

Segregation of Hispanic Up in U.S.

Cox News Service
WASHINGTON -- Segregation of Hispanic students has grown "dramatically" as their numbers doubled during the past two decades, a study of school population patterns showed Wednesday.

Meanwhile, the progress toward racial integration in urban schools has stagnated since the early 1970s, the study found. And a middle-class black exodus from the inner cities is rapidly changing the racial composition of schools in suburban areas such as DeKalb County, Ga.

However, an expected school desegregation for blacks in recent years "did not occur either on a national basis or in the South, where most blacks live," said the report prepared for the National Schools Boards Association.

The report, "Status of School Desegregation: The Next Generation," was written by Gary Orfield, a professor of education and social policy at Harvard University. It is based on data from 40,000 schools collected by the Office of Civil Rights of the Department of Education.

Not surprisingly, the researchers found that inner-city public schools have largely been abandoned by white families and increasingly by middle-class black families as minorities join the flight to the suburbs.

"Segregation has grown slowly and steadily for blacks in those central cities that were desegregated under policies that left their surrounding suburbs unchanged," the report said.

However, Hispanic students are increasingly more likely to be segregated than are blacks,

especially in the West, the report said.

"In 1988-89, 10 percent more Hispanic than black students were in schools with less than half whites," the report said. "Since 1970, the percent of (Anglo) whites in the school of the typical Hispanic student has fallen by 12 percent while the level has remained relatively stable for blacks."

The report said the progress in school desegregation has been the greatest and most enduring in the region that fought the hardest against these changes - the South. However, the

situation is different in the states that have had the greatest influx of Hispanics, especially Mexican-Americans.

"Blacks remain significantly less segregated than they were before the civil rights movement, with the most dramatic contrasts in the historic heart of black segregation, the Old South," the report said. "Hispanics, on the other hand, have experienced a gradual and continuing increase in segregation."

"Hispanics in California are more segregated than blacks in Alabama," said Mr. Orfield at

Washington news conference.

In 1970, the average Hispanic student in the United States attended a school where 43.8 percent of the students were Anglo, the report said. By 1988, only 32 percent of the average Hispanic student's schoolmates were white, the report said.

The average black student, meanwhile, attended a school where 36.8 percent of the students were white in 1988, the report said.

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"El respeto al
derecho ajeno es
la paz"

Lic Benito Juarez



EL EDITOR

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Lubbock, Texas

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

This Saturday voters will go to the polls to decide if the sales tax for Lubbock will be increased by one-half of a percent.



Proponents of the sales tax are saying that Lubbock needs the increase in order for Lubbock to develop and grow.

Opponents of the proposition are saying that the taxes will hurt Lubbock citizens in the pocket-book and the most affected will be the middle income and poor people.

Proponents counter that in actuality, the middle income and poor people will benefit from the tax increase because the money will be used for economic development which will bring more businesses into Lubbock thereby create more jobs.

Opponents say that they have heard these promises many times only to have them broken. They are asking for guarantees.

Our Councilwoman said in a radio debate held on KLFZ on Wednesday that no guarantees can be made. "We can't even guarantee that we will be alive tomorrow."

How true. I might not be and she might not be. But there is very little chance that all the people of Lubbock will vanish tomorrow...or any time in the near future.

And it is the people of Lubbock and especially those that are poor and need jobs that need guarantees after being denied the benefits of economic development programs for so long.

Proponents could probably strengthen their argument that we must have faith that there will be change and more jobs by assuring that they will require companies that get grants from the economic development plan must have an affirmative action plan that will require that minorities will get their equal share of the jobs.

Proponents could probably strengthen their argument that they are working for the future of Lubbock and our children by assuring that they will work toward keeping kids in school by providing jobs to parents today.

Proponents could probably strengthen their argument that the economic development funds will be used wisely because five leading businessmen will be put in charge of them by assuring that the five will not be the same old guys that have been instrumental in getting Lubbock into the rut that it's in right now.

The question I would ask of this concept is why are we entrusting the future of Lubbock to 5 people all of whom are in the commercial sector. Wouldn't it be wiser to involve all aspects of the community including non-profit and volunteer groups, religious groups, arts and culture groups, civic groups, etc? Wouldn't it be more practical to have 50 people planning the future of Lubbock instead of just 5?

The chance for Lubbock citizens to speak and have their opinion known will come Saturday at the polls. Don't lose your chance to express your opinion.

Pico de Gallo

Mi Tio me pregunto el lunes que porque es que solo la estación KLFZ hizo programa especial sobre la eleccion de el sabado.

Pues parece que las otras estaciones estan mas interesadas en promover bailes y hablar de los Tejano Music awards, le conteste.

Election Notice

Polls are open for voters to vote in the City Sales Tax/Economic Development Election at regular polling places throughout the City. Call El Editor for Voter Information -- 763-3841.

States Not Keeping Pace in Hispanic Hiring

By Todd Diamond

The rate of Hispanic hirings in the state government work forces of those states with sizable Hispanic populations went up from 1985 to 1989, but it did not keep pace with the increasing Hispanic populations in those states, according to unpublished Equal Employment Opportunity Commission statistics.

The jobs for which Hispanics were hired also tended to be at the lower end of the skill and pay levels of the 10 states analyzed by Hispanic Link.

State employment figures filed with the EEOC by Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas showed that Hispanics were hired at the greatest rate in the three lowest-skilled job categories.

Representation increased least in administrative positions, the highest-skilled category. In half the states, it actually fell.

Showing the biggest increases in Hispanic state hires during the four-year period were Florida, which went from 6.0 percent to 7.7 percent, and New York, up from 9.0 percent to 10.7 percent. Two states showed decreases -- Arizona fell from 17.1 percent to 16.1 percent, and Colorado dropped from 12.3 percent to 12.0 percent.

While the overall rate of increase in hirings is seen as encouraging by Hispanic leaders and officials, some express concern over the lack of Hispanic involvement in areas affecting the Hispanic community.

"Does it make sense to have policies being made by people who have no understanding of Hispanic needs?" asks Harry Pachón, director of the National

Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials.

He notes that Hispanics often have language problems and larger families and poor households with two parents working full time -- characteristics that call for different program and service priorities.

Former U.S. Labor Department official Fred Romero assesses the figures, "People thought in the late 1970s and 1980s that because we were getting slightly better educated, a haven for minorities would be the public sector, and state government in particular. But as they went in, they didn't distribute themselves any better than in the private sector."

Florida exhibited the greatest '85-'89 increase in the administrative ranks, up from 3.0 percent to 5.1 percent.

Still, Hispanic state employees at the professional level, at 9.0 percent, does not match the size of Florida's Hispanic community, which makes up 12.2 percent of its population.

"I can't believe that out of almost 1.6 million Hispanics in the state, that we didn't have enough talent to match the percentages," says Dr. Marcos Lorenzo, chairman of the Florida Commission on Hispanic Affairs.

NALEO's Pachón says, "The answer really lies in holding accountable political appointees and upper-level managers for aggressive recruitment of minorities."

State appointees and managers are doing a better job of recruiting that their counterparts in the federal government, according to Manuel Olivárez, executive director of the Association of Hispanic Federal Executives. He cites a Hispanic federal employment rate of 5.2 percent, despite 9.8 percent of

the U.S. population being Hispanic, an 88.5 percent disparity.

Hispanic leaders say there are plenty of educated, qualified potential employees in the Hispanic community, and Pachón believes that the generally low education level of Hispanics is no longer a valid excuse for representation.

The states' "protect and serve" job categories require highly educated employees and Hispanic are effectively recruited for them, Pachón points out. "That leads me to believe Hispanics are on the front line against crime and the war on drugs."

The consensus among Hispanic officials at state and federal levels seems to be that accepting the recognized increase in Hispanic hirings as satisfactory would actually be a step backward. While Hispanics in the 10 states studied were being hired in slightly increased numbers, Hispanics population grew 25.1 percent in those states between 1985 and 1990.

In only two of those states did the 1990 percentage of Hispanic state employees equal that of Hispanics in the work force -- 13.0 percent vs. 9.6 percent in Colorado and 53.8 percent vs. 31.1 percent in New Mexico.

If the Hispanic population continues to grow at a higher rate than state hiring, parity will never be reached in the other states.

(Todd Diamond is a reporter with Hispanic Link News Service in Washington, D.C.)

EL EDITOR
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Hispanic Market

**Salgan a Votar Este
Sabado dia 18
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Saturday Jan. 18th**

Los Estados No Guardan El Paso En La Contratación de Hispanos

Por Todd Diamond

La tasa de contratación de hispanos en las fuerzas de trabajo de los gobiernos estatales de aquellos estados que tienen poblaciones hispanas considerables aumentó entre 1985 y 1989, pero no matuvo el paso con el aumento de las poblaciones hispanas en dichos estados, según las estadísticas no publicas de la Comisión para la Igualdad en las Oportunidades de Empleo.

Los empleos para los que se contrató a los hispanos tendieron igualmente a estar en el extremo inferior de los niveles de habilidad y remuneración de los diez estados analizados por Hispanic Link.

Las cifras de empleos estatales presentadas a la citada comisión por Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Nueva Jersey, Nuevo México, Nueva York, Pennsylvania y Texas mostraban que los hispanos fueron empleados en mayor cantidad en las tres categorías de habilidades más bajas.

La representación aumentó en la menor medida en las plazas administrativas, que forman la categoría de mayores habilidades. En la mitad de los estados, disminuyó en realidad.

Los estados que mostraron los aumentos mayores en la contratación de hispanos para los gobiernos estatales durante el espacio de cuatro años fueron la Florida, que se elevó desde el 6.0 hasta el 7.7%, y Nueva York, desde el 9.0% hasta el 10.7%. Dos estados mostraron disminuciones -- Arizona desde el 17.1% hasta el 16.1% y Colorado desde el 12.3% hasta el 12.0%.

Aunque los dirigentes y funcionarios hispanos ven como alentadora a la tasa conjunta de contrataciones, algunos manifiestan preocupación por la falta de involucración hispana en los campos que afectan a la comunidad hispana.

"¿Tiene sentido el que los cursos de acción sean elaborados por personas sin comprensión de las necesidades hispanas?" pregunta Harry Pachón, director de la Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos Electos y Designados.

El hace notar que los hispanos tienen a menudo problemas con el idioma, familias mayores y pobres, aún cuando los dos padres trabajen a tiempo completo -- características que piden prioridades distintas en los programas y servicios.

Fred Romero, ex-funcionario del Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, evalúa las cifras diciendo: "La gente pensaba, a fines del decenio de 1970 y durante el de 1980, que por razón de que estuviéramos llegando a ser ligeramente más instruidos, las minorías tendrían un refugio en el sector público, y en los gobiernos estatales en particular. Pero a medida que entraron, no se repartieron en mejor forma que en el sector privado."

La Florida mostró el mayor aumento entre 1985 y 1989 en las filas administrativas, ascendiendo desde el 3.0% hasta el 5.1%.

Empero, los empleados estatales hispanos al nivel profesional, en un 9.0%, no se equiparan con el tamaño de la comunidad hispana de la Florida, que forma el 12.2% de su población.

"No puedo creer que de casi 1.6 millones de hispanos en el estado, no tengamos el talento suficiente como para equiparar a los porcentajes," dice el Dr. Marcos Lorenzo, presidente de la Comisión de Asuntos Hispanos de la Florida.

Pachón, de NALEO, dice: "La respuesta descansa, en realidad, en hacer responsables a los designados políticos y a los administradores de nivel superior por el reclutamiento agresivo de personas minoritarias."

Los funcionarios designados y los administradores estatales vienen efectuando en trabajo mejor de reclutamiento que sus colegas del gobierno federal, según dice Manuel Olivárez, director ejecutivo de la Asociación del Ejecutivos Federales Hispanos. El menciona una tasa de empleo federal hispana del 5.2%, a pesar de que la población hispana estadounidense sea de un 9.8%, lo cual es una disparidad del 88.5%.

Los dirigentes hispanos dicen que hay abundancia de posibles empleados instruidos y capacitados en la comunidad hispana, y Pachón cree que el nivel de instrucción de los hispanos, generalmente bajo, ya no es un pretexto válido para la escasa representación.

Las categorías estatales de empleos policíacos y servicio" exigen empleados con instrucción elevada y se recluta eficazmente a los hispanos para ellas, señala Pachón. "Eso me lleva a creer que los hispanos están en la línea delantera contra la delincuencia y de la guerra contra los narcóticos."

El consenso entre los funcionarios hispanos en los niveles estatal y federal parece ser que el aceptar los aumentos reconocidos en la contratación de hispanos como satisfactorios, en realidad sería un paso atrás.

Aunque los hispanos en los diez estados objetos del estudio estaban siendo contratados en cantidades ligeramente mayores, la población hispana aumentó en un 25.1% en esos estados entre 1985 y 1990.

Solo en dos de esos estados se equiparó el porcentaje para 1990 de empleados estatales hispanos con el de éstos en la fuerza de trabajo: El 13.0% contra el 9.6% en Colorado y el 53.8% contra el 31.1% en Nuevo México.

Si la población hispana continúa aumentando a una tasa mayor que la contratación estatal, nunca se alcanzará la paridad en el resto.

(Todd Diamond es un reportero de Hispanic Link News Service en Washington, D.C.)

¿Que Pasa?

New Notice 940, Written Entirely in Spanish, Explains How to Complete Form W-4

A New Spanish-language notice from the Internal Revenue Service explains to employees requirements for claiming withholding allowances from federal income tax.

Notice 940, "¿Por Qué Debo Entregarle Una Forma W-4 A Mi Empleador? (Why Do I Have to Give a Form W-4 to My Employer?)" takes you step-by-step through Form W-4. "Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate." It explains what to do if you have more than one employer, if both you and your spouse work, or if you need to pay estimated tax. It also helps you determine whether you qualify for the Advanced Earned Income Credit.

To get a copy of Notice 940, call the IRS toll-free at 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3976).

Notificación de detalles sobre Forma W-4 en español

Una nueva notificación del IRS, en idioma español, explica a los empleados los requisitos para reclamar descuentos de la retención del impuesto federal sobre el ingreso.

Notificación 940, titulada "¿Por Qué Debo Entregarle Una Forma W-4 A Mi Empleador?" le lleva paso a paso sobre la Forma W-4 (Certificado de descuentos del empleado para la retención). La misma explica qué hacer si tiene más de un empleador o patrono o si está casado (a) y su esposa (a) también trabaja o si tiene que hacer pagos de impuesto estimado. También le ayuda a decidir si tiene derecho a recibir el pago por adelanto del crédito

por ingreso de trabajo.

Para obtener la Notificación 940, puede llamar al número del servicio telefónico gratis, 1-800-829-3676.

Domingos Familiares Ahora En La Fiesta Restaurant los Domingos

El Programa de Domingos Familiares ahora se esta produciendo todos los domingos a las 3:30 de la tarde en el Restaurante La Fiesta ubicado en el 1519 Calle 34. Los programas se pasaran por Univision todos los Domingos a las 12 medio dia. Para mas información llame 1-800-343-4619 o el numero 747-6173

Girl Scout Cookie Sale Continues



Young ladies in your community are still continuing to sell girl scout cookies. Buy some today. In picture Girl scout Nicole Cartona of Junior Girl Scout Troop 178 gives El Editor Publisher Bidal Aguero cookies for El Editor staff.

SEND INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORGANIZATION TO TO QUE PASA, P.O. BOX 11250, LUBBOCK, TX.

GUEST OPINIONS

Lubbock Citizens will be asked to go to the polls this coming Saturday. Below are two opinions regarding the election by Tech Student Rocky Sehnert and Southwest Digest Editor Eddie P. Richardson.

The Present Proposal for a Sales Tax Financed Economic Development Effort is Premature, Poorly Conceived, Short-sighted, Narrowly-Based and Ignores the Real Economy of Lubbock.

by Rocky Sehnert

The need for hast in developing a mechanism for future planning has not been proven. Over the past few years Lubbock has had a lower unemployment rate than other Texas cities, affordable housing, record or near record dollar values in construction, and even, as recently reported in the AJ, bucked national trends by showing a grater than average ability to afford to spend money on pet dogs and cats in the face of a general recession. Anyone who has been shopping in Lubbock can see that the stores and the mall are crowded on most weekends. People can't seem to spend their money fast enough.

The whole justification for government participation in the promotion of development is an increase in the quality of life for citizens from an expansion or change in the local economy. To business interests, this means the commercial economy. However, while it is true that consumption of consumer goods available from the commercial economy is a part of the quality of life, it is not nearly everything that counts as part of a local economy.

The Time Is Now!! Vote Yes January 18, 1992

by Eddie P. Richardson

Not next week, not next month, not next year, but NOW!! The time is now to chart the course of Lubbock, Texas' future; not some other time or place, but here NOW!! This can be done January 18th from 7 a. m. until 7 p.m. There are many gloom and doomers, nay sayers, and againers, but we must look to the future and think and be positive. Let's start from the beginning those opposed to the sales tax for economic development is not a conotation trumped up by the Lubbock City Council, but authorized by the State of Texas Legislature in 1989. This special sales tax has already been given the OK by voters in 47 other cities in Texas thus far. To mention a few of our neighboring cities are: Amarillo, Big Spring, Abilene, Borger, Sweetwater, Levelland, Lamesa, Hereford and others. Lubbock is in direct competition for business retention, business and industry recruitment, tourism dollars not only with Texas cities as well as cities across the nation. In order to competitive at the market place, a city has to have the fare to be there.

Some important questions voters are asking:

* How will a property owner save if the tax rate was cut by 7 cents?

Select a property value and divide by 100; multiply that figure times .07. For instance: a \$60,000 home is now taxed 64 cents per \$100 value. That rate would be .64 x 60,000 = \$384.00. A reduced rate would be .57 x 60,000 = \$342.00. A savings of \$42.00.

* How much will a family spend on an additional 1/2 cents sales tax?

An additional tax will be 50 cents for each \$100 spent on taxable items if a family spent \$8,400 a year on taxable items. The additional sales tax will total \$42.00. Disposable income for taxable spending will be that portion to take home pay after such non-taxable spending on house payments, water utilities, groceries, insurance, car payments etc. are paid.

* Who will pay the sales tax?

Everyone who shops in Lubbock. Merchants estimate 25 to 30 percent of Lubbock's retail sales are by visitors and residents of communities outside of Lubbock, Texas.

* Here is one that is on a lot of minds of voters who are getting a lot of misinformation, and uninformed, opinionated ideas. What sales will be subject to the higher tax?

Merchandise and services that are covered by state law. Gasoline, housing, automobiles, prescriptions, doctor's visit, airline tickets, partment rentals, attorney fees, farm machinery, food stamp items, water bills, newspapers, insurance premiums, and others.

Many tax-exempt groups will not be affected. These include: American Legion, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Colleges, Universities, United Way, Hospitals, Chambers, Charitable Organizations, NAACP, Mosr Civic Clubs, Masonic Lodges and Others.

* You have also heard a lot of noise as to why January 18th is the date for the election. Well, here is why!

Potential dates prior to January are already scheduled for elections on other staates or local issues. If a sales tax is approved on January 18th, it will go into effect on July 1, 1992, and first revenues would be received September 10, 1992.

* How many cities in Texas already have local sales tax for economic development?

* 47 thus far. Some of our neighbors are a few of the closest ones mentioned.

* How are other cities using the money?

Here are a few examples of what some cities are doing:

- One city has made commitmentss for 10 projects, totaling \$9.7 million, and new payrolls expected to reach \$17,000,000 a year over the next five years.

- One city has helped a company with a state contract to recycle school textbooks by purchasing a trash compactor. The company was considering a move because of local garbage fees.

- A \$4.2 million incentive package attracted \$67 million prison in one city.

- An industrial foundation with a budget jof \$19,000 a month was established inone town to promote a city.

- One city used \$900,000 to fund a technical training and a business incubator.

- One city purchased 30 acres of land for industrial development.

- One city spent \$125,000 to fund an airplane mechanic school.

- One city has already gained 12 new companies with a combined employment of 1,200 jobs.

- A city set aside \$900,000 for small business loans and venture capital financing.

* Why dis a sales tax the best way to raise funds for economic development?

A sales tax is the faires tax because people make a decision to buy taxable items. Necessities are tax exempt. Additional jobs in Lubbock would result in a broadening tax base.

* What assurance do the citizens have that this money will be used for economic development?

Uses of the tax money are prescribed by state law. It cannot be frugisly spent on things that do not support economic development. How will renters benefit from the Sales Tax Property Tax Reduction?

People who rest will benefit from the passage of the election. Because of the drop in ad valorem taxes. Rents should either drop or at least no increase as soon.

VOTE, VOTE, VOTE!! YOur Vote can mean the margain of victory or defeat!! Vote asif your future depends on it. Remember a votless peopple is a hopeless and voiceless people!

The real economy which supports the quality of live in Lubbock includes not only the commercial sector but goods and services produced by many other community components such as governments, volunteer and non-profit organizations, cultural and arts groups, educational institutions, and all of those thing s that are provided by individual citizens in the homes of Lubbock -- things like child care, good food, and clean clothes which are not part of the commercial economy but so essential to experiencing a high quality of life on a daily basis. Valid economic development concepts will recognize the contribution and importance of each of these components to the community and not focus exclusively on the commercial sector.

If developing a new plan for the future prosperity of Lubbock is as critical as the proponents argue than it must be drawn with the wide participation of the all of Lubbock's citizens. A plan that represents only the vision of those with financial interest and commercial experience is doomed to mediocrity and failure.

The proponents of the tax proposal suggest that these new funds should be managed by a group of five "hard-nosed hard-headed business person". If the economic situation is as bad as they say it is, why should Lubbock citizens believe that this is the kind of leadership that can find a way out of these troubles? After all, haven't business people been in the civic driver's seat or at least had a powerful voice in governmental decision making all these many years? More of the same with a bigger budget will not ge the job done.

Why should the decisions on management of this tax-money be handed over to a small group of people with only pecuniary interest and commercial expertise? Decision that may change the future direction of the city are far too important to be entrusted to such a small non-elected group. The commercial sector must be represented in commuitydevelopmetn decision but this is only one part of the community. Decision s of this magnitude should receive the widest possible scrutiny and be made with good representation of the whole community. A body of fifteen or fifty would be a much better and more representative group.

The fundamental problem with the current proposal is that it is just not good enough. A development plan that can take Lubbock into a new century needs new and creative thinking and leadership. Lubbock has the opportunity to follow or lead. It can follow the tired herd of cities that have place a new tax on citizens in order to wawe money in the direction of corporations as inducement to relocate, or be a leader and sent the pace, finding relative and innovative ways to us the resources that it has (which are considerable) to achieve community development goals and enhance the quality of live.

Only by trying something new like broad-based citizen participation and direction, using the resources of the university to look for creative solutions, and/or demanding better management and results from the existing Board of City Development based on reality instead of growth mythology will we see anything really change. So, what's the first step to becoming a leader? Tell the present civic leadership that the current proposal is not good enough for Lubbock. Vote NO on the sales tax increase. Keep the current Board of City Development. Get involved with government and the community and demand some creative thinking from city planners, business people, community leaders, and politicians which will produce a democratic development planning process that recognizes and encompasses the valid interests of the region, the WHOLE community, and, most importantly, ALL the citizen of Lubbock. If you want to be a leader you must act like one.

**CHOOSE TO BE A LEADER, LUBBOCK!
YOUR DESERVE BETTER THAN THIS!
VOTE NO JANUARY 18TH**

¿Porque Todo El Alboroto Sobre la Re-Demarcación Hispana?

Por Antonia Hernandez

Los activistas, dirigentes y grupos comunitarios hispanos - desde el pueblecito de Parlier, California, hasta la mayor ciudad del país, Nueva York -- trabajaron incansablemente el año pasado para asegurarse de que la comunidad hispana se beneficiara del trámite de re-demarcación de los distritos electorales en 1991.

Ellos esperaban traducir el crecimiento dramático de la población hispana en verdadero poder político. Era una oportunidad para suministrar un aumento de oportunidades para que los hispanos eligieran a representantes de su selección. La misma significaba que los hispanos podrían participar plenamente en nuestra forma democrática de gobierno.

En teoría, nuestro sistema electoral debería proporcionar automáticamente las oportunidades para que los hispanos participaran:

El voto. Que gane el candidato más popular. Y si a uno no le gusta el modo de funcionar de él o ella, que vote contra dicha persona en las elecciones siguientes. El voto de una persona vale ni más ni menos que el de otra.

En realidad, las prácticas electorales discriminatorias, la polarización racial, la demarcación arbitraria de los distritos electorales y otros obstáculos han evitado que los hispanos logren sus posibilidades políticas.

Históricamente, los funcionarios electos han pasado por alto a los hispanos. Han reaccionado a las necesidades, los deseos y hasta los prejuicios de sus electorados mayoritarios. Y las necesidades, a menudo sigulares, de las comunidades hispanas, en las materias de enseñanza, empleo, salud y vi-

vienda, han continuado sin ser enfocadas.

A la hora de la re-demarcación de los distritos electorales, los titulares piensan en ellos mismos primero, adjustándose a los cambios demográficos de sus distritos al empujar a cualquier exceso de hispanos hacia alguna otra parte. Ese ha sido el juego de la re-demarcación equista en California y todos los demás lugares durante años.

Aunque hay todavía mucha resistencia, y los intereses partidaristas y de los titulares aún pesan excesivamente contra las comunidades hispanas, los titulares vienen hallando que, en el decenio de 1990, el pastel de los electores hispanos ha llegado a ser demasiado grande.

No obstante que todavía representamos solamente el 2% de los miembros del Congreso y escasamente el 1% de todos los funcionarios electos en escala nacional, somos casi el 10% de la población de los Estados Unidos; en California, somos casi el 10% de la población de los Estados Unidos; en California, somos el 25%. Con más de 200,000 hispanos que llegan a la edad electoral cada dos años, no se nos puede pasar por alto ya más. No se nos puede rodajar en pedozas por la conveniencia política.

Los derechos electorales son derechos fundamentales, y hemos demandado a nuestro sistema político para hacer que sea más responsable hacia todos los grupos del electorado. Es un paso lógico y positivo en el camino del aumento de la habilitación política hispana. Nuestra primer orden del día en el año último fué la de procurar un ajuste al conteo del censo de 1990. Se dejó de contar a un 5.2% de los hispanos. Esto afecta al trámite de la re-

CRAZY HORSE

BY STEPHEN C. MCINTYRE

The Soviet Union has broken into a lot of pieces. Yugoslavia has splintered into several ethnic factions that are killing each other. The Irish Republican Army is bombing London every other day and folks in Scotland are making noises about independence from England. The United States has lost our old dictator friends in Iran, Nicaragua, and the Philipines. And in Texas a bill has been introduced by a senator out of Dumas to split Texas in half and from two states.

Things sure have changed the last few years. But then again what's new? Did any of us really think this ever changing political world would stay the same forever? For ten years?

It is my understanding that the most comprehensive energy plan in the country was adopted by the Portland city council last year. It deals with bikeways, walkways, buses, land use planning that promotes energy efficiency, etc. Perhaps someone down at city hall will write the folks in Oregon for a copy.

Victor Hernandez announced last week that he will be running against Brad Frye for Chair of the Lubbock County Democratic Party. It was previously rumored that he would run against Bidal Aguero in the primary for state representative.

- 1/6 1927 U.S. Marines invade Nicaragua
- 1/7 1789 First U.S. presidential election
- 1/9 1964 U.S. troops kill 21 protestors in Panama Canal Zone
- 1/12 1957 Southern Christian Leadership Conference founded in Atlanta
- 1/14 1981 President Carter authorizes sending combat equipment to the Salvadoran junta
- 1970 Chicago 7 conviction reversed
- 1/15 1929 Martin Luther King, Jr., born
- 1/16 1920 Sale of alcoholic beverages banned under the Eighteenth Amendment
- 1/17 1970 Chicano activists gather in Crystal City, Texas, found La Raza Unida Party

Bill Clinton received over 90% of the vote of the Mexican American Democrat (MAD) convention in Laredo last week.

1990 tax deductions for homeowners: \$47 billion, 1990 federal budget for low-income housing: \$9 billion. Common Cause magazine, July/August 1991.

"Inside the CIA", 3 VHS video cassettes detailing the history of the CIA for \$59.98 plus \$44.50 handling, 17214 S. Oak Park Ave., Dept. TN007, Tinley Park, Ill. 60477, 1-800-338-7710.

Go see "JFK"

Stephen C. McIntyre is a partner in the Lubbock law firm of Mercado & McIntyre.

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demarcación y a la distribución de fondos federales, estatales y locales. Aunque el Departamento de Comercio de los Estados Unidos se han negado a ajustar su conteo, reconocidamente inexacto, nosotros continuamos litigando contra la decisión en el tribunal.

La prioridad número uno de todas nuestras gestiones de re-demarcación fué la de mantener la integridad gestiones de re-demarcación fué la de mantener la integridad de las comunidades hispanas. Pero tambien trabajamos en contacto estrecho con los comités de re-demarcación de las comunidades asiáticas y afro-americanas, para asegurarnos de que sus derechos electorales no fueran puestos en peligro por nuestras gestiones.

Los funcionarios electos y los grupos de intereses especiales que controlaron a la política gubernamental durante decenios, ahora deben compartir esa influencia con los grupos étnicos y raciales a los que se ha denegado sistemáticamente una participación eficaz.

Durante más de 20 años, los hispanos han trabajado a través del sitema legal y de la Ley de los Derechos Electorales para quitar a los obstáculos exteriores que se oponen a la participación política plena de los hispanos, tales como la re-demarcación arbitraria de los distritos electorales y los sistema de elección de representación total ("at large" en inglés).

También estamos enfocándonos sobre los obstáculos interiores de la comunidad, tales como la carencia de ciudadanía estadounidense y las tasas reducidas de inscripción de electores y participación de éstos.

Aunque podamos esperar el aumento de los funcionarios

hispanos electos durante el decenio próximo, debido a nuestras gestiones en materia de re-demarcación, nuestra éxito dinal dependerá de nuestra habilidad para dedicarnos a programas agresivos de comunicación con los electores, de modo que nuestra comunidad sea un electorado informado y activo.

Hemos reconocido durante largo tiempo que tenemos que ayudar a orientar los cursos públicos de acción para enfocarnos sobre los incontables asuntos a que se enfrentan nuestras comunidades. Pero no fué sino hasta 1990 en que nos convertimos en verdaderos jugadores en el trámite de la re-demarcación. No fué sino hasta entonces que llegamos a tener la complejidad y el conocimiento tecnológico necesarios para capitalizar sobre el aumento dramático de población y traducirlo en una participación plena en el trámite electoral.

La meta del Fondo Mexicano-Americano para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza (siglás en inglés MALDEF) es la de proporcionar a las comunidades hispanas una oportunidad equitativa para elegir a representantes de su agrado todo los niveles. Tenemos que elegir a hombres y mujeres que no solamente respondan a las comunidades hispanas eficazmente, sino que tengan conocimiento de la necesidad de elaborar coaliciones con los hispanos. Nuestra sociedad diversa y multi-cultural hace indispensable que trabajemos juntos para suministrar un gobierno representativo sólido y eficaz para todos.

(Antonia Hernandez es la presidenta y asesora legal general de MALDEF, entidad basada en Los Angeles.)

Turn Off The Lights, The Wars Over

By Raoul Lowery Contreras

It's over. The war in El Salvador is over. Many will declare that no one won the war, or that the rebels won. They didn't. The government of El Salvador won -- by not losing -- as did the United States of America by backing the government.

Unlike the rebels in Nicaragua who took aid from the United States, organized the people and fought the Sandinistas mano a mano throughout Nicaragua, the Salvador rebels never developed sufficient support from the people to win their 12-year war.

In fact, the government, first of the late Napoleon Duarte and now of Alfredo Cristiani, was elected by huge voter turnouts in free elections, with participation upward of 80 percent.

The self-proclaimed Marxist/Leninist rebels and their Havana, Managua and Moscow commanders were never a factor in the selection of Salvador's government.

No one ever elected the rebels. No Salvadoran, anyway. Plutocratic communist leaders in Moscow, Havana and Nicaragua anointed rebel leaders.

Financing for the revolution came entirely from the Soviet, Cuban and Sandinista treasuries. It had to, because the Salvadoran working class did not contribute any substantial monies. They didn't send their sons and daughters to fight, either. They didn't rise up when the rebels launched a massive attack on Salvador's capitol a couple of years ago. The working class ignored the rebels.

The Salvadoran middle class ignored the rebels, also. This was the death knell of the rebels and their ersatz revolution. The one lesson we have learned during the last 200 plus years is that revolutions cannot succeed unless the middle class supports them with money, political support and fighting leaders.

One other factor that contributed to the rebel loss is the mass exodus of rebel supporters to the United States. Using the war as an excuse, in excess of half a million Salvadorans made their way through Guatemala and Mexico across the border to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

With many of their supporters illegally working in the United States, the rebels never fielded an army of more than a few thousand, four or five at best, while the United States-supported army maintained a 10-to-1 superiority during the dozen years the war lasted.

Interestingly, the army and its irregular "death-squad" allies ran amok during the war's early years and are rightfully accused of killing thousands of people willy-nilly throughout the country. They were even charged with kidnapping and terrorizing rebel supporters in Los Angeles.

According to the rebels and their American fellow travelers, right-wing death squads and their oligarchical commanders -- who see themselves as patriots -- were insane killers.

Everyone "knows," for example, that only the right-wing death squads assassinated the highest-ranking Salvadoran churchman, Bishop Romero. No one has ever been charged with Romero's murder.

Everyone "knows" that only the Ronald Reagan-supported right-wing death squads could have killed six American nuns in 1979. Actually, it was soldiers, and several have been convicted of the murders. Ronald Reagan wasn't president when the nuns were killed. They were killed with bullets provided by Jimmy Carter's administration.

Everyone "knows" that right-wing death squads among army troops killed six Jesuit priests and their housekeeper four years ago. This time, "everyone" was right.

The rebels denied murdering American Marines enjoying after-hours beers in a Salvadoran bar. The rebels denied murdering an American Naval officer peacefully waiting for his girlfriend at the university. The rebels denied murdering, in cold blood, two American soldiers last year who were captured when their helicopter was shot down.

The rebels and their sympathizers now deny the rebels lost the war.

But they did lose. Starting Feb. 1, the rebels will turn in their weapons and disband their tiny army (fewer in numbers, by the way, than the Detroit Police Department).

They'll receive title to the land they've been farming. They'll be able to join a new national police force. And they'll be able to participate fully in the political process.

The government will cut the size of the army and declare a general amnesty for war crimes. This means the nuns' murderers, as well as those who murdered the Jesuit priests, will probably go free.

The illegal Salvadorans in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington, D.C., will probably stay in the United States, as they came for jobs, not a "reasonably based fear of persecution" in their homeland.

The amazing thing is that for a simple political compromise enabling a few men from a losing army to wear shiny badges and to run for office, 75,000 people died.

During the 12-year war, 75,000 men, women and children died in El Salvador -- 75,000 people. Por que?

Why All The Fuss About Hispanic Redistricting?

By Antonia Hernández

Hispanic activists, leaders and community groups -- from the small town of Parlier, Calif., to the nation's largest city of New York -- worked tirelessly last year to ensure that the Hispanic community would benefit from the 1991 redistricting process.

They hoped to translate their dramatic population growth into true political power. It was a chance to provide increased opportunities for Hispanics to elect representatives of their choice. It meant that Hispanics could fully participate in our democratic form of government.

Theoretically, our election system should automatically provide opportunities for Hispanics to participate.

Vote. Let the most popular candidate win. And if you don't like the way he or she performs, vote against the rascal the next time. One person's vote is worth no more, no less, than another's.

In reality, discriminating election practices, racial polarization, gerrymandering and other barriers have prevented Hispanics from reaching their political potential.

Historically, elected officials have ignored Hispanics. They

have responded to the needs, wishes, and yes, prejudices of their majority constituencies. And the often unique needs of Hispanic communities -- in education, employment, health, housing -- have gone unaddressed. At reappointment time, incumbents would think of themselves first, adjusting to demographic changes in their districts by shoving any excess of Hispanics somewhere else. That's been the self-serving redistricting game in California and elsewhere for years.

While there is still much resistance, and party and incumbency interests still weigh heavily against Hispanic communities, incumbents are finding that in the '90s, the Hispanic voter pie has grown too big.

While we still represent only 2 percent of the members of Congress and barely 1 percent of all elected officials nationally, we're nearly 10 percent of the U.S. population; in California, we're 25 percent. With more than 200,000 U.S. Hispanic reaching voting age every two years, we can no longer be ignored. We cannot be sliced into pieces for political expediency.

Voting Rights, are fundamental rights, and we have challenged our political system to make it more accountable to all

constituency groups. It is a positive and logical step on the road to increased Hispanic political empowerment.

Our first order of business last year was to seek an adjustment of the 1990 census count.

Hispanics were undercounted by 5.2 percent. This affects the reappointment process and the distribution of federal, state and local funds. While the U.S. Department of Commerce has refused to adjust its admittedly inaccurate count, we continue to fight the decision in court.

The number one priority throughout our redistricting efforts was to maintain the integrity of Hispanic communities. But we also worked closely with redistricting committees in the Asian and African American communities to ensure that their voting rights were not endangered by our efforts.

Elected officials and special interest groups that controlled government policy for decades must now share that influence with ethnic and racial groups that have systematically been denied effective participation.

For more than 20 years, Hispanics have worked through the legal system and the Voting Rights Act to remove outside barriers to full Hispanic political participation such as gerrymandering and at-large elec-

tions systems.

We are also addressing obstacles within the community such as citizenship and low rates of voter registration and participation.

While we can expect to increase the number of Hispanic elected officials during the next decade because of our redistricting efforts, our ultimate success lies in our ability to engage in aggressive voter outreach programs so our community in an informed and active electorate.

We have long recognized that we must help direct public policy to address the myriad issues facing our communities. But it wasn't until 1990 that we became real players in the redistricting process. It wasn't until then that we possessed both the sophistication and technological know-how to capitalize on the dramatic increase in population and to translate this growth into full participation in the electoral process.

MALDEF's goal is to provide Hispanic communities with a fair opportunity to elect representatives of their choice at all levels. We must elect women and men who not only respond to the Hispanic communities effectively, but who are cognizant of the need for coalition building with non-Hispanics.

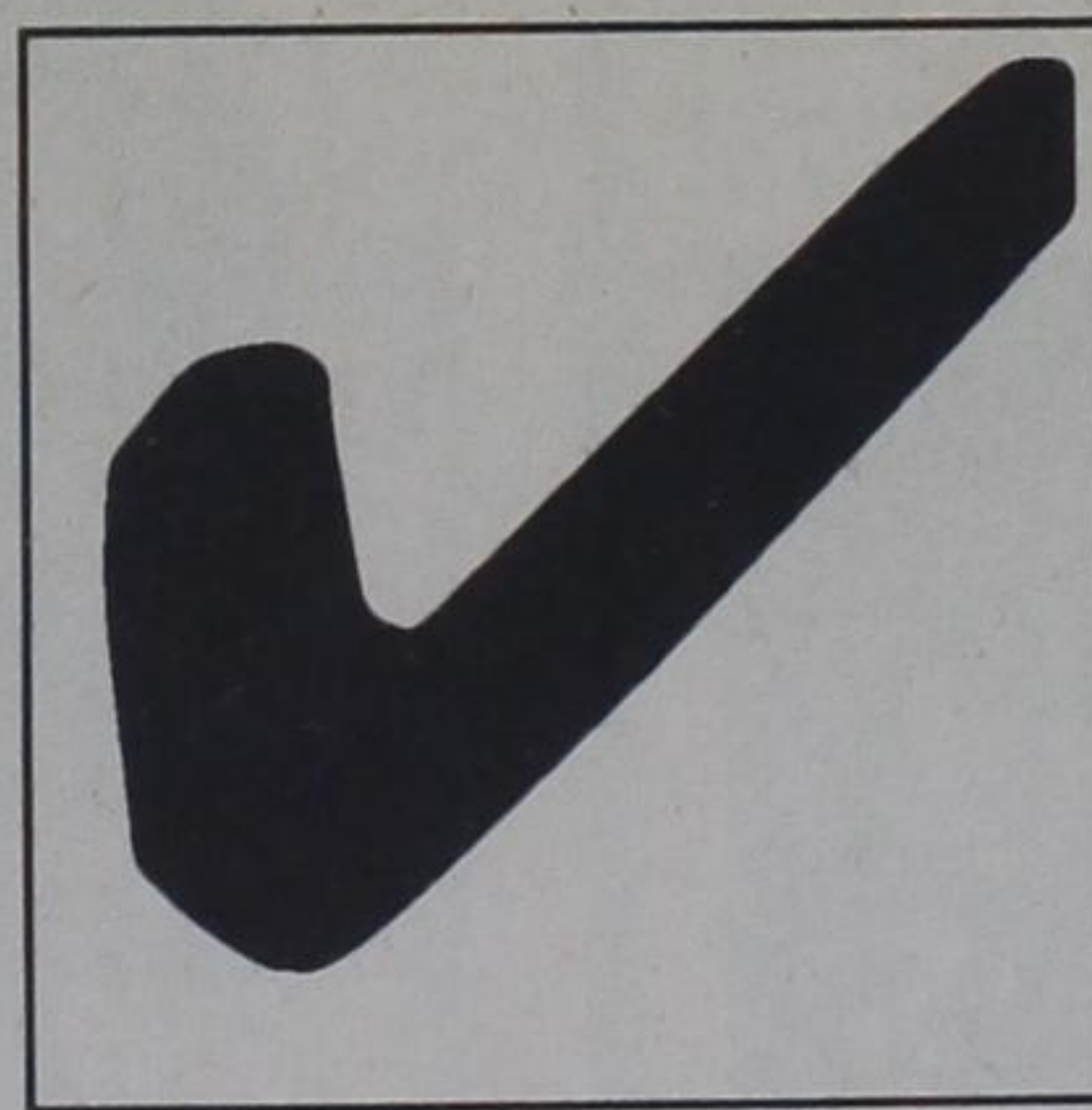
JOBS

THAT'S WHAT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TRANSLATES TO

On January 18 Lubbock Citizens will be asked to go to the polls to determine if the sales tax will be raised by 1/2 of a percent. The money raised through this tax will be used partially for economic development.

What is really meant is that this money will be used to bring more jobs to Lubbock by attracting more industry, and business.

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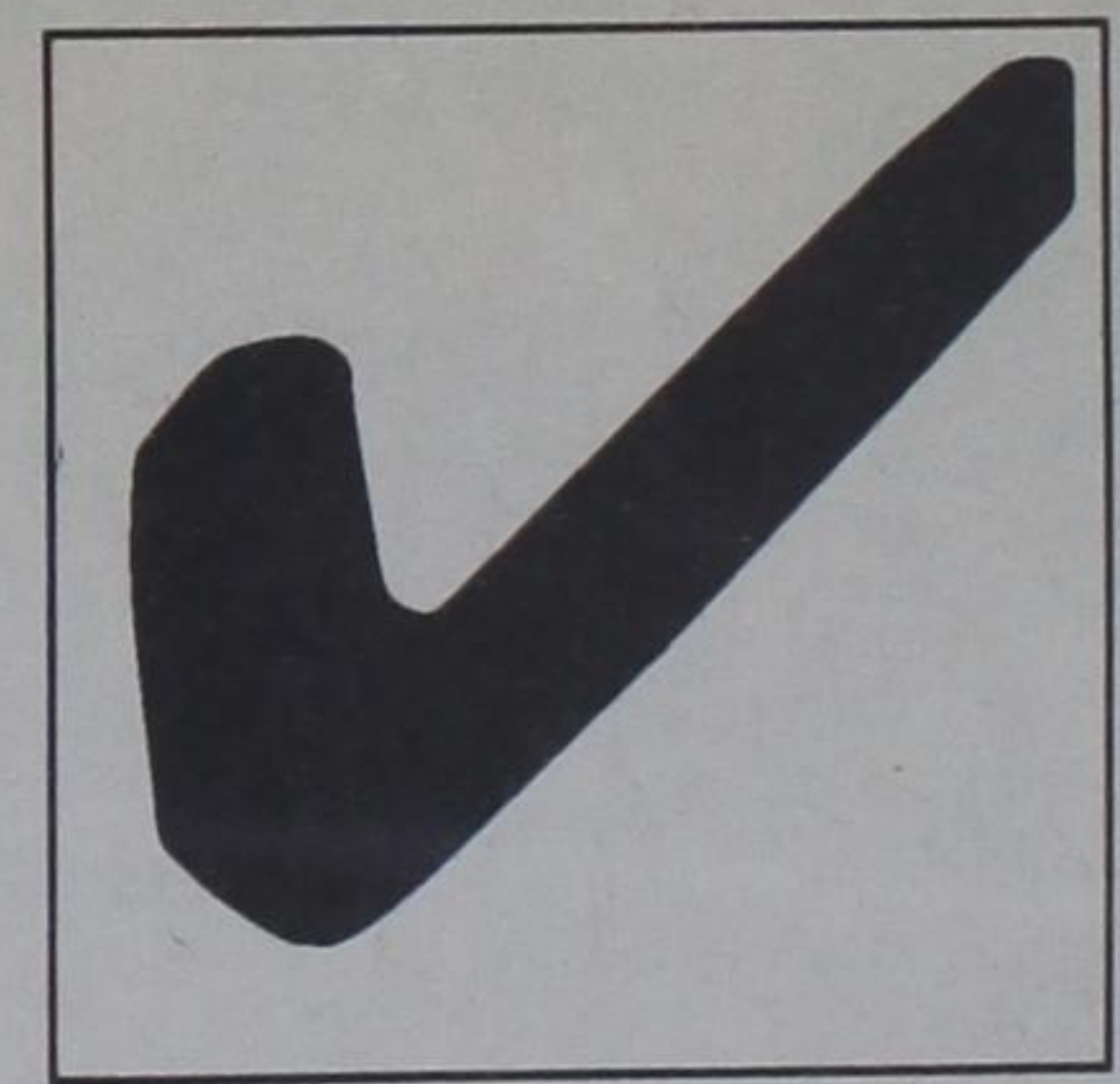
TRABAJOS

ESTO ES LO QUE REALMENTE QUIERE DECIR EL DESARROYO ECONOMICO

El día 18 de Enero se le pidera a los Ciudadanos de Lubbock que salgan a votar para determinar si se aumentara el impuesto sobre ventas por 1/2 de un porciento. El dinero que se recause por este impuesto sera usada parcialmente para el desarroyo economico.

Lo que realmente quiere decir esto es que este dinero se usara para establecer mas trabajos en Lubbock atravez de atraller mas industria y nogocios.

Usted puede ayudar establecer mas trabajos en Lubbock con votando



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ENTRETENIMIENTO

"Hablando de Hollywood" Por: Estrellita

....Que tal, amigos y amigas, nuevamente estoy aquí para platicarles cual es el ambiente que prevalece por estos días en Hollywood. Supongo que ustedes, igual que las grandes estrellas de la pantalla, también ya están preparándose para celebrar la navidad y el año nuevo. Antes de comenzar mi columna quiero desearles lo mejor de la vida para todos.....*..... Para empezar quiero comunicarles una interesante noticia: la joven actriz Jennifer Jason Leigh sigue dando nuevos ejemplos de su notable capacidad interpretativa, en su nueva película "Rush" esto queda perfectamente ejemplificado. Junto con el también mercurial actor Jason Patric, Jennifer realiza una de las caracterizaciones más celebradas de las últimas semanas. Por ese y otros motivos les recomiendo que no pierdan de vista el mencionado filme.....Mientras tanto, el

niño prodigio del cine moderno, Macaulay Culkin, sigue cosechando aplausos por su intervención en la cinta "My Girl". Culkin dice, según me lo hicieron saber algunas personas que estuvieron en una reunión con él, que espera llegar a ocupar un sitio parecido al de Robert De Niro, James Dean y Rock Hudson, sus actores favoritos. Por ello es que trabaja incansablemente. Por lo pronto ya supe que dentro de algunos meses lo estaremos viendo en la segunda parte de la exitosa película "Home Alone"....*..... El introvertido y poco amigable actor Micky Rourke sigue llevando a cabo proyectos cada vez más aislados y difíciles de cumplir. Primero, como todos lo saben, trato de alejarse de Hollywood y hacer carrera dentro del boxeo. Luego se recluyó durante largo tiempo en su mansión, lejos de todo el



mundo y de cualquier relación social. Ahora, Rourke volverá a ser visto en las pantallas protagonizando una historia titulada "White Sands" en la que comparte créditos con Willen Dafoe, Mimi Rogers y Mary Elizabeth Mastrantonio. En Hollywood se espera que con dicho filme Rourke vuelva a tener una actividad más positiva dentro del cine.....*.....



Por su parte el veterano Sean Connery, una de las figuras más taquilleras a nivel internacional, se prepara a trabajar en Japón bajo la dirección de Philip Kaufman. Se trata de una

historia escrita por Michael Crichton y cuyo título es "The Rising Sun". Quienes la conocen afirman que se trata de una excelente aventura policia-

MIAMI Cubanos contra Verónica Castro



La visita de la actriz mexicana Verónica Castro a Cuba, desde donde transmitió dos programas de su serie "La Movida", causó indignación entre los exiliados cubanos de Miami.

Decenas de llamadas fueron recibidas en las diferentes estaciones de radio y televisión de esa ciudad. Los residentes cubanos expresaron su malestar por lo que consideraron "una burla". "Ella no organiza los viajes. Sólo presenta el programa y viaja a donde le indiquen", aseguró Fanny Osorio, secretaria de Verónica.

La indignación de los exiliados cubanos llegó a tal extremo, que decenas de ellos arrancaron una placa "Estrella en la Calle Ocho" --colocada el pasado 11 de octubre-- dedicada a la artista, en protesta por haber realizado los dos programas en la Habana.

La Comisión Metropolitana de la ciudad analizará una propuesta para retirar, en forma oficial, el reconocimiento a la artista.

"La Movida" se transmite en Miami por la cadena Univisión dos veces al día, sin embargo, José Cancela, vicepresidente y gerente general del Canal 23, afiliado a esa empresa, aseguró que esos programas no se pasarán en esa ciudad.

Cancela indicó que la estación recibió unas 60 llamadas de las cuales la mitad eran personas que se mostraron contrarias a los programas y la otra mitad favorables.

Por su parte, el Presidente de la estación de radio "WWFE

Radio Fe", Emilio Millian, expresó en una de sus emisiones "creo que ese viaje le va a traer bastante antipatía entre los cubanos exiliados a Verónica Castro". Mirian explicó que de las 50 llamadas que recibieron todas se mostraron a favor de que los programas grabados en Cuba no fueran transmitidos.

La actriz mexicana llegó el lunes 2 de diciembre a la Habana para grabar dos series de "La Movida" desde el centro nocturno "Tropicana", que fueron captados en vivo en varios países del continente además de México.

Las cadenas de televisión Univisión y Telemundo y de Radio Cubanisma, Radio Mambi y Radio Fe --en español-- de Miami, realizaron varias entrevistas al público y en la mayoría de ellas las personas expresaron su descontento por las emisiones desde la isla.

La artista respondió a las críticas del exilio cubano; afirmando que "mi compromiso es artístico y no político".

Durante una breve escala en Miami, señaló que "los artistas tienen un compromiso con su público y ese es el que yo he siempre tenido en mi vida, por lo que no puedo hablar de política".

"Fui a producir dos programas musicales y a conocer el talento de Cuba...", respondió la artista a un grupo de periodistas que la esperaron por varias horas en el aeropuerto internacional de Miami.

En Chicago, el Canal 26, la cadena asociada a Univisión, informó que por petición de la comunidad cubana no se transmitirán los programas de La Movida grabados en La Habana, informó Peter Zomaya, ejecutivo del Canal.

El representante del Canal dijo que sostuvo una conversación con el presidente de la Cámara de Comercio Cubana, Jose Jorge, y éste le pidió en nombre de su comunidad, la no transmisión de los programas porque ellos ayudan a que Castro presente una idea falsa de la vida en Cuba.

nuel.

Comentó que se encontraba en Puerto Rico escuchando varios temas del cantante y compositor puertorriqueño Glenn Monroig.

"Escuché de Monroig como seis o siete temas y seguro que incluiré alguno de ellos en la grabación", subrayó Emmanuel.

Emmanuel, quien es representado por el empresario artístico puertorriqueño Angelo Medina, dijo que su próxima grabación se realizará en Miami, Los Angeles, Italia, Nueva York y con toda probabilidad

en la isla de Bahamas.

"La grabación debe estar lista para finales del mes de enero o a principios de febrero. Después de eso, iniciamos la gira artística de 1992 por Suramérica, luego por Centroamérica y el Caribe y diferentes plazas".

Emmanuel indicó que también visitará Puerto Rico, plaza en la que hace cerca de tres años no actúa y también irá a República Dominicana.

"Hay muchos proyectos buenos, pero debo mantener silencio sobre los mismos. Quisiera adelantarlos, pero no se puede hablar sobre ellos", indicó.



Preparando su próximo LP

El cantante mexicano Emmanuel trabaja en estos momentos en una selección de los 10 temas que incluirá su próxima grabación discográfica que espera tener lista para finales de enero o febrero de 1992.

Emmanuel, entrevistado en un viaje de Puerto Rico a México, dijo que iniciará su gira artística de 1992 a mediados de febrero en América del Sur, pero no precisó el país en donde comenzará.

También expresó que trabaja incansablemente en varios proyectos artísticos que prefiere mantener en reserva por el momento.

El cantante, que ha logrado cautivar el mundo con temas como La Chica de Humo, Bella Señora y Siete Lunas dijo que "estoy en el proceso de selección de los temas que voy a incluir en mi próxima grabación." "Estoy estudiando entre 15 a 20 temas para seleccionar 10. Se puede decir que hasta pasan de 20 los temas que estoy evaluando", declaró Emma-

Community Service Helps With Neighborhood Workshop

A workshop on neighborhood improvements will be provided by the Lubbock United Neighborhood Association (L.U.N.A.). The workshop titled "Neighborhoods: Together We Can Do It Better" will take place Saturday, January 25 at 9:30 at St. John's Methodist Church, 15th and University.

The workshop will have information booths, and seminars on organizing a neighborhood group, on dealing with neighborhood crime and drugs, and on communicating with City leadership.

City of Lubbock Community Services has acted as a sponsor of LUNA and offered guidance in the organization's development. The workshop is intended to get more neighborhood groups organized and to encourage citizens to take an active role in generating pride and improvements in their neighborhoods.

Interested parties may contact Sylvia Martinez in Community Services. RSVP to Kathy Bruns at 767-2301.

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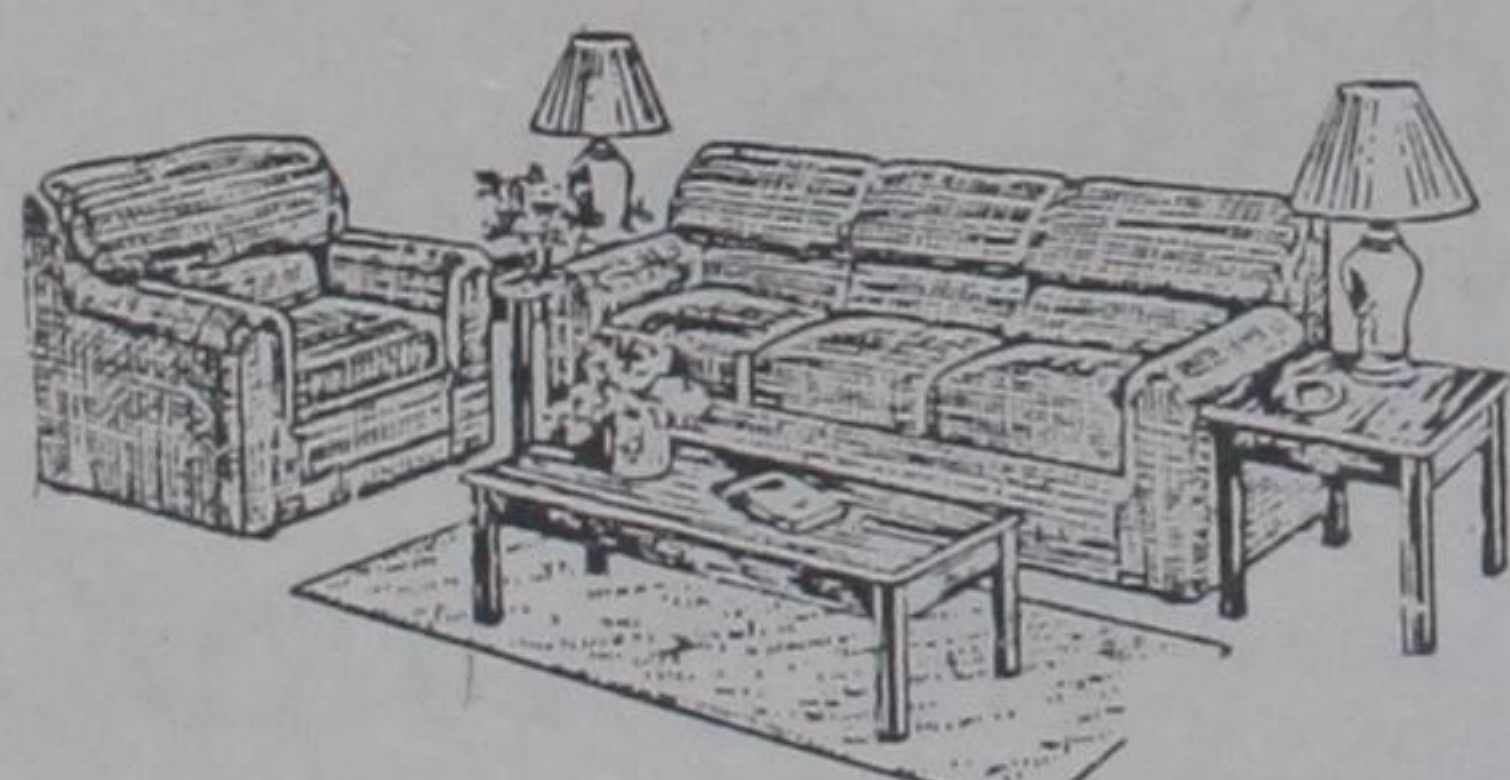
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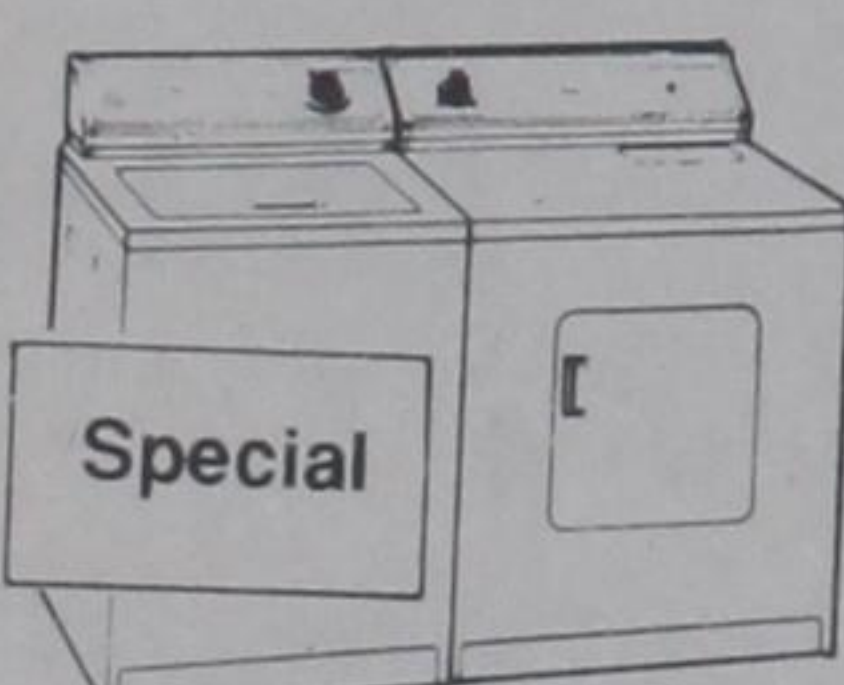


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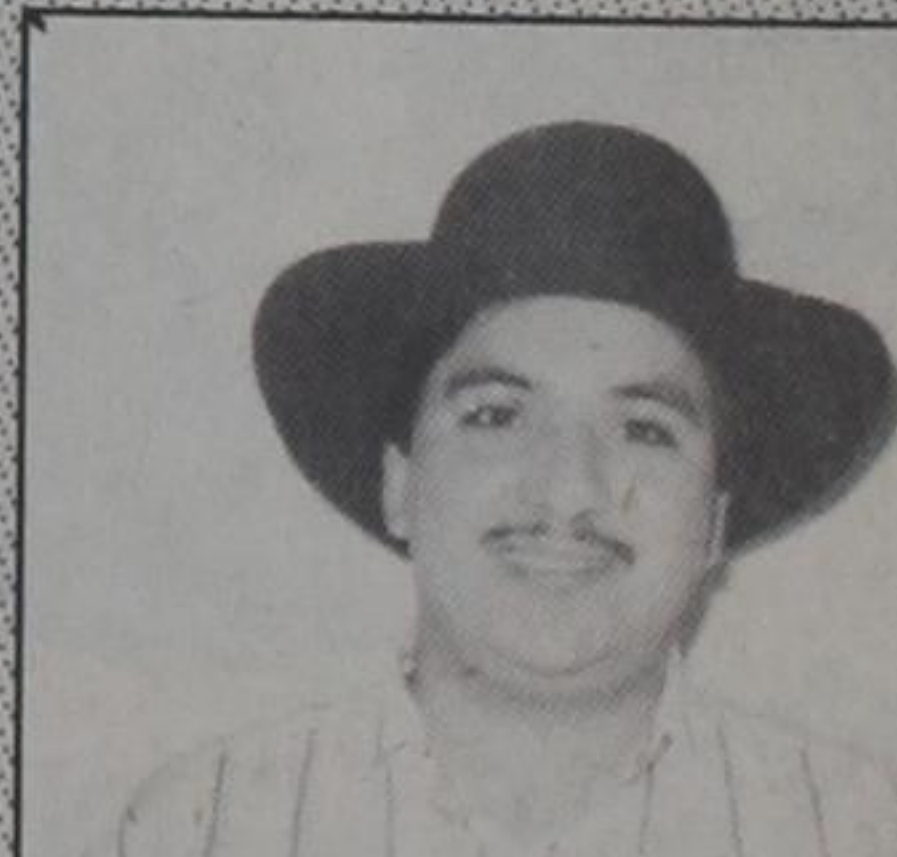
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SUPER BOWL UPDATE

From Wire Reports

Bennett say turf favors Bills

ORCHARD PARK, N.Y. — Bills linebacker Cornelius Bennett thinks the artificial turf of the Metrodome in Minneapolis can only help him and his fellow linebackers. "That helps my speed and quickness out even more," he said. "And (the Redskins) don't have any fast, fast guys coming out of the backfield, so that's going to help a lot. But as far as getting a pass rush and pass pressure — which nobody has been able to do against them — playing on a dry surface is going to help me a lot. "They play on a grass field and that slows guys down on the defensive side of the ball as far as takeoff is concerned. They do have a good offensive line and I know (Redskins tackle) Jim Lachey personally. He's one of the best offensive linemen on this team. We do have some speed guys on this team. It's going to be a fast-action game, no doubt about that."

Redskins' owner irks Interior Dept.

WASHINGTON — The Interior Department expressed irritation with Washington Redskins owner Jack Kent Cooke over discussions for a new stadium, and a spokesman accused him of seeking changes in an agreement for a 78,000-seat facility. "(Interior) Secretary (Manuel) Lujan realizes that the team's immediate goal is to win the Super Bowl, but at some point the issue of the new stadium is going to have to be resolved," said agency spokesman Steve Goldstein. "We can't keep waiting for Mr. Cooke to keep coming back to the table and changing the parameters of the deal." Cooke has said he wants the Redskins to begin play in the new facility to be built north of Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, the team's home since the 1961 season, by the 1993 season. RFK has the smallest seating capacity in the NFL, and Cooke also hoped to have the facility ready in time to host 1994 World Cup soccer matches.

Commercial time available

Regardless of what happens in Minneapolis, Super Bowl XXVI already is proving itself a cliffhanger for CBS Inc. The reason: The Super Bowl network still hasn't sold all of the once-coveted half-minute commercial slots available during this year's telecast. Although CBS isn't saying how many of the estimated 50 slots remain unsold, the sales results are a sharp contrast to last year, when 95 percent were sold by early December. "We will sell out," predicted CBS spokesman Mike Silver, "but no, they're not all sold yet. Other than that, we have no further comment." Lukewarm demand for the time slots — which this year are selling for about \$800,000 — may reflect reduced ad budgets during the 1991 recession, or in the case of Coca-Cola and Visa International, shifting advertiser priorities as the Summer and Winter Olympics approach.

Redskins could learn from Giants

NEW YORK — Super Bowl XXV is not just a highlight film given away with a magazine subscription. Pepper Johnson believes the tape of the Giants' 20-19 conquest of the Buffalo Bills last January is part of the Washington Redskins' study manual now. The Redskins are preparing for their Super Bowl XXVI date with the Bills. Johnson, the Giants' inside linebacker, says the way the Giants slowed Jim Kelly's no-huddle, quick-strike offense is the way the Redskins can attempt to control Kelly, Thurman Thomas, Andre Reed, James Lofton and Co. "I would bet a large amount of money that Washington is watching last year's Super Bowl," Johnson said. "If they don't show it to the players, the coaches will be watching, seeing what (we) did."



Corsica LT Un Sedán Deportivo Familiar

Por Benito Vieitez
No es fácil que un vehículo reúna las características necesarias para que la familia se sienta a gusto con él. Y más difícil cuando los jóvenes se inquietan ante la posibilidad de manejarlo, mientras su mente está fija en un modelo deportivo.

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Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofia Martinez

En el Salmo, 35, 14 Dios nos dice: "guarda tu lengua del mal, y tus labios guarda los de la falsedad. Ese feo placer de hablar mal de los demas, es un vicio muy extendido por todo el mundo, que es muy rara la persona que, con verdad, pueda decir: "Yo no me rebajo criticando al proximo". No podemos imaginar todo el dano que hace un lengua mal, que critica. Y la primera que sale perjudicada es la misma persona que murmura; porque con la murmuracion hace que se pierda la confianza. Por ejemplo: Si alguien viene a mi y critica a alguien que yo estimo mucho, pore esa murmuracion le pierdo la condianza a esa persona que murmura, y me quedo creyendo con tambien va a murmurar de mi cuando se le presente la ocasion.

Es muy grande el dano que les podemos hacer a las personas de quienes murmuramos, o hablamos mal. Muchos matrimonios se han desbaratado

debido a las malas lenguas, que andan llevando chismes del esposo a la esposa, o de la esposa al esposo, sembrando en ellos, la desconfianza de uno para con el otro. Y, ese es un pecado muy grandote para los que hacen tan mal uso de su lengua. Dios les va a pedir cuentas cuando se presenten delante de Su tribunal." Esto es para ponerse a temblar"... San Juan Bosco dijo: "Si con tus palabras, y tu buen ejemplo, logras salvar el alma de uno de tus projimos, de seguro que vas a salvar tu alma.

El Concilio Vaticano II nos ensena que por el hecho de haber recibido el Bautismo, y luego la Confirmacion, todos los catolicos tenemos la obligacion de practicar el apostolado en beneficio de nuestro proximo.

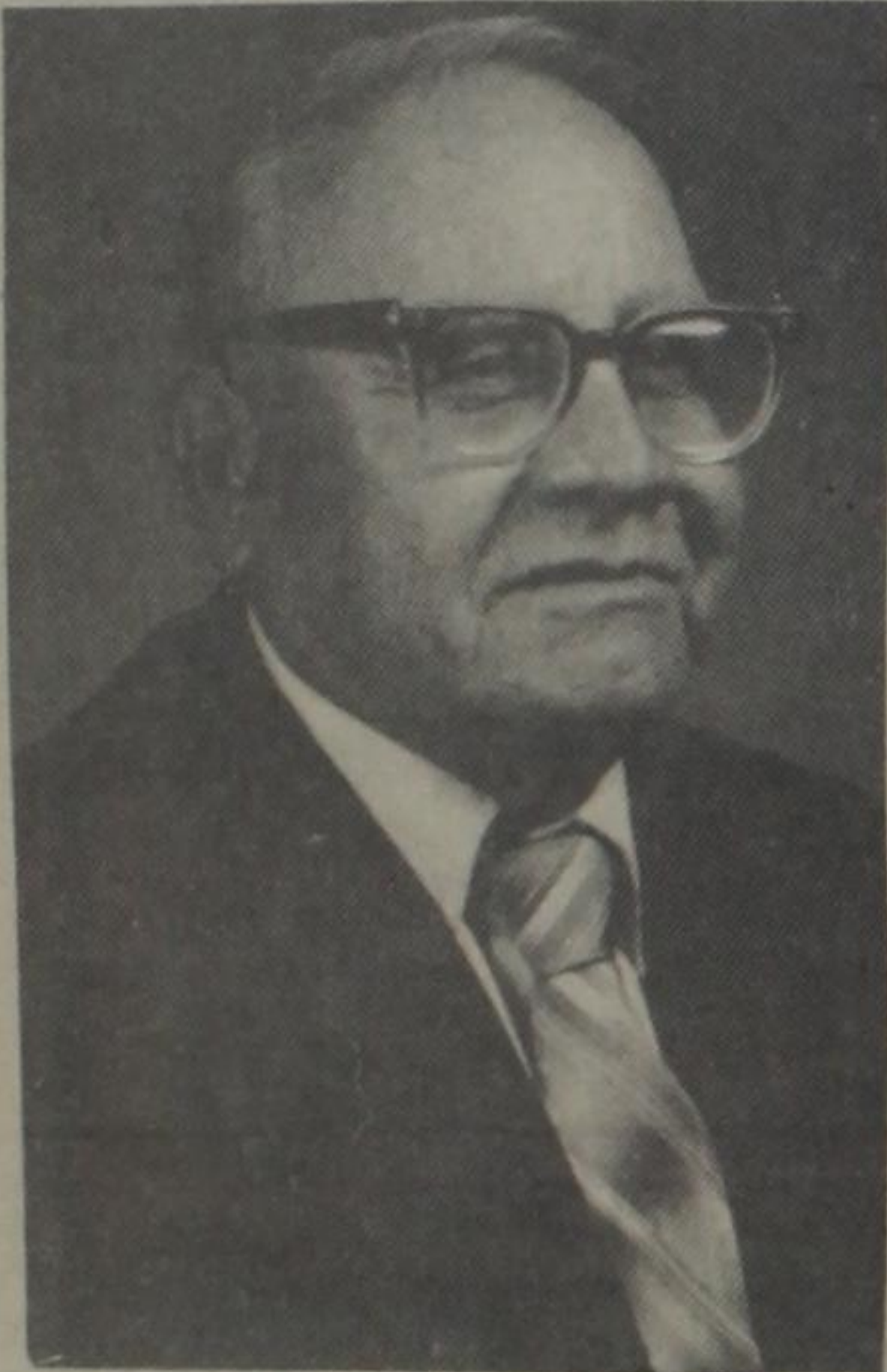
Pero muchos estan haciendo todo lo contrario; Parece que sido contratados por el mismo Satanias, para que aparten a sus projimos del camino de su salvacion. Pobres hombres...y, pobres mujeres...que con su ejemplo, o con sus palabras, arrastran a otros al pecado, convirtiendolos asi, de amigos de Cristo, que derramo Su sangre por ellos, en amigos del demonio, que quiere condenarlos para siempre en el infierno. Pero, los que cumplen con el gran deber de caridad de acercar almas a Dios con su ejemplo y con sus buenos descos, y sus buenas palabras. Tienen asegurada su propia salvacion. Porque Dios no quiere que las almas de Sus hijos se vayan a perder engañadas por el diablo. (Marcos 16,15-16).

Seguin Texas.

El Sr. Gonzalez sirvio en el Ejercito de los Estados Unidos durante la Guerra Mundial II. El se caso con Victoria Gutierrez en Diciembre 26 de 1940 y celebraron su 51 aniversario de boda. Jesus era albanil y se hubilo en el 1967.

Lo sobreviven su esposa, cinco hijos: Francisco de Smyer, Pete de Slaton, y Joe, Paul y Mike de Lubbock; seis hijas Herlinda Mirelez, Jane Ybanez, Suzy Salas, Stella Reyes y Adelita Olguin de Lubbock y Val Suarez de Luling; tres hermanos Thomas de Lovington, N.M., Frank de Lamesa y Domingo de Odessa; dos hermanas Paula Ramirez de Lamesa y Margarita Ruiz de Hobbs, 44 nietos y 30 visnietos.

Su funeral se llevo a cabo en la Iglesia San Patricio el miercoles dia 15 del presente con el Padre Michael O'Carroll oficiando



Jesus Gonzalez, hijo de el ya desaparecido Sr. y Sra. Anaastacio y Refugia Gonzalez nacio el dia 11 de Enero del 1918 en

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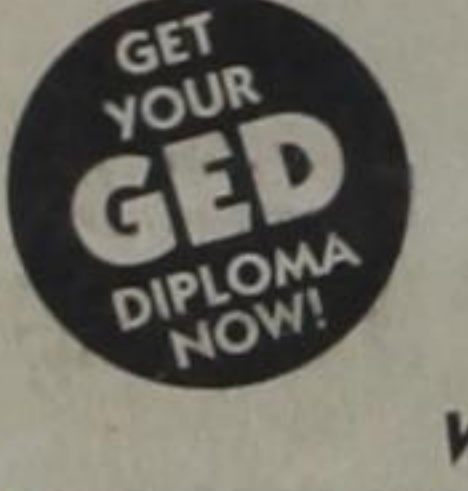
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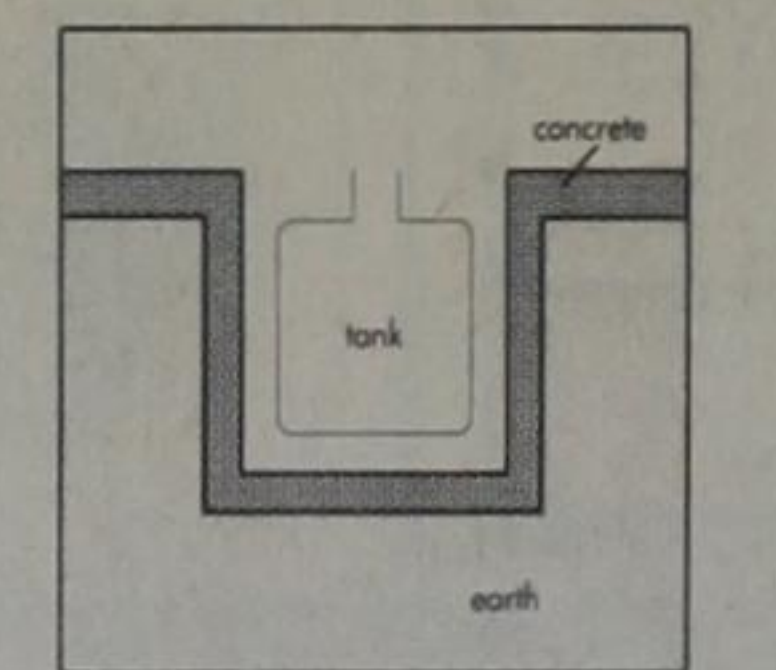
Part 1 - Writing Skills
DIRECTIONS: Which is the correct way to rewrite the underlined portion of the following sentences? Choose the one best answer for each item below.
Items 1 and 2 refer to the following paragraphs:
Using a dictionary can occasionally be an exercise in frustration. When, for example, you can't spell a word. How do you look up the correct spelling? It is just as exasperating when you discover the definition of "evocation" is "the act or fact of evoking." You think using a dictionary is hard, imagine how difficult it was to compile the first dictionary of English. In fact, its creation represents a remarkable achievement in the history of the English language.

- Sentences 2 and 3: When, for example, you can't spell a word. How do you look up the correct spelling?
 - word, how
 - word, how
 - word, how
 - word, how
 - word or how

Part 2 - Social Studies
DIRECTIONS: Choose the one best answer for each item below.
Items 1 and 2 refer to the following information:
Five amendments to the U.S. Constitution directly affect voting qualifications.

- The Fifteenth Amendment, ratified in 1870, prohibited states from using race or color as standards for determining the right to vote.
- The Nineteenth Amendment, ratified in 1920, prohibited the states from using gender as a voting qualification.
- The Twenty-Third Amendment, ratified in 1961, granted the residents of Washington, D.C., a voice in the selection of the President and Vice-President.
- The Twenty-Fourth Amendment, ratified in 1964, outlawed the state poll tax as a requirement for voting in national elections.
- The Twenty-Sixth Amendment, ratified in 1971, prohibited states from denying the vote to anyone eighteen years old or over.

Part 3 - Science
DIRECTIONS: Choose the one best answer for each item below.
Item 1 is based on the following figure:
A large fiberglass tank was placed in a pit shown in the diagram above. Before pipes could be attached and the workers were asked to move the tank to another location.



- The overall effect of the five amendments was to extend the vote to
 - a larger portion of U.S. citizens
 - a limited number of citizens
 - tax-paying citizens
 - citizens qualified by race and gender
 - those citizens who must pay for the privilege
- Which of the following suggestions would be the best way to raise the tank off the bottom of the pit so cables could be placed under the tank?
 - Fill the tank with gasoline.
 - Fill the tank with water.
 - Fill the pit with water.
 - Fill the pit with water and the tank with gasoline.
 - Fill both the pit and the tank with water.
- An electric current releases heat to the wire in which it is traveling. Which of the following electric appliances would best illustrate an application of the above statement?
 - mixer
 - clock
 - vacuum
 - toaster
 - fan

Part 4 - Literature
DIRECTIONS: Choose the one best answer for each item below.
Items 1 and 2 refer to the following excerpt from an essay.
WHAT WAS THE AMERICAN SMALL TOWN LIKE?
I'm glad I was born soon enough to have seen the American small town, if not at its height, at least in the early days of decline into its present forlorn status as a conduit for cars and people, all headed for some Big City over the horizon. The small town was not always a stultifying trap for bright young people to escape from; in the years before wartime travel ("How're you gonna keep 'em down on the farm/After they've seen Paroo?") and the scorn of the Menckens and Sinclair Lewises made the cities a magnet for farm boys and girls, the town of five to twenty thousand was a self-sufficient little city-state of its own.
The main street of those Midwestern towns I remember from the thirties varied little from one place to another: there were always a number of brick Victorian buildings, labeled "Richard's Block" or "Denman Block," which housed, downstairs, the chief emporia of the town—the stores which made it a shire town for the surrounding farmlands. Each of these stores was run according to a very exact idea of the rules of its particular game. A hardware store, for instance, had to be densely hung inside with edged tools—scythes, sickles, saws—of all descriptions. It had to smell like oil, like metal, and often like the sacks of fertilizer stacked in the back room... It had to be

- According to the essay, what is the major reason for the decline of the American small town?
 - Cars made people more mobile.
 - Lack of variation from one town to another drove people away.
 - Big cities drew people away from the towns.
 - Their main streets were all the same.
 - Writers criticized small town life.
- How does the author feel about the American small town?
 - angry
 - nostalgic
 - spiteful
 - embarrassed
 - relieved

Part 5 - Mathematics
DIRECTIONS: Choose the one best answer to each item below.
1. A fence post casts a 4-foot shadow at the same time that a tree next to it casts a 64-foot shadow. How tall is the tree?

- 66
- 70
- 74
- 78
- Not enough information is given.

Answer Box
Answers for this test:
Part 1 - Writing Skills #1=2, #2=3
Part 2 - Social Studies #1=1, #2=3
Part 3 - Science #1=3, #2=6
Part 4 - Literature #1=3, #2=2
Part 5 - Math Skills #1=5, #2=5