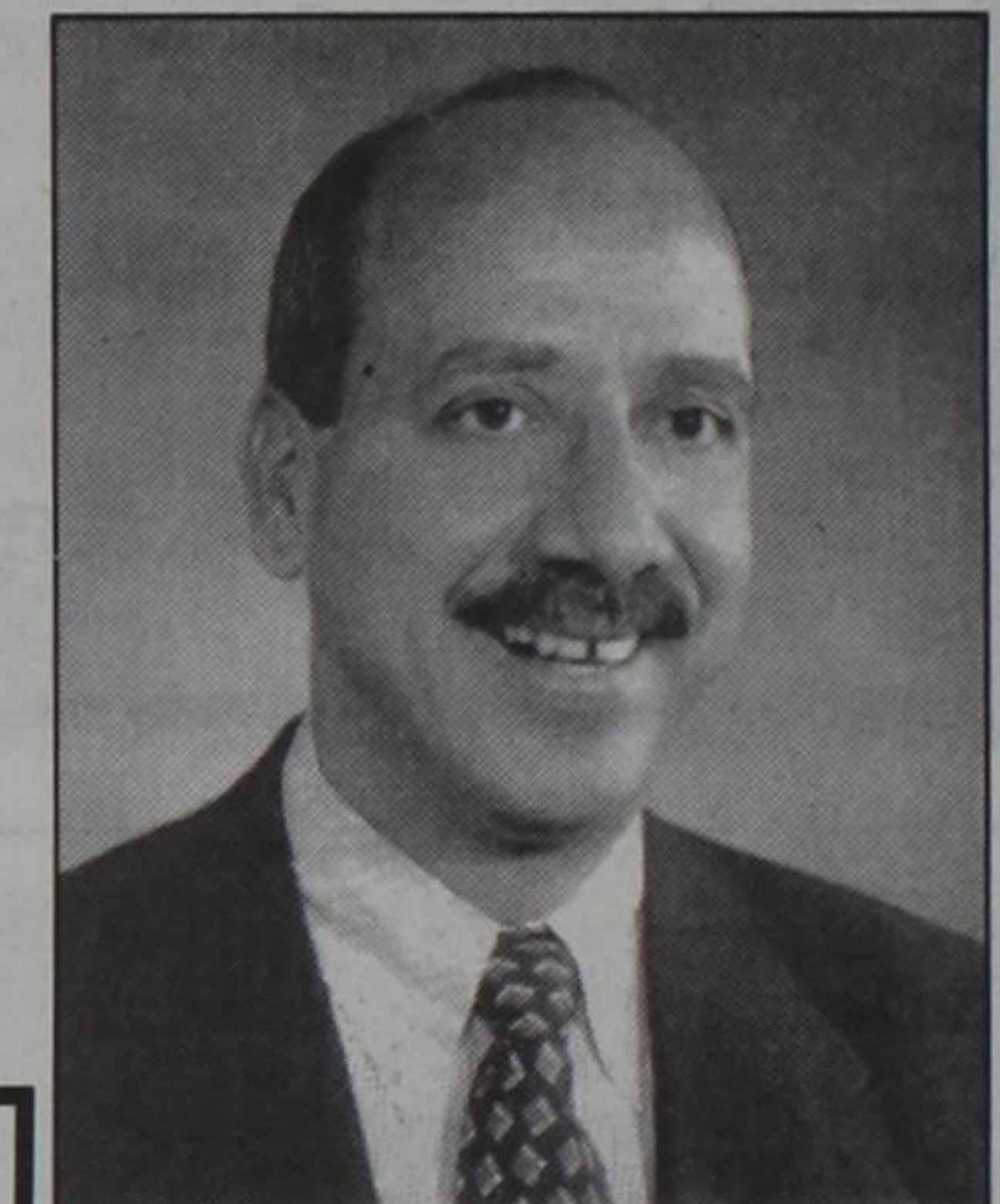
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Nothing Has Changed Since the Cowboys Entered Training Camp

Nearly six weeks ago, when there was so much uncertainty surrounding a team with a new head coach, new offensive coordinator, new offense, changed-up defensive scheme and so many new assistant coaches, nothing has really changed.

This Cowboys team will be as good as its offense allows it to be, and the offense will be as good as the offensive line allows it to be. If anything, training camp and the preseason only accentuated these points.

The defense, ranked second last year, will be OK, despite having to employ two first-time starting defensive ends in Kavika Pittman and Greg Ellis. They will at least match what last year's defensive ends were able to produce. The Cowboys might even improve considering that Leon Lett is eligible to play for an entire 16 games, and should make everyone else around him - including nose tackle Chad Hennings - even better. If the Cowboys do a better job against the run - 12 teams rushed for more than 100 yards last year against them - then last year's No. 2 defense might go one better.

But no matter how much this defense improves, the Cowboys still must average more than the 19 points per game they did last year to challenge for the division title. And it will be imperative they score more than 20 points, which they did in just three of the final 12 games last year. The defense is good, but not good enough for this team to rely on for 16 games.

No matter what you think, though, this offense still has talent. There still is not another team in the NFC East that can match Troy Aikman, Emmitt Smith and Michael Irvin. The other teams in the division might have one player better than the Cowboys' trio at that particular position, but you'd be hard-pressed to argue a case for any threesome being better than the Cowboys' top skill players.

Much will be made of the fact that a No. 2 receiver has not surfaced, but this coaching staff doesn't mind. The Cowboys will start Billy Davis, but likely will liberally alternate in Ernie Mills. And, for sure, don't be surprised to see Deion Sanders out there when the Cowboys go to four wides. It's like, line up Leon Lett outside and Irvin in the slot. Now who are you going to double?

As for Smith, he showed Aug. 22 in St. Louis that he can still run with the young guys given the opportunity. And this new offense is giving Smith an opportunity to see the field a little better, which he did in the old system very well.

Aikman appears to be adapting well, too. His throws still are crisp and he appears to be throwing the deep ball better than ever. He also has shown no problem working out of shotgun formation.

So what does that leave you? The offensive line, one of the very evils that damned the Cowboys to their 6-10 record of last season. The Cowboys made an

effort to get younger and better. First, they moved Larry Allen from right guard to left tackle. That's an improvement over last year, when George Hegamin had to fill in for the injured Mark Tuinei and then alternate with Allen on third downs. Left guard Nate Newton is in shape, at least giving himself a chance to be successful, and appears to be moving much better than last year.

The Cowboys brought in Everett McIver to play the right guard spot. Much of the line's success will depend on how much he improves, which goes for center Clay Shiver, too. Shiver needs to be stronger at the point of attack, and in the preseason, he appeared to be getting the job done, as did right tackle Erik Williams. If these guys don't do it, they know that second-round pick Flozell Adams is waiting in the wings. Adams showed the coaching staff that he can play both tackle and guard during training camp. They might have a hard time keeping him out of the starting lineup.

So count on this: If this unit is repaired, and it appears on its way, then so are the Cowboys.

Gonzalez & Sosa Continue to Swing Hot Bats

By Ruben Lojam
New York, Sep 1 (EFE). Dominican Sammy Sosa and Puerto Rican Juan Gonzalez continued to swing hot bats on Tuesday.

Sosa tied St. Louis slugger Mark McGwire, of the United States, for the lead in the home run race, when he hit his 55th homer of this season as the Chicago Cubs beat the Cincinnati Reds 5-4.

Sosa's home run was his third in the last four games and it places him one behind the National League record and six away from the legendary record of 61 set by Roger Maris in the 1961 season.

"After yesterday's game, I said McGwire was going to pass me and I still think he is going to break the record," Sosa said, who also increased his RBI total to 136 this season.

Meanwhile, Gonzalez has had one of the most productive seasons of his career after he drove in seven RBIs on four hits as the Texas Rangers beat the Detroit Tigers 13-2.

He now has 143 RBIs this season and is the first player since 1949 with more than 140 RBIs by the end of August.

"It was a game where many things came into play," Gonzalez said, who also hit his 39th home run of the season. "There were runners on base when I came to bat and I was able to deliver. Without my teammates, I would not have driven in seven runs." Although Gonzalez is unlikely to break Hack Wilson's record of 190 RBIs in a season, he can still produce one of the best offensive seasons in recent history.

Tyson's Boxing Future Grows More Clouded

By TIM DAHLBERG

LAS VEGAS -- Mike Tyson has one more thing to explain if he wants to get his boxing license back.

Tyson's campaign to get back in the ring suffered another setback after police said he punched one man in the chest and kicked another in the groin after a minor traffic accident in a Washington, D.C., suburb.

It happened less than three weeks before Nevada boxing authorities meet to decide whether Tyson has learned to behave himself enough to be licensed again to resume his career as a heavyweight fighter.

"This complicates matters," a source close to the Nevada commission said.

There were no serious injuries in Monday's altercation -- though Tyson later complained of chest pains and was treated at a hospital emergency room -- and no arrests were made. Police classified it as a "misdemeanor assault" and said it would be up to the other drivers if they wanted to seek charges.

Members of the Nevada Athletic Commission said they will want an explanation when Tyson appears before them Sept. 19 seeking a license to replace the one revoked when he bit Evander Holyfield's ears during their June 28, 1997, title fight.

"I would suspect it will be discussed," commission member Dr. James Nave said. "It's certainly an area where the commission will want to look at."

Nave and other commissioners were notified of the altercation Monday night by Marc Ratner, executive director of the commission.



Iron Mike says he didn't do it. (Allsport)

"I really don't know what to say anymore," Ratner said. "I'm just trying to get as many facts together for the commission as I can."

Tyson's adviser, Shelly Finkel, said he was also waiting for details on the incident. Finkel said that when all the facts are in, Tyson could be cleared.

"It's never good if it is correct, but I've been told it's not correct and I'm waiting to see," Finkel said.

Finkel said Tyson has been going to a therapist to be counseled for anger, according to USA Today.

While the incident might threaten Tyson's chances to get back his boxing license, it was not clear whether it would have an effect on the probation he is still serving following his release from prison in 1995 for a rape conviction.

In Indianapolis, Marion Superior Court Judge Patricia Gifford, who sentenced Tyson following his rape conviction, said Tuesday she expected probation officials would review the latest incident involving Tyson and decide whether to file a violation in court.

Tyson is due to be released from court supervision in March.

Police in Gaithersburg, Md., said the car in which Tyson was riding, driven by his wife, Monica, was struck Monday afternoon in a three-car, chain-reaction accident in the suburb northwest of Washington.

After the car accident, the drivers of the other two cars were talking when Tyson walked up and began arguing with them, said Montgomery County police spokesman Derek Baliles.

Witnesses told police that the former heavyweight champion punched one of the drivers in the chest and kicked the other in the groin.

The witnesses said Tyson's bodyguards restrained him, according to Baliles. The bodyguards were in a car traveling behind the others in heavy traffic.

Tyson was suspended by the commission in July 1997 for biting Holyfield's ears. His license was revoked and he was fined \$3 million.

He was eligible to reapply for a license in Nevada on July 9, but bypassed the state and went through the licensing process in New Jersey. On the eve of that licensing decision, he abruptly withdrew the application in New Jersey and said he would seek licensing in Nevada.

During his licensing hearing in New Jersey, Tyson became angry under questioning and cursed.

El Editor #1 News All the Time

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1998 Texas Tech Football Schedule

Date	Opponent	Time
Sept. 5	Texas-El Paso	6 p.m.
Sept. 12	at North Texas (Friday)	6:30 p.m.
Sept. 19	Fresno State	6 p.m.
Sept. 26	at Iowa State	1 p.m.
Oct. 3	Baylor	6 p.m.
Oct. 10	Oklahoma St. (Homecoming)	6 p.m.
Oct. 17	at Colorado	9 p.m.
Oct. 24	at Texas A&M	1 p.m.
Oct. 31	Missouri (Family Day)	1 p.m.
Nov. 14	Texas (Senior Day)	1 p.m.
Nov. 21	at Oklahoma	2:30 p.m.

All times Central. Some game times will change for television. * denotes Big 12 game. Home games in bold.

Exclusive coverage of Texas Tech Red Raider football in Spanish this season on Magic 93.7!!! For the first time ever. Marion Montez has the play by play call beginning 15 minutes before kick off. It's only on Magic 93.7. Your exclusive voice for Red Raider football.

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Play By Play With Mario Montez

LifeGift PRESENTS PORFIRIO BAS in "EL REGALO DE VIDA" CONCERT (GIFT OF LIFE)

Porfirio Bas is an accomplished Mexican artist. He is internationally renowned in television and big screen acting for his role in "Guadalupe" and "Simplemente Maria." He is a music virtuoso and dynamic entertainer who specializes in composing, arranging, and singing Hispanic "romantic music."

Special Appearances By Jr Vasquez & Sondra Wills

FRIDAY, SEPT 18, 1998 7:00 PM

THE CIVIC CENTER THEATER

Sponsored in part by UNITED SUPERMARKETS and FADDUOL, GLASHEEN AND VALLES.

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT:

All Select-A-Seat Ticket Centers

CALL 770-2000 or 800-735-1288

RESERVE SEATING:

\$12, \$10, \$8

Prices subject to handling fee.



Presentan:

¡GANE UN VIAJE PARA DOS A LAS VEGAS!

LA BATALLA II

¡ESTA POR COMENZAR!

ASISTA A LA PELEA DE

OSCAR DE LA HOYA DE NUEVO CONTRA JULIO CESAR CHAVEZ

VIERNES 18 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1998

¡Apueste en esta gran pelea y sea usted el ganador!

Participe en esta gran promoción

Llame al

1-800-531-5948

Inscriba su nombre para la rifa de dos tickets en primera fila para ver la pelea, cuarto de hotel y dos boletos de avión. Fecha límite 9/15/98.

Algunas restricciones aplican, debe tener 21 años o más.

Para más detalles de como colocar su apuesta ¡llámenos e infórmese!



Jerry Segarra

Le canta a la "llena de gracia y con pecado concebida"

Con una gran sensibilidad, Jerry Segarra dio rienda suelta a su inspiración y grabó su primer trabajo discográfico "Reflexión 2000 y Uno". Aunque Jerry Segarra es de Puerto Rico, se considera a sí mismo de nacionalidad universal. Este cantautor incluye nueve de sus temas en su primer CD, bajo el sello discográfico Parcha Records. Nos encontramos en este álbum con un Jerry auténtico, potente, con una voz bien modulada, un carisma natural y una sensibilidad limpia que nos brinda canciones de temas filosóficos, pero fáciles de 'digerir'. Entre sus temas se incluyen "Labios de Rubi", "El Lobo", "Solos tú y yo", "Jóvenes" y "Llena de gracia". Esta última narra con mucha ternura el embarazo en una pareja, ella "llena de gracia y con pecado concebida", y él con más amor que nunca. Con Jerry todo es posible, canta y compone "todo en armonía buscando el sendero perfecto de la filosofía". Este CD lo dedica "a ti que vives hoy en un mundo donde la tecnología, los sistemas sociales, políticos y religiosos han fracasado en su intento de hacer un mundo mejor donde vivir. El mundo es el reflejo del hombre".

Ballet Folklorico Aztlan Performs at Denim Festival

The Lubbock Ballet Folklorico Aztlan was founded in 1995 by Zenaida Agüero-Reyes as a means of promoting cultural awareness through dance to young children and teenagers.

Since the groups inception, over 100 young persons from ages 4 to 30 have participated in the group and have been exposed to the richness of Spanish, Mexican and Mestizo cultures by not only learning and performing dances of different countries, but by learning historical backgrounds of each of the dances.

At present time, the dance group has 60 active dancers who performed at 30 different functions this past year through the City of Lubbock and West Texas. The group participates in five major presentations within Lubbock annually: the Lubbock Arts Festival, at which the group has participated since the festival's inception; the Children's Christmas Festival, sponsored by the Lubbock Independent School District; the Fiesta del 16 in Lubbock and throughout West Texas; and the Joseph Summer Festival held each June. In addition, the group has danced in retirement homes, churches, hospitals, banquets, the Ronald McDonald House, as well as at private functions such as birthdays and quinceañeras. The majority of these presentations are done free of charge.

Since 1995, the group has sustained itself through fund raisers and donations from performances.



Noon
Tejano Day entertainment begins
12:00-1:00 Grupo Kalidad from Idalou
1:00-1:30 Announcement of parade winners and breaking of pinatas by age groups
1:30-2:30 Inmortal from Dimmitt
2:30-3:00 Ballet Folkloric from Lubbock
3:00-4:00 Destyno from Lorenzo
4:00-5:00 Sound Check from Big Stage
5:00-6:00 Zecreto from Lubbock

1-6 p.m.
7:00 p.m.
8:30 p.m.
10:00 p.m.
Fannie Mae Horseshoe Club hosting double eliminations
Imagen Latina in concert
Jaime Y Lost Chamacos in concert
David Lee Garza Y Los Musicales in concert

Lubbock's Newest Tejano Band
Luis Rodriguez y Evolucion
is now available for weddings, quinceañeras, or any occasion. Great music. Reasonable rates. Contact:
Evolucion Enterprises
806: 793-5989 Fax 806: 793-8426
Email smunizl262@aol.com

SEPT. 6-7
JERRY LEWIS
LABOR DAY
TELETHON

Stay up with Jerry and watch the stars come out.

LABOR READY
Necesitamos Empleados!
Toda clase de trabajos como tamaleras, construcción distribución, restaurante y trabajo domestico. Si de veras quiere trabajo llama a 741-1494 o pase a 1704 Broadway Lubbock

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PARK TOWER, SUITE 107
1617 27TH & Q, 747-4659
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For Picky People
Shampoo Condition, cut & style.....Reg. \$25
1st time visit only \$18.00

TAN
1 Month unlimited ONLY \$17
(Wolff System)
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Shampoo & Haircut only \$10.00

Matrix Perms
\$25 short
\$35 medium
\$45 long
(very long hair is extra)
(spiral extra)

United Supermarkets Ballet Folklorico Aztlan Presents **United Supermarkets**

EXTRAVAGANZA MEXICANA

En Comemoración de El Mes de la Herencia Hispana



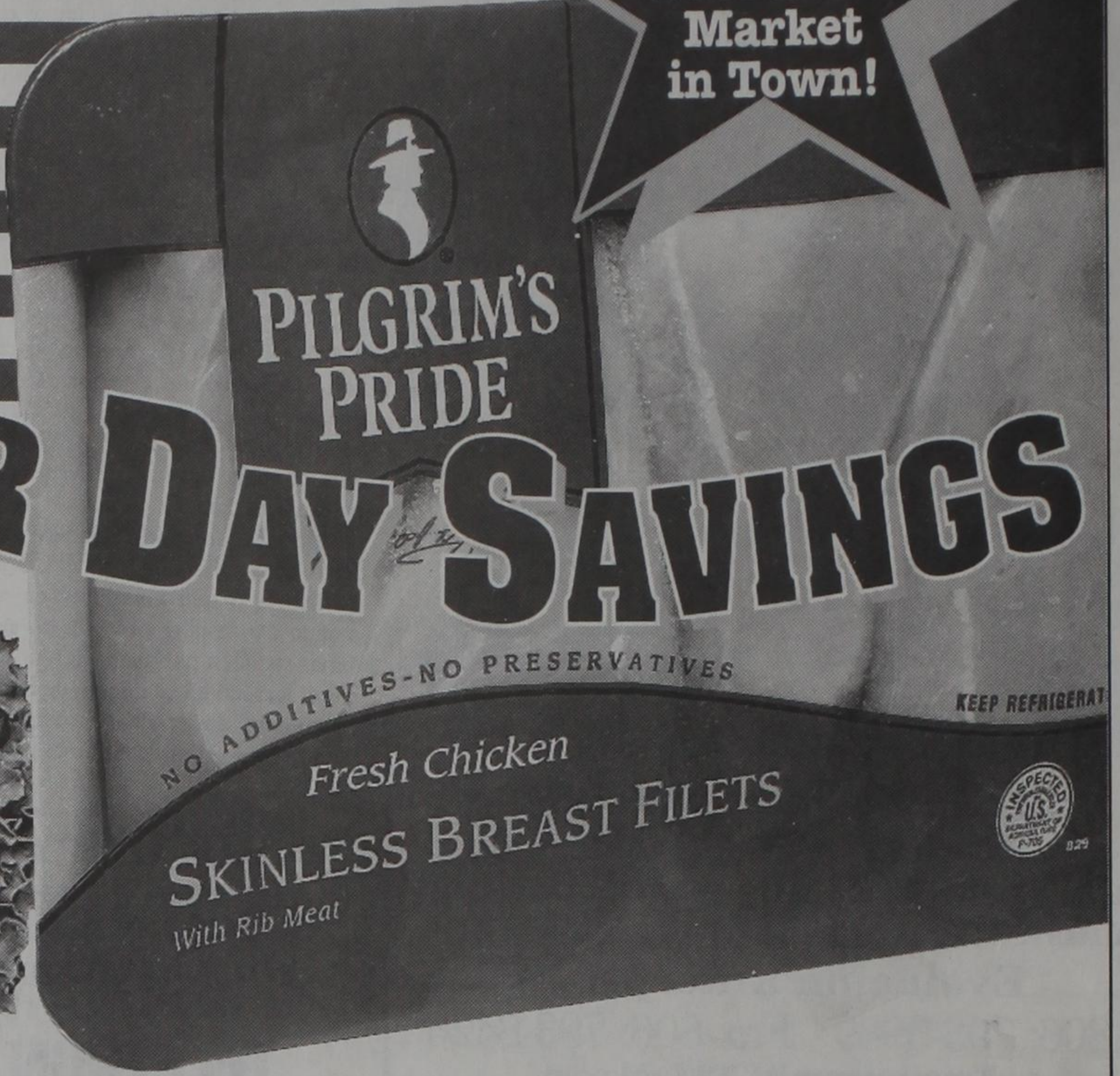
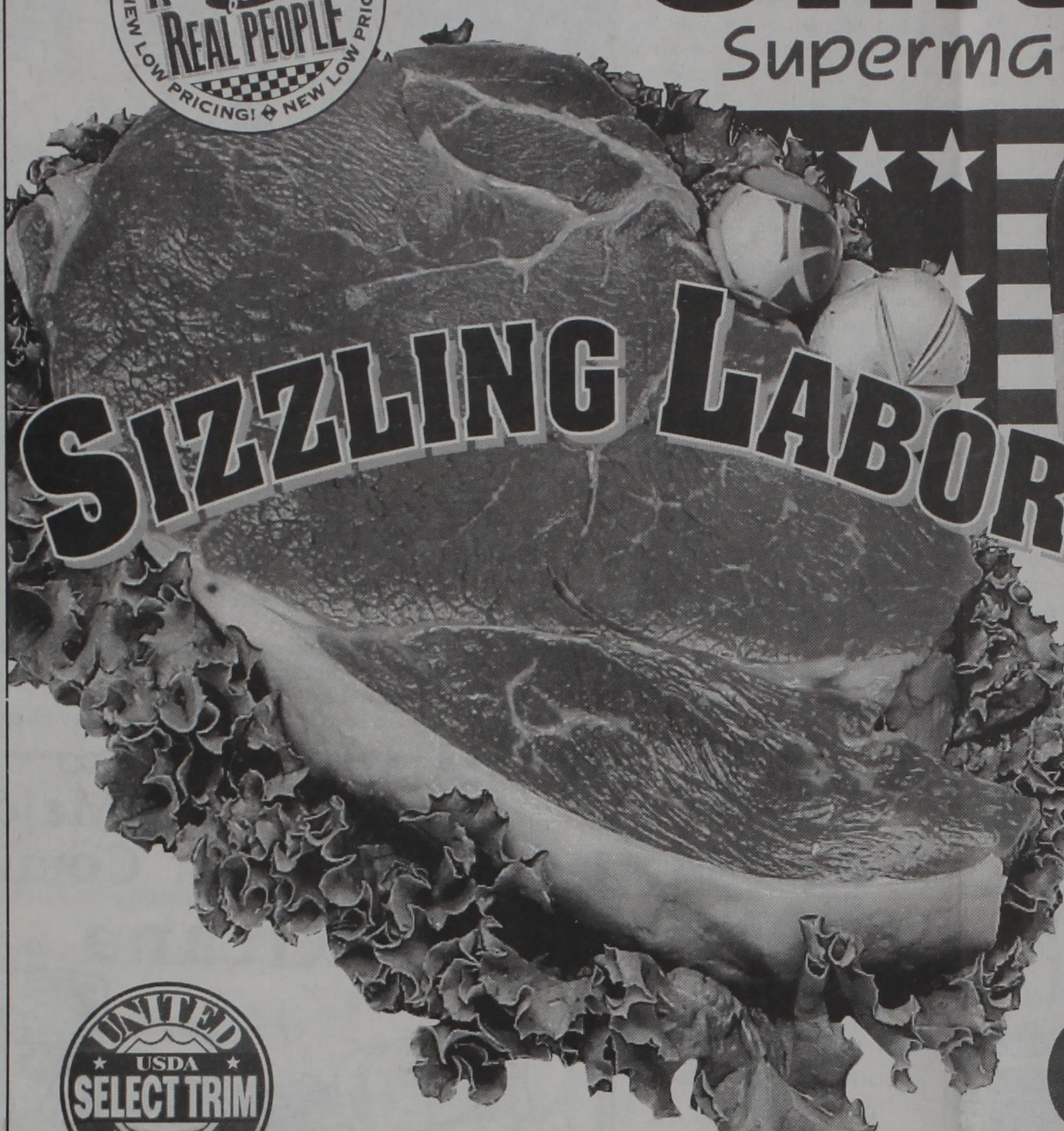
United Supermarkets

El Mariachi y Ballet Folklórico Paso del Norte de El Paso, Tx. y Ciudad Juarez, México
Lubbock Civic Center Theatre - Sept. 19 - 7 pm
1 Performance - Adults - \$10 - Children 6 to 12 \$7.50
This Program Made Possible by a grant from the Lubbock City Council as recommended by the Lubbock Arts Alliance

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for
REAL PEOPLE
NEW LOW PRICING!

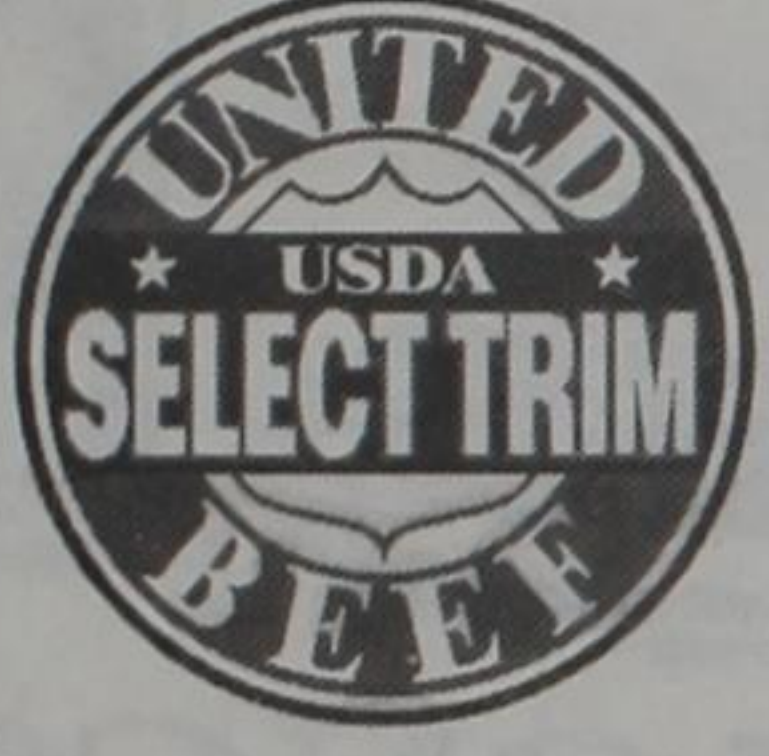
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Boneless
Top Sirloin
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\$1.79
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Fryer Breast
Grade A

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Pepsi, 7-Up or
Mountain Dew
All Varieties
6 pk/12 oz.

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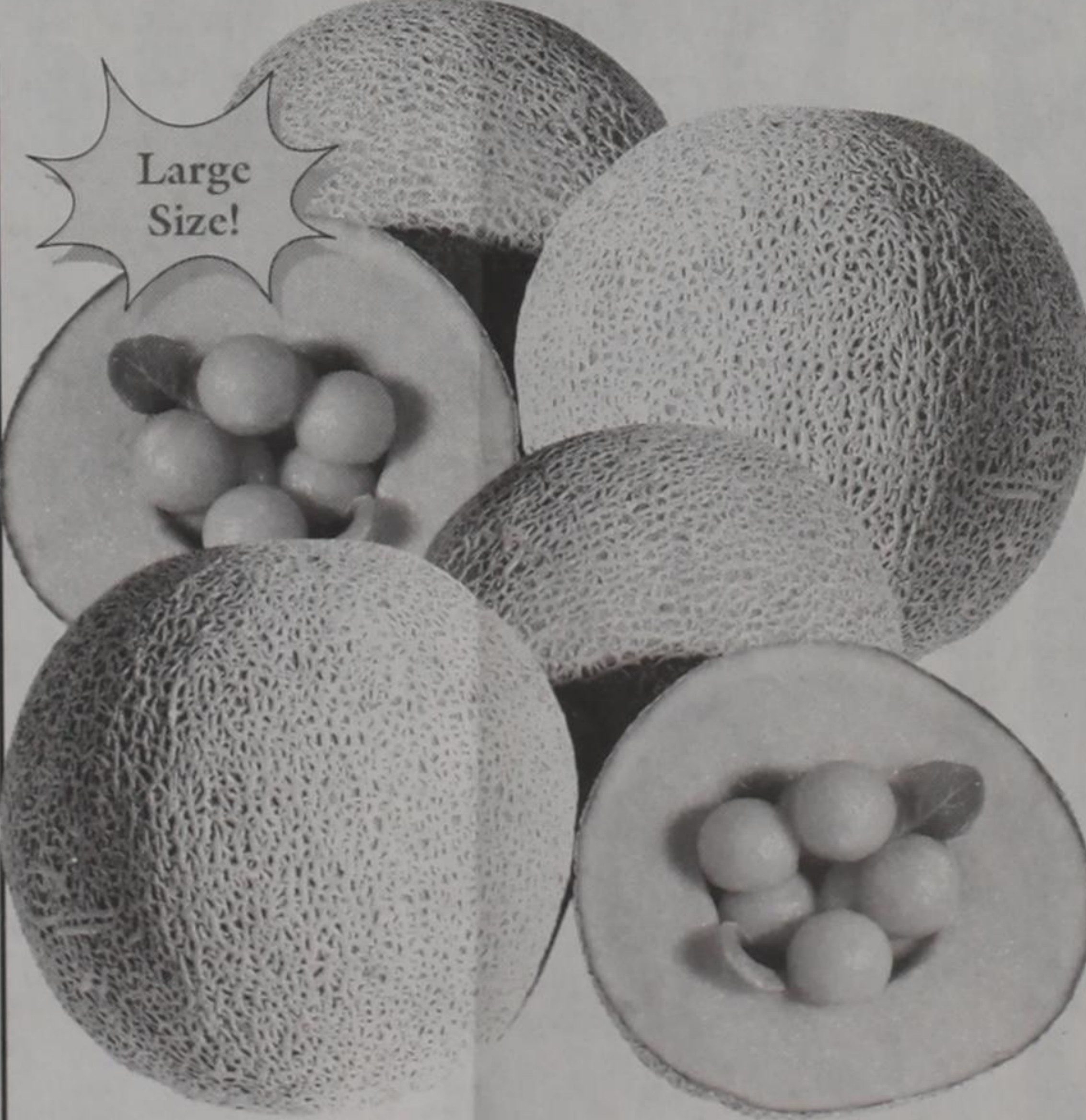
Pepsi, 7-Up or Mountain Dew
All Varieties, 2 liter

78¢



Lay's or
Wavy Lay's
Potato Chips
All Varieties
13.25 - 14 oz.
Pre-Priced \$2.99

3 for \$5



Large
Size!

Vine Ripe
Cantaloupes

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Ranch Style
Beans
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Prices Good September 4 - 10, 1998

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