

Gomez Lanza Candidatura Para Chairman Del Partido Demócrata



Jim Gomez, chairman de la mesa diectiva para desarrollamente en la comunidad (Community Development and Services Board) lanzo su

candidatura para presidente del partido demócrata del condado de Lubbock en las elecciones primarias del ano que viene. Gomez dijo que si

es electo el trabajara para aumentar la participacion de los votantes dentro del partido demócrata. El dice que quiere revivir dicho partido y "motivar a la jente que voten ... muchas personas no tienen confianza en el sistema electoral y piensan que su voto no cuenta. Yo voy a trabajar para cambiar esa percepcion. Gomez tiene treinta y siete años y es el primero que se anuncio formalmente para el puesto de chairman ya que el profesor Mark Harmon anuncio que es candidato para congresista en 1998. Ramon Gallegos que tambien

fue candidato y corio encontra de Harmon dijo que el al presente no esta interesado porque las responsabilidades de county chairman requieren a alguien que pueda dedicar el tiempo.

Gomez fue candidato para consejal del distrito numero uno del concilio de la ciudad en las elecciones de mayo del 1994, donde tambien fueron candidatos Richard Lopez y el consejal Victor Hernandez. El candidato Gomez dice que el tiene experiencia en como conducir una campana y trabajara para recaudar los fondos necesarios para ganar.

Parkway Fiesta Foods Under New Owners

Fiesta Supermarket announces its new ownership. A.J Dabbs previously from El Paso, has new plans for this community supermarket. He welcomes any suggestions for any items needed or wanted. He has cleaned and remolded throughout the store and plans to improve lighting outside.

Take advantage of everyday low prices at Fiesta Foods which is located at 1807 Parkway Dr., open from 7:30-8:30 p.m. There are many instore services for your convenience. Come on in and support your community store.

News Briefs

Clinton: National Tests Would Be Made Public

President Clinton wants millions of fourth- and eighth-graders to soon sit down in their classrooms to take tests measuring how well they can read or do math, reports Associated Press.

Each child's skills and knowledge will be deemed basic, proficient or advanced in the subject - a judgment not made in the other widely used, commercially available tests now found in many American schools.

And if the Education Department can iron out technical problems, the math results will be compared with how students in other countries do.

Whether the voluntary tests are given in the spring of 1999 as planned depends on Congress. The House voted last week to block them. The Senate has given them the green light, but only if an independent board takes control of testing from the Education Department.

The Clinton administration says the idea behind the tests is to give parents and schools new types of information in a more-timely fashion.

First of all, the tests of fourth-grade reading and eighth-grade math will be among the most public around, says Marshall S. Smith, acting deputy secretary of education.

A model test will be put on the Internet next spring, along with suggestions of activities or books for teachers and parents to use.

The actual tests also will be made public soon after they are given so teachers and children can go over them and other people can try them. Because of that public distribution, the tests would have to be changed each year.

Also, the graded tests will be returned to parents and schools before the end of the school year.

"The teacher will be able to sit down with the kids and say, 'This is where you're strong, and this is where you're weak,'" Smith said. Principals could use the test to help see that teachers are better trained.

But not everyone believes the uses will be so benign. Civil rights groups worry that poor black and Hispanic children in substandards schools will be branded as inferior and unteachable. Some teachers worry about the use of tests to rate them and to compare schools.

Doctors Volunteer for AIDS Injection

A group of doctors and public health advocates say AIDS research is so important that they are willing to risk their lives by being the first humans to be injected with a vaccine consisting of a live, though weakened, strain of HIV, reports Associated Press.

The International Association of Physicians in AIDS Care, based in Chicago, wants to conduct the test involving about 50 volunteers. The group intends to talk with National Institutes of Health officials about the idea.

Gordon Nary, executive director of the Chicago group and one of the trial's volunteers, said the risks of being in the study are diminished by what can be learned from it.

AIDS research efforts have focused on vaccines that do not involve a live virus because of fear that even a weakened, live human immunodeficiency virus strain might be capable of causing AIDS or other problems.

Dr. Mark Grabowsky of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is skeptical of the proposed study and says it's premature to talk about injecting healthy people with a live vaccine.

The Chicago group wants approval from the Food and Drug Administration but promises to go on even if they don't receive an OK from the FDA, said Dr. Charles Farthing, the study's leader and medical director of the AIDS Healthcare Foundation in Los Angeles.

The group can proceed with its trial without FDA approval by containing its study to one state or conducting it in Europe.

Meanwhile, prominent AIDS researcher David Ho told the 2,500 people gathered in Miami Beach, Fla., for the U.S. Conference on AIDS that researchers are developing protease drugs that would be taken once a day - instead of the current regimen of dozens of pills several times a day. Trials involving patients could begin within six months, he said.

Immigration Provision Ends September 30

Undocumented immigrants will have to leave the country to apply for resident "green cards" unless Congress extends a provision that expires next week, reports Associated Press.

Currently, undocumented immigrants who are eligible to apply for residence are allowed to remain in the United States while completing their paperwork - provided they pay a \$1,000 fine.

The impending expiration of that provision has caused alarm in immigrant communities. And the Immigration and Naturalization Service is expecting a wave of applications from people rushing to beat the clock.

"The message is to get that application in before Sept. 30," Paul Virtue, the INS' acting executive associate commissioner, said Monday.

In 1994, Congress wrote a regulation allowing undocumented immigrants to remain here while applying for permanent residence provided they pay a fine and either be already on track for residence or related to a U.S. citizen or permanent resident.

The idea for the proposal was twofold: Reduce the hardship on foreigners eligible to document their status and lessen the pressure on U.S. consulates overseas where immigrants previously applied.

In 1995 and 1996, some 345,000 people took advantage of the rule, which quickly provided a new revenue stream for INS. This year, the agency will take in nearly \$200 million in fines.

The Clinton administration has asked that this provision be extended, but Congress has yet to decide the issue.

The Senate, in the bill that funds INS operations, approved an extension. The House, due to take up its bill later this week, doesn't have similar language - meaning House and Senate negotiators will have to resolve the issue later this fall when they iron out differences in their respective bills.

In the meantime, undocumented immigrants are flooding immigration lawyers, advocacy groups and the air-

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"El Respeto Al Derecho Ajeno Es La Paz"
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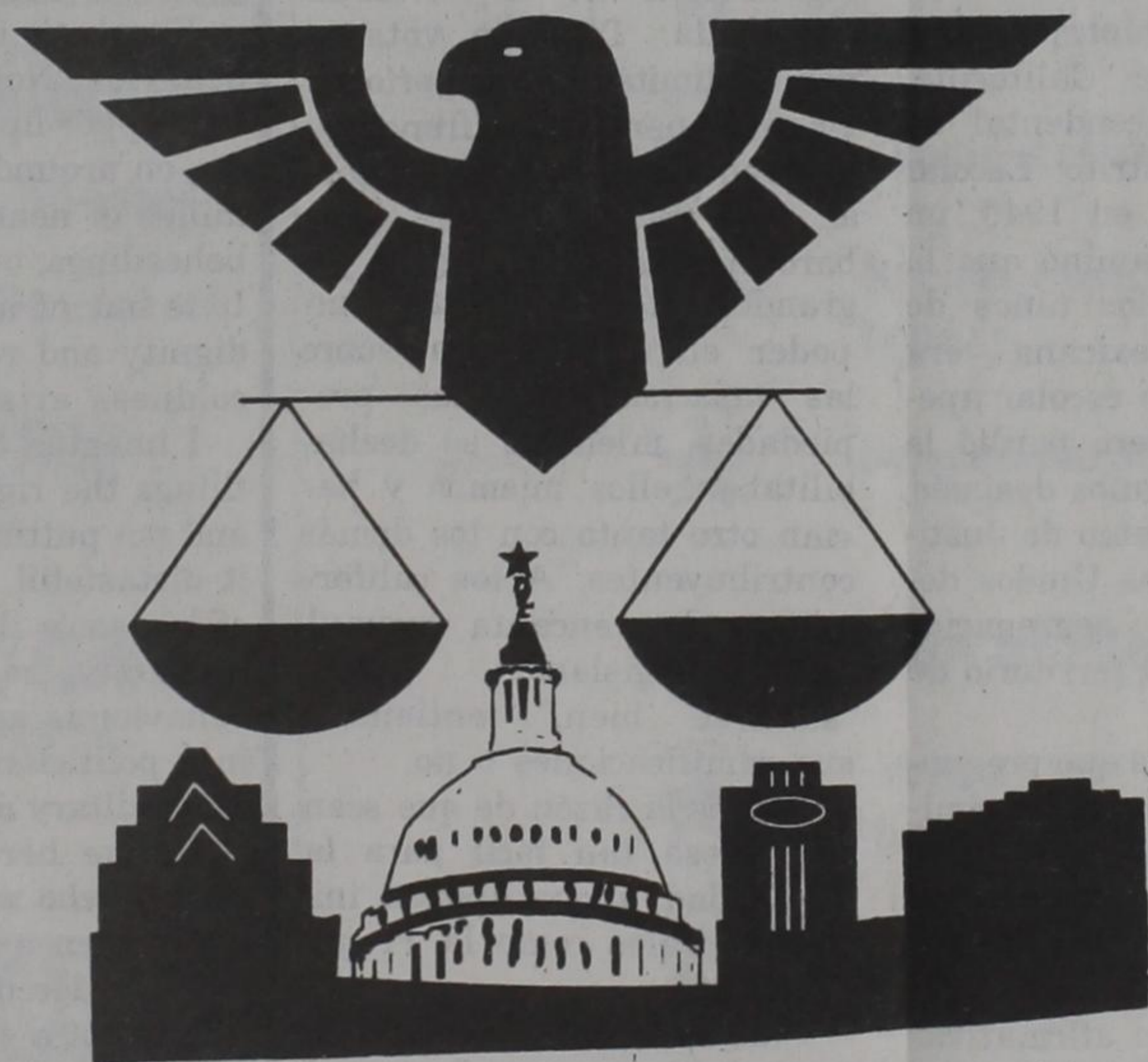
Lubbock, Texas

Latinos March From The Nation's Capitol To The State Capitol

Comentarios de la Familia Agüero.....



I always wanted to be like my dad--strong minded, outspoken with a courageous soul. But I have learned from him, what builds such a spirited character comes from inside your heart. Your heart holds your passion for all you think, love and dream. All the passion for life, secrets and stories of the past, every emotion and expression of feeling and most of all, the love of loved ones is stored inside your heart. My dad has always been one to exaggerate to make a statement. He figured his heart needed some work to help find the unrevealed dreams still stored in his heart. I am sure with time, support and the love of his family and friends, he will be back with a stronger heart to surprise with more of his eccentric thoughts. After all, without a heart, there is no soul--and without a soul there is no Bidal. The Agüero family would like to thank everyone for their help, love and support. You are really appreciated. Bidal sends his "saludos" and he will soon be back in the midst of freedom of speech. Get well soon Dad! We love you very much! Con mucho Cariño, Marisol, Jojo, Zenaida & Robert, Olga and me--Amalia!



**OCT. 12, 1997
DIA DE LA RAZA
AUSTIN, TEXAS**



AUSTIN, TEXAS-- Members of Coordinadora 2000, a national grassroots organizing committee, met at the state capitol to announce the repeat of last year's Latino march on Washington DC. in Austin on October 12, 1997. However, members of the mainstream media gave Latinos 'the finger' and failed to send even one reporter to cover the press conference.

Coordinadora is an idea that dates back to 1992 when various grass roots organization got together in Tucson, Arizona to discuss the passing of Prop. 187 and the national implications that it would have on Latinos. Out of that meeting came the understanding that if Latinos are to control their own economic and political future, they needed to put aside their differences and individual agendas and unite in defense of their culture. What was created was a network of Latino organizations with no hierachal structure.

And despite the lack of interest by the mainstream media, the statewide recreation of the national march on Washington has attracted the attention of big name Latino organizations. LULAC, Mexican American Deomocrats, and some big time labor unions. All were present at

the press conference on September 6 and all have committed to making the Austin march as success; especially after witnessing the disrespect shown by the Austin media towards a major Latino event.

But regardless of the lack of media attention, members of coordinadora went ahead with the press conference and announced the plans for the Austin march. It is going to be a three day cultural event at Fiesta Gardens beginning Friday, October 10, and lasting through Sunday October 12. Featured events will be music, dancing, speeches, skits and opportunity for Latinos to get reacquainted with one another. The actual march will begin on Sunday from Fiesta Gardens and end at the state capitol.

Organizers of Coordinadora say that their immediate objectives for the march is to continue the spirit of solidarity inspired by the success of the Washington. Also the march in Austin will give Latinos another opportunity to participate in a national movement if they weren't able to make it to Washington last year. Expected turnout in Austin is anticipated to be anywhere from 5 to ten thousand people.

Affirmative Action -- What Was The Point?

By Raymond Rodriguez

In the furor created by Proposition 209, repealing affirmative action programs in California, we have lost sight of one vital fact: why affirmative action programs came into being in the first place.

Affirmative action opponents tend to disregard that very important aspect. No wonder proponents fear what the negative impact will be when affirmative action ceases to exist.

Each side has its perception of affirmative action. Supporters view it as although not leveling the playing field, at least improving the opportunity to compete on a more equal basis.

On the other hand, opponents equate it with reverse discrimination and view its repeal as eliminating preferential treatment based on race.

The perception depends upon where you are in the racial, socioeconomic heap.

Opponents want to return to an imaginary time when ability and hard work determined an individual's success or failure. Those are referred to as the good old days. The good ol' boys remember them fondly. They worried about the Jews and an occasional Asian, but they did not have to think too much about uppity blacks or Latinos challenging their secure status.

No wonder opponents want to get back to those halcyon days. Those were the days when people knew their place and stayed there.

Quite often government was in the forefront, enacting or sanctioning laws that abetted keeping women and people of color in their place. Not surprisingly, the good ol' boys had things pretty much their own way.

Women, according to the traditional lore, were to be kept pregnant, barefoot and in the kitchen. That made it easier to deprive them of such basic rights as voting or owning property.

The Jews, the most upwardly mobile of the groups, often found their way blocked by a variety of gentlemen's agreements. Access to white-only clubs or housing was denied them. Admittance to universities, especially graduate and professional schools, was often barred by the most hated word among opponents of affirmative action: "quotas." The number of Jews earning degrees as doctors, lawyers, professors and other professions was kept to a minimum, despite the fact that academically they were often the best qualified.

Women, Latinos, blacks and other non-whites were regularly barred from joining labor or craft unions.

When the Wagner Labor Relations Act gave workers the right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers, it deliberately excluded farmworkers. The equal protection of the law did not apply to them. After all, they were mostly Mexicans, Asians or blacks. In many occupations, women and non-whites received less pay than their counterparts, even if they did the same work.

In education, the law of the land condoned, rather than condemned, a separate and inherently unequal system designed to keep "those people" in their place. Segregated education was a way of life in many California communities. In the landmark case of Mendez vs. Westminster School District, in 1946, a federal court ruled segregation of children of Mexican descent was illegal. The school district appealed the decision but lost. Eight years later, the Supreme Court outlawed school segregation nationally.

I can't help but wonder, when this blatant racist discrimination was going on, where were the howls of outrage by those who now oppose affirmative action? If they had spoken up in righteous indignation and demanded equal treatment for all, I doubt if it would ever have been necessary to enact affirmative ac-

tion laws. Given our shameful record, Governor Pete Wilson's pious platitudes about ridding the state of racial preferences offer scant solace.

There is no guarantee that we won't revert back to the oppressive policies of the good ol' days. Consequently, I don't blame the proponents of affirmative action for worrying about the future. However, I'm not surprised by how popular getting rid of affirmative action is among California residents.

They don't understand it, but that doesn't matter to them.

After all, in 1964, by a 2-1 margin, they voted to legalize segregated housing. They also voted for term limits so they could curtail their freedom of electoral choice. More recently, they voted to give large landowners greater voting power over property assessments while disenfranchising themselves and other taxpayers. Californians love to enact "feel good" legislation, whether they understand the ramifications or not.

That is why they are such easy prey for duplicity and support initiatives like Proposition 209.

(Raymond Rodriguez, of Long Beach, Calif., is a retired university professor.)

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¿Cual Fue la Idea De La Accion Afirmativa?

Por Raymond Rodriguez

En medio del furor que creó la Proposición 209 para revocar los programas de acción afirmativa en California, hemos pasado por alto un dato vital: Por qué llegaron a existir los programas de acción afirmativa en primer lugar.

Los opositores de la acción afirmativa tienden a descartar ese aspecto muy importante. No es de extrañar que los propulsores teman el impacto de la desaparición de la acción afirmativa.

Cada parte tiene su percepción de la acción afirmativa. Los partidarios la ven como, aunque no nivela el campo de juego, por lo menos mejora la oportunidad de competir sobre una base más equitativa.

Por otra parte, los opositores la igualan con la discriminación a la inversa y ven su revocación la eliminación del tratamiento preferencial basado en la raza.

La percepción depende de en dónde esté parada la persona en la escala racial y socio-económica.

Los opositores quieren regresar a una época imaginaria en la que la capacidad y el trabajo árduo determinaban el éxito o el fracaso de una persona. A esos les llaman "los viejos buenos tiempos."

Los "viejos buenos tiempos" los recuerdan afectuosamente. Con excepción de los judíos y alguno que otro asiático, los buenos chicos no tenían que preocuparse demasiado por negros o latinos ambiciosos, cuestionando y retando las posiciones sociales de los primeros. No es de extrañar que los opositores de la acción afirmativa quieran regresar a aquellos días tranquilos. Aquellos eran los días

en que las personas conocían sus lugares y se les mantenía en ellos.

Con bastante frecuencia, el gobierno estaba al frente, promulgando o sancionando leyes que ayudaban a mantener a las mujeres y a las personas de color en sus lugares. No es de extrañar que los "viejos buenos chicos" tuvieran las cosas mayormente a su modo.

Las mujeres, según la ciencia popular tradicional, tenían que ser mantenidas encinta, descalzas y en la cocina. Así se hacía más fácil el privarlas de derechos fundamentales, tales como votar o tener propiedad.

Los judíos, que constituían el grupo más móvil económicamente, a menudo hallaban su camino obstruido por una diversidad de "acuerdos entre caballeros." Se les negaba el acceso a asociaciones y a viviendas "sólo para los blancos." El ingreso a las universidades, especialmente a las escuelas graduadas y profesionales, estaba a menudo impedido por la palabra más odiada actualmente por los opositores de la acción afirmativa: cuotas. La cantidad de judíos que obtenía títulos de médicos, abogados, profesores y de otras profesiones se mantenía en un mínimo, a pesar de que, académicamente, ellos estaban a menudo más capacitados.

A las mujeres, los latinos, los negros y otros no blancos se les impedía normalmente ser miembros de los sindicatos de trabajadores o de artesanos. Cuando la Ley Wagner de Relaciones Laborales dió a los trabajadores el derecho a organizarse y negociar colectivamente con sus pa-

trones, ésta excluyó deliberadamente a los trabajadores agrícolas. La protección equitativa de la ley no les era aplicable. Después de todo, ellos eran primordialmente mexicanos, asiáticos o negros.

En muchas ocupaciones, las mujeres y los trabajadores no blancos recibían una paga menor que sus colegas, aún cuando hicieran el mismo trabajo.

En la enseñanza, la ley del país aprobaba antes de prohibir un sistema separado e intrínsecamente desigual, diseñado para mantener a "esa gente" en sus lugares. La enseñanza segregada era una forma de vida en muchas comunidades de California. En el caso trascendental de Méndez vs. Distrito Escolar de Westminster, en 1946, un juez federal dictaminó que la segregación de los niños de ascendencia mexicana era ilegal. El distrito escolar apeló la decisión, pero perdió la apelación. Ocho años después, el Tribunal Supremo de Justicia de los Estados Unidos declaró ilegal la segregación escolar en todo el territorio de la nación.

No puedo menos que preguntarme, cuando esta discriminación racista flagrante estaba sucediendo, ¿dónde estaban los aullidos de indignación de aquéllos que se oponen ahora a la acción afirmativa?

Si ellos se hubieran manifestado en justa indignación y exigido tratamiento igual para todos, ¿dudo que hubiera sido necesario alguna vez promulgar leyes de acción afirmativa. Dado nuestro historial vergonzoso, las palabras piadosas del Gobernador Pete Wilson sobre eliminar las preferencias ra-

cionales en el estado ofrecen un consuelo escaso.

No hay garantía de que no regresaremos a las políticas públicas opresivas de "los buenos tiempos de antes." En consecuencia, no culpo a los proponentes de la acción afirmativa por preocuparse acerca del futuro. Sin embargo, no me sorprende cuán popular es entre los residentes de California el deshacerse de la acción afirmativa.

Ellos no la comprenden, pero ello no les importa.

Después de todo, en 1964, por un amplio margen de 2 a 1, ellos aprobaron por votación la legalización de la vivienda segregada. También votaron por los límites de los períodos electivos para poder frenar su libertad de selección electoral. Más recientemente, aprobaron por votación el dar a los grandes terratenientes un poder electoral mayor sobre las tasaciones de las propiedades, mientras se deshabilitaban ellos mismos y hacían otro tanto con los demás contribuyentes. A los californianos les encanta promulgar legislación para "sentirse bien," entiendan sus ramificaciones o no.

Esa es la razón de que sean una presa tan fácil para la duplicidad y que apoyen iniciativas tales como la Proposición 209.

(Raymond Rodriguez, de Long Beach, California, es catedrático universitario jubilado.)

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migration status and class. In a political environment characterized by English-only laws and anti-immigrant backlash, many eke out a living on the margins of society, distrusting or unaware of the legal protections most of us take for granted.

My grandmother used to say, "En boca cerrada no entran las moscas." "Flies don't enter a closed mouth." But before attributing the Latina workers' reluctance to Old World traditions or fear of government, we must first recognize that reticence to

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Sittin' Here



Thinkin'

Elizabeth II by Ira Cutler

The news last week was dominated by the personalities and personal histories of three very different women. Two of them, Princess Diana and Mother Teresa, were admired for their humanity and warmth and died amidst an enormous outpouring of public affection. The third, Queen Elizabeth II of England, was criticized for being cold and distant and the institution she represents in British society, the monarchy, was itself threatened.

The coronation of Queen Elizabeth, in 1952, was the first thing I ever saw on television. A little old lady in my apartment building, who owned the only television around, invited the whole neighborhood in to watch this momentous event on her tiny, grainy, black and white set. It was, at the time, the most watched television show ever. Those who saw the pleasant looking 26 year old woman become Queen, amidst enormous ceremony, will never forget the spectacle of that event.

Elizabeth was not supposed to be the Queen. Instead, it was expected that her uncle, King Edward VIII, would have sons who would succeed him to the throne. Elizabeth was expected to be a cousin to the future King, a position of no real consequence. But Edward, also known as the Duke of Windsor, chose love and romance over duty. In the most celebrated love story of the century, he abdicated his throne after less than a year in order to marry an American divorcee, the woman he loved.

Elizabeth was ten years old when her uncle's love story changed her life forever. In 1936 Elizabeth's father became King George VI and bravely saw England through World War II. He was beloved for staying in London while the Germans were bombing it nightly. Of course, he had the choice to go to safer places but as King he felt he should stay where he was. Elizabeth learned early that some people take their inherited responsibilities rather more seriously than others and, for the sake of their duty, put aside personal considerations like happiness and safety.

The pattern of some sacrificing and some failing to do so has been played out over and over throughout the years. Queen Elizabeth II has worked to preserve the dignity of the throne and the traditions of the monarchy while, all around her, the rest of the royal family behaved like tawdry soap opera characters. The great scandal of the 1950's came when her younger sister, Princess Margaret, became involved with a Royal Air Force pilot, a commoner and an unsuitable candidate to enter the royal family. What a spectacle it was, photographers all over, a hint of things to come. Then there was the ever present hint that, if the truth were known, her husband, Prince Phillip, was a bit of a cad. Then her children behaving like rich, spoiled, irresponsible brats. Andrew and Fergie, Charles and Diana, the unseemly spectacle of their private lives being made very public, indeed. Their divorces, the books and interviews, all unseemly, all well below what would be expected of a royal family.

We live in a time which greatly values public disclosure of what, in other times, would have been considered personal and private information. The most extreme version of this features very ordinary people going on daytime television to tell a hooting mob their private business, while millions at home tune in. And there is a growing expectation that public figures, too, should bare their private souls, tell us of their fears and sorrows, show us that they are mere mortals and seek our forgiveness for their weaknesses.

Elizabeth II was trained to an older, different standard of behavior. Not flinching in the face of adversity, keeping a stiff upper lip, keeping one's dignity despite all else that is going on around one. Her ancestors, which include the royal families of nearly all of Europe, faced periodic revolutions and beheadings, but never let the strain show in front of the rabble. It is out of a misunderstanding of that English tradition of dignity and reserve that Elizabeth II's unfortunate image of coldness arises.

I imagine that she places an old fashioned value on doing things the right way, doing one's duty in a dignified manner and not putting one's business in the street. I suspect she finds it distasteful, and terribly American, that Al Gore made use of his son's illness and his sister's death to demonstrate his humanity, in order to curry favor with voters. Perhaps that behavior is acceptable, perhaps even strategically necessary, in a politician or a film star. Nonetheless, it is unseemly for a hereditary monarch. It just is not done.

Unlike her dashing and romantic uncle, and unlike the woman who would become her daughter-in-law, Elizabeth has never been a romantic figure. She has not been a story book Queen, adored by her subjects, but not a wicked Queen, either. Life is not a story book. Instead, she has gone about her business, attended to her duties and pluckily gone along doing the job they gave her. She has been very much her father's daughter, the one person around for whom doing the job means more than personal concerns.

She will live long, as Charles will. They have the genes for longevity - the Queen Mother is in her 90's. Charles will not marry again and so there will be no Queen during his reign. William, Hollywood looks or no, may find that there is no job of King by the time his turn comes and he may have to find a real job. England may well be tiring of its monarchy, whether it is good for tourism or not.

And so Elizabeth II may be the last and final Queen and my advice to her is to go out as she came in, an old fashioned representative of an old fashioned institution. I would advise her not to succumb to all the advice she is getting to let the people see her up close and personal, not to try too hard to become popular with her subjects.

If you are going to have a monarchy at all, it seems to me, you ought to do it right. Royalty is more about respect than affection. In England it is about being a living reminder of days past, a reminder of a time when that little island contained the greatest military, political and economic power on earth, when its empire and commonwealth stretched across the world.

Members of a royal family, if you are going to have such a thing at all, are not supposed to be plain folks. Better to have done with it, to have no monarchy at all, than to have the Queen on the Home Shopping Channel, selling odd bits of the royal china, or going on Barbara Walters and telling her sad stories while Barbara clucks her tongue in sympathy, or sharing her favorite recipes in magazines or telling little jokes so that people will like her more.

I, for one, like her fine just the way she is.

Latinos Back Bilingual Education

By PAUL SHEPARD
WASHINGTON - Hispanic leaders see bilingual education as a vessel that has ferried countless Latinos from isolation into America's mainstream.

Now they fear a well-financed effort to end bilingual education in California public schools will set future generations of Hispanic students there adrift - and spread to other states.

"Hopefully, our community will see this as another case of immigrant bashing and will react," said Rep. Xavier Becerra, a California Democrat and chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

In California, schools are required to teach English to non-English speakers and to make sure they learn math, science and other subjects in their own language, if necessary. The program cost the state \$319 million last year.

A proposal by a group called "English for the Children," led by Ron Unz, a political conservative and computer software multimillionaire, would virtually end state financing for bilingual education of about 500,000 students. It would prohibit immigrant pupils under age 10 from learning academics in their native language.

The group is collecting the needed 433,000 signatures to qualify for the state ballot next June.

"The current system of bilingual education simply doesn't work," said Unz, who made an unsuccessful run for California's Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1994. "It fails the very children it was designed to help."

Proponents of the measure say teaching children in both English and their native language delays their ability to pick up English. They say children who are not fluent in English should be taught by an "immersion" technique in which only English is used by the teacher.

Becerra counters that while immersion could help students learn English faster, it would slow their learning in other subjects.

"How can the child master science or math or social studies while they are trying to learn a language at the same time?" he asks.

While advocates and opponents of the Unz measure supply plenty of personal anecdotes on how bilingual education helps or hinders students, there is little independent research.

Preliminary findings of a George Mason University study of 42,000 bilingual education students over 10 years indicate the students equaled or surpassed native English speakers after four to seven years in a quality bilingual program.

The debate is being closely watched by educators far beyond California.

Emma Violand Sanchez, who supervises language training for public schools in Arlington, Va., said she's found that even among children who can speak English, incorporating their native language in the classroom may help them learn.

"If we want cognitive and reasoning skills to be developed for other subjects, the use of native languages helps," said Sanchez, who also is a language professor at George Washington University.

In Arlington, where nearly a quarter of the 18,000 students speak Spanish or another primary language other than English, children attend classes conducted in English or their native language, depending on their needs.

Sanchez worries that the total English emersion method Unz advocates might fail to take advantage of their greatest strength - knowledge of their native language.

Defenders of bilingual education say the Unz proposal threatens to fan anti-immigrant sentiments seen in California during the battle over Proposition 187, which would deny education and medical benefits to illegal immigrants.

The passage of Proposition

187, which hasn't taken effect yet due to court challenges, led other states to adopt similar policies and emboldened federal lawmakers to reduce aid to legal immigrants. Its opponents worry that California will now become the springboard for a similar movement against bilingual education.

"If we lose bilingual education in California today, we could easily lose it everywhere tomorrow," said Antonia Hernandez, president of the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund.

Nearly 2 million students are enrolled in bilingual education classes nationally, the Education Department estimates.

Whether bilingual education is worth protecting is subject to debate. Even supporters of the program say its success varies widely among schools.

"When you have good teachers and support staffs, it works," said Donna Christian of National Center for Applied Linguistics, a Washington think tank that supports bilingual education.

Unz has spent as much time

denying his measure is anti-immigrant or anti-Latino as he has educating voters on the ills he sees in the current system.

"I won't let anyone who was involved in fighting for Prop 187 within 10 feet of this," Unz said. "We've found in our research that Latinos support this because they want their children to learn English as quickly as possible."

Public opinion on Unz' proposal appears to be divided among Hispanics.

"It's split almost down the middle from the feedback we get," said Laverne Luquis, president of LatinoLink, an online Latino interest magazine based in California. "My personal experience with bilingual education was good, but I have heard all kinds of stories."

Education has emerged as a key issue for Hispanic leaders. A recent Education Department study showed Hispanics drop out of school at far higher rates than non-Hispanics and leave school at earlier ages.

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News Briefs

From Page One

waves with calls: Should they remain here or leave job and family behind in hopes of securing a green card?

"There is an awful lot of concern," said Judy Golub of the American Immigration Lawyers Association. "We are getting calls here from people who want us to tell them what to do and we simply can't. Too many things are too uncertain."

Adding to the confusion, many undocumented immigrants who don't apply for the provision before Sept. 30 may find themselves subject to penalties stemming from an unrelated deadline.

Under the new immigration law, undocumented immigrants apprehended in the United States after Sept. 27 face three-year or 10-year bans on returning to the country, depending on how long they had been here.

SALUD! A Latina's Guide to Total Health -- Body, Mind, and Spirit

SALUD! is the first and only comprehensive health guide specifically written by Hispanic women for Hispanic women. Dr. Delgado examines problems such as: the growing rate of cervical cancer among Hispanic women, and their propensity to develop diabetes and suffer from depression. Dr. Delgado also addresses the problems Latinas often face in the new healthcare system, arming them with the real-life strategies they need to overcome them. Offering expert advice and the most recent medical findings in a clear and engaging voice, Dr. Delgado's book SALUD! explores health problems from the Hispanic perspective.

Dr. Jane L. Delgado is the President and CEO of the National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations, the only national group dedicated to meeting Hispanic health needs. Dr. Delgado has also served on several government advisory committees, and is the expert most often called to testify before Congress on Hispanic health.

EL EDITOR Celebrating 20 Years of Publishing

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Boys Yuk It Up Over 'Coach' Jones

By DENNE H. FREEMAN
 IRVING, Texas - Need a laugh? Some of the Dallas Cowboys players and even Barry Switzer had one Monday, snickering at the suggestion that Jerry Jones might be the team's next coach.
 "Jerry makes a great owner, leave it like that," a bemused Emmitt Smith said. "It's not even worth talking about. It's not worth expending energy about it."

Somebody asked him a question if coaching ever crossed his mind and someone took it and ran with it. I guarantee you that's how it happened."
 Switzer said he has no doubt Jones would be good at whatever job he tried.
 "But the problem is me and my coaches have spent 40 years looking at good football and bad football," he said. "You people (the media) have been saying all along Jerry



Nate Newton got a kick out of the latest story speculating on Jones' plans.

"Well, he signs my checks, he can do anything he wants to do," the guard said. "He'd do like any other coach, turn it over to his assistants and just be a PR man."

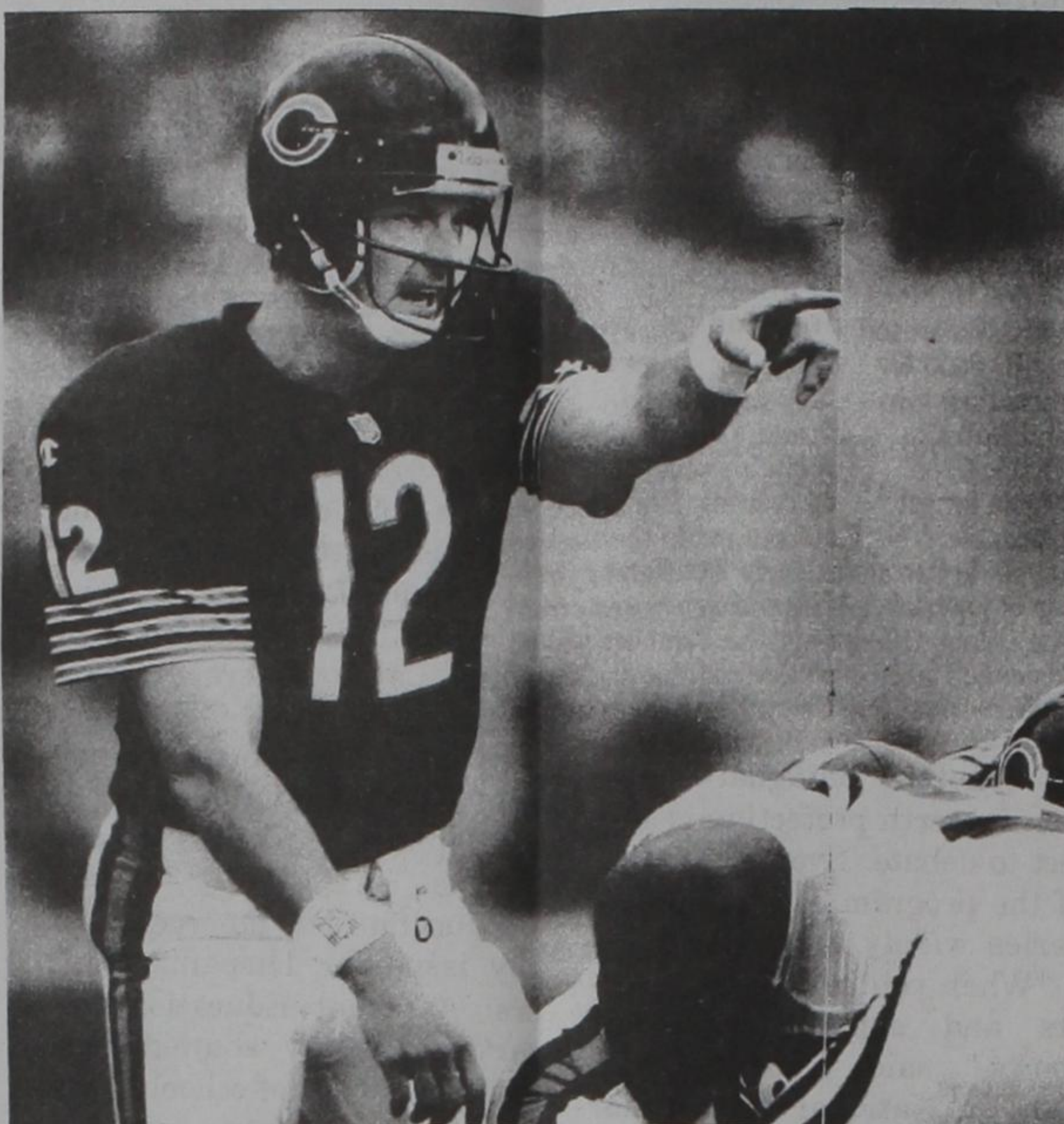
Added safety Bill Bates: "The media has been drumming up stuff for 15 years and I'm not surprised by anything. Jerry would be energetic as a coach, that's for sure."
 Switzer, only the third coach the Cowboys have ever had, said the story Sunday in The New York Times made him laugh. Jones told the newspaper he's considered coaching the team.

"I do get a chuckle out of it," Switzer said. "But Jerry is too smart to set himself up like that. I know how it happened."

was the coach so nothing's changed."
 Switzer said Jones has never interfered with his coaching. The team has made repeated mistakes in its 2-1 start, and Switzer worked the team long and hard Monday coming off a bye weekend.

"Jerry has never, never since I've been here called a play or a defense or drawn up a scheme," Switzer said. "Larry Lacey (personnel director) sits with him in the press box and Larry said Jerry doesn't even second-guess the coaches. He's a team player, a team guy."

He's also the boss.
 "If Jerry wants to call a play he has every right to do so because he owns the football team," Switzer said. "But never has."



Aikman Says Bears Are Hanging Tough

By DENNE H. FREEMAN
 IRVING, Texas - Troy Aikman knows the winless Chicago Bears are no longer the "Monsters of the Midway."

However, he's seen them on film and will testify they are better than their statistics.

"They have been playing teams tough," Aikman said Wednesday. "What I see is much better than what their stats show. They really came after Drew Bledsoe in the New England game last week with the blitz and gave him a lot of trouble. I expect we'll see some of that this week. They know we've been struggling."

The Bears and former Cowboys coach Dave Wannstedt come calling this week in Texas Stadium, where Wannstedt's defenses were ranked No. 1 in the NFL. The Cowboys are rated two-touchdown favorites.

Dallas spent most of its bye week learning how to block the blitz, which was the primary defense of Arizona and Philadelphia. It gave Dallas fits and gummed up an offense that had looked so promising in a 37-7 win over Pittsburgh in the first game.

"We've looked much better in practice against the blitz. But that's practice," Aikman said. "If we played only practice football we'd be 19-0 every season."

"I think we will be improved. We'll find out Sunday.

Va Offers Free Flu Shots

The Lubbock VA Outpatient Clinic is pleased to offer free Flu Shots for veterans and their spouses. Shots will be given:

day. We'll find out the rest of the year."

The Cowboys tried a countermeasure to the blitz in the second half against Philadelphia - the no-huddle - with limited success. Aikman said the Cowboys could use it again.

"You might see some of that this week," Aikman said. "It can be effective. It doesn't give a defense a chance to huddle and call a play. We might use it to jump-start the offense. If used properly it can change the tempo of the game. How much we'll use it is hard to say."

Aikman knows one thing: the Bears will be blitzing a lot.

"I know Dave Wannstedt's style and he likes to attack," Aikman said. "When a team hasn't been going well it's inclined to take chances."

Running back Emmitt Smith said the no-huddle works at times, but also has a down side.

"It helps take the wind out of the (offensive) players," he said.

Fullback Daryl Johnston said the no-huddle only works against teams that change defenses a lot, like the Eagles.

"We might not use it much against Chicago, because the Bears don't send out as many players on second and third downs as some other teams," Johnston said. "I don't see it being a big part of our offense this week."

Thursday, October 9, 2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
 Thursday, October 16, 2:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.
 Tuesday, October 21, 2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
 Thursday, October 23, 2:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.
 The clinic is located at 4902 34th Street, Suite 10, in Lub-

Tyson a No-Show for Ali Tribute

By STEVE BAILEY LOUISVILLE, Ky. - It was supposed to be a peace summit, a meeting in which two fierce opponents shook hands and put behind them one of the more bizarre moments in sports history.

Who better to extend an olive branch to Evander Holyfield and Mike Tyson than Muhammad Ali?

Instead, Saturday night's Ali Tribute to Amateur Boxing became little more than the sport's next black eye.

A planned "healing ceremony" between Holyfield and Tyson never materialized. Tyson missed the event when his charter flight from the New York metropolitan area was delayed because of mechanical problems.

The appearance was trumpeted by organizers as the first face-to-face meeting between the two heavyweights since their June title fight in which Tyson was disqualified and later had his boxing license revoked for twice biting Holyfield's ears.

As Ali and Holyfield stood together in the ring, Sig Rogich, a spokesman for Tyson, read a statement to Ali from the boxer:

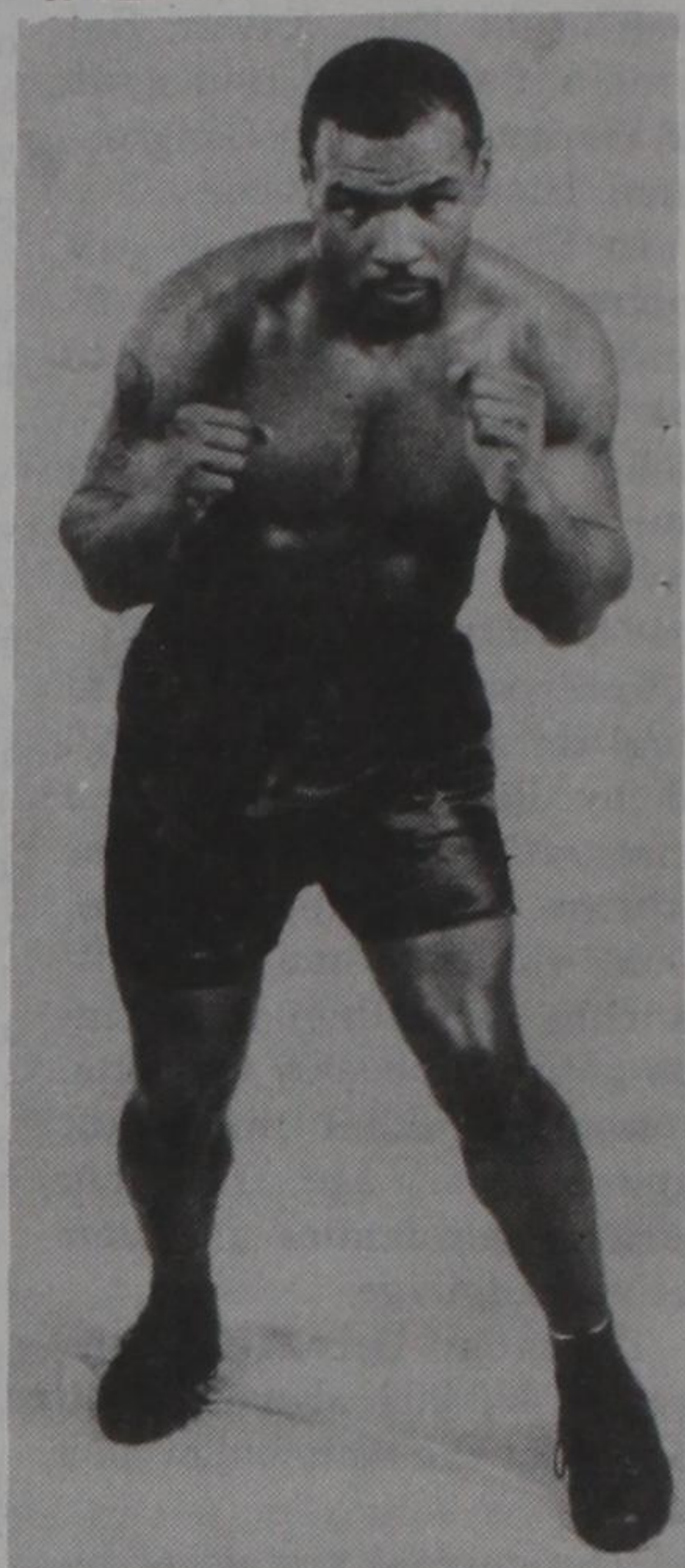
"On this wonderful evening, I'm very, very sorry I could not be with you. Problems with our charter flight would not allow me to be with you and Evander tonight," Rogich began as a chorus of boos rained down from the stands.

"As you know, I planned for weeks to be in Louisville. ... I wanted to shake hands with Evander Holyfield so that everyone could see for themselves how badly I feel about what happened in our last

fight in Las Vegas.

"Don King has asked me to announce to you, Muhammad, a pledge of several hundred thousand dollars to the Muhammad Ali Cup youth charities in your name."

Following the statement, Holyfield pledged his support to Ali and his efforts with am-



ateur boxing and left the ring without commenting on Tyson's absence.

"Mike was very disappointed not to be here," said Skip Morse, the project director for the Ali Cup. "When you think about it, he had the most to lose."

Lonnie Ali, the former champion's wife, was supportive of Tyson.

"Of course it's disappointing. continued pg 5

Hispanic Artists Wanted

ATTENTION - ATTENTION
 Hispanic Artists are being invited to enter the 1st Annual "Día de la Raza" Art Show to take place October 9-12
 To enter and for details call Lubbock Centro Aztlan at 806-763-3841 or Omar Rodriguez at 763-2848
 All Mediums Invited.

Redeem Cans For Free Ride Tickets

Three cans of food donated to the South Plains Food Bank will be redeemable for a second book of 28 ride tickets at the Panhandle South Plains Fair this Thursday, September 25 only.

When a fair goer donates three cans of food, canned or other non-perishable, they will be given a coupon. That coupon is redeemable for a second book of 28 tickets at no cost, when the can donor buys an initial \$15 book of 28 tickets.

The donated canned food is distributed to the hungry through food boxes. Through the voucher program, the 270 partner agencies screen those in need and refer them to the food bank for a food box. An average of 300 boxes are distributed weekly. South Plains Food Bank trucks will be at three locations starting a 12:00 noon: Fair Park Coliseum Broadway Entrance 4th Street Entrance

FORFEITED LAND SALE

The Texas Veterans Land Board will conduct a sealed bid sale on 205 forfeited tracts of state land at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, October 28, 1997.

- ★ Only qualified Texas military veterans who have never purchased land through the VLB are eligible to participate. The VLB will finance the full amount of winning bids with no down payment at 7.64% interest.
- ★ 30-year, assumable, fixed rate financing is available on all winning bids. Tracts will be awarded to the highest bidder.
- ★ Located in 99 counties (with the majority in East, Central and North Texas), tracts range in size from 5 to 200 acres.
- ★ This is quality land suitable for a home site or as an investment.

For more information on tracts available, bid procedures, and application forms for land or home loans, please call

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Texas Veterans Land Board
 Garry Mauro, Chairman

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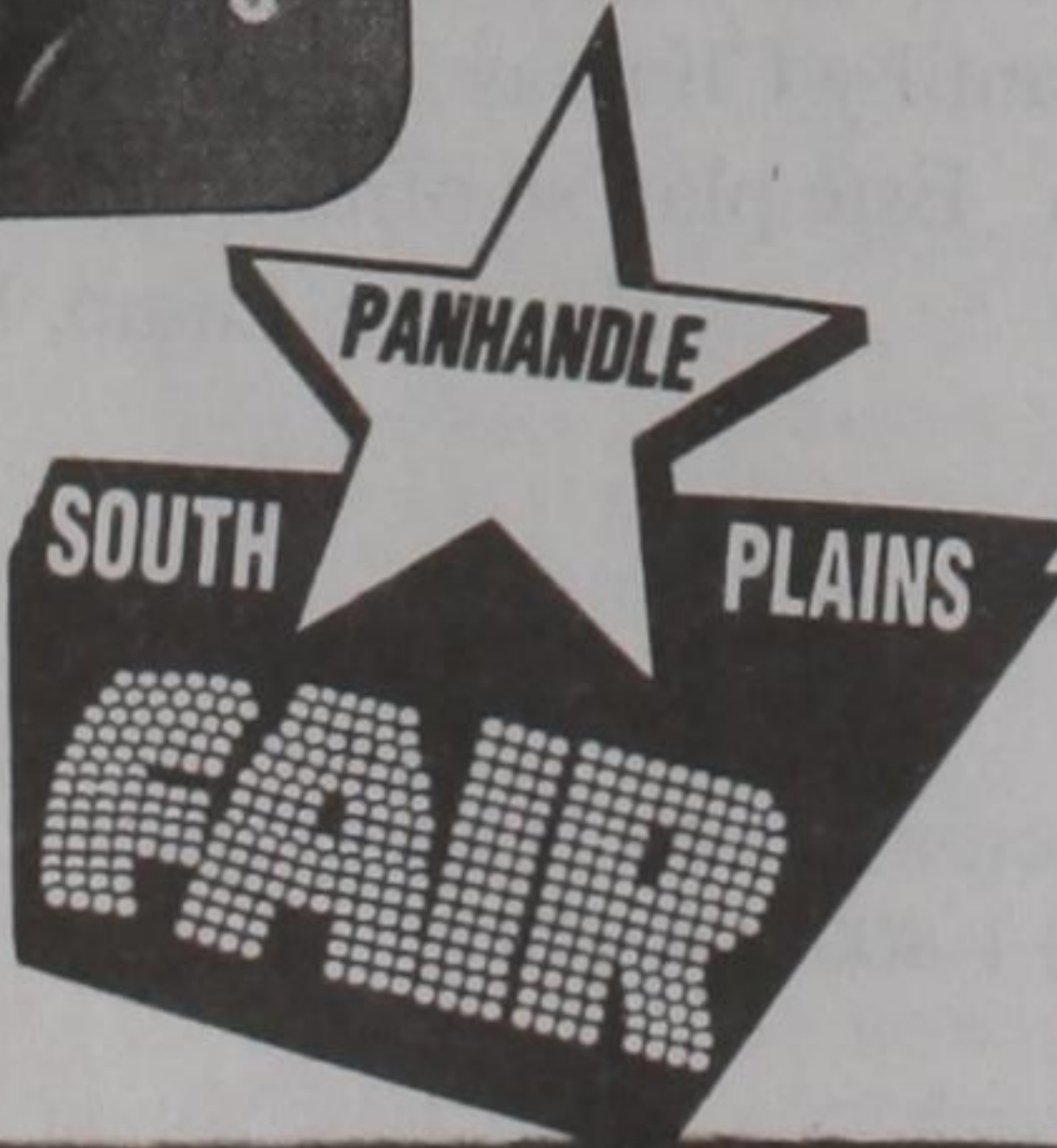


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- Texas The Band - Thurs., Sept. 25
- Diamond Rio - Fri., Sept. 26
- Marty Stuart - Sat., Sept. 27





Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

Hay un evangelio que tenemos que leer y releer los malos hijos, los que hemos malgastado nuestra fortuna, nuestra salud, nuestro dinero y nuestro tiempo en una vida mas o menos entregada a la maldad, los que pensamos que ya no tenemos perdon de Dios. Para que nos convenzamos que Dios siempre nos esta esperando con un plan mejor que el que ya hemos echado a perder. Tambien tenemos que leer y releer ese evangelio los "Buenos" Padres: Los que nos negamos cien por ciento a recibir en la casa a los hijos que se han dado a la mala vida (libertinaje, vicios). Los que cerramos las puertas del hogar a las hijas que han dado "un mal paso", sobre todo cuando no les hemos instruido antes de que sea tarde. Es necesario leer y releer para que aprendamos de nuestro Padre Dios a ser verdaderos padres.

Los hijos "buenos" tambien debemos leer y releer ese evangelio; los que decimos que hemos servido y obedecido a Dios y, en el fondo de nuestro corazon vivimos resentidos, porque no nos ha dado ni siquiera un cabrito (o el premio de la loteria, o menos penas)... Los que decimos que amamos a nuestro Padre Dios, pero no nos preocupamos por "esos hijitos suyos" que pasan hambre. Debemos leer y releerlo para que comprendamos que no se puede de veras servir y amar a Dios, sin amar a nuestros hermanos. (San Lucas 15,1-32).

Brown Elementary Receives Parade Award



Brown Elementary recently participated in the Fiestas del Llano parade celebrating the 16th of September. The annual parade was held on Saturday September 13. Brown was awarded 1st place for Elementary and Overall Category for their float entry in the parade. Mrs. Teresa Herrera, parade chairperson, presented Brown Elementary a trophy and \$100 prize at a school assembly on Wednesday, September 24.



PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR

POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

JESUS Y LOS ENDEMONIADOS

"Y como él llegó a la otra parte en el territorio de los Gergesenos, le vinieron al encuentro dos endemoniados." Mateo 8:28

Debemos de convencernos de que el diablo existe. esto es una verdad terrible, pero que a menudo se pasa por alto. Pues hay constantemente cerca de nosotros un espíritu invisible, de inmenso poder y lleno de odio contra nuestras almas. Y que desde el principio de la creación se ha empeñado en hacerle males al hombre. y esto lo hará hasta que el Señor venga por segunda vez y lo ate, y mientras esto no suceda no dejará de tentar y ejecutar iniquidades. Es bien claro que en los días que nuestro Señor estuvo en el mundo ejercía un influjo especial sobre los cuerpos y almas de algunos individuos.

Y que aun en nuestros días puede ser que exista más de ese mal de lo que comunmente se supone, aunque no de una manera tan grave como en los tiempos de Jesús. Pero que el Diablo se halla siempre cerca de nosotros en el espíritu y que a todas horas procura seducirnos con tentaciones, es un hecho que no debe olvidarse. Pero sabemos que el poder del demonio es limitado, poderoso como es, hay un Ser que es más poderoso que él. y que aunque está empeñado en causar males al mundo, no puede obrar sin permiso. Pues estos mismos versículos Mt. 8: 28-34 estan probando que los espíritus malignos saben que solo pueden ir de un lugar a otro devastando la tierra en tanto que se lo permita el Señor de los Señores. "¿has venido," dijeron, "a molestarlos antes de tiempo?" Y la siguiente súplica deja conocer que no podían hacer nada a los cerdos, si Jesús el Hijo de Dios no los dejaba.

NUESTRO SEÑOR ES QUIEN LIBRA AL HOMBRE

Desde días muy remotos se habla profetizado que EL quebrantaría la cabeza de la serpiente. Y empezó a cumplir esa profecía cuando nació de la Virgen María, y triunfó sobre la serpiente cuando murió en la cruz. Y sanando a todos los endemoniados manifestó su completo dominio sobre Satanás.

Porque aunque satanás se guarde en nuestra cercanía Heb. 7:25 nos dice: "Por lo cual puede salvar eternamente a los que por él se allegan a Dios, viviendo siempre para interceder por ellos."

LOS GERGESENOS

Los habitantes del país donde se obró este milagro, suplicaron a nuestro Señor que se fuera de sus términos. Pues lo único que pudieron sentir fue la pérdida de sus cerdos. Y no se apercebieron siquiera de que dos de sus semegantes fueron salvos. Y no se daban cuenta que delante de ellos estaba uno más grande que Satanás. Y considerándolo a Jesús como un obtáculo le rogaban que se fuera de sus medios.

Muchos son los que se parecen a los gergesenos hoy día. Por lo tanto guardémonos de no amar al mundo más que a Cristo.

From Page 4

ing, but I firmly believe Michael has tremendous respect for Muhammad," she said. "I don't think he'd do anything intentional to hurt Muhammad or this event."

Many fans, however, who paid up to \$40 to see Tyson and Holyfield make up, weren't so forgiving.

"Why didn't he get here yesterday?" asked 31-year-old Brian Ludwig of Louisville. "His spokesman obviously made it. This was supposed to give the sport kind of a boost. All this does is tear it down a little bit more."

Tyson wasn't the only no-show on a card that contained the likes of Holyfield, Ken Norton, Jimmy Ellis and the champ himself.

Promoters of the event had announced that Joe Frazier and George Foreman - former heavyweight champions and two of Ali's most memorable foes - also would attend, making it the most impressive gathering of heavyweights ever. But on Friday, organizers said there had been a mix-up and that neither Foreman nor Frazier would be able to attend.

The tribute itself was the finale of the weeklong Muhammad Ali Cup International Boxing Tournament. Profits generated from both the tournament and tribute were marked for Louisville's planned Muhammad Ali Museum and Education Center as well as the youth programs of USA Boxing Inc.

The event also included a mini-concert by Natalie Cole and appearances by actor James Earl Jones and comedian Jeff Foxworthy. Jones contributed his familiar baritone to deliver a poetic tribute to amateur boxing written by Ali.

From Page 2

complain formally -- like the reticence to complain about domestic violence and crime generally -- is often a rational response to the likely risks and potential benefits.

The reality is that the risks of taking formal legal action are generally more acute for Latinas than for others. Enforcement agencies and advocacy groups must recognize that for Latinas, the risk is not only of "moscas en la boca," but of termination, reprisal, economic hardship and, for undocumented women, deportation.

Latinas are arguably the most vulnerable segment of the U.S. economy. Their earnings are only 83 percent of those of white women. They are less educated than the general labor force and concentrated disproportionately in the service industry. Nearly half of Latinas in the general work force, ages 18-64, are immigrants. More than half of families headed by Latinas live in poverty.

Additionally, based on their own experiences and community conversation, Latinas are skeptical about the ability of state and federal enforcement agencies to deliver justice in a timely and meaningful fashion.

Addressing the issue requires collaboration between the enforcement agencies and affected communities. Organizations that serve the Latino community can do two things: First, they can provide information about formal legal protections; more important,

they can provide a supportive environment for those victims of discrimination courageous enough to come forward.

Second, they can initiate a dinner-table argument about gender, class and power differences within the Latino community. Sexual harassers, Latino as well as non-Latino, may be emboldened by the image of Latinas as reluctant or powerless to assert their right to be left alone.

The Astrodome story has a happy ending. Twenty-five women in the cleaning department were awarded \$13,000 to \$30,000 each. The EEOC enlisted the services of an accountant to advise them on ways to manage their money and what precautions to take in transferring money to Mexico or Central America. The Astrodome terminated the harasser and agreed to continue sexual harassment training for employees.

Still, the challenge remains to translate existing protections into reality. It demands that the agencies develop relationships with churches, community-based organizations and other entities that can provide reassurance and critical support for a person to file a formal complaint.

The EEOC is currently striving to improve the quality of its services to all communities. Hopefully, cases like the Astrodome one will help change the perception in the Latino community that the EEOC is not concerned with discrimination Latinas encounter.

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