



EL EDITOR



Vol. V No. 28

Week of June 3 to 9, 1982, Lubbock, Texas

Price 25c



Upward Bound take the time to have their picture made for El Editor. First row from left to right are Margaret Alvarado, Sara Ramon, Berenice Parras, and Vicky Rodri...

Hiracheta, Melva DeAnda, Lydia Arellano and David Criado. Row 3 from left to right are Martin Rocco, Clemente Moreno, Olga Hiracheta and Martin Martinez.

Upward Bound Students Moving Up To High Education

By Annabell Morin
It's that time of year again when students are back at Texas Tech attending summer school and 80 Upward Bound students are right in the thick of things.
The high school students have been involved in Upward Bound throughout the year, but in the first summer session the students have the opportunity to live on campus.
"This gives them a chance to come in contact with college students and become aware of the services on campus," Upward Bound assistant director Sandra Woodard said.
Upward Bound is a federally funded program designed to get high school students ready for college.
The qualifications for being eligible for Upward Bound are:
1. The student has to be from a low-income family.
2. The student needs to express the desire to pursue an education beyond high school.
3. The student needs to show the ability to succeed in college level courses by doing well in the California achievement test, and

summer school will be taking Upward Bound classes in writing, reading, math, and career development.
The senior students who have graduated from high school are regular college students and are taking regular college classes.
Woodard explained that this is the last year that Upward Bound will be under the current grant. A new budget will be submitted to Congress on May 31, 1983.
"64 percent of Upward Bound's revenue may be cut off," she said. "We only hope for the best."
Upward Bound has helped many low-income students become familiar with the processes of higher education.
"Upward Bound had helped me to be more confident of myself and helped me to believe that I can reach my goals in my academics," said senior Clemente Moreno a mechanical engineering major from Lubbock.
In the personal development class the students are shown how to set goals and how to reach them. They

are also shown how to socialize and make friends with others.
"Upward Bound has helped me to prepare for college and helped me how to set short and long term goals and make me believe that I'm just as capable of accomplishing them as anyone else," said junior Bernice Parras who plans to go into pre-med.
Upward Bound will pay for all the student's expenses while attending summer school. Some expenses include tuition and fees, books room and board and some spending money.
Anyone interested in Upward Bound and who would like more information can contact Robert Guajardo, who is the director, or Sandra Woodard at 742-3616. Also at Texas Tech University at 304 West ..."



Standing from left to right are Debbie DeAnda, Bernice Parras and Clemente Moreno who are students having good high school transcripts.

Most of the students involved in Upward Bound are half male and half female with 50 percent being Mexicanos, 40 percent being black, and 10 percent being white.
"We recruit high school juniors and high school seniors," Woodard said.

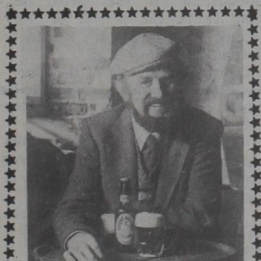
This system develops a rotation system with the seniors going on to college and the juniors being the following year's seniors.

"So we always have a group in which half are first year participants and half are two year participants," Woodard said.
During the academic year from Sep. to May, the students attend Upward Bound classes on Saturday mornings.

"The students take classes on in reading, writing, math and personal development," Woodard said.

"Most people sleep late on Saturday mornings, but by attending Upward Bound classes, I got the chance to get prepared for the ACT and SAT college entry exams," said senior Debbie DeAnda who plans to major in elementary education.
The junior students attending

at Upward Bound and say they enjoy every minute of it.



Peter Coors, divisional president of marketing and administration for Adolph Coors Company announced Thursday, the rollout of George Killian's Irish Red ale in Texas on June 7.
"Bringing our new Irish Red ale to Texas is an exciting experience for us," he said. We know the discriminating beer drinking public here appreciates and expects superior quality and taste, which makes this market a great opportunity for the company."

Continued on Page 3

Lorenzo Sedeño Looks For Victory In Saturday Run-off

Don't forget to vote Saturday, June 5. The democratic primary run-off elections will be taking place all day from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The primary race not to forget is that of Justice of the Peace precinct 6. Lorenzo M. Sedeño is in the run-off against Shirley Dunlap.

Sedeño won the primary election with 3,126 votes compared to Dunlap's 2,450. Although Sedeño won the primaries, he still has to win the run-off before he can be the democratic nominee for the general elections held in November.

"The primaries are just a process to get a candidate nominated for the democratic party," director of community services Eliseo Solis said.

In the primaries the winner has to have over 50 percent of the total votes, and Sedeño received 45.6 percent. He beat Dunlap by a narrow margin of 676 votes. This is the reason for the run-off election on Saturday.

"I feel very comfortable and very positive about the race," Sedeño said.

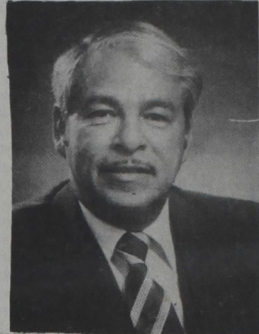
There are 20,000 registered voters in precinct 6 and 7,000 are minorities. Of the 7,000 minorities about 4000 are Mexican-American and 3000 are black.

Trends show that there is a lower voter turn-out in the run-off elections than in the primaries.

"Many people aren't aware that there is a second election, and think that a candidate has already won," Solis said.

The Mexican-American voter turn out in the primaries was high compared to some predominately anglo precincts.

Precinct five, which is the Guadalupe neighborhood area and



predominately Mexican-American, had a 33 percent voter turn out.

Precinct six, which is the Ardelson neighborhood and predominately minority, had a 22 percent voter turn out.

Precinct four, which is also predominately composed of

minorities, had a 29 percent voter turn out.

The predominately anglo precincts had lower voter turn outs. Some include precincts 61, 47, and 9. Precinct 61 had a voter turn out of 19 percent while precincts 47 and 9 both had 21 percent voter participation.

The Mexicanos need to remember that the race isn't over yet. In the run-off elections we need bigger and better voter participation so our candidate can come out as the winner.

Sedeño resigned his position as an administrative assistant to congressman Kent Hance to devote all his energies to campaigning.

"I had a conflict of interests, so I resigned my position," Sedeño said.

Dunlap, Sedeño's opponent, is currently secretary for Charles Smith who is the justice of the peace for precinct one.

"I urge everyone to come and vote," Sedeño said.



Willie Velazquez' Primer On Hispanic Voters

by Cecilio J. Morales, Jr.

Willie Velazquez is an event. Part Lenny Bruce, part Sal Alinsky, the executive director of the Southwest Voter Registration & Education Project (SWVREP) turns a lecture into a stand-up routine.

"Mejicanos don't vote. You wanna know why Hispanics don't vote?"

The audience chuckles, as if they know the punchline, which is a Hispanic organizer's version of Johnny Carson's "How hot was it today?"

"Hispanics don't vote. Oh, yes, actually some do. Solid Democrat. Those old enough to remember the Depression will always cast their vote for the party of Franklin Roosevelt, and the younger ones, they remember Kennedy...the saint!"

With a muscular arm almost drawing figures in the air, Velazquez recites a mouthful of numbers. The SWVREP, based in San Antonio, Tex., always surveys a territory before it moves in. It found 66 counties in which a Hispanic had never been elected before we came on the scene.

That was in the early 1970s. That is why, he tells an Albuquerque audience that includes Hispanic Catholic leaders from all over the Southwest, the Voting Rights Act was needed. "When you have 66 counties in Texas with precinct lines all crooked, you have to sue. Isn't that right, Joaquin?"

Joaquin Avila, newly-elected president of the Mexican American Legal Defense & Education Fund (MALDEF), nods. Avila has spent all day at the U.S. Catholic Conference event aimed to help save the Act, called by some "the best civil rights law ever passed," and to rekindle the spirit of the struggle for electoral rights.

"Joaquin has sued more counties for me than I care to recall."

They are almost the Butch Cassidy and Sundance Kid of the Hispanic civil rights trail. Velazquez can barely stand still. He runs his hair back with one hand, bangs on the podium with the other, his eyes fiery and alert, his manner direct. A vein thumps across his forehead. His button-down guayabera shows the top end of brawny chest hair.

Avila, on the other hand, sits back, his mop-hair head arched attentively as he adjusts his tie and listens with a touch of brotherly pride to his friend Willie.

"Now when you go to court to prove discrimination, it's not easy.

And they've been trying to make it even harder. They've been saying you should have to prove that those who wrote the laws intended to discriminate."

A few heads shake. The audience has been leaning all day about the Voting Rights Act and the provisions the Reagan Administration spent months trying to water down.

"Do you know what that means? I'll tell you what it means. The intent test means that in many cases you're expected to bring a dead man into court and ask him, 'Hey, did you really mean to keep the vote from Hispanics when you wrote the law?'"

In supporting a strong version of the Act, Archbishop Robert F. Sanchez of Santa Fe has pointed out earlier that day that government can try to reform the acts of men, "but not look into their hearts."

Velazquez continues, "Tell you what. Do you know why Hispanics don't vote? Because nothing happens, that's why. The national organizers come by every 4 years to pick the ripe, fresh Mexican vote. And the streets of the barrio stay just as dusty, and the schools just as bad."

In every survey he has seen, Velazquez explains, Hispanics have always mentioned education and neighborhood issues as their first priorities.

"So you go to the barrio and say, 'Hey, what if you vote this time? There's going to be an election for school commissioner. I'll tell you what. Some things do change.'"

In 6 years of activism, the number of Hispanic voters has risen in the Southwest by 60 percent. San Antonio has elected its first Hispanic mayor, and the presence of Hispanics at all levels of elected office has increased dramatically.

"We study, we survey, and then we go in, with the Church, with the neighborhood organizations, the clubs. And we do one thing: knock door after door, over and over again. Our volunteers go out every Saturday and work the streets. There's no other way. You know what we pay them? A coffee and a doughnut. That's it."

A coffee and a doughnut, a meeting with local leaders, a study, a survey, a Voting Rights Act with teeth in it, and a Willie Velazquez. Mix and serve to millions of Hispanics. You wanna know why Mejicanos don't vote?

(Cecilio J. Morales, Jr. is on the staff of the U.S. Catholic Conference Secretariat for Hispanic Affairs.)
Hispanic Link, Inc. Copyright 1982.



From left to right in first row Upward Bound Students: Susie Alegria, Debbie DeAnda and Belinda Perez. Row 2 from left to right are Edwina Martinez, Ruben Ramirez graduates from West Point

Ramirez Graduates From West Point

leadership because I was involved in student council and was president of my class," Ramirez said, adding that most of the students at West Point are in the top 10 percent of their graduating class.

Ramirez graduated from Lubbock High in 1977 and attended West Point Prep school in New Jersey.

"I did this to be better prepared academically for West Point," he said.

Ramirez explained that most of their military training is done during the summer and during the fall the cadets attend classes.

A regular day would include morning formation at 6:30 a.m., breakfast followed by four hours of class. Lunch formation would take place at noon followed by two hours of classes. After classes the cadets would practice for the various sports they were involved in.

"We have more NCAA sports than any other college in the Nation," Ramirez said.

When a person gets accepted to West Point, they receive a full four year scholarship.

"You are accepted on a point basis where the whole man is evaluated, not just academics," Ramirez said. "You also have to be recommended by a congressman."

Congressman Mahon, who is retired now, recommended Ramirez to West Point.

Some of the qualities of a person looked at are the physical, the medical, the academics, and the leadership.

"Many of my points came from



By Annabell Morin
Mario Ramirez, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jose Ramirez is the second Mexicano from Lubbock to graduate from West Point a military school in New York. The school was started in 1802.

"I always wanted to go to West Point," Ramirez said.

When a person gets accepted to West Point, they receive a full four year scholarship.

"You are accepted on a point basis where the whole man is evaluated, not just academics," Ramirez said. "You also have to be recommended by a congressman."

Congressman Mahon, who is retired now, recommended Ramirez to West Point.

Some of the qualities of a person looked at are the physical, the medical, the academics, and the leadership.

"Many of my points came from

Mexico Ve A Sus Regugiados Con Ojos Diferentes

por Ricardo Chavira

Se había llevado todo un día, en avión, canoa y a pie - para entrar a la selva del sur de México y llegar al nuevo asentamiento. A medida que aumentaba la oscuridad, indígenas mayas sonrientes, muchos de ellos "extranjeros ilegales" se reunieron a mi alrededor.

Sus sonrisas parecían terriblemente incongruentes. Para la mayor parte de ellos, los días anteriores habían estado llenos de horror y muerte. Como tantos otros de los mayas a quienes conociera en los dos días siguientes, relataban sus huidas de Guatemala, a sólo una milla de distancia de donde nos sentábamos, para escapar de los soldados que se proponían matarlos.

Los soldados guatemaltecos - los "señores", les llamaban los indígenas - habían estado atacando las aldeas de la provincia del Quiché y matando a cuanta persona pudieran atrapar, incluyendo a los niños, con la creencia aparente de que los indígenas estaban apoyando a los guerrilleros izquierdistas que combaten para derrocar al gobierno.

Ahora, en cantidades, cada vez mayores, los mayas que escaparon de las masacres se encaminaban, a lo largo de los senderos de la selva, hacia el estado mexicano fronterizo de Chiapas. Desde luego, habían entrado en México ilegalmente.

Yo había venido para ver qué tal les iba a los refugiados. Entonces regresé a los Estados Unidos y me enteré de las noticias sobre la "Operación Empleos". Y me llamó la atención la diferencia entre la política de México hacia los extranjeros indocumentados y la nuestra.

Varios meses antes de que yo visitara el asentamiento de la selva de Chiapas, el gobierno mexicano había deportado a unos cuantos millares de refugiados de la vecina Guatemala. A juzgar por lo que observé durante mi viaje, hace unas pocas semanas, esto ya no sucede más. Se estima que hay ahora cerca de 180,000 guatemaltecos que han buscado refugio en México.

Muchos de aquéllos con quienes hablé tenían permisos de las autoridades de inmigración para permanecer en México durante 3 años. Ninguno, incluyendo a los que no tenían documentos, me dijeron que les hubieran molestado los funcionarios de inmigración. México ha proporcionado a muchas familias guatemaltecas alimentos y atención médica gratis.

En la Ciudad de México, Luis Ortiz Monasterio, dirigente de la Comisión para la Ayuda a los Refugiados (un organismo gubernamental creado para encargarse del influjo de centroamericanos que hayen de los combates en sus naciones de origen) me explicó la política de su país. México, dijo él, ha optado por hacer de "la seguridad y el bienestar" de los refugiados la preocupación primordial de su política.

"Podríamos ser estrictos sobre ello y decir que estas personas entraron ilegalmente al país y que, por lo tanto, debieran ser deportadas. Pero éstas son circunstancias especiales", explicó él.

"Al propio tiempo, deseamos tenerlos aquí legalmente, no ilegalmente, de modo que hemos actuado para darles documentos adecuados de inmigración." Se ha expedido a los refugiados "permisos de residentes fronterizos", que les permiten vivir y trabajar a lo largo de la frontera, y hasta salir y volver a entrar al país, dijo Ortiz Monasterio.

Es triste que algunos refugiados sean víctimas de la misma explotación laboral que aflige al trabajador indocumentado mexicano en los Estados Unidos. Se me dijo que era corriente que los mayas trabajen en las haciendas locales durante 12 horas diarias por \$4 estadounidenses, cerca del 50% menos que lo que ganan los trabajadores mexicanos.

Y la ayuda gubernamental ha sido modesta. Ortiz Monasterio dijo que eso es intencional. El proporcionar asistencia en masa, arguyó él, haría que los mexicanos locales se sintieran celosos y tendría la probabilidad de atraer a más refugiados aún.

"La idea no es la de crear una Shangri-La en la selva", dijo él. Aun con sus defectos, la actitud mexicana hacia las personas que entran ilegalmente a su país - en este caso los guatemaltecos - es más equitativa que la que practica el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de los Estados Unidos.

Eso apareció agudamente en pleno foco a mi regreso a casa. El Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización tiene un hábito, que se ha extendido durante decenios, de efectuar redadas con gran publicidad contra los trabajadores indocumentados durante las épocas de dificultades económicas aquí. Siempre van acompañadas del alegato de que las redadas están "abiriendo empleos" para los estadounidenses.

Qué contraste en comparación con México - un país mucho más pobre con un desempleo mucho mayor.

Aun en lo tocante al tratamiento de los refugiados centro-americanos, los Estados Unidos se hallan en comparación desventajosa con México. De los millares de salvadoreños que han solicitado asilo político en los Estados Unidos, no más de unos pocos han recibido una respuesta afirmativa.

Los funcionarios estadounidenses se han negado enérgicamente a promulgar una medida llamada "salida voluntaria prorrogada", que permitiría a los refugiados permanecer aquí hasta que - y sólo hasta que - desapareciera la guerra en sus países.

Resulta descorazonador ver que, mientras nuestro vecino del sur abre sus puertas a los menos afortunados, nosotros los echamos a puntapiés.

(Ricardo Chavira es un reportero del "San Diego Union", de San Diego, California.) Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link, Inc., en 1982.

Mexico Views Its Refugees With Different Eyes

by Ricardo Chavira

It had taken all day, by plane, canoe, and a pie - on foot, to penetrate the South Mexican jungle and reach the new settlement. As the darkness was settling in, smiling Mayan Indians, many of them "illegal aliens," gathered around me. Their smiles seemed terribly incongruous. For most, the previous several days had been filled with horror and death. Like so many of the Mayans I would meet in the next two days, they told of fleeing from Guatemala, only a mile away from where we sat, to escape the soldiers bent on killing them.

The Guatemalan soldiers - los señores, the Indians called them - had been attacking villages in Quiche province and killing everyone they could catch, infants included, in the apparent belief that the Indians were supporting leftist guerrillas fighting to overthrow the government.

Now, in increasing numbers, the Mayans who escaped the massacres streamed along jungle trails into the bordering Mexican state of Chiapas. Of course, they had entered Mexico illegally.

I had come to see how the refugees were faring.

The I returned to the United States and to news of "Operation Jobs." And I was struck by the difference between Mexico's policy toward undocumented aliens and our policy.

Several months before I visited the Chiapas jungle settlement, the Mexican government had deported a few thousand refugees from neighboring Gualemla. From what I observed on my trip a few weeks ago, this is no longer happening. It's estimated that there are now about 180,000 Guatemalans who have taken refuge in Mexico.

Many of those I spoke with had permits from immigration authorities to remain in Mexico for 3 years. Not one, including those with no documents, told me of being bothered by immigration officials. Mexico has provided many Guatemalan families with free food and medical care.

In Mexico City, Luis Ortiz Monasterio, head of the government's Commission for Aid to Refugees (a body created to handle the influx of Central Americans fleeing the fighting in their homeland) explained his country's policy to me. Mexico, he said, has opted to make "the safety and well-being" of the refugees its primary policy concern. "We could be narrow

about it and say that these people entered the country illegally and therefore should be deported. But these are special circumstances," he explained.

"At the same time, we want to have them here legally, not illegally, so we have moved to grant them proper immigration documents." Refugees have been issued "border resident permits" which allow them to live and work along the border, and even to leave and re-enter the country, Ortiz Monasterio said.

Sadly, some refugees fall prey to the same labor exploitation that victimizes undocumented Mexican worker in the U.S. I was told that it was common for the Mayans to labor on local farms 12 hours a day for \$4 (U.S. dollars), about 50 percent less than what Mexicans earn.

And government aid has been modest. Ortiz Monasterio said that's intentional. Providing massive assistance, he argued, would make local Mexicans jealous and would be likely to attract still more refugees.

"The idea is not to create a Shangri-La in the jungle," he said.

Even with its faults, the Mexican attitude toward people who enter their country illegally - in this case, Guatemalans - is more just than that being practiced by the U.S.

Immigration and Naturalization Service. That came sharply into focus on my return home. The INS has a habit stretching over decades of conducting highly publicized raids on undocumented workers during periods of economic distress here. They're always accompanied by the claim that the sweeps are "opening up jobs" for Americans.

What a contrast to Mexico - a far poorer country with far more unemployment.

Even in its treatment of Central American refugees, the U.S. compares unfavorably to Mexico. Of the thousands of Salvadorans who have applied for political asylum in the U.S., no more than a handful have received a positive response.

America officials have steadfastly refused to enact a provision called "extended voluntary departure," which could allow the refugees to remain here until - and only until - the war in their country subsides. It's disheartening to see that while our neighbor to the south opens its door to the less fortunate, we boot them out.

(Ricardo Chavira is a reporter with the San Diego, Calif., Union.) Hispanic Link, Inc. Copyright 1982.

LULAC Nominee Is Finalist

Corporal Edward Hernandez, Jr. is one of five finalists for the "Service To Youth Award" sponsored by the Caprock Chapter of the American Business Club. The winner will be announced at a dinner banquet on the evening of June 4th at the Hilton Inn. The Caprock chapter recognizes each year a volunteer who has provided exemplary service to the youth of our area. The American Business Club has assisted programs and projects such as Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Lubbock Children's Home, Texas Boys Ranch and others.

LULAC nominated CPL. Hernandez for the award in recognition of the dedication and commitment he has given the Lubbock Warriors Boxing Club. The Boxing club began in 1970 as the Lubbock Police Department Golden Gloves Boxing Team. In 1976 the city discontinued its funding and thus the team went under. After a request from former team members, CPL Hernandez agreed to continue coaching the young boxers in his spare time. He did this knowing there were no funds, so he raised the funds and today the club is sustained totally by donations.

In addition to coaching and directing the boxing team for the past twelve years, CPL Hernandez is a member of Lubbock Law

Enforcement Lions Club, he served on the board of the Guadalupe Neighborhood Center and also on the board of Northwest Little League. CPL Hernandez coached a little league team for five years, an all-star team for four years and is presently also coaching the warriors basketball team of 9 and 10 year olds.

LULAC congratulates CPL. Hernandez, the coaching staff and all members of Lubbock Warriors Boxing Team. LULAC also salutes all the sponsors, donors and supporters of the boxing team.

CPL Hernandez takes personal satisfaction in knowing that Lubbock might have had a representative on the 1980 US Olympic team, but due to a minor misfortune it did not materialize. When asked about his interests in boxing for the youth, he said that it was not necessary that the kids seek pro-careers, but that they get to see places and realize that they too can be champions.

CPL. Hernandez, is married and has two children. He is originally from Gaines County, but has lived in Lubbock for 13 years. He has worked for the police department for 12 years, eight of them with the Juvenile Division. He attended both Texas Tech and Wayland Baptist College while majoring in Police Science.

Coors Introduces New Ale

Continues from Page 1

Coors has acquired rights to brew George Killian's Irish Red from the Pelforth Brewery in Lille, France, and G.H. Lett & Co., located at Ennisworthy, County Wexford, Ireland. Although it has not brewed its product since 1956, G.H. Lett & Co. renews its brewing license each year and remains the last independent brewer in Ireland.

"Killian's Red is a very special product - one that we feel will appeal to beer drinkers with discriminating taste," Coors said. "The unique color and taste of Killian's Red distinguish this new super-premium product from any other on the market."

Coors explained that Killian's Red acquires its red hue from the mashing process which involves slow-roasting the malt longer than is normal for regular beer. The beverage is considered an ale rather than a beer because it is fermented at a higher temperature than regular beer and

has a higher alcohol content.

"Both the Coors family and the George Killian Lett family have built reputations for refusing to compromise excellence in their brewing procedures. Both began brewing in the 1800s and both families have remained extremely close to their companies. In fact, George's family ceased brewing operations altogether in 1956. At a time when breweries were rapidly modernizing, George's family preferred to stop brewing than to give up control or to compromise the quality of their product," Coors said.

Coors markets its products in 20 states: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.



JIM MATTOX IS CONCERNED ABOUT YOUR PROBLEMS

ECONOMY

"Jobs for Texans who want to work must be our highest State priority. We will never defeat poverty, hunger and crime as long as we have over a million people unemployed and underemployed."

UTILITY RATES

"State agencies pay utility bills just like everyone else; so rate hikes hurt Texas taxpayers. The Attorney General should protect ratepayers from the unfair rate increases of the utility monopolies and should demand penny-by-penny justification for any rate increases."

CRIME

"Our best defense against crime is better paid and better educated police officers operating in a criminal justice system that can deliver swift, certain, fair and firm justice."

CIVIL RIGHTS

"Texas agencies are prohibited from discriminating against any persons on the basis of race, sex, religious preference or national origin. Texas has passed the Equal Rights Amendment and I've always supported it."

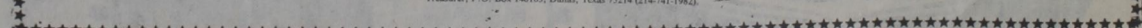
CONSUMERS & SMALL BUSINESSES

"The temptation to fix prices, to use deceptive trade practices, is all too often more than some big businesses can overcome. Small business operators and consumers should be aggressively protected from price fixing and monopolistic practices of the giant corporations."

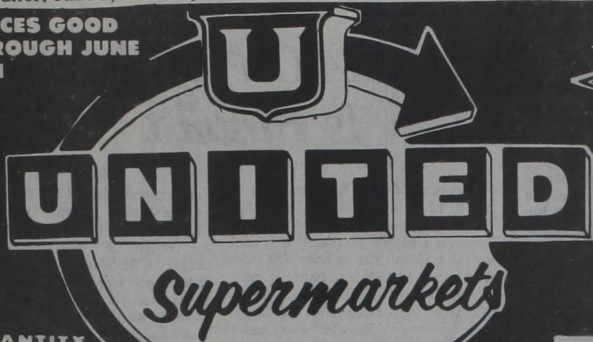


El Editor Les Pide Voten Por Jim Mattox Para Fiscal General

Pol. Adv. Pd. for by Jim Mattox Finance Committee, A. Don Crowder, Treasurer, P.O. Box 140163, Dallas, Texas 75214 (214-741-1982).



PRICES GOOD THROUGH JUNE 5TH



CASINO BINGO

FOR VALUE, WE HAVE



\$1000 WINNERS

NEW STORE HOURS 8 A.M.-10 P.M.

QUANTITY RIGHTS RESERVED

DUNCAN HINES LAYER CAKE MIX
ALL FLAVORS
69c



REG. & SUGAR FREE DR. PEPPER
6 PK. 32 OZ.
\$1.89 + DEPOSIT



GLEN PARK PORK & BEANS
4 FOR \$1
15 OZ.

PLAY UNITED'S CASINO BINGO




LIPTON INSTANT TEA 3 OZ. **\$1.98**
FINE FARE INSTANT POTATOES 15 OZ. **89c**
POPEYE SPINACH 15 OZ. **4 FOR \$1**

GLEN PARK CUT GREEN BEANS
4 FOR \$1
16 OZ.

GLEN PARK WHOLE KERNEL CREAM STYLE CORN
4 FOR \$1
17 OZ.

GLEN PARK SWEET PEAS
4 FOR \$1
16 OZ.


GENERAL ELECTRIC SOFT WHITE BULBS
\$1.39
60-75-100 WATT-4 PK.
JERGENS HAND LOTION
REG. & EXT. DRY 10 OZ.
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DOUBLE STAMPS WITH A \$2.50 PURCHASE OR MORE EXCLUDING CIGARETTES SUNDAY!



FINE FARE BEEF RAVIOLI AND SPAGHETTI & MEATBALLS **59c**
HUNT'S SNACK PACK **\$1.09**
KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES 24 OZ. **\$1.29**



"GARDEN FRESH PRODUCE"

NEW CROP TEXAS CANTALOUPE
49c LB.



YELLOW OR ZUCCHINI SQUASH **39c** LB.
RED DELICIOUS WASHINGTON EXTRA FANCY APPLES **49c** LB.
FLORIDA SWEET CORN **5 FOR \$1**

NEW RED POTATOES
4 FOR \$1
LBS. FOR

COME TO UNITED WHAT YOU WANT

FOR YOUR SHOPPING CONVENIENCE

CASINO BINGO ODDS CHART

ODDS CHART as of May 24th

Prize Value	Number of Prizes	Odds With 1 Ticket	Odds With 13 Tickets	Odds With 26 Tickets
\$2,000	16	152,500 to 1	11,731 to 1	5,865 to 1
\$1,000	31	78,710 to 1	6,055 to 1	3,027 to 1
\$500	55	44,364 to 1	3,413 to 1	1,706 to 1
\$100	284	8,592 to 1	661 to 1	330 to 1
\$50	568	4,296 to 1	330 to 1	165 to 1
\$10	1,775	1,375 to 1	106 to 1	53 to 1
\$5	3,510	695 to 1	53 to 1	27 to 1
\$1 Instant	53,550	46 to 1	3.5 to 1	1.8 to 1
5 Stamp Books	1,035	2,357 to 1	181 to 1	91 to 1
3 Stamp Books	2,253	1,083 to 1	83 to 1	42 to 1
2 Stamp Books	3,371	724 to 1	56 to 1	28 to 1
1 Stamp Book	8,479	288 to 1	22 to 1	11 to 1
Total	74,927	33 to 1	2.5 to 1	1.3 to 1

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1/2 GAL. **88¢**

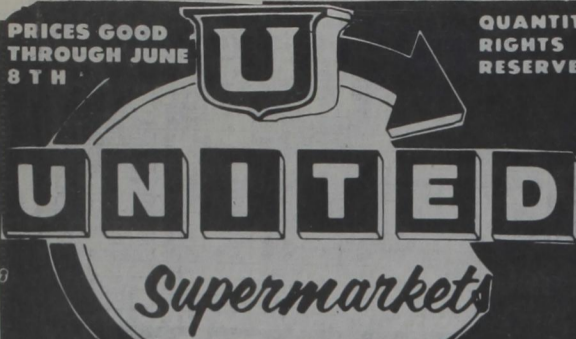


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ODDS CHART as of May 24th

Prize Value	Number of Prizes	Odds With 1 Ticket	Odds With 13 Tickets	Odds With 26 Tickets
\$2,000	16	152,500 to 1	11,731 to 1	5,865 to 1
\$1,000	31	78,710 to 1	6,055 to 1	3,027 to 1
\$500	55	44,364 to 1	3,413 to 1	1,706 to 1
\$100	284	8,592 to 1	661 to 1	330 to 1
\$50	568	4,296 to 1	330 to 1	165 to 1
\$10	1,775	1,375 to 1	106 to 1	53 to 1
\$5	3,510	695 to 1	53 to 1	27 to 1
\$1 instant	53,550	46 to 1	3.5 to 1	1.8 to 1
5 Stamp Books	1,035	2,357 to 1	181 to 1	91 to 1
3 Stamp Books	2,253	1,083 to 1	83 to 1	42 to 1
2 Stamp Books	3,371	724 to 1	56 to 1	28 to 1
1 Stamp Book	8,479	288 to 1	22 to 1	11 to 1
Total	74,927	33 to 1	2.5 to 1	1.3 to 1

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KRAFT COLBY OR CHEDDAR HALFMOON 10 OZ. PKG. **\$1.69**
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KRAFT CHEEZ WHIZ
PLAIN PIMENTO JALAPENO
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FINE FARE OLEO
1 LB. QTRS.
4 FOR 88c

FINE FARE BISCUITS
BUTTERMILK SWEETMILK
8 OZ.
6 FOR 88c

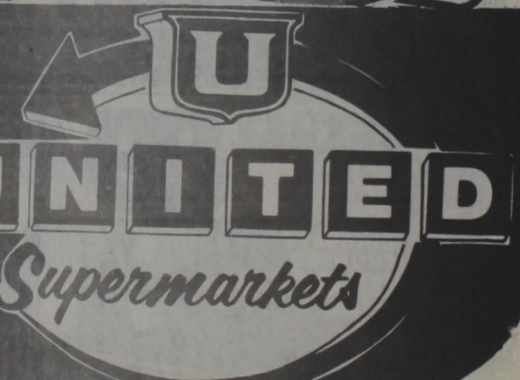
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By Olga Rojas
Sports Editor

Sports Spotlight

LULAC Holds Softball Tourney

All LULAC members urge everyone to come out to its 1st Annual Softball Tournament this Saturday and Sunday. Everyone is to go and vote first and then head yourselves to the tournament on Saturday. There will be fourteen teams participating in this event. The tourney will be held at the Optimist Boys Club which is located on

Indiana and Cornell Avenue.

There will be food and cold drinks along with the excitement of live softball. All funds that will be raised during this tournament will be going to LULAC's scholarship fund. LULAC plans to give out ten scholarships this coming fall.

Also, LULAC will be accepting contributions for the Zamora Family Special Account. Contributions for this special account will be to help the Zamora family of Levelland that experienced a severe tragedy in their house explosion which occurred on Saturday. It was reported that there was a young child that died and eleven persons who were injured in this explosion.

Contributions may be sent to American State Bank, c/o Barbara Sluder, P.O. Box 1401, Lubbock, Texas, 79408. All contributions will be appreciated.

Cooney Relaxed as Bout Nears

Gerry Cooney who is 6'7" and 25 years old, challenged the champion Larry Holmes. Cooney will be going after the World Boxing Council heavyweight title on Friday, June 11th. Cooney is looking forward to the big fight at a relax smooth manner.

Holmes took the day off Wednesday while Cooney worked out.

The 32 year old champion was asked sometime last week if the race

had become an issue in the fight. Cooney is white and Holmes is black. But Holmes said that he was a people's champion and he couldn't look at color.

Another fight has been added to the show at the 32,000 seat outdoor stadium built on a Caesars Palace parking lot. It was announced that Earnie Shavers will fight James "Quick" Tillis in a 10-round heavyweight bout.

NFL Owners Vote Against Lockout

National Football League owners said that they will not lock players out of training camp or pre-season games but also said they may not start the regular season if the contract dispute isn't settled by September.

The owners met at a hotel in New York, their first meeting since 27 of them lost their court battle to Oakland Raiders boss Al Davis, who is attempting to move his franchise to Los Angeles.

Jack Donlan, executive director of the NFL Management Council said that football owners do not want to do the same thing that the baseball owners did and that was of course finance a strike.

Baseball's union struck one third

of the way into the 1981 season. NFL owners are afraid that the football players might get enough money by playing four or five games and then decide to strike. The season is schedule to start September 12.

The players want a fixed percentage of the gross to determine salaries. If this isn't done the players are willing to strike over the issue.

Lady Magic Over Tusha Builders



Lady Magic top row left to right: Tambi Arnold, Ira Estrada, Teresa Morin, Lanie Morin, Minnie Carrillo and Irma Guerrero. In the bottom row from left to right

are Diana Hernandez, Annabell Morin, Linda Montoya Morin, and Anita Gonzales. Not in picture but member of Lady Magic is Mary Maldonado.

When you're used to winning you just can't lose. Lady Magic who has a record of 56 wins and 3 losses came back from behind in the top of the 8th inning to defeat the Tusha Builders with a score of 5-2 on Thursday night.

With difficulties in batting, Lady Magic didn't get its first run until the top of the fourth inning. Despite its handicaps in batting the team was playing excellent defense. Lady Magic held the Tusha Builders to only two runs. The two runs were scored at the bottom of the third inning.

At the fifth inning the score was two to one in favor of the Tusha Builders. At the top of the sixth inning Lady Magic began its rally to

the top when Irma Guerrero hit a single and brought Anita Gonzales in. This bid the score at two to two. This brought the game into an overtime situation.

The seventh inning was total defense with neither team scoring.

In the eighth inning Lady Magic came with its hits bringing in three runs and making the score 5-2.

The Tusha Builders were unable to score at the bottom of the eighth inning due to the tough defensive playing of Lady Magic when they put out three batters in a row.

Lady Magic is one the top teams in Lubbock's women softball league. Lady Magic are sponsored by Collier Law Office of Lubbock. The team has been together for three years.

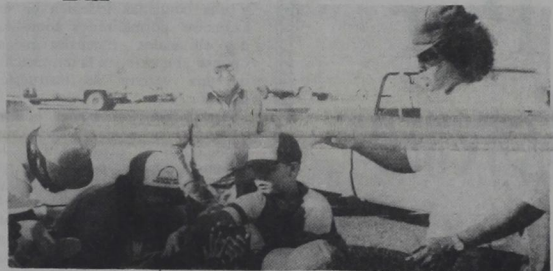
Reese AFB Hosts Third Annual Summer Camp

The third annual Easter Seal Summer Day Camp, set for June 7-11 and 14-18, will be held at the Reese picnic area, swimming pool and gym. Reese has hosted the day camp twice in the past.

Each of the two six hour sessions will consist of counseling, playing and just being a friend to the mentally or physically handicapped Lubbock, Texas, area children who attend this year's Easter Seal camp.

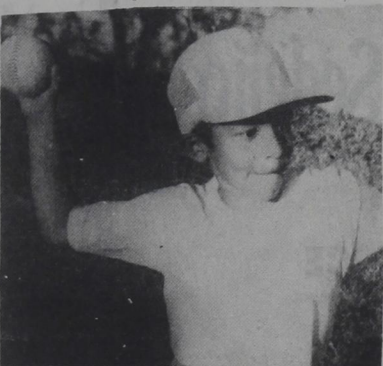
Speareading this year's day camp will be the Lubbock community, Texas Tech University and Reese volunteers. Children participating in this year's special camp will swim, play organized sports, make ceramics, listen to music and play various group games.

Camp volunteers and participants will eat free during the day camp sessions thanks to several area restaurants who have promised Easter Seal camp officials that they can stop in for lunch.



Players for the White Sox, a pee wee league here in Lubbock listen closely to their coaches as they are indicated by them that the game was cancelled for rule problems between the coaches and prior.

MEET THE GREAT OUTDOORS ON VACATION



Joaquin Solis of Lubbock is one of the best players in the White Sox Pee Wee League team here in Lubbock. Joaquin shows the El Editor the process of throwing the ball. Joaquin is seven years old and just loves the enjoyment of baseball.



Annabell Morin member of Lady Magic takes a good swing. Lady Magic is one of the top team in Lubbock's women softball league. Lady Magic defeated the Tusha Builders with a finals score of 5-2.



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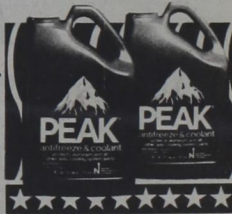
MEMORIAL DAY BONUS BUCKS SPECIAL

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YOUR COST \$ 2.79 per gallon



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EN 1981... CUATRO MURCIELAGOS CON RABIA FUERON ENCONTRADOS EN LA CIUDAD DE LUBBOCK

Un gato de una familia viviendo en el sudoeste de Lubbock llevó a casa uno de los murciélagos. Afortunadamente, el gato había sido inoculado contra la rabia.

Bajo la ley del estado y un decreto de la ciudad. Todo perro y gato* ha de ser inoculado contra la rabia. Falta de cumplir con esta ley puede resultar en multas hasta de \$200.00.

No arriesge la salud de su familia y comunidad. Traiga su perro y gato a la Clínica Anual Contra La Rabia

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8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. Merchants Building • South Plains Fair Grounds JUNIO, SABADO 12

Medalla y vacunación \$6.00** Ahorre \$3.50 *Por favor traiga gatos en jaula o otra clase de continente. Tenemos facilidades separadas para la inoculación de gatos. **No aceptamos cheques, solamente pago al contado.

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El Catecismo Del Volante De Willie Velazquez

por Cecilio J. Morales, Jr.

Decir que Willie Velázquez todo lo torna una celebración de la vida es decir poco. Mitad Cantinflas, mitad visionario y organizador, Velázquez dirige el Proyecto de Educación y Registración del Votante en el Suroeste (SWVREP). Su charla explicativa es teatro vivo.

"Los mejicanos no votan. ¿Quiéren saber por qué?" El público se sonríe, como si supiera que la respuesta es una ironía, una versión política de la famosa "¿Cuánto calor hizo hoy?" de Johnny Carson.

"Los hispanos no votan. Si, claro, algunos si votan...siempre por el Partido Demócrata. Aquellos que recuerdan la Depresión siempre votarán por el partido de Franklin Roosevelt, y los más jóvenes...pues por el partido de John Kennedy, el 'santo'".

Su mano muscular traza números en el aire, y Velázquez recita un rosario de estadísticas. Su organización, el SWVREP, con base en San Antonio, Tx, siempre lleva a cabo una encuesta antes de comenzar su labor en un territorio. En Tejas, el SWVREP halló unos 66 condados en los que los distritos electorales se habían trazado con el propósito de diluir el voto hispano.

"Sesenta y seis condados. Repito, sesenta y seis condados en los que jamás se había elegido a un hispano antes de que llegara el SWREP".

Eso era a principios de la década de los 70. Por eso, Velázquez explica ante un grupo de dirigentes hispanos del suroeste reunidos en Albuquerque, se necesitaba el Acta de Derechos del Votante.

"Cuando uno se encuentra con 66 condados en Tejas con distritos

electorales torcidos, la única solución es ir a juicio. ¿No es cierto, Joaquín?"

Joaquín Avila, flamante Presidente del Fondo de Defensa Legal México-Americano (MAL-DEF), cabecea su acuerdo. Avila se ha pasado el día en la misma conferencia, auspiciada por la Conferencia Católica de los EE.UU., ilustrando la importancia del Acta de Derechos del Votante, ley que ha merecido la aclamación, "la legislación de derechos civiles más efectiva."

"Joaquín ha sido nuestro abogado contra más condados de los que quisiera contar."

Willie y Joaquín son los Pancho Villa y Emiliano Zapata de la lucha por los derechos civiles de los hispanos en Estados Unidos. Siempre juntos.

Velázquez apenas si puede parase quieto. Con una mano se echa atrás un mechón de pelo, mientras hace ademanes enérgicos con la otra. Sus ojos centellean. Habla con tono franco y directo. Y mientras habla le palpita una vena en la frente, se le ve el pelo en pecho en el cuello entreabierto de su guayabera.

Avila es otra cosa. Observa tranquilo, su mirada seria. Se ajusta la corbata y escucha con una expresión de hermano orgulloso mientras habla su amigo Willie.

"Cuando uno va ante la corte no es fácil probar que se ha discriminado. Y ahora quieren hacerlo más difícil. Han intentado forzarnos a probar que aquellos que escribieron las leyes tenían la intención de discriminar."

Algunos menean sus cabezas asombrados. Los que le escuchan han estado aprendiendo todo el día acerca de los intentos por parte de la

Administración Reagan de diluir el impacto del Acta de Derechos del Votante.

"¿Saben lo que significa? Les diré, pues. El tener que probar intento de discriminación significa en muchos casos que habría que traer a un legislador muerto a la corte y preguntarle, 'dígame hombre ¿no es cierto que usted escribió la ley electoral de su estado o condado para evitar que voten los hispanos?'"

Temprano ses mismo día, el Arzobispo Roberto R. Sánchez, de Santa Fe, NM había señalado que el gobierno puede corregir los hombres "pero no ver lo que llevan en sus corazones", como implica la prueba de intento.

"Les diré la verdad. ¿Saben por qué no votan los hispanos? Porque nunca cambia nada, compadre. Los políticos nacionales vienen a nosotros cada cuatro años y cosechan el voto mexicano como fruto maduro...y las calles del barrio se quedan como siempre, sin asfaltar, sin escuelas buenas."

En cada encuesta que el SWVREP ha llevado a cabo, explica Velázquez, los hispanos siempre han mencionado la educación y los problemas de la vecindad como sus primeras prioridades.

"Nuestros cuando vamos a un barrio siempre escuchamos lo mismo. 'No pasa nada, hombre. ¿Para qué voy a votar? Pero ahora les digo, si, algunas cosas cambian.'"

En seis años de activismo por parte del SWVREP el número de votantes del suroeste ha aumentado un 60 por ciento. San Antonio ha elegido su primer alcalde hispano desde la conquista norteamericana, y ya hay un número creciente de hispanos a todos los niveles políticos.

"Cómo lo hacemos? Pues bien, hacemos una encuesta, entramos a la comunidad, y formamos coaliciones con los clubes, las iglesias, las organizaciones locales. Y después

nos dedicamos a una tarea: a golpear puerta tras puerta, una y otra vez. Nuestros voluntarios salen a registrar votantes todos los Sábados. ¿Qué les pagamos? Un café y una masa."

Un café, unas masas, una reunión con los líderes locales, una encuesta, un Acta de Derechos del Votante que proteja a los ciudadanos, y Willie Velázquez. Mézclase y sírvase a millones de hispanos. ¿Quiere saber por qué no votan los hispanos?"

Cecilio J. Morales, Jr., trabaja para el Secretariado de Asuntos Hispanos de la Conferencia Católica de los Estados Unidos. Hispanic Link, Inc. Copyright 1982.

Birrete Y Toga Contra Corro Y Delantal

por Cecilia Prietado Burciaga

A medida que la primavera se desliza hacia el verano, hay jóvenes orgullosos que se preparan para llevar el birrete y la toga. Y hay otros que se ven forzados a contentarse con el gorro y el delantal de las cadenas de restaurantes de servicio rápido y de otras industrias de servicios semejantes.

En 1982, la cara parda sonriente empujada entre el birrete y la toga negra de cuello alto viene convirtiéndose en la excepción escolar, cada vez más. En proporciones aún peores que las de los días de la discriminación al descubierta, el sistema escolar estadounidense está rechazando al estudiante hispano.

Ahora, sólo el 55% de nuestros jóvenes latinos se están graduando en la escuela secundaria. De este 55%, sólo el 21% entra a las escuelas superiores. De este 21%, sólo el 8% termina un curso de cuatro años.

Estas son algunas de las cifras de un estudio reciente sobre la situación de las minorías en la instrucción superior. Llega a la conclusión de que los cuatro grupos sujetos a revisión - negros, puertorriqueños, chicanos e indígenas norteamericanos - están perdiendo los adelantos que efectuaron, en materia de instrucción, a fines del decenio de 1960 y principios del de 1970. Hay una hemorragia grave.

El informe señala la disminución de los recursos de auxilio económico y una confianza indebida en los exámenes normalizados como los dos obstáculos principales que se oponen al acceso y a la terminación de una carrera de instrucción superior.

Aquí, en California, nuestra población latina no ha sido bien servida por el "plan maestro" del sistema estatal post-secundario. Debemos reconocer eso. Los latinos del estado "latino" más poblado de la nación se hallan gravemente sub-representados en las escuelas superiores y universidades con planes de cuatro años. En vez de eso, a quienes sobreviven nuestras

escuelas primarias y secundarias se les canaliza hacia los recintos de las escuelas superiores comunitarias de California, 109 de ellas.

Cerca del 10% del alumnado de las escuelas superiores comunitarias del estado es hispano. Aproximadamente el 70% de todos los hispanos que asisten a las escuelas superiores de aquí se hallan en estas instituciones con planes de dos años a las que tienen planes de cuatro años es un ridículo 6%.

El estudio sobre la instrucción superior, que fué dotado de fondos por la Fundación Ford, recomienda que las escuelas superiores comunitarias fortalezcan o desarrollen programas que lleven directamente a los traslados hacia las instituciones con planes de cuatro años. Es una idea excelente, pero a menos que haya un compromiso total - articulación administrativa y docente entre las escuelas secundarias, las escuelas superiores comunitarias y las instituciones con planes de cuatro años, nuestra población latina continuará girando en una puerta instructiva giratoria que confirma el que, para nosotros, el adelanto es una vergüenza y un mito.

Algunas cifras significativas adicionales del informe:

Los chicanos son el segmento más joven (con una edad mediana de 21.3 años) y de crecimiento más rápido de todas las minorías estadounidenses.

Entre los alumnos que se encaminan hacia la instrucción superior, los chicanos tienen una probabilidad mayor que los blancos no hispanos de haber asistido a escuelas secundarias privadas (probablemente parroquiales).

Los alumnos chicanos de primer curso tienen mayores probabilidades que otros de ser estudiantes de

escuela superior por primera generación: el 80% de las chicanas se hallan en esta condición.

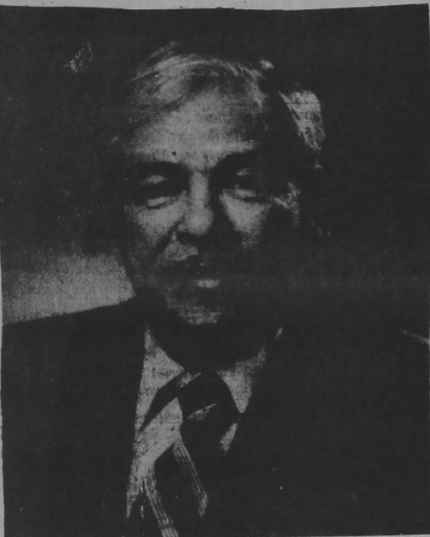
Los chicanos que asisten a las escuelas superiores públicas o privadas con planes de 2 años tienen probabilidades de abandonar los estudios. Los que asisten a las escuelas superiores de alta calidad, con planes de cuatro años, tienen probabilidades de continuar.

Resulta especialmente irónico que las universidades privadas de prestigio han tenido más éxito, en términos de porcentajes, con la matrícula y la retención de los chicanos que las instituciones públicas. Para mí, esto confirma que las instituciones públicas no han cumplido con sus responsabilidades hacia el alumnado hispano de California, cada vez mayor, ni tampoco en escala nacional.

Quizás si estas cifras estadísticas de la Comisión de Instrucción Post-Secundaria de California sean las más reveladoras:

En 1979 había un total de 17,641 graduados de Bachillerato en Artes del sistema de la Universidad de California. De éstos, sólo 592 eran hispanos. El sistema de la Universidad Estatal de California tenía 34,593 graduados. De éstos, 2,171 eran hispanos. En un estado que es casi 20% hispano, esas cifras representan el 3.4% y el 6.3% respectivamente - un porcentaje de 5.3% al combinar los dos sistemas del estado.

Tenemos una esperanza nueva, aunque desagradable: Hay una masa de evidencia cada vez mayor en el sentido de que el sistema instructivo de la nación está haciendo fracasar ahora a los estudiantes no minoritarios, así como los alumnos "distintos". Cuando los problemas que afectan a los hispanos y a las demás minorías comienzan a afectar a la mayoría blanca, los Estados Unidos escuchan y adoptan medidas. (Cecilia Prietado Burciaga es Preboste Auxiliar de la Universidad de Stanford. Prestó servicios en la Comisión sobre la Instrucción Superior de las Minorías.) Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link, Inc., en 1982.



VOTE Por LORENZO M. Sedeno

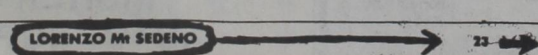
— democrat —
for
**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
PRECINCT 6**

*Les pido su
Voto en la
proxima elección
del 5 de Junio.
Gracias.*

Lorenzo M. Sedeno
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Who Says I Can't Drink?

Who Says I Can't Drink?, a drama about teenage drinking, will be performed Tuesday, June 8th, 8:00 p.m. at the Second Baptist Church, 53rd and Elgin Avenue. The play is produced by Family Service Association of Lubbock, a United Way agency, and directed by Carla Harding. The performers are Elizabeth Reddell, Scott Cheatham, Lisa Myer, Steve Hartnett, and Nell Peel. There is no admission charge and the performance is open to the public.

The play is about 3 young people who begin drinking alcohol while in high school and the varying effects it has on each of them. Mary Lou, played by Elizabeth Reddell, has been an honor roll student. Her drinking quickly accelerates to serious levels but she denies she has a problem. Tim, played by Scott Cheatham, has had a serious drinking problem since age 13, has an alcoholic father, and he introduces Mary Lou to alcohol. Kendra, played by Lisa Myer, drinks occasionally and is a friend to both

Tim and Mary Lou. After the play, Ken Barnett, counselor with Family Service Association, will lead the audience in a discussion concerning their reactions, feelings, and viewpoints about important messages in the play.

Who Says I Can't Drink? has been commissioned by Plays for Living, a division of Family Service Association of America. Plays for Living was founded by leaders from the theater and the "helping" professions who recognized the unique power of live drama in communicating life-changing ideas. The plays do not offer solutions but dramatize personal, family, and community problems through the living theater. A committee of prominent theatrical and lay people, headquartered in New York, guides the work of affiliates in over 200 cities in the United States and Canada.

Plays for Living are funded in Lubbock by the Aetna Foundation—"FOCUS" program and are available at no cost to any group in the Lubbock area requesting a

performance. Also available July 1st is *We, the Family...*, a drama about contemporary families: the conflicts created by dual roles of young mothers; aging parents' need for independence and family involvement; and the generation caught in between. This play is directed by Lynn Elms. The performers are Bill Conley, Jane Prince-Jones, Cindy Pitifier, Peggy Nodurft, and Kevin Parker. Call 747-3488 to book a performance of either play for businesses, churches, PTAs, civic groups, or other organizations.

Family Service Association of Lubbock is a non-profit United Way agency providing counseling for individual and family troubles of child and adolescent problems, marital conflicts, financial problems, and other individual and family relationship problems. Fees are based on a sliding scale and appointments may be made by calling 747-3488.

The purpose of Plays for Living: To reach the hearts and minds of those most able to do something about today's crucial issues, the people themselves.



Por Sofia T. Martínez

Un Rayito De Luz

La Iglesia celebra el día de Pentecostés cuando nació llena del Espíritu Santo y recibió el mandato de ir por todo el mundo a predicar La Buena Nueva de Salvación a toda la humanidad. Esta noticia consiste en que Dios nos ama, que se hizo hombre y que por nuestra causa fue crucificado, que padeció y murió por nosotros y que resucitó y subió a los cielos y que un día vendrá otra vez. Si su primera venida a este mundo fue para salvarnos con su Pasión y su muerte, su segunda venida será para juzgarnos a los vivos y a los muertos y llevará a su Reino a los que obedecen su Mensaje de Amor. El Reino del Señor Jesús nunca terminará y los que siguen sus enseñanzas serán los que reinarán juntamente con El. (Hechos 2)

Planetarium Show

"To Worlds Unknown," a planetarium show exploring the planets and moons of our solar system in a new light, opens Tuesday, June 8 at the Moody Planetarium of The Museum of Texas Tech University.

Viewers will see close-ups of the moons and planets, including details which had never been seen before until they were collected by unmanned space probes.

New discoveries include the lopsided moon of Pluto and a four-mile deep canyon covering a 17-mile high volcano on Mars.

Recent revelations by astronomers include Saturn's thousand rings which circle the planet and have bolts of lightning leaping across them, and volcanoes on a moon of Jupiter blasting debris 180 miles upward and producing pastel-colored snow.

The show is a fast-paced journey through the solar system aboard an imaginary interplanetary spaceship of the future.

"To Worlds Unknown" was designed and produced by the Hansen Planetarium in Salt Lake City, with assistance from NASA, which provided for the Hansen Planetarium to distribute the program to 500 planetariums worldwide.

Shows are at 2:30 p.m. Monday through Fridays, 7:30 p.m. Thursdays and 2 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays. "To Worlds Unknown" will be shown through August 29. Admission is \$1.00 for adults and 50¢ cents for children.

Para obtener el valor nutritivo máximo de las frutas y los vegetales, cómprelos durante el tiempo de cosecha, sugiere la Dra. Dymple Cooksey, especialista en alimentos y nutrición.

Además, los precios generalmente están mas bajos cuando el producto está en temporada.

To get maximum nutritional value from fruits and vegetables, buy them at harvest time, suggests Dr. Dymple Cooksey, a food and nutrition specialist.

Prices are usually lowest when products are in season too, she says.

Cooksey is on the home economics staff of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, The Texas A&M University System.

Garcia Displays Art Work

Thirty-five paintings by Mexican artist Fernando Garcia Ponce will go on display Sunday (June 6) at the Museum of Texas Tech University.

Works include oil paintings, acrylics, lithographs and silk screen art. The exhibit will be displayed through August 1.

Garcia Ponce was born in Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, in 1933 and studied architecture at the National University of Mexico from 1952 to 1955. At the same time, he studied painting privately.

Garcia Ponce made a study trip to Europe in 1956 and returned to Mexico after one year's stay. He went back to Europe periodically in 1960 and 1965. He lives in Mexico City.

After completing his architecture studies, Garcia Ponce dedicated his time fully to painting, but regarded architecture as the most significant influence in his art. He is known as an abstract-geometric painter and architecture is the structural discipline of his art.

Recent works which are part of the exhibit reflect freer lines and more lyricism and emotion than his earlier works.

His art has been exhibited in one-

man shows throughout Mexico and Sao Paulo, Brazil, and shown with collective art exhibits in Spain, France, Canada, India, Japan, and Cuba. In the United States it has been exhibited in San Diego, Portland, Austin, San Antonio, Philadelphia, Phoenix and the University of Nebraska Art Museum.

The exhibit comes to Texas Tech from the Mexican Cultural Institute in San Antonio.

A WORD

"Do You Know That You Can Cancel Your Salvation?"

It is kind of like canceling your reservation. Some people say, losing your salvation but it is not like that because how can one lose what he never earned. It is by grace that we have been saved, an expression of his kindness to us in Christ. (Hebrews 6:12) tell us that we "inherit what has been promised" and that is by continuing to imitate Jesus Christ and thus who earnestly do through faith and patience. (Hebrews 6:11) "We want each of you to show this same delight to the very end in order to make your hope sure. Jesus our Lord puts it clearly in John 15:1-9)

a friend

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You And Your Social Security

By M.L. Mojica

SSI Redeterminations Supplemental security income (SSI) recipients should remember that their cases are subject to periodic review. These reviews (redeterminations) are conducted at least once every year.

The purpose of the review is to assure that recipients remain eligible for SSI and that their payments are correct.

Recipients will be asked for information about their income, resources, and living arrangements. Those who are disabled may be required to undergo special medical examinations or tests to make certain they remain eligible for benefits under the law.

In come cases, the redetermination

may be conducted by mail or phone; in order cases, an office interview will be required.

The local Social Security office will notify recipients when their redetermination is scheduled. Meanwhile, they will continue to be responsible for reporting changes in their circumstances that might affect their eligibility for SSI or the amount of their checks.

These changes include their income, resources, household or living arrangements, or marital status. In addition, Social Security must be notified if a recipient enters or leaves an institution or changes his or her address.

Additional information about redetermination procedures may be obtained from any Social Security office.

Usted Y Su Seguro Social

Por M.L. Mojica

Redeterminaciones De SSI

Los recipientes de seguridad de ingreso suplemental (SSI) deben recordar que sus casos están sujetos a una revisión periódica. Estas revisiones (o redeterminaciones) son conducidas por lo menos una vez cada año.

El propósito de esta revisión es saber si los recipientes permanecen elegibles para SSI y si sus pagos son correctos.

A los recipientes se les pedirá información sobre ingresos, recursos, y algún acuerdo que tengan sobre alojamiento y manutención. A los que están incapacitados se les puede requerir que se sometan a pruebas o exámenes médicos especiales para tener la certeza de que siguen siendo elegibles para beneficios de acuerdo con la ley.

Moving your appliances? Take special care by cleaning and drying them to prevent mold and mildew from growing - and to keep grease from turning rancid, says Linda McCormack, a family resource management specialist.

McCormack is with the home economics staff of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, The Texas A&M University System.

En algunos casos, la redeterminación puede llevarse a cabo por correo o por teléfono; en otros casos puede requerirse que la entrevista se haga en la oficina.

Las oficinas locales de Seguro Social notificarán a los recipientes la fecha que se ha fijado para la redeterminación. Mientras tanto, los recipientes continuarán siendo responsables de informar los cambios de circunstancias que ocurran en sus casos porque éstos pueden afectar su elegibilidad o la cantidad de sus cheques de SSI.

Estos cambios se referían a ingreso, recursos, cambios en la familia, o en algún acuerdo sobre alojamiento y manutención o estado civil. Además, el Seguro Social debe ser notificado si un recipiente entra o sale de una institución o cambia su dirección.

¿Mudando sus aparatos? Déles cuidado especial limpiándolos y secándolos bien para evitar que se emohescan y para evitar que la grasa se ponga rancia, dice Linda McCormack, especialista en el manejo de recursos de la vida familiar.

La señora McCormack es parte del personal de economía del hogar del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola de Texas, Sistema de la Universidad de Texas A&M.

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Dr. Cariño



Estimado Dr. Carino:

Le escribo esta carta primeramente para darle las gracias por sus opiniones y sus consejos que aparecen cada semana en El Editor. Yo leo su columna cada semana sin fallar. Para mi es una de las mas interesantes en todo el periodico. Algunas de las cosas que ha opinado, me han ayudado a mi en controlar y establecer mi vida personal. Pero ahora tengo una problema que nunca he visto discutida en el periodico y que quisiera su consejo. Se trata de que a mi me gusta mucho tener relaciones intimas con mi esposo pero a el parece que no le gusta. No se que hacer para calmar mis deseos si buscar otro hombre o tratar de establecer mejores relaciones con mi esposo. Que debo de hacer?

Firma — Ambrida

Querida Ambrida:

Le felicito primeramente por admitir que los deseos naturales son algo humano y no algo que se debe de negar. En seguida la regaño por pensar que sus deseos puedan ser satisfechos por otro hombre en vez de su esposo. Le aconsejo que hable francamente con su esposo. Quizas no esta haciendo lo que a el le gusta. Recuerde que con la comunicacion se pueden prevenir muchas problemas.

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