

# Bilingual Education Groups Enlarge Their Sphere of Influence

By Melissa Sharp & Félix Pérez

State bilingual education associations are playing a key and expanding role in the formulation and implementation of state and local education policies for the nation's 4/5 million limited-English-proficient students.

Such associations now exist in half the nation's states. And their increased influence parallels to a large degree the growing acceptance of bilingual education by educators, lawmakers and policy-makers alike.

"State associations are extremely effective in helping as advocates and advisers," says Carmen Pérez Hogan, director of bilingual education for the New York State Education Department.

While exact figures are not available, the number of state and local organizations con-

cerned with the delivery of effective education services to language-minority children has grown over the past decade. A Hispanic Link survey identified 24 active state associations with a combined membership of at least 8,000 administrators, educators, paraprofessionals and parents.

The vast majority are volunteer groups with budgets of less than \$5,000. Only the California and New Mexico associations have paid staff.

Their effectiveness lies in working with legislators and education officials. They have also made an imprint in training paraprofessionals, who in some locales bear the brunt of the teaching load in classrooms.

In the past, relationships between educational agencies and associates were not only strained but "very antagonis-

tic," says Jose Cardenas, president of the San Antonio-based Intercultural Development Research Association, an education research group.

Bilingual education continues to draw staff opposition from nativist groups and some educators and it still suffers from inadequate funding and spotty implementation, he says.

James Lyons, executive director of the National Association for Bilingual Education, credits the increase in the impact of associations to the fact that both state and local education agencies "are recognizing bilingual education as inevitable and necessary. They have formally and informally come to call increasingly upon state associations."

Terry Delgado, president of the California Association for Bilingual Education, says her group has become "a lot better

at promoting our effective programs."

She says that because bilingual education has gained greater acceptance, it allows associations to concentrate more on examining programs and replicating effective ones.

"There's an increased level of awareness by educators at every level."

In Texas, former state association president Romeo Romero points to another indication of the growing linkages: "We're able to walk up to legislators and they recognize us, listen to us and make us part of their voice."

Networking among state associations is on the rise. NABE, based in Washington, D.C., says there may be as many as 30 groups in existence now. Recently it brought sev-

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# News Briefs

## Democrats Try Third Jobless Bill

The Los Angeles Times reports that House Democrats are trying for a third time to enact an extension of unemployment compensation benefits, this time with a compromise, self-financing measure they hope President Bush will sign.

The \$5.2 billion measure, expected to be approved today by the House Ways and Means Committee, would be paid for with an increase in employers' unemployment compensation insurance taxes. The Senate is expected to pass the measure just as quickly.

Bush last week survived an override attempt against his veto of a \$6.4 billion jobless extension bill. He called the bill a budget buster because it did not provide a financing mechanism. There was no reaction yet from the White House about the Democrats' latest effort.

The new bill would raise the wage base subjected to the 0.8% unemployment tax from \$7,000 to \$7,700, but would not take effect until 1993. It would authorize an additional 13 weeks of benefits for those whose payments have stopped.

## Bentsen Offers Interim Health Bill

The San Francisco Chronicle reports that Senate Finance Committee Chairman Lloyd Bentsen, D-TX, yesterday introduced an interim bill to help employees of small businesses get health insurance until a national health care reform measure is developed.

The bill would:

- Increase self-employed persons' tax deduction for health insurance costs to 100% from 25%.
- Set minimum standards to guarantee that firms with less than 51 employees working at least 30 hours/week can get health insurance.
- Forbid group health policies from denying benefits to new employees because they have pre-existing conditions or delaying coverage for 6 months if they did not have prior insurance.
- Add preventive medical benefits.
- Reduce some barriers to introducing less-costly managed care programs.

## Housing Study: Grim Outlook for Poor

AP reports that the recession-related decline in the prices of single-family homes has not been enough to lower rents or allow many renters to buy homes, according to a Harvard University study released yesterday in Boston.

The study by Harvard's Joint Center for Housing Studies painted a grim picture of the housing market for low- and moderate-income families. "Poverty-level households must pay a substantially larger share of their incomes for housing than they did in the mid-1970s because they are competing for an ever-smaller supply of low-cost units," the study said. "The poor ... face high and rising rents as losses of low-cost units continue."

Poor families are hurting because renters' real income has declined for two decades, because each year sees a drop in the stock of low-cost housing and because construction of multi-family units has also dropped, the study found.

Factors leading to these problems included:

- 1986 tax law changes that made construction unattractive to developers
- the banking crisis discouraged lending for rental housing
- poor households have increased faster than housing subsidies have risen.

The report concludes that now is the time for government to begin programs to expand affordable rental housing and offer subsidies to first-time home buyers.

## Native American Infant Mortality Drops

The San Francisco Chronicle reports that a new study shows Native American babies are more likely to survive now than decades ago, but infant mortality is still almost three times as high as the rest of the nation.

The study by the University of California at Los Angeles tracked infant mortality among the Oregon Warm Springs tribe, a group of 3,200. It found that infant deaths dropped from 119.8 per 1,000 live births in the 1940s to 27.2 deaths per 1,000 births in the 1980s. Researchers attributed most of the decrease to control of pneumonia and diarrhea. The overall infant mortality rate for the U.S. is 10.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

In addition, researchers found that crib death, or sudden infant death syndrome, accounts for most of the higher death rate among Native American newborns.

## Loan Critics Cite Inadequate Laws

AP reports that a federal report showing that mortgage lenders rejected minorities far more than whites has raised questions about the nation's antidiscrimination laws. Some are questioning whether the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) and the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) are effective.

The lending study ordered by Congress found that 33.9% of blacks, 21.4% of Latinos, and 22.4% of Native Americans were rejected for non-government back mortgages compared to only 14.4% for whites.

Rep. Joseph P. Kennedy II, D-MA, who sponsored the requirement leading to the report, said it "portrays an America where credit is a privilege of race and wealth, not a function of the ability to pay back a loan."

Of 19 large cities examined, Boston had the highest rejection rate for blacks, 34.9%. Houston had the highest Latino rejection rate, 25.7%.

The 14-year-old CRA requires banks to prove they serve low-income neighborhoods and the 15-year-old HMDA was enacted to uncover redlining, the practice of refusing to lend to poor or minority neighborhoods.

"I find it very troubling that we are seeing this kind of data despite the fact that we have had federal laws prohibiting mortgage discrimination on the books for many years," said Sen. Donald W. Riegle Jr., D-MI, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee.

And, Chris Lewis of the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now, ACORN, said the figures were "not only an indictment of the banking system but a testament to the inadequacy of regulatory efforts to eliminate mortgage discrimination."

## Worried Banks Set Loan Goals

AP reports that several large banks have announced new community lending programs, in a move to stem criticism resulting from soon-to-be released reports showing skimpy lending in lower income neighborhoods.

The announcements come four days before the release of the new Housing Mortgage Disclosure Act reports, which are expected to show that minorities are denied loans two to four times more frequently than whites, a Federal Reserve official said.

Among the lending goals announced yesterday or earlier:

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Established  
Establecido  
1977

"El respeto al  
derecho ajeno es  
la paz"

Lic Benito Juarez



# EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

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Lubbock, Texas

## Hispanic Median Household Income Down in 1990, Poverty Levels Up

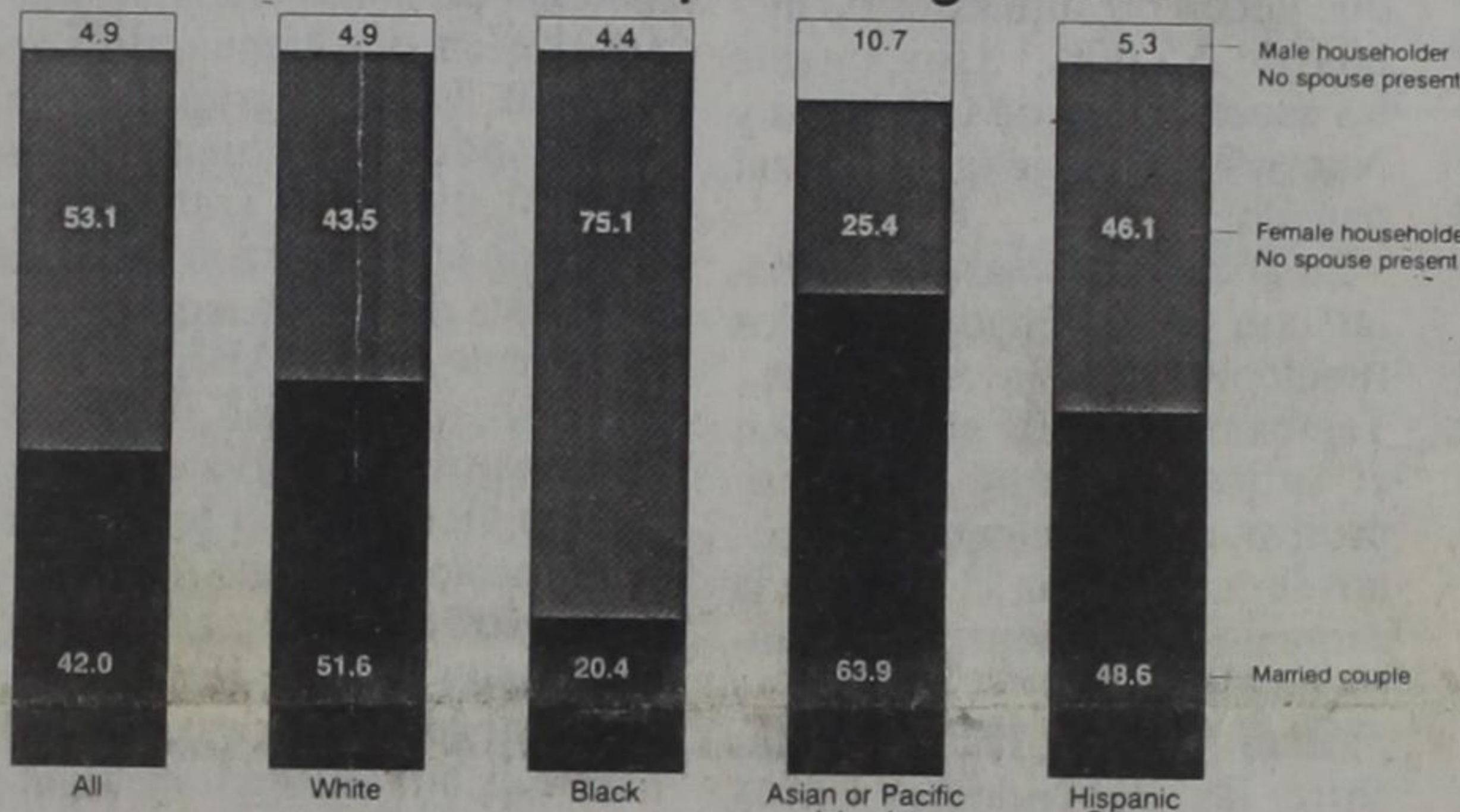
Real median income of Hispanic households declined 3.4 percent from 1989 to 1990, to \$23,330, after adjusting for a

5.4 percent increase in consumer prices, according to a report released today by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

About 6 million or 28.1 percent of the Hispanics (who may be of any race) were below the official government poverty level in 1990, an increase of 576,000 persons or 1.9 percentage points in the poverty rate, according to a second report by the bureau.

Two of the reports, *Money Income of Households, Families and Persons in the United States: 1990* and *Poverty in the United States: 1990*, show income and poverty figures based on pre-tax money income only, before deductions. They do not include the value of non-cash benefits such as food stamps, public housing, Medicaid or Medicare, or employer-provided benefits. A third report, *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1990*, shows how taxes and non-cash

### Distribution of Poor Families, by Type, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990



\*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

benefits affect the distribution of income and prevalence of poverty.

White median household income of \$31,321, was down 2.6 percent from 1989 in real terms. Black household income and Asian or Pacific Islander household incomes were unchanged at levels of \$18,676 and \$38,450, respectively (see

chart).

Hispanic-origin, married-couple households had a median income of \$28,584, unchanged from 1989 in real terms. Black married-couple households had a median income of \$33,893, up 4.3 percent in real terms. White mar-

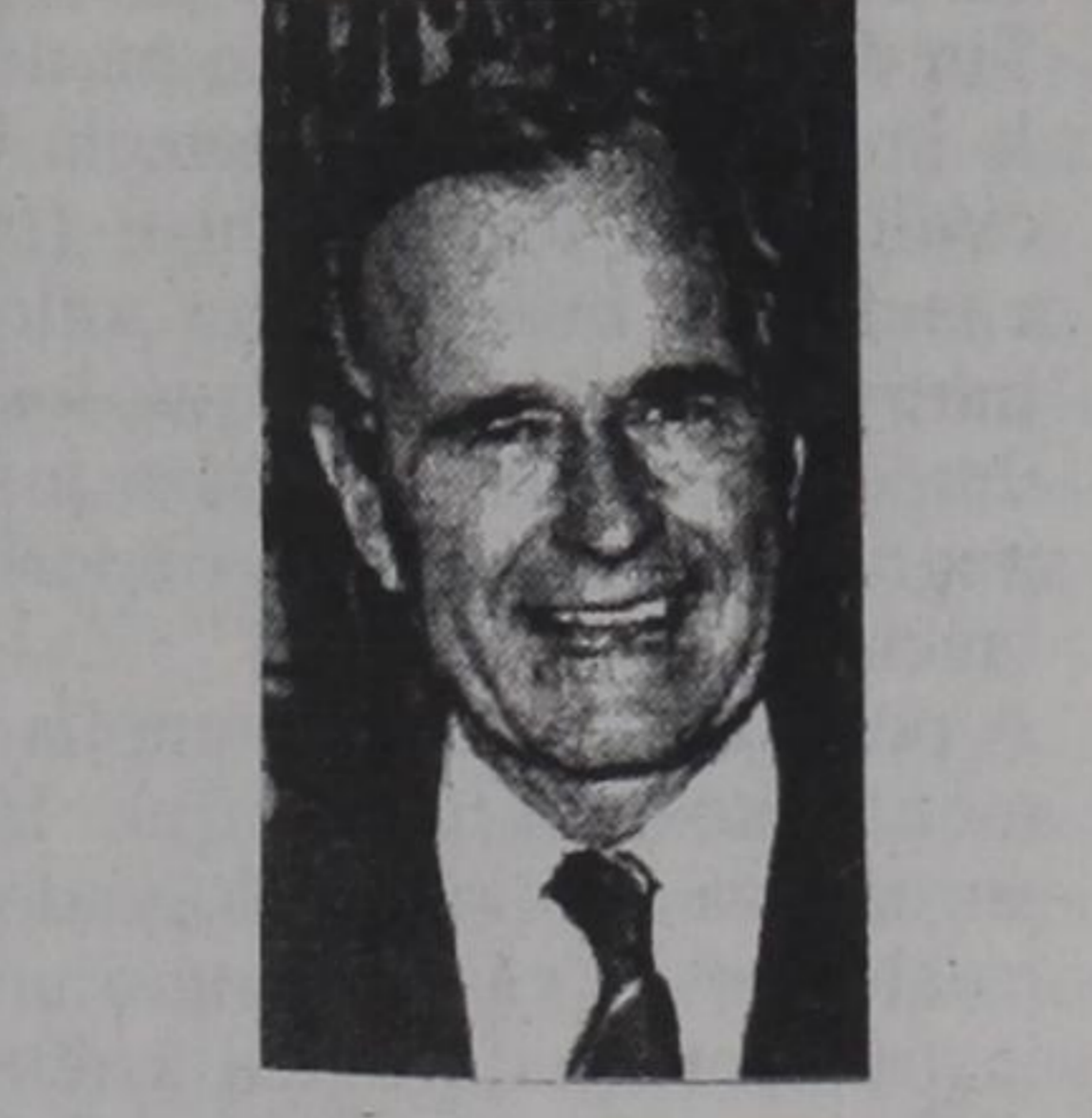
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## White House Raps Rights Bill

WASHINGTON - The White House renewed its denunciation of a Republican-sponsored civil rights measure as "a quota bill" Wednesday as President Bush met privately on the issue with a group of wavering senators.

The Senate was beginning formal debate on the job discrimination bill in an evening session, with the debate expected to run for several days.

Senate Republican Leader Robert Dole said negotiations were continuing with the Bush administration toward a compromise version that Bush



would sign. But others spoke pessimistically about those prospects. And they pointed to the new statement from the White

House budget office saying Bush's top advisers were recommending a veto if the bill remains unchanged.

"I think we're now in a veto fight," said one Republican source familiar with the discussions, who spoke only on condition of anonymity.

Supporters are confident they have enough votes to pass the bill. The struggle has been to put together a two-thirds majority, 67 votes, that would overcome a Bush veto. He vetoed a similar bill last year.

The White House budget of-

Continued Page 4

## ¿Que Pasa?

**Local Marines Mark 216th Birthday**  
Lubbock, Texas. Since The Founding of The U.S. Marine Corps On November 10th 1775, Marines have gathered to celebrate its Birthday in a formal evening of festivities.

On November 9, 1991, The Lubbock Marine Corps Reserve Unit and Inspector Instructor Staff will gather to celebrate the Corps' 216th Birthday. The celebration will begin at 7 p.m. at the KoKo Palace, 50th and Ave. G.

All former, retired, Reserve and Active Duty Marines are invited to attend. Please contact First Sergeant Coker or Sergeant Campbell at 763-2853 or stop by the Reserve Center to Reserve Tickets for this years 216th Marine Corps Birthday Ball Celebration.

### Rationing Justice?

A Forum and Public Hearing on the Legal Needs of Low-Income Texans will be Tuesday, October 29, 1991 at the Amarillo Public Library located at 413 East 4th Street, Amarillo, Texas. Reports on the Legal Needs of the Poor in the West Texas Legal Services area will be at 5:00 p.m. Public Hearing will be from 5:30 - 7:00 p.m.

A Showcase of Pro Bono Programs in the West Texas Legal Services service area available from 5:30 - 7:00 p.m. Free admission-open to the public. MCLE - 1 Hour Ethics Credit Sponsored by State Bar of Texas Task Force on the Delivery of Legal Services to the Poor, Texas Young Lawyers Association, Texas Lawyers Care.

"If we are to keep our democracy, there must be one commandment: Thou Shalt Not Ration Justice."

-Justice Learned Hand

### Free Legal Advice

Are you troubled with legal problems and don't have the money for legal advice?

Do you need to know who to call to help you in your time of need?

The Lubbock County NAACP/IOLTA Justice Project is here to help you with:

- Employment Discrimination
- Consumer Discrimination
- Education Discrimination
- Housing Discrimination
- Other Civil Rights matters.

Pick up the phone and dial 747-9071 or come by the office at 1522 East Main Street between the hours of 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

### LULAC Halloween Party

LULAC 263 invites everyone to their 5th Annual Halloween Bash to be held Saturday, October 26th starting at 8 p.m. Food, Music, Booze and of course "THE BATO GACHO CONTEST"

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

## Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

The Lubbock City Council was notified this week that the plan for redistricting that they submitted to the Justice Dept. was approved.



The plan has very few changes other than a few more boxes were added to District 1 and 2 in order to compensate for the lagging population in the north and east and the growing population in West and Southwest Lubbock.

According to sources the major reason for the speedy approval was that very few to no minorities objected to the changes.

Quite the opposite is true for other redistricting plans in Lubbock.

The plan submitted by the LISD was heavily objected to by minorities because of the inclusion of Box 11 in District 2.

Minorities are pointing to the fact that Box 11 is heavily dominated by conservative anglo republican voters that have a past voting record of voting against minorities. Past elections have shown that the number of voters that get out to vote in Box 11, sometimes outnumber the voters that get out to vote in up to 3 minority boxes.

Some minorities are also objecting to the County redistricting plan which packs all minorities into Precinct 3 thereby almost eliminating the possibility that another minority will be elected to the Commissioners Court for the next 10 years. Another plan which was submitted to the Commissioners, but rejected, would have made Precinct 2 an impact district thereby giving minorities at least a chance of electing or determining who was elected to the post.

The State representative District 83 plan is also being objected to both at the Justice Department level and in the courts.

Lawyers for minorities are saying that although a settlement was reached in the senatorial districts plan the house plan is headed toward litigation.

In all of these cases, support is needed by the community in the writing of letters to the Justice Department so that they will know that minorities in Lubbock will not stand for another 10 years of gerrymandering.

If we do not complain now we cannot expect good representation for the next 10 years. That's a long time.

# A Short List for The Supreme Court

by Raoul Lowrey Contreras

"Free at last, Free at last, Thank God Almighty. "We're free at last!"

These words galvanized us when they were used by Martin Luther King Jr. a generation ago and are as appropriate this week, when Judge Clarence Thomas was confirmed as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

We are free from the notions that all blacks are liberal, socialists collectivists and that all black Americans are uneducated, inarticulate dregs. We are also free from the notion that Supreme Court nominees can look forward to being "Borked." Or, are we?

Who will ever forget scores of Ivy League-educated black Americans speaking to the issues of the day as well as or better than any of the white senators nipping at their heels?

We watched Sen. Edward Kennedy (the hero of Chappaquiddick) speaking up for America's women while sitting through the extraordinary ad hoc hearings.

Thomas looked like a loser while his accuser, Anita Faye Hill, smothered the Senate Judiciary Committee with sweetness, intelligence and innocence. She looked and sounded so "credible." Her story made such sense, especially to Thomas' critics and enemies.

The enemies are myriad civil rights groups and leaders (many of whom are white) who claim to lead each and every one of America's blacks. More enemies mass under the banner of women. They are feminists, abortionists and abortion hucksters.

Then, there are groups like People for the American Way, producer Norman Lear's liberal plaything which had such a prominent role in the defeat of Judge Robert Bork's nomination to the Supreme Court a few years ago. Following Lear, or perhaps leading him, are groups like the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the National Lawyers Guild, a group widely known as the legal branch of American communists for decades.

Like sharks in a feeding frenzy, these Thomas' enemies pounced on sexual harassment charges leveled by an obscure Oklahoma University law professor against the nominee and proceeded to mount a national campaign against Judge Thomas which made their successful campaign against Judge Bork look like child's play.

Their allies on the Senate staffs of Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) convinced Anita Hill that a signed affidavit of the charges would be sufficient to scare Thomas off and that he would withdraw. They were wrong.

So, 72 hours before the confirmation vote an unknown person or persons delivered her sworn affidavit to the press. The committee had chosen not to follow up on her statement after the FBI interviewed her and the judge and reported inconclusive findings.

They poured out of the woodwork, the enemies did, like vicious animals, snapping, screeching and "Borking." We sat through hours and days of broadcast hearings more interesting than the Iran-Contra hearings.

Judge Thomas was supposed to be crucified. He wasn't. He hit home run after home run, and Kennedy and his Democrat buddies couldn't do anything about it.

Anita Hill was not believed by most people, including women. Judge Thomas was. He was confirmed by 52-48 votes.

What lessons, if any, have we learned in this matter of all confirmation battles?

We've learned that Hell hath no fury like abortion hucksters and feminists when they unite to tantrum their way through a political fight. We've learned that racial solidarity means nothing if the "civil rights leaders" decide that someone doesn't, in Judge Thomas' words, "kow tow" to a self-ordained and orthodox leadership.

We've learned that a unified phalanx of unions, feminists, abortionists and assorted minority special interest groups can spoil a president's day; but can no longer prevail. They won the Bork battle, but they've lost the Supreme Court for the foreseeable future.

In the game of hard ball that was the Thomas confirmation, Anita Hill and her allies lost. She had her "15 minutes" of glory and has returned to her obscure classroom. Her allies are in full retreat as well. They will redgroup for the 1992 elections. And sometime in the next few years, when President Bush appoints 82-year-old Justice Blackmun's replacement, they will find a new "Anita Hill."

Who will be the nominee? We don't know. But we do know that three men are already on the short list to replace Justice Blackmun. One is a legal scholar, one goes to church every day and the other has the reputation of being a hanging judge.

Their names are Fernandez, Hinojosa and De La Garza.

## Bilingual Education from Page 1

eral association leaders together and plans to do so twice in the next eight months.

The development of bilingual education is now an interstate activity," stresses IDRA's Cardenas.

Groups most affected by bilingual education -- Hispanics, Asian Americans and Native Americans -- are coming together, too. "I think at first there were some misunderstandings between Hispanics and Asian Americans due to the differences in culture and in their ways of life . . . But as people work together, they find they have something in common. The two groups are working together very well now," says Hai Tran, president of the Asian Pacific Education Association and former NABE president.

NABE's Lyons adds, "Whether you speak Spanish, Navajo, Vietnamese or Greek, you encounter a system that too quickly or erroneously labels children as academically deficient or socially maladjusted."

Another way bilingual education associations bolster their impact is through coalitions with groups that are not education centered.

"In Indiana, we have a large number of Hispanic organizations in the northwest, all of which at one time or another have advocated for bilingual

education," says Michael Garcia, president of the Indiana Association of Bilingual Education. "Bilingual education is a rallying issue. Not in any way diminishing the importance of civil rights for Hispanics, (bilingual education) has been for Hispanics what civil rights is for blacks in importance."

Despite the widely held belief that bilingual education has turned the corner in establishing validity as a pedagogical tool, no one argues that the need for bilingual education associations has lessened. "They are extremely necessary if just for one reason -- to maintain the quality of programs," says Garcia.

**OPTIONAL INSERT**  
Working with the National Association for Bilingual Education and other groups and agencies, Hispanic Link was able to identify active bilingual education organizations in the following states: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Wisconsin.

(Melissa Sharp and Felix Pérez, both of Washington, D.C., report for the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

# Grupos Bilingües Agrada Esperada de Influencia

Por Melissa Sharp Y Félix Pérez

Las asociaciones estatales para la enseñanza bilingüe están desempeñando un papel clave y cada vez mayor en la formulación y la puesta en práctica de los cursos de enseñanza estatales del inglés en la nación.

Dichas asociaciones existen ahora en la mitad de los estados de la nación. Y su influencia cada vez mayor corre paralela, en una gran medida, a la aceptación cada vez mayor de la enseñanza bilingüe por parte de los educadores, los legisladores y los formuladores de cursos de acción públicos por igual.

"Las asociaciones estatales son extremadamente eficaces para ayudar como defensoras y asesoras", dice Carmen Pérez Hogan, directora de enseñanza bilingüe del Departamento de Enseñanza del Estado de Nueva York.

Aunque no se dispone de cifras exactas, la cantidad de organizaciones estatales y locales interesadas en la prestación de servicios de enseñanza eficaces a los niños de las minorías idiomáticas ha aumentado durante el decenio último. Una encuesta realizada por Hispanic Link identificó a 24 asociaciones estatales activas con una membresía combinada de por lo menos 8,000 administradores, educadores, para-profesionales y padres de familias.

La inmensa mayoría está formada por grupos voluntarios que tienen presupuestos de menos de \$5,000. Unicamente las asociaciones de California y Nuevo México tienen personal pagado.

Su eficacia descansa en trabajar con los legisladores y los funcionarios de la enseñanza. También ha dejado su huella en el adiestramiento de para-profesionales, quienes en algunos lugares llevan el peso de la carga de la enseñanza en las aulas de clases.

Anteriormente, las relaciones entre las dependencias de la enseñanza y las asociaciones no sólo eran tensas sino "muy antagónicas", dice José Cárdenas, presidente de la Asociación Intercultural de Investigación para el Desarrollo, basada en San Antonio, que es un grupo de investigación sobre la enseñanza.

La enseñanza bilingüe continúa atrayendo una oposición enérgica por parte de los grupos nacionalistas y de algunos educadores, y todavía sufre de dotación insuficiente de fondos y una puesta en práctica incompleta, dice él.

James Lyons, director ejecutivo de la Asociación Nacional para la Enseñanza Bilingüe, de crédito por el aumento del efecto de las asociaciones al hecho de que tanto las dependencias de enseñanza estatales como locales "vienen reconociendo a la enseñanza bilingüe como a un modo necesario y necesario. Las mencionadas dependencias han llegado a recurrir cada vez más, formal e informalmente, a las asociaciones estatales".

Terry Delgado, presidenta de la Asociación de California para la Enseñanza Bilingüe, dice que su grupo ha llegado a ser "mucho mejor en el fomento de nuestros programas eficaces".

Ella agrega que, debido a que la enseñanza bilingüe ha obtenido una aceptación mayor, permite que las asociaciones se concentren más sobre el examen de los programas y la re-

producción de los que son eficaces. "hay un nivel de conocimiento cada vez mayor por parte de los educadores a todos los niveles."

En Texas, el ex-presidente de la asociación estatal Romeo Romero señala a otra indicación de los vínculos cada vez mayores: "Ahora podemos dirigirnos a los legisladores y éstos nos reconocen, nos escuchan y nos hacen una parte de sus voces".

La formación de redes entre las asociaciones estatales va en aumento. La Asociación Nacional de la Enseñanza Bilingüe (siglas en inglés NABE), basada en Washington, D.C., dice que puede haber tantos como 30 grupos en existencia ahora. Recientemente, dicha entidad reunió a varios dirigentes de asociaciones y se propone hacerlos dos veces en los ocho meses próximos.

"El desarrollo de la enseñanza bilingüe es ahora una actividad inter-estatal", dice Cárdenas, de la Asociación Intercultural de Investigación para el Desarrollo (siglas en inglés IDRA).

Los grupos más afectados por la enseñanza bilingüe -- hispanos, asiático-americanos y norteamericanos indígenas -- están reuniéndose también. "Creo que al principio habían algunos malentendidos entre los hispanos y los asiático-americanos debidos a las diferencias de cultura y de sus formas de vivir . . . Pero a medida que las personas trabajan juntas, hallen que tienen algo en común. Los dos grupos están trabajando muy bien juntos ahora", dice Hai Tran, presidente de la Asociación Asiática-Pacífica de la Enseñanza y ex-presidente de la NABE.

Lyons, de NABE, agrega: "Ya sea que se hable español, navajo vietnamita o griego, se encuentra un sistema que cataloga a los niños demasiado rápidamente o equivocadamente como degectuosos académicamente o mal ajustados socialmente".

Otro modo de que las asociaciones de la enseñanza bilingüe refuerzan sus efectos es mediante las coaliciones con grupos que no están centrados en la enseñanza.

"En Indiana tenemos a un gran número de organizaciones hispanas en el noroeste, todas las cuales en una época un otra han defendido a la enseñanza bilingüe", dice Michael Garcia, presidente de la Asociación de Indiana para la Enseñanza Bilingüe. "La enseñanza bilingüe en un asunto para reunirse. Sin disminuir de ningún modo la importancia de los derechos civiles para los hispanos, (la enseñanza bilingüe) ha sido para los hispanos lo que los derechos civiles son para los negros en cuanto a su importancia".

A pesar de la creencia ampliamente sostenida de que la enseñanza bilingüe ha logrado establecer su validez como un instrumento pedagógico, nadie discute que la necesidad de las asociaciones para la enseñanza bilingüe ha disminuido. "Son extremadamente necesarias aunque sea solamente por una razón -- para mantener el principio de igualdad en los programas", dice Garcia.

(Melissa Sharp y Félix Pérez, ambos de Washington, D.C., informan para el semanario nacional "Hispanic Link Weekly Report".)



Wouldn't it be interesting if the city, county, Texas Tech, etc. got together and established a program where they would only deposit their money in the banks that lend money to minority-owned, women-owned, or emerging businesses. It is my understanding that the City of Chicago's treasurer Miriam Santos put together just such a program last spring. The banks aggressively have competed to provide the needed economic development in return for the large government deposits. It is my understanding this innovative idea is working.

We need some non-profit community development corporations (CDC) in Lubbock to get active in providing for housing. The 1988 Tax Act made it possible for corporations to invest in a CDC in return for a tax credit. The 1990 National Affordable Housing Act also has targeted \$100-\$300 million for CDC's.

The 4th annual NAACP George Woods Banquet and Awards ceremony was held on October 19th at the Holiday Inn in Lubbock. It was well attended. Those of you who did not go should not miss next year's event.

"From The Ground Up" Essays on grassroots and workplace democracy, by C. George Benello, pp. 225, \$12.00, Dec. 1991, South End Press, 116 Saint Botolph Street, Boston, MA 02115.

- 10/23 1950 -- By 4-4 decision US Supreme Court upheld conviction of Larry Gara for counseling nonregistration for the draft.
- 10/27 1962 -- Cuban missile crisis begins.
- 10/28 1886 -- Statue of Liberty dedicated.
- 10/29 1929 - Stock Market crash begins the Great Depression.

Change in average family income, adjusted for inflation and taxes, from 1973 to 1989: minus 8%. Change in average salary of corporate CEO's, adjusted for inflation and taxes, since 1971: plus 400%. July/August 1991 Common Cause magazine.

I was in the 5th grade in Tampa, Florida during the October, 1962 Cuban missile crisis. We went through repeated and useless nuclear disaster drills at school each day and tried not to panic. At the height of the crisis my father was working 24 hours a day at MacDill Air Force Base. He was a sergeant in the Air Force and was responsible for keeping a flight of jets in the air. So for a couple days my mother and I and my three younger brothers were left alone to gather water and canned goods and get prepared to be nuked out of existence in the first wave since we lived down the highway from a prime target.

Hopefully, with the end of the Cold War my kid will never have to worry if their dad will be coming home again or if they will be waking up in the morning to a nuclear sunrise. My father did not re-enlist in the Spring and we moved back home to the hills of northwest Arkansas. Six months later Kennedy was killed and the Beatles invaded the United States.

I suspect that year has had some affect on lots of kids who are now thirty something.

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

## Queen Isabella and Her Barrio Kin

By Antonio M. Stevens-Arroyo

With the advent of the 500th anniversary of Columbus' expedition, some groups are ganging up on Queen Isabella la católica and making her into an evil force. Instead of the noble, sacrificing queen -- and a possible saint of Church -- we now have a picture of a greedy, racist imperialist, eager to perpetrate genocide against Native Americans.

Remember the apocryphal third-grade history lesson of how the queen sold her jewels to finance the fateful voyage of Christopher Columbus in 1492? Queen Isabella has gone from the generous jewel-sharer to a symbol for all that is wrong with a European Catholic heritage.

I don't know if Isabella was as noble as the good nuns of St. Francis parochial school told me 40 years ago, and I recognize that native cultures in the Americas eventually disintegrated before the march of European technology. But I do not think blame for this can be laid at the door of the queen. People have abandoned old traditions in favor of new ones since the belonging of time.

Latin American culture today is a culmination of changes and adaptations on Indian, Spanish and African sides. In many instances the Spaniards abandoned their own presumptions -- in food and dress, to mention the basics -- and became like the Indians. In fact, English-originated colonists generally treated the natives far worse.

Until her death in 1506, Isabella was the author of many ordinances designed to preserve and defend native rights. In fact, she defended Africans as well, going to the extreme of sending back to their homelands all those held as slaves in Spain.

Isabella's sympathies for the underdog were rooted in her rough road to the throne. She was held prisoner in a convent with her mother by her step-brother, who had usurped rule over Spain in 1454. Because

Isabella was a female and her brother Alfonso was too young to become monarch, her step-brother took over for his own selfish ends. Assassinations and torture marred Isabella's youngest years, and it seems only her religious faith helped her bear up under pressures that would crush an ordinary person. At a time when Machiavelli was writing his cynical guide for rulers, Isabella was one of the few royal persons in public life who made morality an operative guide.

Her liberation from imprisonment in Are'valo was the final act of her fairy-tale rise to the throne of Castile. She fell in love with her cousin Ferdinand, who had come to the convent incognito. They were secretly married and eventually convinced the nobility to support the unification of Spain by joining the kingdom of Castile and Arago'n. The young couple capped their joint reign by the final military victory over the Muslims in 1492.

But Ferdinand turned out to be both unfaithful and greedy. Indeed, Machiavelli used him as model in writing The Prince. Sickness claimed their eldest son, on whom dynastic hope and centered; daughter Catalina was unhappily married first to Edward and then to his brother, Henry VIII of England. Juana was put away in an asylum to make room for the Hapsburg dynasty. Thus ended the reign of the family of Ferdinand and Isabella.

In a lot of ways, Isabella was the same as many Latina women, who face unfaithfulness and family tragedy as they try to do their jobs in a man's world. Of course, unlike the women of the barrios who work in factories and offices, Isabella's job was being a queen. Everything she did was put under exacting scrutiny. She was also badly advised, especially by the church. She never knew the excesses of the Spanish Inquisition, for instance, but her signature brought it into Spain.

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# DEPORTES

## Tech Meets Rice Saturday

After a week off, the Texas Tech Red Raiders will play their fifth home game this season Saturday (Oct. 26) when they host the Rice Owls. Kick-off is 2 p.m. at Jones Stadium (capacity 50,500).

Family Day activities will highlight pre-game and half-time activities. There also will be a donation of Raider Red's previous head to the Texas Tech Museum.

The Red Raiders hold a 22-18-1 advantage in the series which began in 1942. It's much more lopsided in SWC contest with Tech in front 21-9-1. Tech is 10-6 in games played in Lubbock, including winners of seven of the last nine. The Owls snapped a four game Tech winning streak last year with a 42-21 victory in Houston.

Tickets are available at the game by contracting the Texas Tech Ticket Office at 742-3341 or 1-800-800-SWC 8. Sideline reserved seats are \$15, \$17 and \$18, depending on the location. South end zone and Section 28 seats are \$12 for adults and \$6 for high school age or under. North end zone grass seats are \$6 for adults and \$5 for children.

In last year's game the Raiders were virtually never in this one as they came out flat in the finale of a three-game road trip.

Quarterback Jamie Gill was downed with a jammed jaw in the game's early minutes and the offense could never gain any consistency, losing eight turnovers on the day. The defenders could do no better, surrendering 301 rushing yards, including 203 (on 38 carries) to Trevor Cobb.

Off to its best start since 1967 (going into TCU game.), Rice will present a serious challenge with the nation's leading rusher

and the "Fire Ant" defense. Junior Trevor Cobb, the national rushing leader for the fourth consecutive week with a 177.6 yards per game average, has been the sparkplug for the Owls, who have won four of their last five road games. Cobb also is ranked third in the country in all-purpose yards (195.65) and fourth in scoring (10.8 ppg). The Owls have multi momentum after coming



off their first win over a Top 10-ranked team in 26 years (a 20-17 victory over No. 8 Baylor). Receiver Eric Henley is just two catches short of moving into third on the SWC's career pass receiving list (he has 169) and the defense, nicknamed the Fire Ants, is paced by a super quick front line that may be the smallest in Division 1 football at 6-11/2, 234 per man.

Playing its most complete game of the season two weeks ago, Texas Tech romped to a 28-0 fourth quarter lead before settling for a 38-14 victory over SMU in Dallas. The offense racked up 240 yards rushing, the most this season, while a revamped defense riddled the Ponies' run-and-shoot for six QB sacks, three tackles for losses, two interceptions, seven pass breakups and 14 QB pressures.

"We played a lot better than we had been. I know we weren't playing the No. 1 team in the country but we did beat a team that was on a roll and had been playing pretty good," said Dykes about the last game. "We had great field position throughout the game and you have to attribute that to three things; defense, punting and punt returns. That was the best defensive pressure we have played in a long time. We were able to unsettle their quar-

terback at times with the pressure up front and other times we got some coverage sacks."

Offensively, the Raiders moved Byron Morris back in a more natural position for him at 1-back and he responded well. Robert Hall did a fine job of leading the team with Jamie Gill out."

About this week's game Dykes said that the SMU games gave them renewed optimism and a chance to have some momentum. "I think everybody on the team realizes there is a lot of football left to

be played. I see our team getting better, and if we can keep doing that, a lot of good things can happen. According to Dykes, Rice will be pumped up. Trevor Cobb is a great running back. "I guess I need to get the Texas film and do what they did. Of course, it helps to have Dronett and Patton. The week off is coming at a good time. We are a little bit beat up after six straight weeks but we'll have everybody out there for Rice," said Dykes

It wasn't exactly the status quo for the Red Raiders against SMU, and the changes made could continue throughout the rest of the season: 1) Byron Morris was moved from full-back to 1-back, and as a back-up to Anthony Lynn, he had the team's second best rushing performance of the season with 93 yards on 19 carries. 2) Speedster Donald Marshall was moved from 1-back to wide receiver, where it is hoped he can get the ball in more open-field situations. 3) Sophomore Shawn Jackson, a transfer from Temple U. who redshirted last year, started at right end and gave the defense quick pressure from the outside. 4) Reserves Quincy White, Bryan Tucker and Bryan Gerlich all played important roles at line-backer with standout Matt Wingo out with a foot injury.

# Chávez es el mejor



Por Angel Cifuentes

El pasado sábado 14 de septiembre en Las Vegas, Nevada, el flamante campeón de los super ligeros del Consejo Mundial de Boxeo (CMB), el mexicano Julio César Chávez, retuvo la corona de este peso al ganar por decisión unánime al norteamericano Lonnie Smith en una pelea pactada a 12 asaltos.

Chávez, de 29 años, tiene foja de 76-0 con 65 nocauts y ha sido campeón mundial por 7 de la pelea con Smith que negociará seriamente con el manager de Camacho para solventar los problemas que existan y todo quede arreglado para el combate.

Respecto a la pelea con Smith, Chávez a pesar de que controló todos los asaltos, no se vio tan agresivo como es su costumbre, lo que podría ser

un claro indicio de que posiblemente no haya tomado muy en serio la pelea frente al norteamericano por considerarle inferior en todos los aspectos.

Por su parte Smith, ex campeón mundial de peso super ligero, dejó su marca en 29-1 con esta derrota, con solamente 14 nocauts y sin posibilidad de poder reconquistar la categoría de los ligeros y de los super ligeros.

Este combate fue para Chávez un entrenamiento para su posible pelea frente al bonicua Héctor Macho Camacho, a celebrarse a finales de este año o principios de 1992.

El apoderado de Cheavez, Don King, manifestó despues star el título mientras Chávez continúe en ese peso.

Tuvimos ocasión de entrevistar a Chávez, via satélite desde New York; una de las pregun-

tas que le formulamos fue en relación a la pelea con Macho Camacho. La respuesta de Chávez es "impuplicable" y se refirió al boricua en muy malos términos y con gran vulgaridad.

Sin embargo, Chávez manifestó que espera acumular buenos millones de dólares para cuando se retire del pugilismo y sin duda el plato fuerte para logrado es la pelea con el boricua, que le dejaría unas ganancias de un par de millones de dólares.

En otro combate de campeonato mundial de la cartelera del sábado pasado, Julian Jackson de las Islas Virgenes retiró por la vía del sueño en el primer asalto a su compatriota Dennis Milton, reteniendo la corona de los medianos del Consejo Mundial de Boxeo, elevando su marca a 42-1 con 40 nocauts.

## Holyfield May Bypass Tyson

NEW YORK - Evander Holyfield won't be meeting Mike Tyson before February, according to Holyfield's promoter. They might not meet at all.

Originally scheduled to defend his undisputed heavyweight title on Nov. 8 against Tyson, Holyfield now is looking to meet an unspecified opponent later that month. The Holyfield-Tyson bout, expected to be the richest in boxing history, was postponed when the former champion sustained a rib injury during training.

"We were unable to find a date in January to reschedule the Holyfield-Tyson fight that would be acceptable to all parties," Dan Duva said Tuesday

after meetings with representatives of TVKO and Caesars Palace and with Don King, Tyson's promoter.

Tyson is scheduled to go on trial in Marion County Court in Indianapolis on Jan. 27 on a charge of rape and related charges. Should Tyson be convicted, he would face up to 63 years in prison.

Last Friday, Judge Patricia J. Gifford of Marion County Superior Court denied a request by attorneys for Tyson to delay the trial.

Duva said any fight with Tyson would be rescheduled for some time after January 1992.

Meanwhile, he indicated Holyfield will fight in late November against an opponent to be decided.

No site or date was announced, although speculation is that Holyfield's defense would come in Atlanta, his hometown. Two dates mentioned are Nov. 23 and Nov. 30.

Opponents mentioned include Ray Mercer, former champion Larry Holmes and journeyman Alex Garcia.

Rock Newman, manager of Holyfield in April - is scheduled to fight Jimmy Ellis on Dec. 7 at Nassau, Bahamas.



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## Baseball Today - October 24

### SCOREBOARD

Game 5 of the World Series between the Minnesota Twins and Atlanta Braves. (8:29 p.m. EDT. CBS). Kevin Tapani, the winner in Game 2, is scheduled to pitch for the Twins against Tom Glavine. The Series is tied 2-2.

### STATS

Atlanta's Lonnie Smith is tied for sixth with Lou Gehrig and Duke Snider in World Series history with eight doubles. Yogi Berra and Frankie Frisch are tied for first with 10 doubles.

### SWINGS

Minnesota's Jack Morris was 13-3 at home this season and 5-9 on the road.

### SERIES STREAKS

AL pitchers have just one hit in 86 World Series at-bats since Tim Lincecum of the Baltimore Orioles singled in Game 4 in 1979 against the Pittsburgh Pirates.

### SERIES SLUGGERS

Lonnie Smith homered in his second straight World Series games after not hitting a homer in his first 22 Series contests. Smith is appearing in his fourth Series with four different teams.

### SERIES SLUMPS

Shane Mack entered Game 5 with no hits in 15 Series at-bats.

### SERIES SUBS

Chuck Essegian (Dodgers) and Berni Carbo (Reds) hold the World Series record with two pinch homers.

### STARTERS

If the World Series goes sev-

en games, Jack Morris will start for the Twins against John Smoltz. Morris is 23-5 lifetime at the Metrodome.

### STOPPERS

Minnesota reliever Carl Willis had a streak of eight consecutive scoreless innings in the postseason snapped in Game 4 when Lonnie Smith homered in the seventh inning.

### SERIES STARS

Mark Lemke, who won Game 3 with a 12th inning single, tripled with one out in the ninth and scored on Jerry Willard's sacrifice fly as Atlanta beat Minnesota 3-2 Wednesday night to even the World Series at 2-2.

### SERIES STARTS

Chuck Knoblauch doubled in the first inning of Game 4 on Wednesday night for his 12th postseason hit to set a rookie record. The previous record of 11 was shared by Jimmy Sebring (1911 Pirates) and Fred Lynn (1975 Red Sox).

### SPEAKING

"I haven't gotten hit like I did by Lonnie Smith since I got sacked in high school." Minnesota catcher Brian Harper on his fifth-inning collision in Game 4.

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## Mande Sus Noticias A El Editor

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**Census**  
from Pg. 1

ried-couple households, however, experienced a decline in real income of 2.5 percent of a level of \$40,433.

Among Whites, 22.3 million or 10.7 percent were poor in 1990, an increase of seven-tenths of 1 percent or 1.5 million persons. The number of Black poor increased from 9.3 million in 1989 to 9.8 million in 1990, while their poverty rate was unchanged at 31.9 percent. The number and rate of Asians or Pacific Islanders (858,000 or 12.2 percent) who were poor were unchanged from 1989 levels. (The difference between the poverty rates of Whites and Asians or Pacific Islanders is not statistically significant.)

The average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$12,674 in 1989 and \$13,359 in 1990.

Bureau analysts suggest using caution when interpreting the aggregate data for the Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander populations, because the totals may not reflect conditions of individual subgroups making up these populations.

The following are additional highlights from the income and poverty reports:

**INCOME**

\*Hispanic median family income declined 5.2 percent to \$23,431. White family income also declined, falling 2.6 percent to \$36,915, while Black family income remained unchanged at \$21,423. (The difference between the declines in median income of White and Hispanic-origin families is not statistically significant.)

\*The income disparity between White and Hispanic-origin married-couple families has widened. The ratio of Hispanic-to-White income in 1990 was .69, compared to .76 in 1981.

**Rights Bill**  
from Pg. 1

lice's statement repeated previous denunciations of the bill by Bush and his spokesman. It said the version sponsored by Sen. John Danforth, R-Mo., "is a quota bill" and "would also create a lawyers' bonanza."

Most of the eleventh hour negotiations between Republicans and the White House appeared centered on resolving a dispute over legal defenses for employers in cases of unintentional job

bias. Although the Senate bill follows language used in a measure extending rights of the disabled that Bush signed last year, the White House said the civil rights bill is too tough on employers.

The bill faced other controversies as well. In the wake of the bitter battle over Clarence Thomas' Supreme Court nomination and the allegations of sexual harassment, support was growing for an amendment that would permit victims of sexual harassment and sexual

\*Hispanic per capita income in 1990 was \$8,424, down 4.7 percent from 1989 in real terms. White per capita income also declined, falling 2.8 percent to \$15,265. Black per capita income remained unchanged at \$9,017. (The difference between the declines in per capita income of Hispanics and Whites is not statistically significant.)

\*Hispanic-origin and Black households were far less likely than White households to have high incomes. For example, Hispanic households accounted for 6.6 percent of all households but 3.4 percent of households with income in the highest 20 percent; Black households accounted for 11.3 percent of all households and 5.1 percent of those with incomes in the highest 20 percent. Households with incomes in the top 20 percent had incomes of at least \$55,205 in 1990.

\*According to the Gini index, a measure of income inequality, the incomes of Hispanics (.425) and White (.419) households were more equally distributed than that of Black households (.464). The Hispanic and White indexes were not statistically different. The Gini index ranges from 0 indicating perfect equality to 1 indicating perfect inequality.

**POVERTY**

\*About two-thirds (66.5 percent) of the nation's poor in 1990 were White, followed by Blacks with 29.3 percent (a proportion that has changed little since the mid-1960s), and Asians or Pacific Islanders with 2.6 percent. About 17.9 percent of the poor were Hispanic. (Although Hispanics may be of any race, the vast majority (Over 95 percent) was identified as White in the Current Population Survey.)

\*Overall, Hispanic families has a higher poverty rate at 25 percent than White families (8.1 percent) but lower rates than Black families (29.3 per-

discrimination to seek unlimited damages in lawsuits.

They currently can receive back pay only, and both the Senate version and Bush's alternative civil rights bill would allow damage awards only within fixed dollar limitations.

Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell said he favors putting sexual discrimination and harassment on the same footing as racial discrimination cases, which are unlimited. He said he was unworried about arguments that removing the limits would damage chances to obtain the veto-proof majority on the bill.

"There's no assurance you'd get a two-thirds vote either way," Mitchell said.

Other amendments were expected to be offered that would extend the job-bias protections to cover employees of Congress.

Bush met privately at the White House with a group of Republican senators including Dole, Pete Dominici of New Mexico, Frank Murkowski of Alaska, Ted Stevens of Alaska, Christopher Bond of Missouri, John Warner of Virginia and Slate Gordon of Washington.

**Citibus Announces New Routes**

(Lubbock, Tx) Citibus has announced the implementation of a new route structure effective Monday, October 28, 1991.

According to John Wilson, general manager of Citibus, the new and revised route structure is the result of a comprehensive analysis of the system begun two years ago. "In an effort to provide the best service that would meet as many of the transportation needs of the people of Lubbock as possible, we undertook an extensive analysis of the existing route structure to evaluate our service," said Wilson.

"One of the most exciting additions to this new structure is the all-new Crosstown 6 that travels 50th Street from Locust Avenue to Slide Road. If features transfer points along the route that eliminate, for those who live in South Lubbock, a

trip downtown to our transfer point at Broadway and Texas. These new and modified routes take effect October 28, 1991 with the exception of Route 4 that becomes effective in Summer 1992."

Dusty Peters, manager of service department, noted that the focus of the comprehensive analysis was to "determine transit demand and identify additional transit needs in the Lubbock area. This was achieved through ridecheck surveys used to collect information as to where passengers got on and off the bus on each trip of the day."

Current passengers were also surveyed concerning their unmet transportation needs and their assessment of the current service. In addition, an advertisement in the local newspapers and letters sent to local service providers requesting comments and suggestions also yielded a number of responses.

Her major fault was in trusting others who were more convincing than she. It was Cardinal Archbishop Cisneros who urged Isabella to sign the decree expelling Jews from Spain in 1492. Many kings, even holy ones, had signed such decrees before -- King David, after all, did worse to the Ammonites than Isabella ever did to Jews. But her decision came at a time in history when more religious tolerance, not less, was called for.

So today Queen Isabella la catolica has become a symbol of intolerance, racism, imperialism and Spanish perfidy. She was none of these. Isabella was rather a forerunner of the Latina women of the barrio who use family and faith to get through the dark and lonely nights of a man's world. If we forget about making Isabella a symbol and let her be herself, we may also learn to appreciate the millions of Latina women who daily have to put up with the mistakes of their husbands and sons in order to survive.

(Dr. Antonio M. Stevens-Arroyo is Professor of Puerto Rican Studies at Brooklyn College, City University of New York.)

\*The poverty rate of Hispanic married-couple families was 17.5 percent in 1990, compared with 12.6 percent for Blacks and 5.1 percent for Whites. About 48 percent of both Hispanic and Black families with a female householder, no husband present, were below the poverty level. The rate for comparable White families was 26.8 percent.

\*About 15 percent of Hispanic family householders whose highest education level was high school graduation were below the poverty level, compared with 26.2 percent of Black and 6.9 percent of White families.

\*Poor Hispanics were less likely to have medical insurance (58.7 percent) than Whites (69.4 percent) of Blacks (75.7 percent).

\*About 91.9 percent of poor Hispanics lived in metropolitan areas compared with 78.2 percent of poor Blacks and 70.4 percent of poor Whites.

\*About 44.1 percent of Hispanics living in central cities lived in poverty areas, and 61.4 percent of poor Hispanics living in cities were concentrated in poverty areas. The comparable rates were 16.9 percent and 41.0 percent for Whites and 53.5 percent and 66.9 percent for Blacks. Poverty areas are defined in terms of census tracts with 20 percent or more of the population below the poverty level in 1979 according to the 1980 census.

As in all surveys, the data are subject to sampling variability and other sources of error.

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Bank of America will set a goal to increase lending in low-income communities after its merger with Security Pacific Corp.

- Chase Manhattan Corp. will expand its home mortgage lending to \$100 million in low- and moderate-income communities in it New York region.
- NCNB and C&S Sovran Corp. will start a \$10 billion, 10-year lending plan for low-income areas in communities served by the banks once their merger is completed. The August announcement was in response to threats to oppose the merger by groups critical of NCNB's lending practices.

The damage-control efforts by these banks were labeled inadequate by at least one group. "It strikes me as very little," said Michael Terhorst of Consumers Union in San Francisco. He called for BofA "to increase its lending to a goal that is commensurate to its size." He also pressed for continuation of a Security Pacific lending program called focused funding, which provides 15-year, 6% interest loans to some developers of low-income housing.

**Public Housing Feud Rages in DC**

The New York Times reports that a bitter feud is occurring between the Housing Secretary Jack Kemp and the chairs of the House and Senate appropriations committees over spending for public housing. As a result, Kemp has asked President Bush to veto their spending bills for the second year in a row.

At the heart of the dispute, which has degenerated into a clash of personalities, is Kemp's belief that funds should be spent on selling public housing to low-income tenants, who would then manage the properties themselves. House Appropriations Chair Bob Traxler, D-MI, and Senate Appropriations Chair Barbara A. Mikulski, D-MD, favor more conventional programs to build, upgrade and manage public housing.

Kemp has been unsuccessful in pushing his strategy, and has taken steps like writing op-ed pieces in the Washington Post criticizing the two Democrat's loyalty to "failed programs." In one instance, he called their stands "a betrayal of low-income families."

His latest dissatisfaction concerns lower than requested appropriations for his home ownership programs, HOPE and HOME. The \$361 million approved for HOPE was \$494 million less than he wanted. He also did not get rules penalizing public housing authorities for high vacancy rates and requiring local matching funds for HOME. Mikulski and Traxler would like to delay the matching funds requirement until financially strapped governments get the programs on-line, and they say their funding levels are generous. They considered the penalties too punitive.

In addition, the committee chairs say it is unwise to spend all funds on the new programs until the housing stock is upgraded enough to be fit for resale. They want money to construct new housing made directly available to developers rather than giving low-income people subsidies to find their own housing. Mikulski and Traxler say Kemp has not managed the Department of Housing and Urban Development well, citing a \$1.2 billion accounting error this year that threw housing appropriations into disarray as an example.

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## Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofia Martinez

Un vez, iba Jesucristo para la Ciudad de Naim, y con El iban Sus didcipulos y mucha mas gente. Cuando llegaron al limite de la Ciudad, vieron algo muy triste, porque iban a enterrar a un muerto, que era el

"unico hijo" de una pobrecita mujer viuda. A ese entierro iba mucha gente de la ciudad. Y cuando el Señor Jesus vio a aquella madre, que iba llorando desconsoladamente la separacion de su unico hijo, tuvo compasion de ella y le dijo: "No llores". Y se acerco al cajon del muerto, y lo toco. Los que llevaban al muerto jejaroh de caminar por un momento. Y Jesus dijo: "Joven, yo te ordeno, que te levantes". (No sabemos lo que pensaria la gente, cuando oyeron al Señor Jesus que le decia al muerto que se levantara). Pero, lo mas importante fue que en ese momento el alma, de aquel joven muerto, se volvio a juntar a su cuerpo y Jesus lo hizo vivir de nuevo, y conmenzo a hablar.

Jesus cambio la tristeza de aquella mujer en una grande alegria, entregandole a su hijo nuevamente vivo. Cuando todos vieron vivo al que habia estado muerto, tuvieron miedo y comenzaron a alabar a Dios, diciendo: Un gran profeta ha aparecido entre nosotros. Y tambien decian: Dios ha venido a ayudar a Su Pueblo. Y por toda Judas, y sus alrrededores, se supo lo que Jesus hizo, como nadie lo habia hecho antes. (Lucas 7,11-17).

Todos los que vieron que aquel joven muerto habia vuelto a la vida, milagrosamente, sintieron el temor de reverencia, que siempre siente el espiritu humano ante las demostraciones del poder de Dios; temor que muy pronto se cambio en alabanzas a Dios, y glorificaban a Jesus, que hizo aquel milagro en frente de sus ojos. Tan grande, como nunca lo habian visto...

La resurreccion de un muerto es el mas grande de los milagros, y su sello de garantia es "Made by God". Pero el poder de Jesus quedaba como cubierto por Su gran bondad. Jesus era bueno con toda la gente: Con los enfermos, con los tristes, con los pobres, con los pecadores. Con todos era muy bueno: "Era el reflejo de Sus amoroso Padre". Y los que miraban Sus obras aseguraban que reflejaba a Su Padre Todopoderoso, porque Jesus hacia todas las cosas, como las hace hoy en dia. Jesus es Bueno como El Padre y como El Espi-



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ritu Santo. Debemos de darle gloria porque Su carazon no puede ver nuestras miserias sin compadecerse de ellas, y siempre esta listo para remediarlas, cuando se lo pedimos. (Mat.11,28-29). Si tienes alguna necesidad grande, se generoso con Jesus y pruebalo. Mat. 7,7. Todos esos milagros y sanaciones que leemos en el Nuevo Testamento, son testimonio de que Su amor y Su poderson tan grandes como el amor y el poder de Dios Su Padre. Prueba a Jesus...

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**Executive-level Engineer**

The Texas Department of Transportation anticipates executive-level engineer job vacancies at various, presently undetermined locations in the state within the next twelve months. The department is seeking engineers with executive-level management experience to fill these anticipated vacancies.

**Minimum Qualifications:** Must be registered, or eligible to be registered, by the State of Texas as a professional engineer and have ten (10) years of extensive, progressively responsible professional engineering and managerial experience which should include transportation planning and the location, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of highways, bridges, and related structures. Extensive knowledge of engineering principals, practices, and methods, and their application to transportation planning and the location, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of highways, bridges and related structures.

Should have knowledge of Texas state, county, and local government operations that affect highway and transportation development and operations as well as knowledge of Texas Department of Transportation policies and procedures. Demonstrated experience in competently managing a large, diversified work force. Demonstrated ability to analyze complex, technical, and managerial problems and develop and implement correct solutions. Excellent written and verbal communications skills to convey complex ideas and concepts. Skill in persuasion and negotiation of critical issues. Ability to develop, organize, direct, and coordinate complex engineering programs as they pertain to highways and transportation.

Salary \$5355 to \$6604 per month. Complete job vacancy notice available from local Texas Employment Commission office. Refer to job order number 5912868. Qualified applicants submit current resume that responds specifically to each qualification listed in job vacancy notice. Indicate on resume any of the following location(s) in which you would NOT be willing to accept employment: Paris, Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, Amarillo, Lubbock, Odessa, San Angelo, Abilene, Waco, Tyler, Lufkin, Houston, Yoakum, Austin, Austin, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Bryan, Dallas, Atlanta, Beaumont, Pharr, Brownwood, El Paso, and Childress.

Mail resumes to: Texas Department of Transportation, Attention: HAT, 125 East 11th Street, Austin, TX 78701-2483. Resumes accepted until 8:30 a.m., November 4, 1991.

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**Employment Opportunities with the City of Lubbock**

**AIDS EDUCATION COORDINATOR**  
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Requires: A Bachelor's degree in education, counseling, mass communications, or related field: 2 to 3 years of education or mass communications experience, preferably involving health issues; basic knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention; ability to successfully complete specific training in HIV testing and counseling; ability to plan, implement, and evaluate seminars; good presentation and writing skills; ability to establish effective working relationships with various agencies in Lubbock County; a valid Texas Driver's License. Salary Range: \$23,857.60 - \$26,915.20. Close Date: 11-07-91. Apply At:  
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**COMMUNITY OUTREACH SPECIALIST**  
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Requires: Education and experience equivalent to two years college coursework in social welfare, sociology, home economics or related field and two years experience in community outreach activities or casework. Ability to maintain accurate records and prepare reports; ability to interview clients and make referrals; ability to communicate effectively with the public. PREFER: Bilingual: English and Spanish. Graduation from college with a degree in social welfare, sociology, home economics or related field grant experience. Salary Range: \$18,624 - \$21,257.60. Close Date: 11-06-91. Apply At:  
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**COMMUNITY OUTREACH SPECIALIST**  
WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM  
COMMUNITY SERVICES  
Requires: Education and experience equivalent to two years college coursework in social welfare, sociology, home economics or related field and two years experience in community outreach activities or casework. Ability to maintain accurate records and prepare reports; ability to interview clients and make referrals; ability to communicate effectively with the public. PREFER: Bilingual; English and Spanish. Graduation from college with a degree in social welfare, sociology, home economics or related field. Knowledge of home repairs, grant experience. Salary Range: \$18,824.00 - \$21,257.60. Close Date: 11-06-91. Apply At:  
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**NOTICE OF EMPLOYMENT**  
The City of Fort Stockton is currently seeking qualified applicants for the position of Recreation Director for the Department of Parks and Recreation. Minimum qualifications should include strong organizational experience, with the ability to implement a wide range of recreational activities for all ages; strong oral and written communication skills; prior public relations experience; and skills a must. College degree in Physical Education or Parks and Recreation preferred, but not required.  
The Fort Stockton REcreation Department is funded by the County of Pecos, City of Fort Stockton, and the Fort Stockton Independent School District.  
Application forms for this position may be picked up and returned to the City of fort Stockton, 121 West 2nd Street or P.O. Boxox 1000, Fort Stockton, TX 79735, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5"00 p.m., through November 18, 1991.  
Any questions concerning this position shoould be directed to the City Manager at (915) 336-8525. Only qualified individuals need apply.  
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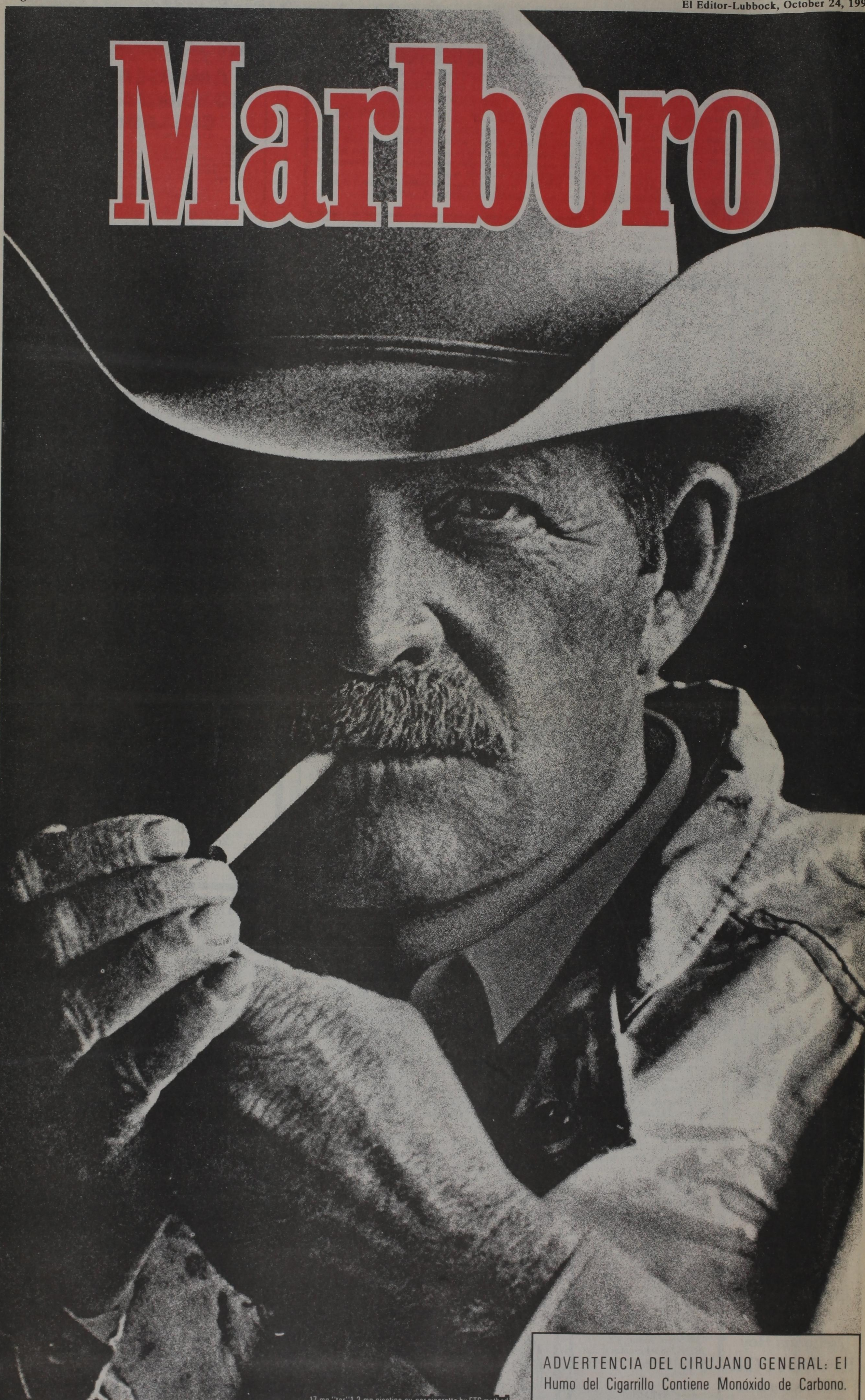
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