

Programa Pancho Clos del GI Forum Tiene Exito - Se Dan Mas de 2500 Regalos



FUNDADO
1977
FOUNDED
1977

El respeto al derecho
ajeno es la paz.
Lic. Benito Juárez.



EL EDITOR

WEST TEXAS' NATIONALLY ACCLAIMED AWARD
WINNING BILINGUAL NEWSPAPER

Vol. XIV No. 15

Week of January 3, thru January 9, 1991

Lubbock, Texas

¿Que Pasa?

AUSTIN, Tex.--Business owners and the public are invited to a State Comptroller's seminar on state taxes to be held Tuesday, January 8 in Lubbock.

Representatives from the State Comptroller's Lubbock field office will begin the free seminar at 3 p.m. at the agency office at 2575 South Loop 289.

The seminar will help new business owners understand which items are taxable, what tax rate to charge on a sale and when to file state sales and franchise tax returns. Tax forms and brochures will be on hand for those who need them.

Area business people who can't attend the seminar or who have questions about Texas taxes can receive individual tax assistance by calling the Comptroller's statewide, toll-free hotline at 1-800-252-5555.

For more information about the seminar, call the agency's Lubbock field office at 806/745-7971.

Emergency Food Distribution

Recertification for the Commodities Program in Lubbock County will begin on the dates and at the places listed below. For information call 766-7363.

Lubbock	January 8	Last name beginning with A-H
	January 9	Last name beginning with I-P
	January 10	Last name beginning with Q-Z
		Merchants Building @South Plains Fair Grounds, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Wolfforth	January 15	County Barn, 11 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Shallowater	January 15	County Barn, 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Slaton	January 16	Guadalupe Catholic Church, 2-4 p.m.
New Deal	January 17	Our Lady Queen of the Apostles Church, 11 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Idalou	January 17	County Barn, 2 - 4 p.m.

Applicants must bring the following documentation:

1. Social security for both male and female head of household.
2. Picture I.D.
3. Proof of residency such as a utility bill, rent receipt or voter registration card. (A Post Office box does not constitute proof of residency.)
4. If receiving AFDC, Food Stamps, MAQ or SSI, applicants must verify by showing the appropriate form (1009, 3087, 3088, or 1027).

Bridal Show January 6th

Anita's Bridal Shop together with Mister Penguin Tuxedo and Command Performance will sponsor a Bridal Show on Sunday January 6th for persons going to be married that want to browse, shop and visit with businesses that can help you plan your special wedding. There will be a style show with fashions by the sponsors. Tickets for both shows at 1 and 3 pm are on sale in advance for \$2 at Anita's Bridal Shop or are available at door for \$3. Call 799-1327 for information.

LATINO ORGANIZATIONS FOR POLITICAL 'BATTLE OF THE DECADE'

By Roberto Rodríguez

Hispanic civil rights and advocacy organizations are gearing up for nationwide redistricting battles that they see as leading up to the most important political act of the decade.

At stake, they say, are not just congressional seats but political empowerment for the entire Latino community -- from the local to the national level.

Due to their explosive population growth over the past decade, Latinos are expected to gain significantly more representation through the redistricting process, which is slated to begin in April when the Census Bureau releases its 1990 demographic data. Presently, mainland Latinos make up 8.1 percent of the population while holding only 1 percent of the nation's elective offices.

But because of lawsuits filed by a number of cities and civil rights organizations, the process will not begin in earnest until after July 15, following a Department of Commerce determination whether to adjust the data for undercounts.

After the population figures are determined, as required by the Constitution, each state will be apportioned representatives.

Subsequently, the job of drawing new district lines will be left up to the state legislatures.

"If Hispanic representation were proportionate to its population," Rob Paral, a researcher at the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, points out, "there would be 40 Hispanics in Congress today."

Currently, there are 10 Hispanic voting members in the House of Representatives and none in the Senate.

Paral sees the upcoming redistricting as critical because it will make possible the election of Hispanics to Congress in areas such as northern Illinois, where more than 700,000 Latinos reside.

After the 1981 redistricting, Latinos immediately doubled their seats in Congress from four to eight. This time around, leaders are hopeful that Hispanic representation will again at least double. They are encouraged because of the nine states in which 90 percent of U.S. Hispanics live, four -- Arizona, California, Florida and Texas -- will most likely pick up 15 House seats.

Illinois, New Jersey and New York will lose a total of six seats, but because their Hispanic population growth outpaced that of non-Hispanics, the Latino population becomes a more important factor, they say.

Colorado and New Mexico, where Hispanic population percentages have decreased slightly, will neither gain nor lose seats. At present, New Mexico has a single Hispanic -- Democrat Bill Richardson -- in Congress; Colorado has none.

With their new technological capabilities, Hispanic organizations expect to be on equal footing with state legislative map-makers. "It makes us players," says demographer Leo Estrada, a professor at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Estrada adds that Latino redistricting committees will be able to use the same data to prepare lawsuits if they are not satisfied with the results.

The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project and the Southwest Voter Research Institute have formed a triad that will conduct a series of state and regional meetings in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas. Their efforts in research, litigation and public education will be coordinated, says SVREP president Andy Hernández.

Robert Brischetto, executive director of SVRI, says another goal of the triad is to train between 150-200 local committees throughout the Southwest and in Cook County, ILL.

He says the costs to SVRI will exceed \$500,000. Beyond 1992, he projects, MALDEF will incur many additional expenses as it pursues litigation.

The Midwest/Northwest Voter Registration Education Project's research director, Orestes Aguillon, says it is active in all of the states of the Midwest and the Northeast.

In Chicago, MNVREP, along with MALDEF, is already involved in a battle to delay the Feb. 26 aldermanic elections. They say that because elections won't occur again until 1995, failure to conduct the elections until after the redistricting process could cost Hispanics four additional seats. Out of 50 city council seats, Hispanics now hold only four.

Spearheading redistricting on

behalf of Puerto Ricans in the Northeast is the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund. It will concentrate work in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

PRLDEF general counsel Rubén Franco says his group is very active in the process for New York City. The city council has just been expanded from 35 members to 51. Franco says that with 25 percent of the population, Latinos should be entitled to 13 of the seats. Currently, there are three Latino city council members.

Peter Chacón (D-San Diego), who chairs the California Assembly redistricting committee, says the priority of the state Democratic Party will be to increase the number of women and minorities who are elected.

Although he does not speculate on how many seats will be picked up by Latinos, he comments, "I do think there will be more opportunities for Hispanics to be elected."

Currently, California has three Hispanic state senators and four Hispanics in the assembly.

Although both parties have indicated they will provide support to Hispanic redistricting efforts, most Latinos believe that up to this point, it's been "promises."

Latino leaders say they welcome support from all quarters but insist, as Hernandez indicated, on "conducting an independent campaign."

(Roberto Rodríguez reports for Hispanic Link News Service in Washington, D.C.)

Las Organizaciones Se Preparan Para La "Batalla Política"

Por Roberto Rodríguez

Las organizaciones hispanas de los derechos civiles y la militancia están preparándose para las luchas de la re-demarkación en toda la nación a principios del año próximo (1991), a las que ellas ven como que lleven al acto político más importante del decenio.

Ellas dicen que están en juego no solamente los escaños congresionales, sino la habilitación política para toda la comunidad latina -- desde el nivel local hasta el nacional.

Debido al aumento explosivo de su población durante el decenio último, se espera que los latinos obtengan una representación considerablemente mayor mediante el trámite de la re-demarkación, que está fijado para comenzar en Abril, cuando la Oficina del Censo publique su información demográfica para 1990. Actualmente, los latinos del territorio continental forman el 8.1% de la población, mientras que ostentan solamente el 1% de las plazas electivas de la nación.

Pero debido a las demandas judiciales presentadas por cierto número de ciudades y organizaciones de los derechos civiles, el trámite no empezará formalmente sino hasta después del 15 de Julio, a continuación

de una determinación del Departamento de Comercio referente a si ajustará la información para tomar en cuenta a las personas dejadas de enumerar.

Una vez que se determinen las cifras de la población, como lo exige la Constitución, se prorratearán los representantes entre los estados. Subsiguientemente, el trabajo de trazar los nuevos límites de los distritos se dejará a las legislaturas estatales.

"Si la representación hispana fuera proporcionada a las cifras de su población," señala Rob Paral, investigador documental de la Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos Electos y Designados, "habrían 40 hispanos en el Congreso actualmente."

Actualmente hay 10 miembros hispanos con voto en la Cámara de Representantes y ninguno en el Senado.

Paral califica de crítica a la re-demarkación próxima, porque hará posible la elección de hispanos al Congreso en zonas tales como el norte de Illinois, donde viven más de 700,000 latinos.

Después de la re-demarkación de 1981, los latinos duplicaron inmediatamente sus escaños en el Congreso, de cuatro a ocho. En esta oportunidad, los diri-

gentes esperan que la representación hispana vuelva a duplicarse, por lo menos. Se sienten animados debido a que, de los nueve estados en que viven el 90% de los hispanos, cuatro -- Arizona, California, Florida y Tejas, tienen muy buenas probabilidades de agregar 15 escaños en la Cámara.

Illinois, Nueva Jersey y Nueva York perderán un total de seis escaños, pero debido a que el aumento de su población hispana ocurrió a un ritmo superior que el de los no hispanos, la población latina se convierte en un factor más importante, según dicen ellos.

Colorado y Nuevo México, donde los porcentajes de la población hispana han disminuido ligeramente, no ganarán ni perderán escaños. Actualmente, Nuevo México tiene a un solo hispano -- el demócrata Bill Richardson -- en la Cámara; Colorado no tiene a ninguno.

Con sus nuevas capacidades tecnológicas, las organizaciones hispanas esperan hallarse en pie de igualdad con los cartógrafos de las legislaturas estatales. "Eso nos convierte en jugadores," dice el demógrafo Leo Estrada, profesor de la Universidad de California, recinto de Los An-

gels.

Estrada agrega que los comités latinos de re-demarkación podrán usar la misma información para preparar demandas judiciales si no están satisfechos por los resultados.

El Fondo Mexicano-Americano para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza, el Proyecto de Inscripción y Enseñanza de Electores del Suroeste y el Instituto de Investigación Electoral del Suroeste han formado una triada que efectuará una serie de reuniones estatales y regionales en Arizona, California, Colorado, Nuevo México y Tejas. Sus gestiones en la investigación, los litigios y la enseñanza al público serán coordinados, dice Andy Hernández, presidente del Proyecto mencionado.

Robert Brischetto, director ejecutivo del Instituto, dice que otra meta de la triada es la de adiestrar a entre 150 y 200 comités locales en todo el suroeste y en el Condado de Cook, Illinois.

El dice que los costos para el Instituto pasarán de \$500,000. Después de 1992, según proyecta él, el Fondo incurrirá en muchos gastos adicionales a medida que continúen los litigios.

Orestes Aguillon, director de

investigación del Proyecto del Medio Oeste/Nordeste para la Inscripción y Enseñanza de Electores, dice que su entidad está activa en todos los estados del Medio Oeste y del Nordeste.

En Chicago, el citado Proyecto, junto con MALDEF, está involucrado ya en una lucha para posponer las elecciones de concejales. Ellos dicen que, debido a que las elecciones no volverán a ocurrir sino hasta 1995, el dejar de efectuar las elecciones hasta después del trámite de la re-demarkación podría costarles a los hispanos cuatro plazas adicionales. De los 50 escaños municipales, los hispanos tienen ahora sólo cuatro.

El Fondo Puertorriqueño para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza viene encabezando la lucha referente a la re-demarkación en el Nordeste a nombre de los puertorriqueños.

El mismo concentrará su trabajo en Nueva York, Nueva Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts y Connecticut.

El asesor legal de este Fondo, Rubén Franco, dice que su grupo está muy activo en el trámite para la ciudad de Nueva York. El consistorio municipal de esta ciudad ha sido aumenta-

do recientemente de 35 a 51 miembros. Franco dice que, por ser el 25% de la población, los latinos deberían de tener derecho a 13 de los escaños. Actualmente hay sólo tres concejales latinos.

Peter Chacón (demócrata por San Diego), que preside el comité de re-demarkación de la Asamblea Estatal de California, dice que la prioridad del Partido Demócrata estatal será la de aumentar la cantidad de mujeres y personas minoritarias que sean electas. Aunque él no especula sobre cuántos escaños serán obtenidos por los latinos, si comenta: "Creo que habrán más oportunidades de que los hispanos sean elegidos."

California tiene actualmente tres senadores estatales hispanos y cuatro hispanos que son miembros de la Asamblea Estatal.

Aunque ambos partidos han indicado que suministrarán apoyo a las gestiones hispanas respecto de la re-demarkación, la mayoría de los hispanos cree que, hasta este momento, sólo han habido "promesas."

Los dirigentes latinos dicen que ven con agrado al apoyo de todas las procedencias, pero insisten, como indicó Hernández, en "realizar una campaña independiente."

A Christmas Message from A Soldier's Father

My daughter and son-in-law are being assigned to the infantry and will join 400,000 other troops in the Persian Gulf December 18. They joined the Army together hoping to find a way to finish college, and now that choice may cost them their lives in yet another undeclared war.

Mother must be braver than fathers. I see them on the evening news fighting back tears and saying they support the President. But I am having trouble. Suddenly, issues like control of oil, stable monarchies, and shaky coalitions have been boiled down to the love between a father and daughter. My sorrow for her is equalled only by my despair. I am powerless to help her and I may never see her again.

War is more than a military maneuver or a United Nations resolution. For tens of thousands, it will be the way their life ends. As a former U.S. Army soldier who served through two previous showdowns, the Berlin Airlift and the Cuban Missile Crisis, I know the fear of death our troops are feeling. But this is different.

Let there be no doubt about it, if the fuse is lit, we will be in all-out war. The President insisted that the UN approve the use of force, and he changed our goals from protecting the Saudi King to invading Kuwait and Iraq to wrench Hussein from power. As a result, half a million troops on each side are pointing the most destructive weapons ever known at each other across Bush's line in Saudi sand.

My greed is at a more personal level than the price of oil or saving Western lifestyles. I do not want my daughter's name etched in stone like those who died in Vietnam. I believe her destiny holds a higher purpose than restoring Kuwaiti royalty to power. There, I have written her and her husband and urged them not to show up at the battlefield unless Congress declares war. If her blood spills in the sand, then it should taint the hands of Congress as well. Too many Presidents have asked us to overlook their abuse of the Constitution they were elected to uphold. Congress has a legal and moral obligation to the American people to debate the issues before sending our troops to death.

If Congress declares war, what comfort will loved ones take next Christmas? Will the youthful souls of the dead return with their mangled bodies? Or will they float like a black angel of death over the Jewish wailing wall or a Muslim temple or the tomb of Christ haunting the nations which sent them to die in the Arab desert?

For the last two years, President Bush has given us a Christmas card filled with rumors of war. Will next year's card be signed in blood? Hopefully, Congress will awake from its holiday sleep filled with a new spirit of Christmas, take charge of the Gulf Crisis, and send the world a message of Peace, by voting no to war, *Don Tepaginer*

Austin
(Reprinted from the Texas Observer. Subscriptions available, one year \$27. 307 West 7th St., Austin, Tx 78701.)

COMO PUEDE BUSH TRATAR CON EL CONGRESO SOBRE EL TRATADO DEL LIBRE COMERCIO CON MEXICO

Por Abelardo L. Valdéz

El apoyo congressional para un acuerdo de libre comercio entre los Estados Unidos y México es vital. El Presidente Bush podría ver bloqueada su propuesta en el Capitolio si no presta atención a las preocupaciones congrecionales en campos tales como el papel del sindicalismo organizado.

De modo que ¿cómo puede el Presidente ganar el apoyo congrecional para un acuerdo? He aquí dos modos:

Primero, él puede empezar a enfrentarse a las preocupaciones de la oposición en el sindicalismo y en la industria y tratar de hallar métodos para reducir al mínimo la dislocación económica que tiene probabilidades de ocurrir en cualquier arreglo sobre libre comercio. Un modo posible sería el hacer de la "co-producción" entre México y los Estados Unidos el aspecto central de las negociaciones, asegurando a los trabajadores y a la industria de ambos lados que tendrán una oportunidad de participar y beneficiarse del acuerdo.

La co-producción permitiría a las firmas estadounidenses y mexicanas y a los trabajadores el formar empresas conjuntas para producir lograr por sí sólo. Esto animaría también a los asociados a trabajar conjuntamente en el mercadeo de estos productos y servicios en México, los Estados Unidos y otras naciones.

El acuerdo de libre comercio debería estructurarse de manera que proporcionara estímulos de libre comercio para que se establecieran empresas de co-producción en los Estados Unidos y en México con capital y mano de obra de ambos lados de la frontera, sin exigir la movilización de la mano de obra.

En este arreglo, a las empresas de la co-producción se les concederían estímulos acelerados de libre comercio. Por ejemplo, se les podría dar un trato de exención arancelaria completa en la fecha de la aprobación del acuerdo. Al mismo tiempo, a las compañías que no estuvieran interesadas en formar empresas de co-producción se les otorgarían los estímulos tradicionales de libre comercio, por ejemplo, la disminución de aranceles durante un espacio de diez años o más. Así, la industria privada de los Estados Unidos y México tendría libertad para elegir cuál enfoque adoptar en el comercio y la inversión con ambas naciones.

El comercio libre acelerado para la empresas de co-producción resultaría en una utilización mayor de la mano de obra y el capital de ambas naciones, llevaría al máximo la ventaja comparativa y reduciría al mínimo la dislocación

económica a ambos lados de la frontera. Esto ayudaría en medida considerable a hacer frente a las preocupaciones del sindicalismo organizado y de algunas de las industrias que se oponen a un acuerdo tradicional de libre comercio.

Tal propuesta puede ir en contra de la naturaleza de algunos "comerciantes libres clásicos" que aplicarían la ley de la selva a un acuerdo de libre comercio con México. Ellos aplicarían los conceptos tradicionales del libre comercio a una situación no tradicional en la cual la nación más económicamente desarrollada del mundo está entrando en un arreglo con otra en desarrollo.

Creo que la situación pide novedad y creatividad mayores que las ofrecidas por los acuerdos tradicionales de libre comercio. Los dos países deberían trabajar juntos para hacer que uno más uno fueran iguales a tres o más -- para beneficio mutuo de la mano de obra y la industria de ambos países.

Segundo, el Presidente Bush puede aplacar las preocupaciones de la mayoría democrática del Congreso y de sus electores en la industria y el sindicalismo, al nombrar a un negociador especial que sea un demócrata con experiencia extensa en el comercio internacional y en las relaciones entre los Estados Unidos y México, y que sea respetado tanto por el presidente como por los demócratas del Congreso. Esto sería enfocado adecuadamente durante las negociaciones. Si hubo alguna vez un asunto que exigiera y justificara la cooperación de ambos partidos, éste es ciertamente uno.

Estas acciones tienen mayores probabilidades de llevar a una coalición bipartidista y de asegurar una consideración menos vitriólica del tratado, cuando éste sea presentado al Congreso. Debido a la delicadeza de nuestras relaciones con México a través de toda la historia, resulta extremadamente importante que el acuerdo tenga la aprobación del Congreso y que sea debatido de modo respetuoso.

Sería extremadamente perjudicial a nuestras relaciones con México el que este tratado provocara la clase de oposición y dramatismo que presenciamos durante sobre el Tratado del Canal de Panamá.

(Abelardo Valdéz, oriundo de Tejas, prestó servicios como Embajador de los Estados Unidos y Jefe del Protocolo en la Casa Blanca, así como Administrador Auxiliar de la Agencia para Desarrollo Internacional de los Estados Unidos para la América Latina entre 1977 y 1981. Ahora practica el derecho internacional en Washington, D.C.)

CRAZY HORSE

BY STEPHEN C. MCINTYRE

When will the draft start? I guess it will be after thousands of poor kids who were economically drafted into the military get killed in Kuwait.

When will real negotiations start? I guess it will be after thousands of poor kids who were economically drafted into the military get killed in Kuwait and the draft starts.

When will the war end? I guess it will be after thousands of draftees get killed in Kuwait.

Every week for several months we have been fed a different reason for war. Does anyone know Bush's reason this week? It is my understanding that the latest reason is that if we do not go to war now, our allies will change their mind and that public opinion in this country will sink faster. If the reason for war is so weak that it can not survive an attempt to peacefully resolve the situation, doesn't it smell like a public relations man or a pollster is guiding our foreign policy.

War, if it is ever to happen, is the last resort after the failure of diplomacy, sanctions, and all other efforts. Then, and only then, should the Congress, not the President, get this country into war. Bush has got it all backwards. If he is pushing hard for a war now because he believes support is rapidly fading and peace will be forced to him, then each one of us has got to ask what the hell is going on.

The Texas Observer styles itself as a journal of free voices. It was started in 1954. Published biweekly by the Texas Observer Co., 307 West 7th Street, Austin, Texas 78701, (512) 477-0746. One year \$27.

"We will serve no group or party but will hew hard to the truth as we find it and the right as we see it. We are dedicated to the truth, to human values above all interests, to the rights of mankind as the foundation of democracy; we will take orders from none but our own conscience, and never will we overlook or misrepresent the truth to serve the interests of the powerful or cater to the ignoble in the human spirit.

Writers are responsible for their own work, but not for anything they have not themselves written, and in publishing them we do not necessarily imply that we agree with them because this is a journal of free voices."

It can be purchased at College News, 1101 University, Lubbock.

- 12/19 1940 Civilian Public Service camps for conscientious objectors established
- 12/20 1989 U.S. troops invade Panama
- 12/21 1969 700 supporters visit war resisters in Allenwood, Pa. federal prison
- 12/25 Christmas Day
- 12/29 1890 200 Lakota (Sioux) massacred by troops at Wounded Knee, South Dakota
- 12/30 1853 U.S. paid Mexico \$10 million for New Mexico and Arizona
- 1971 Daniel Ellsberg indicted by a federal grand jury for releasing Pentagon Papers to news media
- 1/1 New Years Day
- 1863 Emancipation Proclamation
- 1975 Menomini Indians occupy Catholic mission, Wisc.
- 1/2 1920 Palmer Raids: 10,000 immigrant activists arrested
- 1/3 1961 Idaho Falls SL-1 nuclear reactor accident, 3 workers killed
- 1/6 1927 U.S. Marines invade Nicaragua


"It is inconceivable that a secret intelligence arm of the government has to comply with all the overt orders of government." James Angleton, former CIA chief of Counterintelligence

Heard of a van that is loaded with weapons
Packed up and ready to go.
Heard of some gravesides out by the highways,
A place where nobody knows
The sounds of gunfire, off in the distance-
I'm getting used to it now.
Lived in a brownstone, lived in a ghetto,
I've lived all over this town.
This ain't no party.
This ain't no disco.
This ain't no fooling around.
No time for dancing,
Or lovey dovey;
I ain't got time for that now.

from "Life During Wartime" by Talking Heads

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

Check This Out




Hello folks. I'm back from a long investigation! "The criminal mind of a gangster starts at a young age," some gang members told me. "I started my gangster life after I could not communicate with my parents...I could not get money for school supplies or the essential basic elements that any young school kid needs...In a mental rage of poverty and despair, I joined the baddest gang in East Lubbock. (the east side gang). The gang gave me a feeling of belonging to something and we always have money for liquor, drugs and guns....We are the baddest in Lubbock and proud of it. Eastside rules X-13 V.E.S...."

These were just a few of the saying that I heard as I began to talk to members of gangs in East Lubbock. In the next few articles, I will tell you about the criminal mind of a gangster.

My New Year's Resolution: I will not drink liquor, smoke, lie or say bad words. Damn, I forgot my cigarettes in the cantina...

I was very proud of my daughter when she was born 13 years ago. So I'm putting her picture here. Happy 13th birthday Angelica Tijerina. We love you very much.

THOUGHT: Let's pray for a peaceful resolution in the middle east.



Serie de Carteles Herencia de MADD Efectivos Hacia los Grupos en Alto Riesgo

(Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas) La Asociación de Madres en Contra del Manejo de Automóviles por Personas Embragadas (MADD) está poniendo en circulación el primer cartel ilustrativo de Herencia para promover el manejo de vehículos, en forma conciente y salva dentro de la juventud considerada en alto riesgo.

El primer cartel se enfoca hacia el público Hispano y ha sido enviada a más de 1400 organizaciones Hispánicas a través del país. Este cartel ilustra el personaje "Kukulcan," una figura legendaria de la cultura Maya antigua. El cartel contiene la expresión: Herencia: ¡Manejando Sin Tomar...Conserva La Vida!

"El año pasado, en este país, más de 22,000 personas murieron en accidentes causados por personas manejando en estado ebrio," informó la Presidenta, Micky Sadoff, de la Asociación Nacional de MADD. "Desafortunadamente, estas

muerdes suceden dentro de todos los niveles, culturales y sociales--mujeres, hombres y niños. MADD espera que la serie de carteles de Herencia promueva el enriquecimiento de personas de todas edades y condiciones, sociales y culturales, y así mismo preserven y fortalezcan uno de los lazos más comunes dentro de nuestra diversidad cultural e histórica: el arte plástico," continuó la Presidenta Sadoff. El trabajo original y artístico del primer cartel fue dedicado a MADD por el pintor Texano Ron Martínez. Star House, un centro para el tratamiento residencial y gratuito, contribuyó parcialmente con fondos para la producción de este cartel de MADD.

MADD invita a todos los pintores a que obsequien sus trabajos para ser considerados en futuros carteles de Herencia. Si desean más información sobre esta serie de carteles de Herencia, favor de escribir a MADD National Office, Attn: Youth Programs, P.O. Box 541688, Dallas, Texas, 75354-1688.

By Abelardo L. Valdéz

Congressional support for a U.S.-Mexico free trade agreement is vital. President Bush could find his proposal blocked on Capitol Hill if he does not pay attention to congressional concerns in such areas as the role of organized labor.

So how can the president win congressional support for an agreement? Here are two ways: First, he can start to deal with the concerns of the opposition in labor and industry and try to find methods to minimize the economic dislocation that is bound to occur in any free trade agreement. One possible way would be to make "co-production" between Mexico and the United States the centerpiece of the negotiations, assuring labor and industry from both sides that they will have an opportunity to participate and benefit from the agreement.

Co-production would allow U.S. and Mexican firms and labor to form joint ventures to produce goods and services together and to combine the comparative advantage of each in a more effective manner than either could achieve alone. This would also encourage the part-

ners to work jointly in marketing these products and services in Mexico, the United States and other countries.

The free trade agreement should be structured in a manner that provides free trade incentives for co-production enterprises to be established in the United States and Mexico with capital and labor from both sides of the border, without requiring labor mobility.

In this arrangement, co-production enterprises would be granted accelerated free trade incentives. For example, they could be accorded complete duty-free treatment as of the date the agreement is approved. At the same time, companies not interested in forming co-production ventures would be granted the traditional free trade incentives; i.e., reduction of duties over a period of 10 or more years. Thus, U.S. and Mexico private industry would have free choice to decide which approach to take in trade and investment with both countries.

Accelerated free trade for co-production ventures would result in greater utilization of labor and capital from both countries, maximize comparative

advantage, and minimize economic dislocation on both sides of the border. This would help, in substantial measure, to deal with the concerns of organized labor and some of the industries opposed to a traditional free trade deal.

Such a proposal may go against the grain of some "classical free traders" who would apply the law of the jungle to a free trade arrangement with Mexico. They would apply traditional free trade concepts to a non-traditional situation in which the most economically developed country in the world is entering into an arrangement with a developing country.

I think the situation calls for greater innovation and creativity than is offered by the traditional free trade agreements. The two countries should work together to make one-plus-one equal three or more -- for the mutual benefits of labor and industry in both countries.

Secondly, President Bush can assuage the countries of the Democratic majority in Congress and its constituency in industry and labor by appointing a special negotiator, who is a Democrat, with extensive ex-

perience in international trade and U.S.-Mexico relations and respected by the president and congressional Democrats. This would be addressed properly during the negotiations. If ever there was an issue that required and justified bipartisan cooperation, this is certainly one.

These actions are more likely to lead to the formation of a bipartisan coalition and assure a less vitriolic consideration of the treaty when it is presented to Congress. Because of the delicacy of our relations with Mexico throughout history, it is extremely important that the agreement meet with the approval of Congress and be debated in a respectful manner.

It would be highly detrimental to our relations with Mexico if this treaty would arouse the kind of opposition and dramatics that we witnessed during the debate on the Panama Canal Treaty.

(Abelardo Valdéz, a native Texan, served as U.S. Ambassador and Chief of Protocol for the White House and Assistant Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development for Latin America from 1977-81. He now practices international law in Washington

Commissioner's Desk

by Commissioner Eliso Solis

As the new decade begins and we ponder the future affecting Lubbock, many considerations have to be taken into account. Oldline philosophical positions will have to be radically altered in order to establish the new world order as it applies to the local political situation. The ever changing sociological aspect of our society, both nationally and locally, will require open minded approaches to the provision of governmental services never before encountered. The futile attempt by Reganistic policies to return us to good-old boy and patronistic patterns have failed due to the insurmountable force of changing demographics. Whether our present Lubbock decision-making leadership chooses to accept that destiny will factor into our (Lubbock) position as the "Bellwether" city of the nation.

National policy of attempting to maintain our role of world "police force" is a failed one. Force, as it existed during the invasion of our Americas by Europeans in the 1800's, does not exist anymore. Technology and communications will not allow massacres and brute force occupations such as the defeat of Cuatemoc by Cortez, the Louisiana purchase, the forty niner take over of Mexican mines in California and Arizonas, the massacre of 300 Sioux by heavily armed military forces in South Dakota and more recently the invasion of Grenada. Moreover, due to black and brown over-representation in the Vietnam casualty list, casualties in Iraq will be carefully monitored should our over zealous administration attempt to falsely justify the war.

Like it or not, our destiny in Lubbock will be tightly knit to the national fibre. The threads of decline and defeat will be linked to our adherence or refusal of the hypocritical advances espoused both nationally as well as locally. Consider the following Dichotomy.

Our vice president Dan Quayle, courageously ventured into Saudi Arabia, this past week. His patriotic but overwhelming hypocritical gesture went thus, "We are ready, willing and able to do what needs to be done." Vice president Quayle, because of his fathers ties to the communication industry, enjoyed the ability to not have fight in Vietnam. Regular citizens without connections with powerful people did not enjoy this life-serving advantage. They had to jeopardize their sons and daughters just as many millions of people had to do. Many Vietnam Veterans will wonder why we are now sending our children to fight for an unbalanced system of justice. A person who wimpishly maneuvered his way out of serving his country but now makes brava statements, cannot be classified other than hypocritical.

Travis Ware, courageously makes a stand in favor of the U.S. Supreme Court taking a position that abused children have rights. He rigorously declares that many cases in our Criminal Justice system tell of the frequent abuse of children. A particular case seems to contradict his public statements.

In January of 1988, a mother complained to authorities and agencies about her concern of child abuses against her son. Procedural actions were followed through and conclusions made. The abused child made numerous statements as to the activities promulgated by his father against him. He indicated that his "daddy touched me in ways". The child was only eight years old. Three professionals, who assessed the young man, concluded that the child was abused as confirmed by the following statements:

- 1) Psychologist #1: "It is convincing from the interview that...has been sexually abused and he implicates only the nature father.
- 2) Psychologist #2: "DIAGONISTIC IMPRESSION: Post traumatic stress syndrome due to unresolved conflicts with sexual abuse."
- 3) Psychologist #3: (hired by the accused father) As you recall, the psychologist involved in evaluation and treatment of the dad, requested to interview ... He completed his evaluation of and reported, that he had reason to believe that he (the child) had been abused. Plans included further evaluation of the dad. "It has come to my attention that (the 3rd psychologist)was removed from the case. Reference made about psychologist hired by accused father.

On, January 15, 1988, a prominent Lubbock banker called the Lubbock Criminal District office on various occasions and finally made the following statement. The purpose of the call was to vouch for the accused father. Said banker said, "that of all the people in the world, he knows would be the last person in the world to molest his child." "He would allow (the accused father) to care for his own children".

Somehow, with all of the above information, the case required more than just a NO-BILL. No tangible evidence can be offered as to the connection with the district attorney, banker and the accused, but the facts are so blatant that further scrutiny seemed justified.

Servicio de Inmigración Y Naturalización Explican Reglas Sobre Anti-discriminación

SE NECESITAN: Trabajadores para una línea de montaje. Ciudadanos estadounidenses únicamente.

Es posible que este anuncio de trabajo parezca sensato, pero de acuerdo al Acta de Reforma y Control de la Inmigración de 1986 (IRCA), es ilegal.

La discriminación en el lugar de trabajo es, a menudo, fácilmente reconocible desde un principio por el tipo de lenguaje utilizado cuando se anuncia la posición disponible. A veces esta discriminación es evidente aun antes de comenzar la entrevista. En otras situaciones, está disimulada y es difícil de distinguir.

Anuncios de trabajo de este tipo indican normas discriminatorias que han sido revisadas por el personal del Consejo Especial para las Normas Injustas de Empleo Relacionadas con la Inmigración (Oficina del Consejo Especial), una oficina independiente del Ministerio de Justicia de los E.E.U.U. Las investigaciones consiguientes han obligado a más de 100 compañías a cambiar sus normas de empleo.

La entrevista para un nuevo empleo es siempre causa de ansiedad para los candidatos. Esto se acentúa si el candidato viene de otro país y/o no habla inglés con fluidez. Hoy en día, también puede existir un cierto grado de ansiedad de parte del entrevistador o del empleador que no entienda correctamente las provisiones del IRCA.

La amnistía, las sanciones de empleo, y las medidas de anti-discriminación del IRCA se debatieron apasionadamente en el Congreso. El resultado final fue una ley que tiene la intención de neutralizar el flujo incesante de inmigrantes ilegales al país, y de asegurar la elegibilidad de empleo al requerir que los empleadores verifiquen la autorización de empleo de todos los nuevos empleados. Una enmienda a esta ley se dirige a las inquietudes del Congreso de que los empleadores con temor a las sanciones del gobierno formenten normas de empleo discriminatorias en contra de aquellos individuos

sin ciudadanía pero con autorización de empleo, minorías étnicas, o cualquier individuo que sea percibido con el aspecto de, o acento "extranjero".

IRCA amplía la previa Ley de Discriminación

La discriminación en base a la nacionalidad de los individuos no es, sin duda, un nuevo problema. La mayoría de los empleadores están al tanto de que la discriminación en base a la nacionalidad de los individuos está prohibida desde que se firmó el Acta de los Derechos Civiles de 1964, y que la Co-

misión para la Oportunidad del Empleo Equitativo hace cumplir dicha Acta. De todas maneras, el Acta de los Derechos Civiles sólo es aplicable a aquellos empleadores que tengan hasta 15 o más de 15 empleados. El Acta de Reforma y Control de la Inmigración extiende cobertura contra la discriminación en base a la nacionalidad de los individuos a aquellos empleadores que tengan de 4 a 14 individuos bajo su empleo, y otorga autoridad para su implementación a la Oficina del Consejo Especial del Ministerio de Justicia.

Además, el IRCA prohíbe la discriminación en base a la condición de ciudadanía de los individuos por parte de aquellos empleadores con 4 o más individuos bajo su empleo. La Oficina del Consejo Especial hace cumplir los casos de discriminación en base a la condición de ciudadanía de los individuos de manera exclusiva.

Responsabilidad del Empleador

Con el propósito de implementar y hacer respetar la nueva ley, de esa manera forzando a aquellos residentes extranjeros sin permiso de trabajo fuera de la fuente de personal laboral, el gobierno federal ha desarrollado, a través del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS), un Formulario para la Verificación de Elegibilidad de Empleo o formulario I-9. Todos los empleadores, sin miramientos a la cantidad de em-

pleados, tienen la responsabilidad de asegurar que este formulario sea completado, y deben verificar la condición de ciudadanía de cada empleado, ya sea ciudadano o residente extranjero, que haya sido tomado después del 6 de noviembre de 1986. Se sugiere que dichos formularios sean archivados por separado, y no como parte del legajo personal de cada empleado, para evitar discriminación en las revisiones internas durante las consideraciones para ascensos periódicos. Los formularios de verificación deben ser mantenidos en archivo por tres años o por un año después de la finalización del empleo (cualquiera sea el período de mayor duración).

Responsabilidad del Empleado

Los nuevos empleados tienen tres días hábiles desde el momento en que son tomados para presentar los documentos correspondientes que establecen la identidad y elegibilidad para ser empleados en los Estados Unidos. Se aceptan muchos documentos. La decisión de presentar un documento u otro es del empleado. El empleador no puede elegir ni requerir uno de los documentos aceptables. Algunos de los documentos más comunes para establecer tanto la identidad como la elegibilidad de empleo del individuo son un pasaporte estadounidense, ya sea en vigencia o vencido, un Certificado de Ciudadanía Estadounidense, un Certificado de Naturalización, y Tarjetas de Residencia Provisional o Permanente.

Los empleados que no puedan suministrar uno de estos documentos, deben suministrar una combinación de dos documentos - uno de identificación (por ejemplo, una licencia de conducir con foto, expedida por uno de los estados, o un carné de estudiante con foto) y otro para establecer la elegibilidad de empleo (por ejemplo, una tarjeta de Seguro Social, un carné de identificación de Ciudadanía Estadounidense, un formulario I-197 del INS, o un documento en vigencia de Autorización de Empleo expedido por el INS.) Recuerde que los empleadores no pueden pedir un documento específico y que DEBEN aceptar cualquiera de los documentos considerados

aceptables por el INS. En el Manual para Empleadores (M-274), que se haya disponible en cualquiera de las oficinas del INS, se encuentra una lista completa de estos documentos.

Los empleadores no pueden discriminar a aquellos individuos cuyos documentos tienen una fecha de vencimiento futura. En la mayoría de los casos, estos individuos están tramitando elegibilidad permanente y están protegidos por la ley. Por ejemplo, a través del IRCA, se les otorgó autorización de empleo a aquellos trabajadores indocumentados que fueron acogidos por la ley de amnistía. Estos trabajadores son residentes extranjeros con autorización de empleo que no poseen una "tarjeta verde" de residencia (green card). De todas maneras, están protegidos por la ley, y pueden, con el tiempo, solicitar la ciudadanía estadounidense.

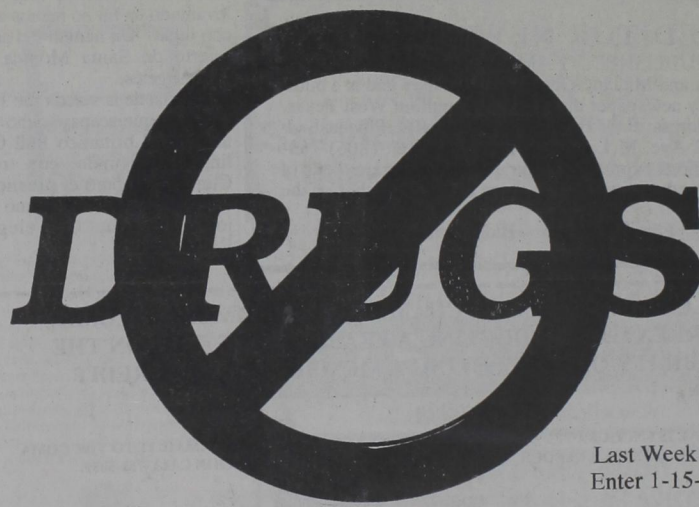
Si un nuevo empleado necesita tiempo para obtener una copia del (los) documento(s) requerido(s), él o ella puede comenzar a trabajar, pero debe entregar al empleador una prueba de solicitud del duplicado dentro de los tres días hábiles. Al hacer esto, el nuevo empleado obtiene una extensión de 21 días hábiles desde el momento en que es tomado para presentar la documentación necesaria.

De todas maneras, se debe tener presente que esta extensión es para que el empleado obtenga copias y no para que inicie el trámite para obtener permiso de trabajo por parte del gobierno.

Si el empleado es tomado de manera provisional por menos de tres días hábiles, él o ella debe completar el formulario I-9 de manera satisfactoria al término del primer día de trabajo. Se otorgan algunas consideraciones especiales a los menores de edad o individuos discapacitados para que presenten documentos alternativos.

VOTE JAN. 19
BLAS MOJICA JR.
Buffalo Lakes Board
Early Vote Jan. 7-12
Pd. for by Mojica Campaign

SAY NO TO...



Last Week to Enter 1-15-91

Last Week to Enter 1-15-91

THE CHOICE FOR ME DRUG FREE

DIGALE NO A LAS DROGAS!

THE CHOICE FOR ME DRUG FREE

Enter El Editor's and These Merchants
Just Say No To Drugs Contest
Write an Essay on What to do Instead of Drugs and Why

To enter El Editor's "Just Say No to Drugs" Essay contest any Lubbock County student currently enrolled from grades 4 to 12 must write an essay on the theme of "What I do instead of drugs and why."

There will be 3 categories and each winner in the category will receive a \$100 saving bond and a plaque and each runner up will receive a \$50 savings bond. Every entry will receive a certificate. Winning essays will be published in El Editor. Categories include: grades 4 to 6; 7 to 9 and 10 to 12.

Entries will be judged by a panel of 5 that will include: a teacher, a local detective, a drug abuse counselor, a El Editor staff member, and a high school student.

To enter simply submit your essay by no later than December 18. Winners will be announced in our Christmas edition on December 21. Send your entries to El Editor Essay Contest, P.O. Box 11250, Lubbock, Texas 79401. Please include name, address, telephone number, current grade and school.

El Matriarcado de la Guapa Cher



NUEVA YORK, N.Y. - El nuevo filme de la cantante y actriz norteamericana Cher, *Mermaids*, basado en el libro homónimo de Patty Dann, ambientado en 1963.

La película narra la historia de la familia Flax; Un matriarcado absoluto compuesto por la madre, Flax (Cher) y por sus dos hijas, Charlotte (Winona Ryder), una quinceañera que sueña con ser monja y Kate (Christina Ricci), campeona de natación a los nueve años.

Después de haber sido abandonada por su marido, mamá Flax pasa de un novio a otro y, al concluir cada "historia de amor", obliga a la familia a trasladarse de una ciudad a otra.

Hasta que en su decimoséptima vivienda, en East Port, Massachusetts, entra en su vida Lou Landsky (Bob Hoskins), un buen hombre que pone a dura prueba su naturaleza independiente. Para Cher, que desde hace dos años está en terapia con un conocido psiquiatra, *Mermaids* fue una liberación de su propia figura materna, ya que su progenitora en la vida real, hoy de 63 años, al ser abandonada por el padre, dejó a la hija de pocos meses en un asilo, donde fue atendida por monjas.

When you need to know. . .

- The signs and symptoms of cancer
- How to find a nearby cancer doctor or clinic
- What to ask your doctor or nurse

DIAL

1-800-4-CANCER

Cancer Information Service

A program of M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, supported by the National Cancer Institute

South Plains Bridal Show

Presented By
Anita's Bridal Shop
Mister Penguin Tuxedo
Command Performance

Sunday January 6th
Holiday Inn Civic Center

Two Shows

1 P.M. & 3 P.M.

Tickets \$2 Advance - \$3 at Door
Call 799-1327 for information

EL EDITOR NEWSPAPERS

ARE PUBLISHED BY AMIGO PUBLICATIONS in Lubbock and Midland/Odessa on Thursday and is a bilingual weekly newspaper distributed throughout West Texas. Mailing address: P.O. Box 11250 Zip 79408, Physical address 1502 Ave. M Lubbock, Tx 79401. Tel: (806) 763-3841. Opinions expressed in our editorial page are those of the author and not necessarily those of the publisher or the advertisers.

Editor/Publisher -- Bidal Aguero

THE LUBBOCK HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (COMA) IS CURRENTLY CONDUCTING A FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING A MEMBER OWNED CREDIT UNION.

EVERYONE IS ENCOURAGED TO FILL OUT THE FOLLOWING FORM AND MAIL IT TO THE COMA OFFICE, P.O. BOX 886, LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79408. FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL 762-5059.

NEW ORGANIZATION SAMPLE SURVEY

We are presently exploring the possibility of forming a credit union to serve the employees/members of Minority CU. (Proposed) (sponsor). In order to determine that a credit union would be economically advisable for our group, it is necessary to document the degree of interest of the potential members. Therefore, please take a few minutes to complete the following survey and return to COMA.

The individual results of this survey will be kept confidential.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I will join and support a credit union. | YES | NO |
| 2. I will make an initial deposit of \$ _____ | | |
| 3. I will sign up for payroll deduction in the amount of (complete one) | Weekly \$ _____ | Bi-Weekly \$ _____ Monthly \$ _____ |
| 4. I will volunteer to serve, without pay, on the Board of Directors and/or other necessary committees. | YES | NO |
| a. Do you belong to a credit union? | YES | NO |
| b. If yes, what is the name of the credit union? | _____ | _____ |
| c. Do you use the services of that credit union? | YES | NO |
| 5. Would you use and support a full service credit union in the areas of | Checking | Savings |
| | _____ | _____ |
| | Both | _____ |

NOTE: I understand the above replies do not constitute a binding commitment.

Name (print) _____ Date _____

Signature _____

Position _____

Julio Iglesias Graba Temas de los Grandes



JULIO IGLESIAS

NUEVA YORK, N.Y. - El cantante español Julio Iglesias, sacó al mercado su tercer álbum en inglés, *Starry Night*, en el que interpreta, entre otras, canciones de estrellas como Elvis Presley, Nat King Cole, Ray Charles, Charles Aznavour, Jacques Brel y The Beatles.

El álbum, primero en solitario

de Iglesias en inglés, tras los dos lanzados junto a Willie Nelson y Diana Ross, ha sido producido por Albert Hammond, quien escribió el éxito de 1984 a dúo con Nelson, *To All the Girls I Loved Before*.

El tema de fondo de *Starry Night*, que toma el título del estribillo de la canción Vincent, de Don McLean, una de las diez del álbum, es la versión de

Julio Iglesias de *When I Need You*, una balada de Hammond Carole Bayer, que Leo Sayer llevó al número uno de las listas discográficas en 1977.

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS.

AMERICA RESPONDS TO AIDS

El Exito Comercial de Janet Jackson

HOLLYWOOD, California, - Janet Jackson fue una de las grandes premiadas del 90, en lo que a música popular se refiere, al ganar el premio de la revista *Billboard*, basado sobre una de las más codiciadas pretensiones norteamericanas: El éxito comercial.

La extensa temporada estadounidense de premios a cantantes, normalmente empieza en enero con el American Music Awards, y se extiende hasta el verano con el Grammy Awards, el Soul Train Music Awards, el The Country Music Awards, el The International Rock Awards y el MTV Video Music Awards.

Pero la célebre revista *Billboard*, que basa su premio en el récord de audiencia y volumen de venta, realizó su premiación en el curioso escenario levantado en un no menos curioso lugar. Un hangar del aeropuerto de Santa Mónica, en Los Angeles.

La reina de la velada fue Janet Jackson, que acaparó ocho premios, y el británico Phil Collins fue segundo, con tres. Clint Black ganó el premio en categoría folklórica y como mejor vocalista, fue elegido Randy Travis.



Janet Jackson, sosteniendo como podía los ocho premios que había recibido, dijo: "Mi sueño es conducir al público en una dirección positiva. Algunos dicen que yo nunca trabaje. Estoy feliz de que mis fans digan lo contrario".

VOTE JAN. 19

BLAS MOJICA JR.
Buffalo Lakes Board
Early Vote Jan. 7-12

Pd. for by Mojica Campaign

SOLICITATION FOR BIDS

The City of Lubbock Community Services Department has a contract to weatherize homes in the Lubbock County area. Work required will involve caulking, weatherstripping windows and doors, window and door replacement, replacing broken glass, installation of water heater covers, skirting, etc.

Persons interested in bidding on this contract need to call 762-2302, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Bids will be released on January 11, 1991 at 1625 13th Room 108 at 4:00 p.m. and must be returned by no later than 9:00 a.m. on January 25, 1991 at 1625 13th Room 102.

Bids will be publicly opened at 4:00 p.m. on January 25, 1991 at 1625 13th Room 108.

Sub-Contractors interested in the program should be experienced in carpentry and will be required to provide proof of Insurance coverage along with references.

The weatherization program is funded through the Texas Department of Community Affairs and administered locally by the Community Services department. The program provides assistance for low-income residents to reduce their energy costs.

NOW OPEN

A NEW

Jiménez

BAKERY

605 University - 763-9953

Specializing in Breads, Mexican Pastries, Pan Dulce, Bolios, French Loaf, Donuts, Cookies and CAKES FOR ALL OCCASIONS

VISIT ANY OF OUR THREE LOCATIONS

NUMBER 1
1219 AVE G
744-2685

NUMBER 2
508 50TH ST.
763-9135

NUMBER 3
605 UNIVERSITY
763-0053

We are sorry to announce that Jimenez Restaurant downtown will be closed in order to make room for our expanded bakery. We wish to thank all our customers for the patronage throughout the years

Call any of our locations to order your Christmas pastries or cakes

SAINTS MARCH IN



New Orleans Saints owner Tom Benson (left) and coach Jim Mora walk off the field under an umbrella following the Saints' 20-17 victory over the Los Angeles Rams on Monday. The victory gave the Saints the final wild-card spot in the NFL playoffs.

Retan a Héctor "Macho" Camacho

SANTO DOMINGO, República Dominicana. - El púgil dominicano Pedro Sánchez lanzó un reto al campeón welter junior de la Organización Mundial de Boxeo (OMB), el puertorriqueño Héctor "Macho" Camacho y dijo que confía en vencerlo. Afirmó también que la OMB lo tiene "marginado", pese a que el presidente del organismo, Ramón Piña Acevedo, es dominicano. Señaló que su meta es ganar

Aikman's Surgery Successful

IRVING, Texas (AP) - Injured Dallas Cowboys quarterback Troy Aikman had surgery Wednesday to repair his separated right shoulder and remove bone chips in his right elbow. "Both procedures went very smoothly," said Cowboys trainer Kevin O'Neill. Dr. James Andrews of Birmingham, Ala., and Dallas Cowboys team physician Robert Vandermeer performed the operations. O'Neill said Aikman will be hospitalized until Friday, then "will immediately begin rehabilitation." He said Aikman would likely begin throwing again in eight

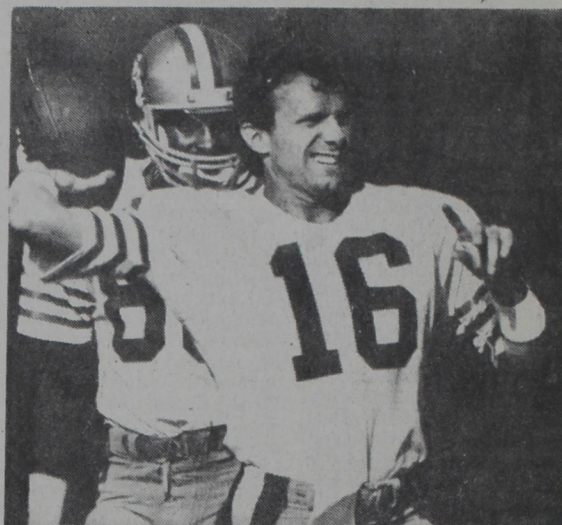
weeks. "The shoulder felt fine for the first few days," Aikman said Tuesday of the injury he suffered in a game against the Philadelphia Eagles on Dec. 23. "But it kind of stayed there. It hasn't been feeling much better."

Specialist Dr. Frank Jobe of Los Angeles, who has worked with Aikman before, had been scheduled to perform the surgery, but he is out of the country.

Aikman said he did not want to wait three or four weeks until Jobe would be able to do the surgery. He said he wanted to begin his rehabilitation sooner.

The elbow procedure had been scheduled for the off-season, and Aikman wanted to get both the shoulder and elbow operated on at the same time to minimize his rehabilitation time.

Joe Montana, el Mejor Pagado de la NFL



WASHINGTON, D.C. -El mariscal de campo de Joe Montana, de los 49 de San Francisco, es el jugador mejor pagado de la Liga Nacional de Fútbol Americano Profesional (NFL) y gana más del doble que su más cercano perseguidor, el mariscal Jim Everett, de los Carneros de Los Angeles.

Un documento del sindicato de jugadores de la Liga Nacional de Fútbol (NFL) indicó que los 49 de San Francisco, bicampeones defensores del Super Tazón, tienen la nómina anual más abultada de todos los equipos, la cual asciende a unos 26 millones de dólares.

Siguen los Jets de Nueva York con aproximadamente 22.4 millones de dólares; los Raiders de Los Angeles con 21.5 millones y los Pieleros de Washington, con 21.4 millones.

Un funcionario del NFL señaló que la información es

incompleta y anticuada, aunque declinó precisar cifras.

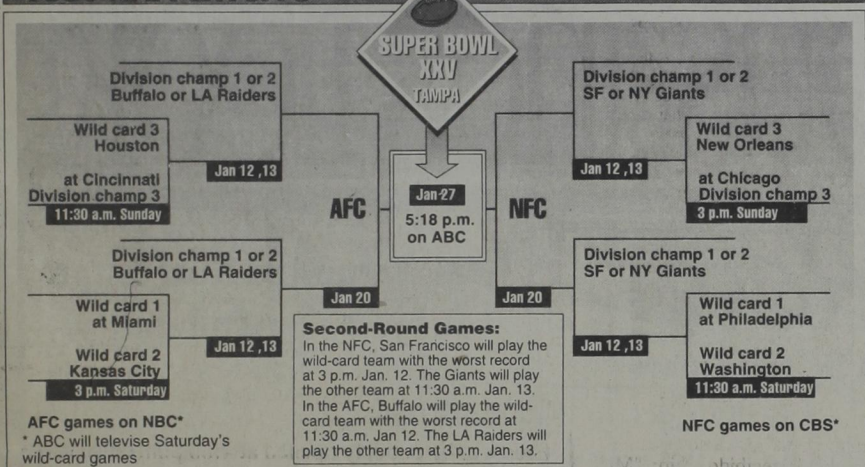
El salario base anual de Montana, según el documento de la NFL, es de cuatro millones de dólares. Le siguen Everett con 2 millones y el apoyador Lawrence Taylor, de los Gigantes de Nueva York con 1.55 millones.

Los mariscales Bernie Kosar, de los Cafés de Cleveland y Don Majkowski, de los Empecadores de Green Bay, ocupan el cuarto sitio con 1.5 millones de dólares cada uno.

El jugador mejor pagado de los Pieleros Rojas es el apoyador Wilber Marshall, quien tiene un salario de 1.1 millones.

Las cifras salariales son un promedio del periodo del contrato de un jugador en particular. No incluyen primas por firmar, asistir a entrenamientos, formar parte del plantel, nicompensaciones diferidas.

1991 NFL PLAYOFFS



Typewriter and Copier Service

Spec. in IBM • Xerox • Panasonic

Low Rates (806) 747-8961

122 S. Ave. N Lubbock, Texas 79401

NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION AND HEARING ON PROPOSED SETTLEMENT

State Farm Insurance Companies has agreed to settle an employment discrimination class action now pending in federal court in Houston, Texas. The lawsuit claimed that State Farm discriminated against women, blacks and Hispanics in the recruitment and hire of insurance sales agents and field claims representatives between 1975 and 1983. The proposed Consent Decree affects only State Farm's Texas Region, which covers roughly the southern half of Texas, including such cities as Houston, San Antonio, Austin and El Paso.

1. **The Proposed Consent Decree.** A settlement fund of \$11.5 million will be established to satisfy individual backpay claims. The money will be distributed through a claims procedure administered by the Houston office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Individual claimants may recover up to \$100,000 or more from this fund. In order to be entitled to an award, a claimant will be required to meet certain qualifications and follow the agreed-upon claims procedure.

2. **The Affected Classes.** The following persons may file claims under the proposed Consent Decree: All women, blacks, and Hispanics who were not hired within 18 months after applying or constructively applying for a Trainee Agent position in State Farm's Texas Region at any time from January 1, 1975 through December 31, 1983;

All women and blacks who were not hired within 18 months after applying for a Field Claims Representative Trainee position in State Farm's Texas Region at any time from January 1, 1979 through July 1, 1983; and

All women employed as claims secretaries or inside claims representatives in State Farm's Texas Region who applied for promotion to Field Claims Representative Trainee positions at anytime from January 1, 1979 through July 1, 1983, but were not selected within 18 months of their initial application.

3. **Rights of Class Members.** If you are a member of one or more of the classes listed above, you have four options:

- A. You may participate in the settlement proceeding.
- B. You may request exclusion from the class and the settlement.
- C. You may object to the proposed Consent Decree.
- D. You may do nothing.

4. **IMPORTANT NOTICE TO POTENTIAL CLASS MEMBERS WHO HAVE RECEIVED NO NOTICE THROUGH THE MAIL.** Mailed notice has already been sent to the last known addresses of those individuals believed to be potential class members. If you believe you are a class member, but received nothing in the mail similar to this notice within the last month, then you must notify the EEOC if you wish to participate in the class. To notify the EEOC, please call the EEOC Claims Counselor at the following toll-free number: 1-800-253-1175 or in Houston 650-1557. Once the EEOC has been notified, your name will be placed on the class mailing list, and you will receive further notices and instructions by mail. Failure to notify the EEOC will result in your receiving no further notice regarding this action.

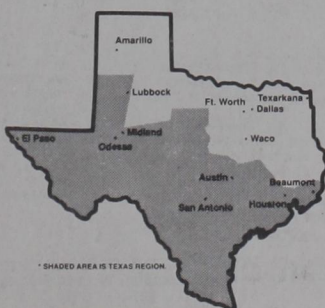
5. If you wish to object to the proposed Consent Decree, you must mail written objections to either Mari Mayeda, counsel for plaintiffs, or A.L. Dent III, counsel for State Farm, at the addresses listed below, no later than January 15, 1991. A hearing will be held regarding the fairness of the proposed Consent Decree on January 28, 1991 at 9 a.m. and persons who have mailed written objections will have an opportunity to voice objections at the hearing.

6. **Further Information.** A copy of the complete Consent Decree is available for inspection or copying upon request from the library of the Houston District Office of the EEOC, 1919 Smith Street, 7th Floor, Houston, Texas 77002, telephone number 1-800-253-1175 or in Houston 650-1557. If you or your attorney have any questions about the Consent Decree or desire further information, you may contact the following individuals at their respective addresses and telephone numbers listed below:

Mari Mayeda
Attorney for Plaintiffs and Private Class Counsel
Saperstein, Seligman, Mayeda & Larkin
1300 Clay Street, 11th Floor
Oakland, California 94612
(800) 338-2200

Jim Sacher
Regional Attorney
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1919 Smith Street, 7th Floor
Houston, Texas 77002
1-800-253-1175 / 713-650-1557

A.L. Dent III
Fulbright & Jaworski
1301 McKinney, Suite 5100
Houston, Texas 77010-3095
(713) 651-5151



MUCHOS NIÑOS SOLO TENDRAN FRIJOLES DURANTE LAS NAVIDADES.



En esta temporada de alegría y sano regocijo, muchos niños no tendrán muchos alimentos, ropas calientes, y ni siquiera un regalo para alegrar la mañana navideña. Nosotros queremos que cada niño y cada adulto tenga un día de fiesta especial. Es por esta razón que nuestro personal y nuestros voluntarios pasan largas horas distribuyendo y preparando comida, y proveyéndole albergue y ropas a los necesitados.



COMPARTIR ES AMAR

Si usted necesita más información acerca de nuestros servicios, llame al Ejército de Salvación de su comunidad.

Valadez TV Service
217 "B" N. University
Por Tiempo Limitado!

25% Descuento
En todo Trabajo
Llame 744-8271

SERVICE RCA
ZENITH
MAGNAVOX
NINTENDO GAMES
Juan Valadez

1-800-4-CANCER

Cancer Information Service

A program of The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, supported by the National Cancer Institute

Estrada's TV SERVICE

Servicio Para TVs y VCR

Quality Service & Repairs for Most Brands of TVs & VCRs
Pick-Up and Delivery Available
Open M-F: 8 am to 6 pm
Saturday 9 am to 2 pm

762-6499

1206 Ave. F - Lubbock

We Need Representation On the Buffalo Lakes Board of Directors

Let's Elect

Rev. G.E. O'Neal - Dist. 2
Blas Mojica Jr. - Dist. 3
Francisco J. Gutiérrez - At Large
Vote Early - Dec. 31 to Jan. 15
at the Lubbock County Courthouse
or Jan 19, Election Day
Call 763-3841 or 762-3612 for information
Pd. for by Committee for Equal Representation at Buffalo Lake

PHOTO COUPON PHOTO COUPON

\$2.00 OFF FREE

Your Next Roll Of Film Processed & Printing From Your Next 35mm Roll Processed At Regular Price

JACKS QUIK PHOTO JACKS QUIK PHOTO

2619 34th Lubbock, TX 799-8262

