

Poll Finds Support for Democrats

NEW YORK - Americans are far more willing to entrust their future to Democrats than to Republicans, according to an Associated Press poll.

More see the Democratic Party as closer to them on issues that matter to them, and better able to deal with the economy.

Only 38 percent considered a two-way race better for the country, according to the poll taken after Ross Perot's pull-out. Reaction to Perot's departure was split, with 35 percent saying the Texan betrayed his supporters, and 46 percent saying he did the right thing by dropping out.

The survey did not ask respondents to specify a preference for President Bush or Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton.

But asked to choose between the two parties, 56 percent said the Democrats are closer to them on the issues they care about while 26 percent said the Republicans. The remainder didn't know or were part of the 12 percent who said neither party was closer to them on the issues that matter.

The nationwide poll of 1,004

adults was taken by phone Friday through Tuesday by ICR Survey Research Group of Media, Pa., part of AUS Consultant Cos. It had a margin of error of 3 percentage points.

More than a third, 39 percent, said they will be better off in future years if the Democrats win the presidential election, compared with 12 percent who expected to do better with a Republican president.

The same question six months ago resulted in a virtually even split, 22 percent for the Democrats, 20 percent for the Republicans. The percentage who said it wouldn't make much difference which party won dropped from 51 percent to 44 percent.

The Democrats also have been picking up support as the party that could do a better job of dealing with the economy - 54 percent to 21 percent over the Republicans. Last November, the parties split evenly on that question. Six months ago the Democrats had a 9-point advantage, which grew to a 13-point edge in March.

Democrats in the poll were



NUEVA YORK.-Barbara Jordan, ex representante del estado de Texas, con los pulgares en alto, se dirige a los presentes en la Convención Nacional Demócrata 1992. Jordan fue quien dió el discurso inaugural en la Convención Nacional Demócrata en 1976 cuando Jimmy Carter fue postulado para la presidencia. (AFP-foto)

more likely than Republicans to stick with their party as the one that could do a better job with the economy. Independents went with the Democrats over the Republicans, 50 percent to

15 percent on the economy question.

But a majority of independents said it wouldn't make much difference to their future well-being which party won the November election.

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Established
Establecido
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El respeto al
derecho ajeno
es la paz
Lic. Benito Juarez



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Lubbock, Texas

Hispanic Groups Prepare For Abortion Rights Strife

By Sandra Márquez

Although Latino supporters and foes of abortion rights regard the U.S. Supreme court's recent ruling on a Pennsylvania abortion law as a defeat, it's serving as a springboard for groups on both sides of the issue to intensify their efforts.

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

Hi was present at a meeting last week in the Guadalupe neighborhood in which people were speaking out against privatization of City services.



Apparently, the City is already talking and taking proposals for a private company providing solid waste services.

As written about several weeks ago, we notice that the first people affected by privatization will be minorities. Minorities make up 95% of the employees in the solid waste department.

In discussion during work sessions, our City fathers admitted to investigating the possibility. As expressed by our Mayor, the City shouldn't be in business to provide jobs but to provide services as efficiently as possible. Apparently efficiently means saving money.

Our representative, T.J. and Maggie united to express their opinions that the jobs of those people that work in the solid waste department should not be jeopardized.

Hurrah!

It is this type of cooperation that is needed between our two representatives. We commend Maggie for siding this time with T.J. and hope that this will continue in the future.

****Pico de Gallo****

Mi Tio me explica que el sabe porque los demócrats ya estan agarrando vuelo. Dice que al fin esta escuchando lo que la gente les esta pidiendo.

Pues no lo estaban haciendo todo el tiempo? le pregunto.

"Pues aparentement no, me dijo mi Tio.

added note

Everyone is invited to the grand opening of the Democratic Campaign office at 1115 Broadway starting at 1 pm.

The court upheld the 1973 Roe vs. Wade decision that legalized abortion nationwide; yet it let stand four out of five provisions of a Pennsylvania law making abortions more difficult to obtain.

"We are encouraging our members to get involved in politics," says Dan Medina of Hispanics For Life and Human Rights, in California. "It's at the state level where these decisions are being made and who we elect makes a difference."

"One of the things we are starting to do," says Liz Castro, director of the Women of Color Partnership for the Religious Coalition For Abortion Rights, in Washington, D.C., "is to educate women of color that Roe vs. Wade really does hang by a thread and this affects them more than other women."

According to the Alan Guttmacher Institute, a non-profit reproductive health research center based in New York, Latinas comprise 8 percent of women of child-bearing age in the continental United States, yet they receive 13 percent of the 1.5 million abortions performed annually. This makes them 60 percent more likely to have an abortion than other women.

Opponents allege the "abortion industry" is racist and unfairly targets Hispanics. Rai Rojas, Hispanic coordina-

tor for the National Right to Life Committee, in Florida, points to the high proportion of ads in Dade County community newspapers promoting abortions for women and vasectomies for men.

"They are very stereotypical. They show a Hispanic male with a tattoo of a heart that says 'vasectomy' on it," he comments. "It tells you how sexy and cool it is to get a vasectomy." According to Rojas, there are as many as 17 to 18 such ads in a given publication. Others pitch "abortos baratos," or cheap abortions.

"It's stomach-churning that we are being told not to have children. You will not see the same kinds of ads in the same kind of newspaper in an Anglo community," he says.

"I've seen those ads," says Claudia López Muñoz, director of the Washington, D.C.-based Catholics For a Free Choice's Hispanic Project. "In a lot of medical areas, there is a lot of room for exploitation."

Making abortion more restrictive, she says, can only make Latinas more vulnerable to unscrupulous medical practices. As a result of the Court's ruling, women seeking an abortion in Pennsylvania will have to undergo counseling on fetal development and wait 24 hours after the counseling to undergo the procedure. They must also gain consent from at least one

parent or a state judge if they are under 18.

Whereas Rojas sees the court's ruling as a setback, he says Latinas could stand to benefit. "The Hispanic community does not talk about abortion and sex. We feel that informed consent will give Hispanic women information they might not otherwise have had."

There is no consensus, however, as to what informed consent will entail.

According to Rojas, the information will advise women on alternatives to abortion, how to obtain child support and the dangers of abortion and pregnancy.

López Muñoz disagrees: "Their idea of informed consent is showing very graphic pictures and very detailed information on fetal development. In the case of Latina women, who are more likely to feel guilty because of cultural and religious reasons, it's a not-so-subtle way of showing disapproval for their decision."

A woman who has elected to have an abortion, she says, has already gone through a personal reflective process. "I don't think there is a need for her to know exactly what her fetus could look like. It's cruel and unnecessary."

The Court rejected a provi-

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News Briefs

Congress Eyes Troubled Public Housing

The New York Times reports that the House Employment and Housing Subcommittee will conduct hearings today on mismanaged public housing in Jacksonville, FL, and Washington, DC, where half the apartments don't meet federal standards. Congress wants to know why some of the nation's public housing complexes still have poor maintenance, deteriorating apartments and high vacancy rates even though the federal government has known about problems for 13 years.

Since 1979, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has kept a list of the most troubled public housing authorities. Today there are 21 agencies on its list, which manage 18% of the nation's public housing units. Nine of the agencies have been on the list since the beginning - Philadelphia, New Haven, Boston, Newark, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit and New Orleans.

Even though HUD has the power to take over management of local public housing, it has done so only eight times in its history, the last being in Philadelphia last May. Six of the takeovers have been done in the last two years, since Jack F. Kemp developed programs to monitor and supervise housing authorities.

In a recent survey of 87 units in Philadelphia, HUD inspectors found 86 did not meet federal standards. An audit revealed that 627 maintenance workers manage to make basic repairs on only 25 vacant apartments a year, creating a backlog of 8,000 families waiting for homes. The agency even billed the federal government \$1 million during the past five years for operating 495 apartments that had been demolished.

In Jacksonville, agency officials ignored federal standards and built 317 units on a former garbage dump that emitted toxic fumes. After demolishing two of the four buildings and failing to relocate displaced residents, HUD gave the agency \$3.2 million to renovate one of the apartment buildings even though it is still located on the toxic site.

Similar stories exist in other cities. With many public housing authority board members appointed by local politicians, the agencies have become ineffective "patronage parlors of disaster," said Assistant Housing Secretary Joseph G. Schiff, who oversees public housing.

Congress will have its hands full trying to remedy the problems. One federal study estimated it would cost \$26 billion to bring all housing units up to federal standards and \$4 billion a year to maintain them. The National Commission on Severely Distressed Public Housing estimated that 86,000 units, or 6% of the public housing supply, are badly deteriorated.

Experts Hack Away at 'Weed & Seed'

The New York Times reports that urban and criminal experts are scoffing at the Bush administration's Weed and Seed program, saying it comes with far too little money to serve any meaningful purpose.

The program, now in the test phase in 20 cities, "weeds" drug trafficking from specified communities using a combination of law enforcement efforts and then "seeds" the neighborhoods with social service programs to make drug use less appealing. In the urban bill recently passed by the House, \$2.5 billion would be spent in 50 depressed areas around the nation.

Another \$2.5 billion in tax incentives would be used to attract businesses. Half of the target communities would be rural, but 80% of the money would be spent in cities.

Although experts say coordinating law enforcement is a good idea, they are very skeptical of its potential effectiveness. "It's a slogan more than a program," said Alfred Blumstein, dean of the John Heinz School of Public Policy and Management at Carnegie Mellon University in Philadelphia and president of the American Society of Criminology.

"If you do away with the drug dealers in one neighborhood, and don't provide adequate drug treatment programs for the addicted population, what are the addicts going to do?" asked Jack R. Greene. "Create a new drug market somewhere else." Greene, criminology professor and director of the Center for Public Policy at Temple University, said the focus on one community will be futile.

George Stiernlieb, a retired professor of urban policy at Rutgers University, was even harsher: "Twenty years ago, we sent out dwarfs to do battle in the cities, and, today, they're talking about sending out microbes."

In the 20 test cities, only 20% of Weed & Seed money is being spent on social programs. In some cities, no money is being spent at all. "We don't have close to enough money to begin seeding," said Barbara Lazarus, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Attorney's Office in Chicago.

Santa Ana, CA, is spending all of its \$1 million grant on weeding out drug dealers. Trenton, NJ, is providing after-school programs in three neighborhoods. But in Los Angeles, \$1 million has been set aside for law enforcement and \$18 million for social programs.

90% of the funds just approved by the House would be spent on anti-drug programs, but even the administration acknowledges that it's not enough to solve the problem. "We're talking about 'seeding,' not delivering a finished plant bearing fruit," said Deputy Attorney General George J. Terwilliger. He said the main point is that the money will be spent right where "real people" are living.

Experts: US Needs New Domestic Agenda

AP reports that a blue-ribbon panel's study of the post-Cold War world concludes that the United States has urgent need of a new domestic renewal policy. The 23-member commission chaired by Winston Lord, former U.S. ambassador to China, said rebuilding the nation's economic base should be the nation's highest priority.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace released the study yesterday. Among the economic development goals, the panel said, should be reducing government spending, raising the gasoline tax and combating drug use at home instead of fighting drug marketers abroad.

Ironically, the panel concluded that the U.S. emerged as a victor in the Cold War but has less power, not more. Calling it a "paradoxical victory," the panel said: "Indeed, it has been a long time since America has been so uneasy about itself and so uncertain of where to go next."

The panel recommended the U.S. follow the following policy principles:

- "Our foreign policy must be founded on a renewal of our domestic strength; rebuilding our economic base is now our highest priority."
- "Our national interests require continued American leadership in the world; we must not retreat into neo-isolationism or protectionism."
- "Our leadership must be of a new kind - one that mobilizes collective action; few great goals can be reached without Ameri-

Continued Page 5

¿Que Pasa?

Blood Pressure and Sugar Clinic

Blood pressures and sugar will be checked at St. Joseph's Gym 102 No. Ave. P on Friday morning - August 14 starting at 9 am. There will also be a presentation on exercising to improve health and help us remain independent long as possible and not likely to be dependent on physical care from others. You are welcome to join us. For further information call Sister Marjorie, Catholic Family Svcs, 765-8476.

Our Lady of Guadalupe Volleyball

OLG will be hosting a Volleyball Tournament on August 1 & 2. The tourney is limited to 14 teams and will be a double elimination tournament. Entry fee is \$50 per team and individual tournament T-Shirts will be given to the first place team. The entry fee will be due at the Coaches meeting on Thursday July 20 at 7 pm at the Church 1120 52nd. For more information contact Sisi Diaz -- 765-6444 or 763-0710.

TASP Test

Levelland - A supplemental administration of the TASP test is scheduled Aug. 15 at six locations statewide, including Texas Tech University, for students who have exceeded the nine-hour limit and

who wish to enroll in college this fall.

Students attending colleges and universities operating under the nine-hour TASP rule must take the TASP exam by the time they complete their ninth semester hour, explained Claudine Oliver, director of guidance and counseling at South Plains College. The TASP (Texas Academic Skills Program) test is a statewide exam determining students' strengths and skills in math, reading and English before they enter college. "Those students who have accumulated more than nine semester hours this summer need to take the TASP exam if they want to enroll in the fall," she added.

For more information concerning the TASP supplemental administration, contact the SPC office of guidance and counseling at 806-894-9811, ext. 367 or 368.

COMA Monthly Luncheon

Coma, Lubbock Hispanic Chamber and Solid Waste Dept. of The City of Lubbock invite you to attend COMA's monthly luncheon meeting Friday, July 24, 1992 at La Fiesta Restaurant 1519 34th Street 11:45-1:10 p.m. A special presentation will be made by our sponsor. Cost \$6.00 with RSVP by 7-23-92 \$7.50 without RSVP. Call 762-5059.

SEND YOUR INFORMATION TO EL EDITOR, QUE PASA P.O. BOX 11250, LUBBOCK, TX 79408 or Call 763-3841

White, Black or Hispanic?

by Raoul Lowrey Contreras

A grandmother, mother and 16-year-old granddaughter are evicted from their ramshackle trailer by managers of the trailer park for prostitution, drug use and, according to police, the regular trading of sex for drugs. The 16-year-old girl's infant daughter now lives with her mother, grandmother and great-grandmother in a camp by a California river.

What we have here is a version of multigenerational drug use, prostitution and poverty rarely seen by California's golden population. Though barely noticed, this family is part of the largest group of poor in the United States and California--the white poor.

However, thanks to L.A. Times reporter John Hurst and his editor--who decided Hurst's story was Page 1 material--poor whites have now been chronicled for all to see.

Whites make up the largest single group on welfare. Poor and welfare-dependent whites outnumber African-Americans and Latinos. This is, of course, natural, as most people in California are white.

Nevertheless, these people are rarely reported on by the 98 percent of journalists who are white themselves, nor are they assigned to report on poor whites (a.k.a. "white trash") by the 99 percent of editors who are white. White editors assign white reporters to perpetuate the myth that African-Americans and Hispanics are the welfare queens among us driving Cadillacs and wearing fur coats or that the welfare rolls are full of illegal aliens from Mexico who steal welfare from the truly needy.

The numbers, according to the 1990 Census and the California Department of Social Services, are as follows: 1,821,146 non-Hispanics (mostly recent immigrants) and 437,201 African-Americans lived in poverty.

The state also reports these figures: 267,488 non-Hispanic whites collected one form of welfare or another (usually Aid to Families with Dependent Children), while 262,782 Hispanic families collected welfare. African-American families collecting welfare numbered 177,021, while Asian families collecting numbered 48,048.

To repeat: Whites are the largest single group on welfare. Period. Outside California, the ratio of poor whites increases in direct proportion to smaller minority populations. In other words, almost 100 percent of welfare recipients in North Dakota are white, with Indians tallying a distant second.

We have two stories here. The first, that poor whites are so numerous. And secondly, that the almost lily-white media don't inform their white constituency about the poor whites among us, nor do they tell us how many billions of dollars this quintessential welfare class sucks from the public trough.

I don't have enough fingers and toes to count the billions of dollars skimmed off by poor whites. Nor can I count people who shouldn't be collecting welfare.

As much as I don't like it, I can see how discrimination and racism have forced many African-Americans into the welfare black hole. I can easily understand how immigrants, be they Southeast Asians or South-of-The-Rio-Grande Spanish-speakers, can find themselves desperate enough to ask for welfare.

What I find hard to understand, believe and stomach are the vast numbers of whites on welfare. In a white-dominated and controlled society, how can so many whites be poor? How can there be so many white dropouts from a school system that is white-run, white-taught and overwhelmingly white-populated?

Maybe we can understand by example. Reporter Hurst writes about a 25-year-old white woman who "since the age of 18...has drifted from one man and one pregnancy to another, explaining that she didn't believe in birth control."

Hurst continues that her current "husband" is "a 20-year-old high school dropout with no skills." He quotes the woman as saying, "He's never had a job, not really."

Another of Hurst's welfare girls, now 20, dropped out of school in the 10th grade, was pregnant at 15, married at 16. Dumped by her husband, she now has a 4-year-old, a 16-month-old and is pregnant by her current boyfriend. Not to be outdone, her mother is on welfare and pregnant also.

These are examples of the 267,488 white welfare families. The stories sound familiar, don't they?

Aren't these the very descriptions of welfare cheats we hear and read about every day? Yes, but we are seldom told that most are white. This story is ignored.

But whether or not it is on purpose, according to the Urban Institute's Ronald B. Mincy, this tendency "feeds the public's (read: white-middle-class) perception that the underclass is exclusively a minority problem."

Now, using the white media's conditioned response, read these words from Hurst's story:

"I'm idle and I do what I want to do. I sit and I drink and sometimes do drugs." This 37-year-old man collects disability payments.

Is he white, black or Hispanic?

Boletas Bilingues Hacen La Diferencia

Este ha sido un año difícil para el movimiento del Inglés Solamente. Su dirigencia ha quedado diezmada por un escándalo financiero. Los aliados abochornados del Capitolio han hecho poco menos que eliminar su apoyo a la llamada Ley del Idioma Gubernamental, a pesar de una campaña de cabildeo por valor de \$1.1 millones de parte de U.S. English.

Pero quizás si lo más desalentador para los partidarios del Inglés Solamente haya sido su fracaso para obstaculizar, o hasta siquiera influir sobre la extensión de una ley de los derechos electorales bilingües fijada para caducar el 6 de Agosto próximo. El Congreso parece estar ahora al borde de la aprobación de una expansión importante de dicho programa, y se espera que el Presidente Bush la promulgue.

Con facilidad bipartidista, los conites de lo judicial de la Cámara y el Senado han aprobado proyectos de ley--que tienen probabilidades de ver acción en el pleno de ambas cámaras en esta semana o la próxima--que abrirían el trámite electoral a más de un millón adicional de ciudadanos cuyo dominio del inglés se halla limitado. Ya no sería necesario que una sola "minoría idiomática" tuviera que representar el 5 por ciento de la población de un condado para que se le garantizara ayuda bilingüe. Dichas comunidades serían elegibles también si 10,000 de entre sus miembros carecieran de las necesarias habilidades en inglés.

Como resultado, 34 jurisdicciones no comprendidas en la ley actual--incluyendo a Los Angeles, San Diego, Chicago y Filadelfia--tendrían que proporcionar obligatoriamente materiales electorales en español, chino, vietnamés, tagalo u otros idiomas. A tenor de una fórmula especial, se garantizaría a los electores norteamericanos aborígenes en muchas reservaciones la ayuda verbal en sus lenguas nativas. Nunca antes ha ido el Congreso tan lejos para desmantelar las barreras idiomáticas en los colegios electorales.

No se suponía que ocurriera de este modo.

Desde que se promulgaron las disposiciones bilingües por primera vez en 1975, los opositores han procurado revocarlas. Al fracasar en este propósito, se transaron por lo mejor que seguía al mismo. Aunque la Ley de los Derechos Electorales fué extendida hasta el año 2007, los requisitos bilingües principales se fijaron para que caducaran en 1992. Al reconsiderárseles aisladamente, había probabilidades de que fueran vulnerables.

Mientras tanto, el Senador S.I. Hayakawa (republicano

por California) se marchó del Congreso para fundar la entidad "U.S. English." En 1984, el lanzó una iniciativa en California, titulada para provocar una nueva política de resentimiento. "Las boletas en idiomas extranjeros crean tensiones y mala voluntad entre vecinos," alegaba el finado senador, porque los "inmigrantes anteriores" nunca disfrutaron de ese "tratamiento especial." El insistía en que la traducción de las boletas para beneficiar a los "extranjeros" era un desperdicio del dinero de los contribuyentes.

Primordialmente debido a la ignorancia, una mayoría del 71% de los electores de California halló que los llamados de Hayakawa eran persuasivos. (Afortunadamente, la proposición no era de cumplimiento obligatorio.) Pocos entendieron el propósito de los derechos electorales bilingües: El de remediar la discriminación extensa contra los estadounidenses de origen hispano, asiático y nativo--no solamente en los colegios electorales sino en las escuelas. Ya fuera intencional o no, la boleta sólo en inglés sirvió durante largo tiempo para privar de sus derechos civiles a los electores a quienes se les había denegado una oportunidad para llegar a dominar el inglés. Un estudio de 1984 mostró que el 77% de

los electores que usaban boletas bilingües eran ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos por nacimiento.

Los inmigrantes naturalizados merecen ayuda también. ¿Por qué invitarlos a unirse a nuestra democracia y después privarles eficazmente de participar? El gasto de las elecciones bilingües resulta mínimo--un estimado del 7.5% de los costos electorales en alrededor de 200 condados que abarca la ley. Difícilmente un precio exorbitante para salvaguardar lo que el Tribunal Supremo ha calificado de "un derecho fundamental, porque es conservador de todos los derechos."

En las encuestas de salida de los colegios electorales para 1990, el Instituto de Investigación Electoral de Suroeste halló que el 25% de los electores latinos de Texas y el 18% de los de California empleaban boletas bilingües. Es claro que continúa la necesidad de ayuda idiomática.

Sin embargo, hay todavía aquéllos a quienes el derecho a votar imordta menos que la política simbólica. El Senador Alan Simpson (Republicano pro Wyoming) denunció recientemente a las boletas bilingües como otro ejemplo de que el gobierno federal juega a alguien: "Estamos dándole lo que pensamos que es mejor para Usted." Entonces agregó, con su característica falta de lógica: "Creo que debemos

CRAZY HORSE BY STEPHEN C. MCINTYRE

Each time I hear Jesse Jackson speak I come away thinking it is the best speech I have ever heard. He did it again at the Democratic convention last week. Those of you who felt nothing during his speech.... Oh, well, nevermind.

If you have little time you might want to go to the local bookstore and buy last week's copy of The Texas Observer. It is an entire issue devoted to Congressman Gonzales and his effort to expose Bush's Iraq policy during the the five years before the Gulf War.

Ten things to change and improve Lubbock:

1. Plant trees and flowers
2. Implement comprehensive recycle program
3. Restore Tornado Jam
4. Redevelop Downtown along with North and East Lubbock
5. Attend and support art, music, sports, theatre, speaker events at Texas Tech, LCU, LISD....
6. Build more daycares, libraries, and parks
7. Rename Quirt Ave. to Martin Luther King Avenue
8. LISD adopt 7-0 district plan
9. End City Council black ball system when appointing members to boards and commissions
10. Desegregate all institutions in this city.

Most of these things are fairly simple and cheap and can be done in a year. With a little effort they could lead to Lubbock's statewide reputation to improve. Maybe we can be No. 1 in Money magazine in year or two.

I received a letter the other day from Gilbert Flores and his supporters seeking money to offset his campaign debt from his race for the Commissioners Court.

The letter bothered me because it did not say, very simply in one sentence, how much he raised during the campaign, the amount of the debt, and what he intended to do with any surplus. It also bothered me because it did not say when he was going to finally rent/buy a house and move into the district. If he still owes money money on his campaign does that mean he is not going to move into the district until the debt is paid?

"I believe that there will ultimately be a clash between the oppressed and those who do the oppressing. I believe that there will be a clash between those who want freedom, justice and equality for everyone and those who want to continue the system of exploitation. I believe that there will be that kind of clash, but I don't think it will be based on the color of the skin..."

Malcolm X *****

And according to the Clinton campaign slogan: "People first"

El Editor Publishing Real News

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Editor/Publisher -- Bidal Aguero

mantener una presión incesante sobre nuestros ciudadanos para que aprendan el inglés--para su beneficio y el de nuestro país."

Usando cifras del Censo ter-giversadas, Simpson trató de probar que las boletas bilingües no han surtido efecto sobre la participación política por parte de los latinos. El no podría haber estado más preocupado a los fanáticos del Inglés Solamente acerca de la votación hispana: Nada habilita tanto como la habitación. (James Crawford es el autor de "Sujeta Tu Lengua: El Bilingüismo y la Política del Inglés Solamente," que será publicada en Septiembre próximo por Addison-Wesley.) Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1992. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Bilingual Ballots Make Difference

By James Crawford

This has been a tough year for the English-only movement. Its leadership has been decimated by a financial scandal. Embarrassed allies on Capitol Hill have all but dropped their support of the so-called Language of Government Act, despite a \$1.1 million lobbying campaign by the group U.S. English.

But perhaps most disappointing to English-only advocates has been their failure to block, or even influence, the extension of a bilingual voting rights lay set expire Aug. 6. Congress now seems on the verge of approving a major expansion of the program, and President Bush is expected to sign it.

With bipartisan ease, the House and Senate judiciary committees have passed bills--likely to see floor action this week or next--that would open the electoral process to more than a million additional citizens whose English is limited. No longer would a single "language minority" have to represent 5 percent of a county's population before it would be guaranteed bilingual assistance. Such communities could also qualify is 10,000 of

their members lacked the necessary English skills.

As a result, 34 jurisdicciones not covered by current law--including Los Angeles, San Diego, Chicago and Philadelphia--would be required to provide voting materials in Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Tagalog or other languages. Under a special formula, American Indian voters on many reservations would be guaranteed oral help in their native tongue. Never before has Congress gone so far to dismantle language barriers at the polls.

It was not supposed to happen this way.

Ever since the bilingual provisions were first enacted in 1975, opponents have sought to repeal them. Failing in this, they settled for the next best thing. While the Voting Rights Act was extended until the year 2007, dey bilingual requirements were set to expire in 1992. Reconsidered in isolation, they were likely to be vulnerable.

Meanwhile, the late Sen. S.I. Hayakawa (R-Calif.) left Congress to found U.S. English. In 1984, he launched an initiative in California, "Voting Materials in English Only," using the issue to fan a new politics

of resentment. "Foreign language ballots create tensions and ill will between neighbors," the senator claimed, because "earlier immigrants" never enjoyed such "special treatment." He insisted that translating ballots to benefit "foreigners" was a waste of taxpayers' money.

Largely out of ignorance, 71 percent of California's voters found Hayakawa's appeals persuasive. (Fortunately, the proposition was nonbinding.) Few understood the purpose of bilingual voting rights: to remedy pervasive discrimination against Hispanic, Asian and Native Americans--not only at the polls but in the schools.

Whether intentional or not, the English-only ballot long served to disenfranchise voters who had been denied an opportunity to become literate in English. A 1984 survey found that 77 percent of voters using bilingual ballots were native-born U.S. citizens.

Naturalized immigrants deserve help, too. Why invite them to join our democracy and then effectively bar them from participating? The expense of bilingual elections is miniamal--an estimated 7.6 percent of election costs in about 200 counties covered by law.

Hardly an exorbitant price to safeguard what the Supreme Court has called a "fundamental right because it is preservative of all rights."

In 1990 exit polls, the Southwest Voter Research Institute found that 25 percent of Latino voters in Texas and 18 percent of those in California used bilingual ballots. Clearly, the need for language assistance continues.

Nevertheless, there are still those who would hold the right to vote hostage to symbolic politics. Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) recently denounced bilingual ballots as another example of the federal government playing "Big Nanny, saying to someone 'we're giving you what we think is best for you.'" Then he added, with characteristic illogic, "I think we must keep unremitting pressure on our citizens to learn English--for their benefit and for our country's benefit."

Using flawed Census figures, Simpson tried to prove that bilingual ballots have had no effect on political participation by Latinos. He could not have been more wrong. Hispanic voter registration increased by 83 percent between 1976 and 1988 (as compared

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with a 21 percent increase among all voters). Latino representation in Texas--the state where bilingual coverage is greatest--increased by 248 percent, from 565 elected officials in 1973 to 1,969 in 1991. Since its founding in 1976, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus has grown from four to 11 voting members. No doubt, these numbers have much to do with the widening base of support for bi-

lingual ballots. They also illustrate what most worries English-only zelots about Hispanic voting: Nothing empowers like empowerment.

(James Crawford is author of "Hold Your Tongue: Bilingualism and the Politics of English-Only," to be published in September by Addison-Wesley.)

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Congratulations Winners



Photos by Robert O'Neil, enlargements available at El Editor, 1502 Ave. M Call: 763-3841

"Hablando de Hollywood"
Por: Estrellita



"Spanish Dracula"
Universal City, CA., -- The Spanish DRACULA, filmed simultaneously with its more familiar English language version, "remains one of the few examples in world cinema of a simultaneous, alternative rendition of a familiar classic, richly illustrating the interpretive possibilities of a single script," according to AMERICAN FILM. Spanish DRACULA will be released on video cassette September 10, 1992 at \$14.98 suggested retail price as part of MCA/Universal Home Video's Classic Monsters Collection.

Recently discovered archival footage has been painstakingly restored and for the first time, Spanish DRACULA will be available to horror film lovers the world over. Filmed on the same sets and locations as the Bela Lugosi stars, the Spanish version is more sensual and visually stunning than its predecessor. This DRACULA has a completely different vision of the classic horror story.

Dracula's vampire wives, unlike their American counterparts, are wild, exotic creatures with flowing hair and low-cut gowns. Lupita Tovar, the enchanting Eva (who so enchanted the producer that they later married) is sexier and more sensual than her Anglo sister. Lupita, a young actress from Mexico, won the role without a screen test, so perfect was she perceived by the film makers.

Producer Paul Kohner was an ambitious young presence at Universal and was convinced that a foreign language version of the classic horror tale would be a smashing success. He recommended to the studio that they follow the lead of their competitors in those early years of Hollywood, and begin producing simultaneous foreign-language versions of its domestic talks. These versions

could be produced at a small fraction of the original costs, owing largely to the cost savings on new sets and foreign talent. Spanish DRACULA remains, 30 years after its debut, a stunning confirmation of the young filmmaker's vision.

The film features a vibrant cast including Carlos Villarias as the infamous Count, the



lovely Lupita Tovar as Eva, and Pablo Alvarez as Renfield. Barry Norton, Carmen Guerrero, Manuel Arbo and Eduardo Arozamena, all well-known and respected actors in their native Mexico and Spain, also star.

Spanish DRACULA was produced by Paul Kohner, directed by George Melford, from a screenplay by Garrett Fort, based on the novel by Bram Stoker and on the play by Hamilton Deane and John Balderston. Adapted in Spanish by B. Fernandez Cue.

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DEPORTES

SPORTS

La danza de millones en torno de cada medalla

BARCELONA, España. (AFP) - Ganar una medalla olímpica, y con más razón en los Juegos de Barcelona 1992, reporta una considerable cantidad de dinero, a veces muy grande, para el deportista, el dirigente de la federación y, obviamente, para el patrocinador, pero también implica una fuerte inversión a veces imposible de recuperar. En términos económicos, si se tiene en cuenta que la campaña deportiva de un campeón de alto nivel tiene una duración de 8 a 10 años, la inversión se sitúa en torno de los 36.000 dólares anuales promedio, en una escala que va de 10.000 a 50.000 dólares, en función de la disciplina que practique, su extracción social y su notoriedad.

Los especialistas saben, por ejemplo, que un deportista estudiante es más oneroso que un empleado municipal, y un remero que emplea materiales de alta sofisticación que un jugador de hándbol. Ahora bien, y con pocas excepciones, esas inversiones corren por cuenta casi íntegramente del Estado en sus diferentes representaciones. En Francia, por ejemplo, la constitución y preparación del equipo enviado a Barcelona, comenzada apenas concluidos los juegos de Seúl 1988, costó cada año unos 150 millones de francos (cerca de 30 millones de dólares) para las disciplinas estivales, y otros 30 millones para las invernales, que se canalizaron como subsidios a las federaciones.

Por lo tanto, Francia desembolsó 720 millones de francos (144 millones de dólares, acaso algo menos por las fluctuaciones de cambio) en cuatro años, para llevar a sus deportistas hasta el umbral de los juegos olímpicos de Albertville y Barcelona. Del dinero invertido en 1991/92 para preparar la recta final rumbo a las dos grandes citas, que representó un aumento del 14 por ciento sobre las sumas consentidas en periodos anteriores, 110 millones de francos sirvieron para definir y pulir el equipo enviado a Barcelona, divididos en 32 millones de ayudas personales entregadas directamente a los atletas, y 78 millones destinados a pagar permanencias de entrenamiento, equipos, materiales y los gastos emergentes de las competiciones.

Desde el punto de vista contable y administrativo, los 150 millones del período que se cerrará con los Juegos Olímpicos de Barcelona, se imputarán como subsidios en el marco de los planes de preparación olímpica permanente.

Para tener acceso a las partidas previstas, las federaciones deportivas se comprometen para presentar, al concluir cada período, los resultados que se previeron durante la preparación de cada contrato: cantidad de medallas en competiciones de alto nivel, de finalistas y de progresión respecto del anterior nivel internacional.

Esos contratos sirven para financiar la ayuda personal a los deportistas (compensaciones por lucros cesantes, períodos de licencias laborales, pago de derechos y materiales de los estudios), a las actividades específicas (períodos de entrenamiento, competiciones), al apoyo de contacto (marco técnico y médico) y logístico (materiales,

equipos). Pero ése es sólo el capítulo de la ayuda directa, que se complementa con otras de carácter indirecto, entre ellas la absorción por el Estado de la masa salarial de unos 800 entrenadores, técnicos, médicos y delegados, que constituyen el marco funcional permanente de las diferentes ramas de lo que convencionalmente se llama "equipo de Francia". En términos concretos, el salario anual promedio de un técnico que forma parte del

equipo de Francia gira en torno de los 220.000 francos (cerca de 40.000 dólares). También es el Estado quien asume las importantes cargas financieras que reclaman las estructuras que tienen operables en todo momentos los centros de entrenamiento y preparación nacionales y regionales de élite, un plantel de unas 250 personas con empleo permanente, cuya masa salarial mensual se sitúa en los 10 millones de francos.

Si se toman en cuenta esos insumos, es fácil inferir que mantener un año un campeón cuesta más que los 180.000 francos estimados, aún cuando resulte extremadamente difícil llegar a un cálculo aproximado a la realidad sobre el particular.

Todos los gastos son financiados por los créditos naturales del Estado y los créditos extra-presupuestarios del FNDS (Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo del Deporte), cuyo alimento principal está --

constituido por las recaudaciones de las loterías deportivas (Loto Sportif). Visto desde otro ángulo, se advierte también que por la vía de las ayudas directas o indirectas, todas las federaciones deportivas vinculadas con las disciplinas olímpicas son casi totalmente dependientes del Estado.

De las 31 federaciones francesas que acudirán a Barcelona, incluidos los deportes de demostración, algo más de la mitad recurre únicamente al Estado para la financiación de sus programas de alta competición.

Sólo doce entidades contribuyen a esa financiación con partidas del 10 al 30 por ciento, y sólo dos --el fútbol y el tenis-- toman a su cargo 30 por ciento de las sumas que reclama su preparación y participación olímpica.

A la danza de cifras corresponde todavía adicionarle las primas con que fueron dotados los buenos desempeños, cuyo monto máximo llega a 250.000 francos (algo menos de 50.000 dólares) totalmente libres de impuestos.

Pero éso es tan sólo la parte visible de la montaña, porque después entra a funcionar la habilidad de cada campeón para hacer fructificar sus medallas, que no siempre son de oro. En ese punto se cita como ejemplo al esgrimista Jean François Lamour, dos veces campeón olímpico de espada en Los Angeles 1984 y Seúl 1988, cuyos ingresos después de su último título superaron con holgura el millón de francos.



Video Seeks To Counter Jury Service Apathy

(Austin) -- "Americans are fascinated with the legal system," says a cool voice as it narrates a brief history of the jury trial, a concept that began in ancient Greece.

The video, 'Jury Service in Texas- the History and the People', presents the jury trial system as a sought-after privilege enjoyed by few people in the world to this date.

"It is an honor, a right, a privilege (to serve)," says one juror who recently completed his jury service. "You have a responsibility to your community."

In 1836 the leaders of the Texas Revolution cited Mexico's refusal to allow trial by jury as one of their main reasons for declaring independence. This right was secured for all Texans in 1845 when the Texas Constitution was drawn.

The video, produced by the Texas Young Lawyers Association in cooperation with the State Bar of Texas is available on a free-loan basis through the Public Information department at (512)463-1520.

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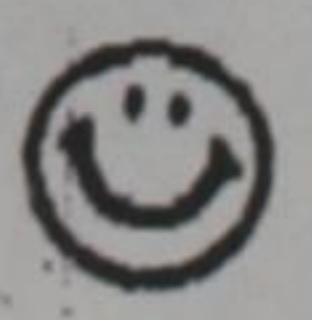
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ca, but America can no longer reach many of them alone." While the report supports some of the Bush administration policies, other recommendations do not. The panel suggested a \$1/gallon federal tax on gasoline and called for U.S. leadership "to make access to voluntary family planning services universal by the year 2000." A balanced budget was also recommended with "stronger discipline over spending, including limits on entitlement programs, as well as increases in taxes." Finally, the panel said U.S. anti-drug strategy should be to reduce demand at home rather than attempting to stop the flow of drugs from foreign countries.

Experts: US Needs New Domestic Agenda

AP reports that a blue-ribbon panel's study of the post-Cold War world concludes that the United States has urgent need of a new domestic renewal policy. The 23-member commission chaired by Winston Lord, former U.S. ambassador to China, said rebuilding the nation's economic base should be the nation's highest priority.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace released the study yesterday. Among the economic development goals, the panel said, should be reducing government spending, raising the gasoline tax and combatting drug use at home instead of fighting drug marketers abroad.

Ironically, the panel concluded that the U.S. emerged as a victor in the Cold War but has less power, not more. Calling it a "paradoxical victory," the panel said: "Indeed, it has been a long time since America has been so uneasy about itself and so uncertain of where to go next."

The panel recommended the U.S. follow the following policy principles:

- "Our foreign policy must be founded on a renewal of our domestic strength; rebuilding our economic base is now our highest priority."

- "Our national interests require continued American leadership in the world; we must not retreat into neo-isolationism or protectionism."

- "Our leadership must be of a new kind - one that mobilizes collective action; few great goals can be reached without America, but America can no longer reach many of them alone."

While the report supports some of the Bush administration policies, other recommendations do not. The panel suggested a \$1/gallon federal tax on gasoline and called for U.S. leadership "to make access to voluntary family planning services universal by the year 2000."

A balanced budget was also recommended with "stronger discipline over spending, including limits on entitlement programs, as well as increases in taxes."

Finally, the panel said U.S. anti-drug strategy should be to reduce demand at home rather than attempting to stop the flow of drugs from foreign countries.

Kids, Health on Congress' Agenda

The New York Times reports that the Downey-Panetta Children's Initiative and a health care cost-containment bill will probably be two key pieces of legislation considered in Congress' 4-week session that began yesterday. Only debate on the Freedom of Choice Act to prevent state restrictions on abortion will be more heated.

The initiative would improve food and social services programs for children. It would be funded with a tax increase on people earning more than \$1 million a year. Rep. Richard A. Gephardt (D-MO) said the initiative is "uniquely" qualified to engender partisan politics because it is part of Gov. Bill Clinton's presidential campaign proposals.

Hispanos Preparan Para Nueva Lucha Por Derechos

Por Sandra Márquez

Aunque los partidarios y los opositores latinos de los derechos de aborto consideran al reciente dictamen de la Corte Suprema de los Estados Unidos respecto de una ley de Pennsylvania sobre el aborto como una drrota, el mismo viene sirviendo como un trampolín para que los grupos ubicados a ambos lados del asunto intensifiquen sus gestiones.

El alto tribunal afirmó la decisión de 1873 en el caso de "Roe vs. Wade" que legalizó al aborto en escala nacional; empero, dejó en firme a cuatro de las cinco disposiciones de una ley de Pennsylvania que hace más difícil la obtención de abortos.

"Estamos alentando a nuestros miembros para que participen en la política," dice Dan Medina, miembro de "Hispanos por la Vida y los Derechos Humanos," de California. "Es al nivel del estado que se están adoptando estas decisiones y es a quienes elijamos lo que significará una diferencia."

"Una de las cosas que estamos comenzando a hacer," dice Liz Castro, directora de la Sociedad de Mujeres de Color para la Coalición Religiosa por los Derechos al Aborto, de Washington, D.C., "es instruir a las mujeres de color en el sentido de que la decisión de Roe vs. Wade en realidad pende de una hebra y que esto las afecta a ellas más que a las demás mujeres."

Según dice el Instituto Alan Guttmacher, un centro de investigaciones sobre salud reproductiva, entidad no lucrativa basada en Nueva York, las latinas forman el 8% de las mujeres de edad reproductiva en los Estados Unidos continentales; no obstante, ellas reciben el 13% de los 1.5 millones de abortos efectuados anualmente.

Esto las hace tener un 69% más de probabilidades de tener un aborto que las demás mujeres. Los opositores alegan que la "industria del aborto" es racista y se enfoca injustamente sobre los hispanos. Rai Rojas, coordinador hispano del Comité DNacional por el Derecho a la Vida, en la Florida, señala a la elevada proporción de anuncios

en los periódicos comunitarios del Condado Dade que fomentan los abortos para las mujeres y las vasectomías para los hombres.

"Son muy estereotípicos. Muestran a un varón hispano con un tatuaje de un corazón que dice "vasectomía sobre el mismo," comenta él. "Eso le dice a uno cuán erótico y moderno es el obtener una vasectomía."

Según dice Rojas, hay tantos como 17 o 18 anuncios de esa clase en cualquier publicación dada. Otras anuncian los "abortos baratos."

"Revuelve el estómago el que se nos esté diciendo que no tengamos hijos. No se verán las mismas clases de anuncios en las mismas clases de periódicos de la comunidad anglo-americana," dice él.

"He visto esos anuncios," dice Claudia López Muñiz, directora del Proyecto Hispano de los Católicos por una Selección Libre, basado en Washington, D.C. "En muchos terrenos médicos, hay una gran cantidad de espacio para la explotación."

Ella dice que el hacer del aborto algo más limitado, sólo puede resultar en que las latinas sean más vulnerables a las prácticas médicas faltas de escrúpulos. Como resultado del dictamen del alto tribunal, las mujeres que procuren un aborto en Pennsylvania tendrán que someterse a asesoramiento sobre el desarrollo del feto y esperar 24 horas después del asesoramiento para someterse al procedimiento. También tienen que obtener el asentimiento por lo menos de uno de los padres, o de un juez estatal, si son menores de 18 años.

Mientras que Rojas ve al dictamen del alto tribunal como un revés, él dice que las latinas podrían resultar beneficiadas.

"La comunidad hispana no habla sobre el aborto y las relaciones sexuales. Creemos que el asentimiento informado dará a las mujeres hispanas información que no podrían haber tenido de otro modo."

From Page 1

sion that would have required married women to notify their husbands under certain circumstances. This offers little comfort to abortion supporters because they say a woman's right to reproductive freedom will be seriously undermined by the law's restrictions.

"What the government has done," countered Medina, a father of two, "is make husbands obsolete. They literally made it easier for divorces to occur, rather than bringing families together."

(Sandra Márquez is a reporter with the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report in Washington, D.C.)

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das avisaran a sus marido bajo ciertas circunstancias. Esto brinda poco consuelo a los partidarios del aborto, porque dicen que el derecho de una mujer a la libertad reproductiva se verá socavado gravemente por las limitaciones de la ley.

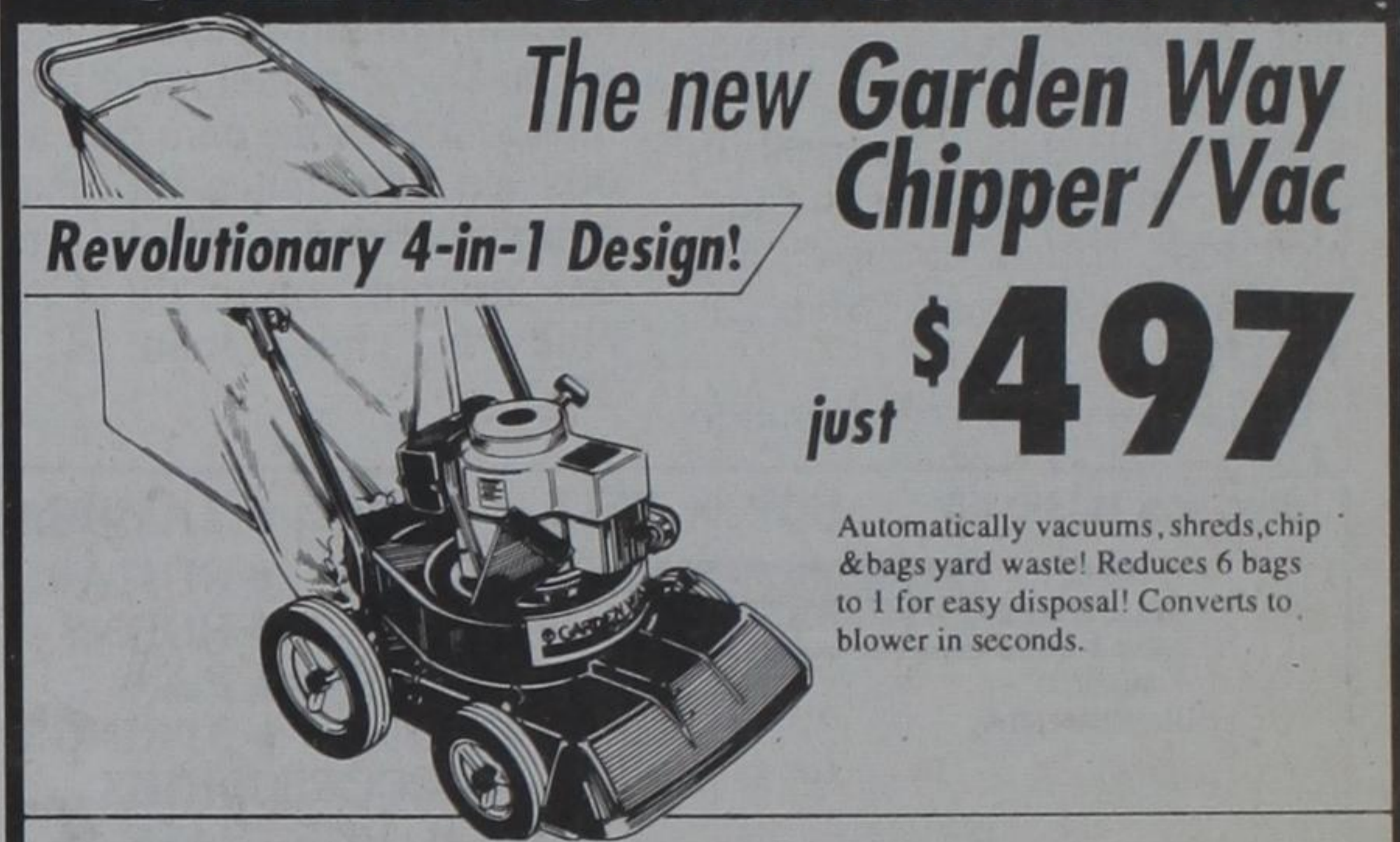
"Lo que ha hecho el gobierno," dijo Medina, que es padre de dos hijos, "es hacer anticuados a los maridos. Han facilitado literalmente el que ocurran divorcios, antes que reunir a las familias."

(Sandra Márquez es reportera del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report, de Washington, D.C.)

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