

Arts Activities Set for November 1st by Centro Aztlan

Lubbock Centro Aztlan announced today that it will again sponsor a celebration to commemorate "El Día de los Muertos" or The Day of the Dead. on Sunday November 1st.

"The event keeps in step with our organization working to promote cultural presentations that promote the hispanic heritage and culture," said Bob Craig a member of the Centro's Board of Directors.

Craig stated that Centro Aztlan's last production, the "Viva Aztlan Dance Festival", gave everyone the opportunity to see the beauty and color of traditional Mexican dance. "With this production Centro Aztlan hopes to show the role of modern drama in promoting not only

Hispanic culture but how their experiences are used to promote well being and education. We hope that the community will respond to this event," said Criag.

"El Día de los Muertos" will feature a presentation of a one man bilingual play "Destino" by Jerry Mondragon of Albuquerque, New Mexico. He will perform the drama that deals in the life of a man who has suffered both the abuses from parents who are alcoholism and as a alcoholic himself in this adult years and how he remembers on "El Dia de los Muertos" how many of his friends have died because of alcohol.

presentation by the Ballet Folklorico Aztlan of a special choreographed dance to "The Legend of La Llorona" by Amalia Agüero. The dance uses as a background a short film by Francisco Cano from San Antonio.

Other local musicians, poets and dancers will also participate in the event. Admission is \$35 per couple or \$20 per person. A full meal is included in the admission fee. Seats are limited and reservations can be made by calling 763-3841. Families interested in constructing altars are also invited to call as soon as possible since space is limited. The event is made possible in by a grant from the Lubbock City Council as recommended by the Lubbock Arts Alliance.

News Briefs

Budget talks outcome ended in major victory for immigrants

WASHINGTON--Budget negotiators agreed on a proposal that would double the number of employment visas for immigrants seeking jobs in the high-tech industry, but not for foreign laborers to work in the fields.

The proposal also calls for \$171 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to speed up citizenship applications of the nearly 1.9 million people waiting to become U.S. citizens. The new budget also delays for 30 months a Republican piece of legislation that calls for U.S. Border Patrol agents to track every person entering and leaving the country.

Last week's outcome was a major blow for the GOP's anti-immigrant stance. In 1996, the GOP passed a number of bills restricting immigration and benefits for legal immigrants, such as those who served in the U.S. military. Moderate Republicans, however, are touting the concessions as a way to "earn trust" by a growing potential constituency.

"It was tough going all the way," said Maria Echaveste, deputy chief of staff to the president and one of the key advisers to White House negotiators on immigration issues told the Associated Press.

There were about 65,000 so-called H1B visas available for skilled foreign workers last year. The budget bill increases the number to 115,000 for the next two years and sets the number at 107,500 in the third year.

A Republican-led push to pass an updated version of the 1960's Bracero legislation failed to win approval.

Americans fear racial division

WASHINGTON--Americans believe strongly in the value of ethnic diversity, but feel the nation is becoming more divided along racial lines, according to a Ford Foundation study.

Avoiding any mention of affirmative action, a hot-button term that tends to draw negative reactions, researchers instead asked voters to disclose their feelings concerning diversity on college campuses.

Seventy-one percent of the respondents said that college students should learn more about other ethnic groups as a way of bringing the nation closer together. Three in five believed that the nation was growing further apart than together than in the past.

City of Chandler report finds no civil rights violations took place

CHANDLER--A city of Chandler report regarding a five-day immigration roundup in July 1997 found that police may have overstepped their bounds.

But the 1,300-page report released last Tuesday by the city of Chandler, offered little proof as to whether the civil rights of 90 individuals interviewed by the city's investigators were violated by police.

Overall, the Chandler Police Department's response is that the alleged victims of the Chandler roundup were not very good witnesses.

The report is the latest review of the roundup. Arizona Attorney General Grant Woods concluded late last year that Chandler police trampled many residents' civil rights. The attorney general's report was disputed by Immigration and Naturalization officials.

Yet to be completed is a separate private investigator's report commissioned by the city. That report is expected this month.

A \$35 million civil lawsuit remains pending in federal court, filed by 14 people claiming violations of their rights.

Students launch drive for pro-affirmative action ballot initiative

BERKELEY--California students are launching a petition drive for a state initiative that would allow race and gender to be considered in admissions to public colleges and universities.

Called the California Associated Students Education Initiative, the measure is a response to University of California's Board of Regents' decision to end racial preferences in admissions and Proposition 209, a ballot initiative that banned preferences in state contracting, hiring and admissions to public colleges and universities. Irami Osei-Frimpong, president of the Associated Students at the University of California at Berkeley, said the initiative would reverse Proposition 209's impact on the state's higher education system, but wouldn't affect the regent's decision.

Osei-Frimpong said he expects the petition drive to begin in January.

Rights group alleges INS agents abuse immigrants during raids

OAKLAND--The National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights says the Immigration and Naturalization Service has violated the civil rights of immigrants during raids in recent months.

In one instance, INS officials reportedly threw two pregnant women to the floor of a tortilla factory and pointed a gun at a 6-year-old boy during a raid in Utah.

"They acted like we were very dangerous, but they only found people making bread, tacos and tortillas," a witness told the Associated Press.

"I felt like a cockroach." Sasha Khokha, a spokeswoman for the immigrants rights group, said, "They have the right to remain silent, they have the right to an attorney, they have a right to due process and they have the right to have their case presented to an immigration judge. But what we're seeing is immigrants being pressured to sign voluntary deportation forms, or not being told that they have a right to a phone call. Sometimes they're accused of giving INS agents fake green cards."

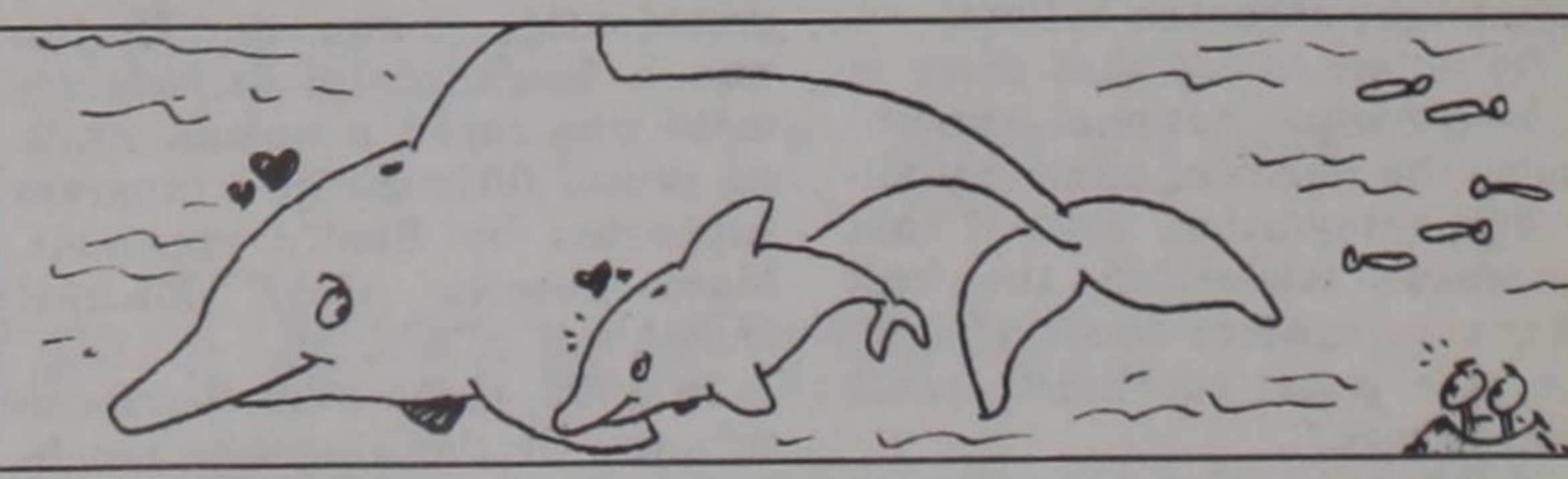
INS officials say they do all they can to prevent abuses. "When there have been instances when agents have been rude or used personal force, the investigators have been disciplined," said Barbara Francis, an official in INS' Washington press office.

500-plus picket INS offices

MIAMI--Protesting a lack of general amnesty and immigration roundups, about 500 people demonstrated in front of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service headquarters last week.

The protest was organized by Fraternidad Latinoamericana, which is headquartered in Miami, and is made up of immigrants from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela.

Fraternidad Latinoamericana is asking that undocumented immigrants -- especially Hondurans -- not included in the Nicaraguan and Cuban Readjustment Act be granted amnesty and permanent residency status by the INS.



Baby dolphins are born tail first, and immediately swim to the surface, sometimes with their mother's help, for a first breath of air.

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Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero
ENDORSEMENTS FOR NOV. 2ND

As all of our reader know, our newspaper is the oldest Hispanic owned newspaper not only in Lubbock but in the entire State of Texas that has been continuously published for twenty two years -- for your information and just in case you didn't notice on our mast that we changed to Volume XXII a few weeks ago. And throughout the years and even when I worked with La Voz, I have never shied away from giving my opinion as who I think our community should support through our vote.

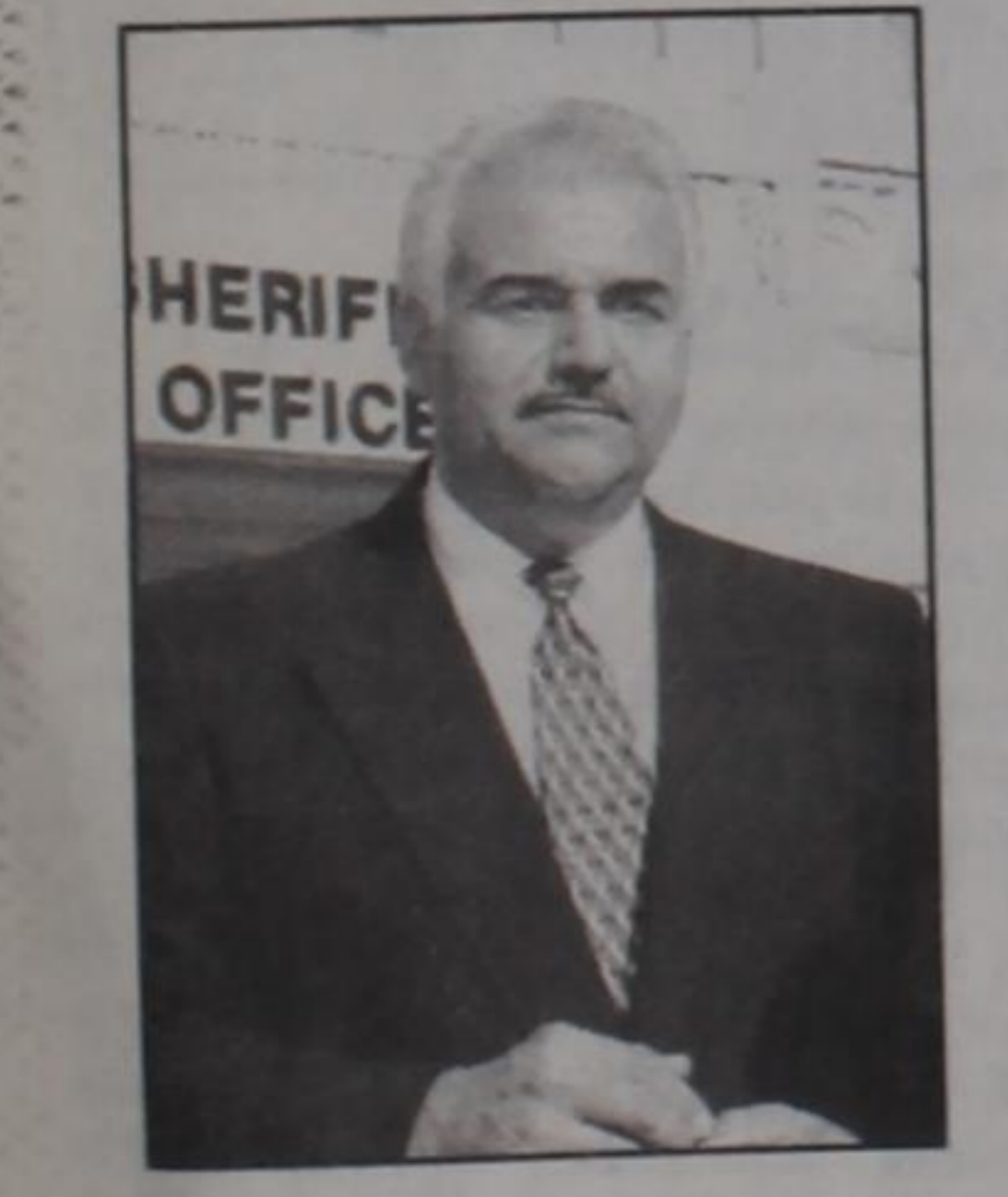
The are really only two races that will directly be decided by Lubbock voters. Both the Sheriff's race and the County Court at Law Judge race are proving to be somewhat controversial.

The Judge's race because it appears that Ms. Scalero, the Republican nominee, didn't pay her bills on time and thereby is not eligible to be a judge. Mr. Jones, who is running independent, appears to be kind of mad and has filed several suits to prevent her from taking office.

Looking at the arguments and really without regard as to whether Mr. Jones has been hurt, it would seem to me that cases that will be tried in her court, if elected, will be contested by every lawyer that know anything about law and thereby backlogging our courts more than they are right now. For this reason we recommend that our readers and friends vote for Bob Jones.

The Sheriff's race hasn't been without controversy either with claims that the republican candidate, Dusty Dowgar, stole a rifle at a previous job in Yoakum county. Despite the words of Dowgar that he didn't, who am I to question the Texas Rangers -- not be confused with the Rangers that lost to the Yankees -- report.

There is no question in our mind and I really can't see how there would be questions in anyone's reasonable mind that David Gutierrez is



the best candidate for the job of Sheriff. We encourage all our friends to cast your vote and encourage all your friends to vote for David Gutierrez.

In the other State races, you can bet that voting Democrat will be you and your family's best bet.

Democrats In Congress

Swamp GOP On 'Pro-Hispanic' Votes

By Patricia Guadalupe

If you believe a recent "report card," House Speaker Newt Gingrich and his GOP colleagues on Capitol Hill talk a good game with respect to Latino issues, but forfeit and lose when it's time to cast votes.

Based on a report issued by the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda this month on individual legislators' voting records during the 105th Congress, only 19 percent of its GOP members voted "favorably" at least half the time on what the NHLA identified as issues of special concern to the nation's 32 million Hispanics.

That contrasts starkly to 86 percent for their Democratic counterparts.

The NHLA, a coalition of 32 national Hispanic organizations, highlighted the "pro-Hispanic" votes of each House and Senate member on 24 pieces of legislation categorized under six topics: civil rights and environmental justice, education, federal budget, immigration, income security and family support, and voting rights.

Some key votes tallied by the NHLA included:

- An amendment to eliminate the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise program within the Department of Transportation that provides access to federal contracting funds;
- A bill to allow for the construction of a dump on the U.S.-Mexico border in Texas to store nuclear waste transported from Vermont and Maine;
- A bill to eliminate federal funding for bilingual education programs;
- An amendment to prohibit political campaign contributions by legal immigrants, and;
- An amendment to allow

funding for the use of statistical sampling in the 2000 Census.

NHLA chair Arturo Vargas, executive director of the Los Angeles-based National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, explains the process: "NHLA gathered information on key votes and issues of concern...Every representative and senator was given notice that their actions on these issues would be monitored."

Most Hispanic congressional representatives, not surprisingly, were among the best. Three of them, Ed Pastor (D-Ariz.), Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-Calif.) and Ciro Rodriguez (D-Texas) and 10 other Democratic House members voted 100 percent "pro-Hispanic."

While there are no Hispanic members in the U.S. Senate, 10 Democratic senators, including both members of the Illinois and Massachusetts delegations and half of the California, Hawaii, Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey and Rhode Island delegations, also scored 100 percent.

According to the report, neither House Speaker Gingrich (R-Georgia) nor Senate leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) cast a single "yes" vote on Hispanic issues. By contrast, House minority leader Dick Gephardt (D-Mo.) scored 75 percent and Senate minority leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) earned a 91 percent.

Of those Hispanic members who voted on a consistent basis, Rep. Henry Bonilla, a Republican from San Antonio, had the lowest "pro-Hispanic" rating, 42 percent.

Ten of the 18 Latino legislators cast "pro-Hispanic" votes at least 90 percent of the time. In the 104th Congress, when just 10 votes were measured and

Los Democratas Del Congreso

Sobrepasan A Los Republicanos

Por Patricia Guadalupe

Si creemos un reciente reporte de calificaciones, el líder de la Cámara y sus colegas republicanos hablan bien en cuanto a temas latinos, pero fallan a la hora de votar.

Basándose en un reciente informe de la Agenda Nacional de Liderazgo Hispano (NHLA en inglés) sobre los historiales de votación de los cada legislador durante el saliente 105 Congreso, sólo el 19 por ciento de republicanos votó "favorablemente" al menos el 50 por ciento del tiempo en asuntos que la NHLA dicen son de importancia para la comunidad latina.

Eso es un contrasta con el 86 por ciento para sus colegas demócratas.

La NHLA, una coalición de 32 organizaciones hispanas nacionales, destacó los "votos pro-hispanos" de cada miembro de la Cámara y del Senado sobre 24 piezas de legislación clasificadas bajo seis títulos: Derechos civiles y justicia ambiental; la educación; presupuesto federal; inmigración; seguridad en los ingresos y apoyo a la familia, y derechos electorales.

Algunas votaciones claves calculadas por la NHLA incluyeron:

- Una enmienda para eliminar al programa de Empresas Comerciales Desventajadas dentro del Departamento de Transporte, que facilita acceso a fondos federales.

-- Un proyecto de ley para la construcción de un basurero en la frontera entre los Estados Unidos y México, en Texas, para almacenar desperdicios nucleares transportados desde los estados de Vermont y Maine.

-- Un proyecto de ley para eliminar el financiamiento federal para los programas de enseñanza bilingüe.

-- Una enmienda para prohibir las contribuciones de campaña por parte de los inmigrantes legales, y

-- Una enmienda para permitir el uso de fondos para el muestreo estadístico en el Censo del año 2000.

El presidente de la NHLA, Arturo Vargas, director ejecutivo de la Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos Electos y Nombrados (NALEO en inglés), explica:

"La NHLA recolectó información sobre las votaciones claves y los asuntos de interés... Se dió aviso a cada Representante y Senador de que sus acciones sobre estos asuntos serian observadas."

La mayoría de los representantes hispanos, estuvieron entre los mejores. Tres de ellos, Ed Pastor (demócrata por Arizona), Lucille Roybal-Allard (demócrata por California) y Ciro Rodríguez (demócrata por Texas), así como otros 10 miembros demócratas de la Cámara, votaron "pro-hispanos" el 100 por ciento de las veces.

My Vote Carries A Wallop

By Herman Sillas

My vote is really important this year.

Political power brokers for any number of groups are pointing out that I, Herman Sillas, might be the one who swings the election.

They don't mention me by name, of course. I am identified only by the voting bloc I represent.

Which is?

Well, I am a male, a Democrat, married, Christian, Latino, senior citizen, middle-class lawyer, residing in San Clemente, Calif., and working in Los Angeles.

Political power brokers love me. They're constantly talking about my vote.

Latino politicians point to the fact that I'll enter the voting booth Nov. 3. (I've been doing it for 41 years). They argue that my vote is part of an emerging power that needs to be reckoned with, especially here in California. That's an improvement. I used to be called part of a "sleeping giant." No one argues anymore that California Latinos are sleeping. Not since Gov. Pete Wilson rang the Proposition 187 wake-up call and we responded with 13 Latino state legislators and a Hispanic congresswoman in Orange County!

This election, an unprecedented four Latinos are running for statewide office, three as

Democrats and one as a Republican.

Latino leaders are pointing out how, for President Clinton's victory in 1996, Latinos were the swing vote not just in California, but in Florida, Arizona, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and New York as well. Talk about clout! That's seven states my little old vote swung.

Then there is a senior citizen bloc. The brokers are saying my vote assures us aged citizens that Medicare and Social Security shouldn't be messed with in the future. If Washington incumbents try to fool around again with either program, they will have to contend with us "grey jaguars." Modern medicine has extended our life expectancy; in turn, we can use it to shorten some elected officials' term expectancies.

The Christian advocates continue sermonizing about the lack of strong moral fiber in our leaders. They point to my vote as part of the sword that will strike down immoral elected officials. My vote gains a certain halo quality as I listen to them.

Democrats use my vote to point out how the party made inroads into the conservative Republican stronghold of Orange County two years ago. They point to Loretta Sanchez's surprise victory over incumbent

congressman Bob Dornan. Local Democrats argue that, with more money from national headquarters, they can get more Democrats elected in Orange County.

While Sanchez appears to be a good bet to repeat her victory against Dornan Nov. 3, there are better things to bet on than Democrats getting elected in Orange County.

Deeper analyses will be made to determine the impact of my vote in the middle-class bloc. In this arena, all kinds of persons are explaining its significance -- and taking credit.

I'm not sure I really understood every economic factor that impacts my voting decisions. Conserving our infrastructure and reducing taxes are conflicting concepts. I don't think I've been consistent. I'll let the brokers explain it to me later. No matter, middle-class citizens will still pay taxes.

My participation as a married man carries a wallop. Not only does my vote count, but it influences Cora, my wife. She takes my sample ballot and uses it as a guide in casting her vote. Mostly, she votes the opposite.

There are always measures on the ballot dealing with lawyers. Either someone is trying to take away our clients or cut our fees. In political ads, we seldom get painted as good persons. Conse-

quently, the election pundits check how people vote on lawyer issues. I think the general public sees attorneys like fingernails. You need them to scratch, but you have to keep them clean, and if they get too long, clip them.

Finally, there is my vote as a male. It will be measured against the women's vote. Political consultants, candidates and pollsters alike will try to make something out of the difference.

What they don't know is that my wife -- who spent years as a "soccer mom" before political experts discovered that group -- and four daughters have greater influence on my vote than any male broker.

It's amazing how an "X" on a piece of paper can generate so many credit-takers. I've hardly met any of them. Nevertheless, it does feel good to know that I can have such an influence on this year's election.

I failed to mention that I spend many of my spare hours fishing on the San Clemente pier. Who knows? The consultants and analysts may add a fishermen's voting bloc this time around. Now, we're getting somewhere.

(Herman Sillas is a regular contributor to Hispanic Link.)

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Sittin' Here Thinkin'

by Ira Cutter

A Little Bit of Inconvenience

I regularly get reports from the General Accounting Office or "The GAO" as they call it inside the beltway. The reports cover everything under the sun and they are often interesting, usually brief, sometimes helpful in the work that I am doing, and always free.

Most recently I read a GAO report (GAO/HEHS-98-207) entitled "Raising Retirement Ages Improves Program Solvency but May Cause Hardship for Some." This report is about the pros and cons of raising the retirement age for Social Security, the pros being that it saves the program money and the con (interesting choice of words!) is that we will all have to work a few more years to get what we were promised. "Improves program solvency but may cause hardship" is a lot like telling a business that its profits would rise if it could somehow stop paying its bills. It doesn't take a genius to figure that one out.

It used to be that the government tried hard to hide its dastardly deeds. The Pentagon Papers, for example, were top secret reports about how the government lied to us about getting involved in Vietnam. The government tried hard to keep that incident of screwing over its citizens a secret, but ultimately failed to do so. Now the strategy of choice is to put atrocities right out there, to hide them in plain sight, and to trust that a public so burned out on politics, or so mesmerized by Monicagate and other trivia, will either not notice or not say a word.

The GAO report notes that the government would save really big bucks if it made us all work longer before we collect our pensions. One downside they note is that some of us, now old and feeble, might hurt ourselves while working into our late 60's and that might cause the disability claims under Social Security to go up. Overall though, even with this risk, they conclude that this is a pretty good deal for the government.

This GAO report is such a remarkably cold blooded assessment that I suspect the authors are too young to see the retirement hill up ahead. They simply do not get it. The report says not a word about a social contract, or the integrity of a deal. The GAO does not recall, it seems, that we were promised an end to work before we died. Without that promise we might never have agreed to go to work at all.

As children, my generation never expected to reach 65 - we expected to be nuked by the Russians and to either die or live out our lives in caves. That did not happen. We grew up, went to school and then were faced with going to work, when what we wanted to do was just hang out. But it was only for a while - that was the deal. We had to put on ties and suits and do awful stuff for forty or so years, but then we could go back to being ourselves, wear funny old guy pants or whatever we wanted, and just hang out again. That was the deal as it was explained to us. There were no provisions for what would happen if we all lived longer than expected or if self serving politicians balanced the rest of the government's books on the social security surplus for years. A deal's a deal, isn't it?

Most of us will be staggering to the age 65 retirement line like marathon runners who have absolutely nothing left and could not go another yard. We timed ourselves to run out of gas at 65, we rationed our work energy and saved just enough to be able to finish. We will have just enough energy, barely, to fill out the forms and to endorse those pathetically little monthly checks. What's more, we are just plain sick of it. Sick of all the bullshit that goes along with working, the people you have to put up with, the inconveniences, all the years of indignity and the just plain boredom. We were told it would be over at 65, at the latest, and now some people at the GAO want more out of us?

"By remaining in the work force," they say, "older workers would be increasing the number of their productive years." Productive defined how? Making a contribution to the gross national product? Are we citizens or economic producers, people or drone bees in the hive? If we are going to live longer, then for damn sure The GAO and The Powers That Have Always Been (TPHAB) want us to spend a good chunk of that extra time earning them greater and greater profits and/or paying the government more and more taxes.

This has been going on for some time. The GAO report notes that "in 1983 the Congress enacted legislation that phased in an increase in the normal retirement age over a 22 year period beginning in the year 2000." Did you know that? I didn't know that. Did they tell us that or sneak it in when we were fast asleep in a Reagan-induced semi-coma? I was 37 in 1983 and probably did not care, but wasn't anybody watching?

It gets worse. They note, almost parenthetically, that "Labor force participation is not solely the workers' decision - there must also be an effective demand for their labor." And they note, without much alarm, "If unemployment rates rose, older workers could be disproportionately affected." In other words, while the GAO is not too worried about it, some of us old farts may be both unable to retire and unable to get a job, either because we have lost a step or two, or more likely because a younger worker would be less expensive. So instead of sitting on the park bench we will be sweeping the streets. Those who are unable to work longer because of failing health, the GAO notes, "may see their incomes decline."

>My personal situation is that I do not expect Social Security to be worth much to me by the time I get there, anyway. By then the politicians will have figured out how to finance their campaigns and furnish their offices with my money. What I do worry about is that they will jack the Social Security retirement age up to 70 and that private pensions will go up along with them.

Remember how in Catch-22, every time a pilot got close to the magic number, they kept raising the number of bombing missions needed to complete a tour of duty? I was born in 1946, in the very first wave of the baby boom and I fear that every time I get close to a retirement age they will raise it, like Lucy pulling the football out from under Charlie Brown.

I am sittin' here bein' pissed off and you should be, too. Write your congressman about this, will you? It is just not right.

Ira Cutter, HN4072@handnet.org, says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverent, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls Standin' Here Talkin'.

ISSUE ON HISPANIC SEXUALITY

Opinion from a Hispanic on sex. After observing relationships on teens to adults Plus doing much research and reading. It is not for enjoyment or pleasure. For those who have remained abstinent for a long time. It only means that your living a single life. Not having to deal with a burden of problems. For anyone that wants to find out how to maintain your focus. Keep yourself busy either in activities, reading, crafts, hobbies, or working. These things will tire your body. Even at home as a single person or divorced person. There is a tremendous amount of things to do. Just because you die not having sex will make you an outsider. The true meaning of sex not to mention the definition. Is only when you are going to get married or for some who want children. This is the only time for sex to come into your life. Men and women can enjoy each others company. Without sexual body contact by going out to events. No one has the right to force you into sex or marriage. Parents the only way to stop teen pregnancies. From small to 16 years of age. Don't let them stay at other peoples houses, unless parents are strict. Chaperones at all times so that they won't run off. This means not to let them go on their own in your cars. Teen-agers are to young to be kissing and romantically hugging. This will eventually lead them to sex and petting. Remember they are still naive. This will lead to temptation and plenty of babies. Not to include extra room in your home when the dad is not around. It is the parents who are responsible by inviting immorality in your homes. Teen-agers go looking for places where adults allow them to hug and kiss. This is carelessness from adults. Then most complain why their own child turned out pregnant. For most Hispanics who need information on sex. I suggest that you go visit your universities or clinics near by. Do not let anyone think that you are mentally ill for being single or abstinent. It is probably one of the most happiest stages in life. So enjoy it and go forward with your life.

Rachel Placencia
Hispanic

Politicos Todavía Juegan La Llamada Carta Racial

Por Miguel Perez

Solo unos pocos días después que la comisión presidencial sobre asuntos raciales concluyera que deberíamos enfrentar "el historial de privilegio anglosajón de este país" antes de que sus muchos grupos raciales y étnicos puedan llevarse bien, algunos políticos empiezan a jugar la llamada "carta racial".

Los asesores del Presidente Clinton en asuntos raciales, al terminar su misión de un año de estudiar la situación racial en los Estados Unidos, hicieron sonar dos notas de optimismo cuando informaron que las actitudes raciales de los anglosajones han continuado mejorando durante los últimos 40 años.

Pero aparentemente no lo suficiente como para evitar que el partido republicano en California trate de asustar a los electores anglosajones poniendo una foto de cuatro legisladores demócratas latinos en un volante que alienta a los republicanos a obtener papeletas de votante ausente.

"Es justo decir que hay un consenso nacional profundamente arraigado para los ideales de igualdad e integración racial, aún cuando ese consenso radice sobre los mejores medios para lograr esos ideales", concluyó la comisión presidencial sobre asuntos raciales, en su informe final.

En Michigan las raíces no son tan profundas. Un volante del partido republicano expedido para un candidato a la legislatura estatal opuesto a la acción afirmativa mostraba a un hombre afroamericano poniéndose una máscara quirúrgica. El volante preguntaba: "¿Fue éste el mejor hombre para ir a la escuela de

medicina?"

La política racial esta vivita y coleando. Esperen ver más de ella durante los últimos días antes de las elecciones.

"Nosotros como nación necesitamos comprender que los anglosajones tienden a beneficiarse, ya sea inadvertida o conscientemente, de la historia de privilegio para los anglosajones de este país", decía el informe.

Irónicamente, solo a menudo los políticos, los "dirigentes" de la nación, quienes se aprovechan conscientemente del "privilegio anglosajón". Las gestiones conscientes para intimidar a los votantes que no sean anglosajones se ven claramente en casi todas las elecciones importantes -- especialmente en California, donde algunos políticos prosperan emprendiéndola contra los grupos raciales y étnicos.

Llegado el tiempo de las elecciones, la propaganda racista sale de la armazón. El ejemplo más infame fué el anuncio político sobre Willie Horton publicado por la campaña presidencial de Bush en 1998. Horton era un preso afroamericano de Massachusetts quien violó a una mujer mientras estaba bajo palabra en un programa apoyado por el opositor de Bush, el Gobernador de Massachusetts, Michael Dukakis.

En 1996, se distribuyeron volantes en las vecindades hispanas del norte de Nueva Jersey que se destinaban claramente a intimidar y desanimar a los inmigrantes de ejercer el derecho al voto. Titulados "La Tecnología para las Elecciones de 1996", alegaban que "gracias a los adelantos en la tecnología de las

computadoras, las máquinas de votar pueden ser equipadas ahora con computadoras interiores". No decía que las máquinas tuvieran dicho equipo -- no lo tienen. También hacía notar que estas computadoras pueden conectarse a las dependencias del gobierno para comprobar instantáneamente si el votante es ciudadano de los Estados Unidos -- o es culpable de algo, como de no haber pagado un préstamo estudiantil o multas del tránsito.

Eso fué sencillamente el trabajo de los individuos opuestos a los extranjeros, que trataban de atomizar a los ciudadanos naturalizados y evitar que fueran a votar.

Los volantes podrían haber sido redactados por las máquinas de propaganda de autor George Orwell en su libro "1984" donde hablaba de un mundo de dictadura. Los volantes sugerían que "el combinar esta tecnología con investigadores en todos los colegios electorales, sería una gran manera de que los gobiernos de recursos limitados resolvieran muchos de estos problemas a medida que los votantes entrarían para votar, ¿no es así?"

Estos son individuos que quieren privar a otros de su derecho constitucional de votar. Ellos volverán a surgir durante los días inmediatamente anteriores a las elecciones. Puede que no sean tan vocingleros como los que hacen lo mismo en California o Michigan. Puede que usen ciertas frases pegajosas para enviar señales racistas, tales como confundir intencionalmente las "metas" de la acción afirmativa llamándolas "cuotas".

Eso ya se hizo en mi estado hace pocos meses, cuando el

Steve Lonigan, alcalde del pueblo de Bogota, Nueva Jersey, el nominado por el partido republicano a un escaño congresional enviara a los electores una carta atacando a su oponente, el congresista Steve Rothman, por apoyar a la acción afirmativa.

"Sé que en los Estados Unidos puede suceder cualquier cosa", escribió Lonigan. "No necesitamos de cuotas o leyes especiales. Entiendo eso mejor que cualquiera. Necesitamos respetarnos mutuamente como personas, basándonos en la capacidad, no en qué 'grupó ellos pudieran estar o cómo logren alguna 'metá sociológica vaga'."

Comparado con otros volantes y envíos racistas, éste era sutil. Pero fué en verdad una gestión para capitalizar sobre la política racial -- de la clase que merece censura.

"Cada uno de los grupos minoritarios ... comparte en común una historia de supeditación legalmente ordenada y social y económicamente impuesta, a los europeo-americanos blancos y a sus descendientes", informó la comisión presidencial sobre asuntos raciales. "Dicha supeditación ha tenido consecuencias poderosas para nosotros como nación ... Una de nuestras conclusiones es la importancia de enseñar a todas las personas sobre la existencia continua del prejuicio o del prejuicio y el privilegio."

Por ahora, yo he hecho mi parte.

(Miguel Pérez es columnista del "Bergen Record" en Hackensack, Nueva Jersey.)

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Politicians Still Play The Race Card

By Miguel Perez

Just a few days after the president's race panel concluded that we must confront "this country's history of white privilege" before its many racial and ethnic groups can get along, some politicians began playing the race card.

President Clinton's advisors on race, completing their year-long mission of studying the status of race in the United States, sounded two notes of optimism when they reported that racial attitudes among whites have improved steadily over the past 40 years.

But apparently not enough to prevent the California GOP from trying to scare white voters by putting a photograph of four Democratic Latino lawmakers on a flier that encourages Republicans to get absentee ballots.

It is fair to say that there is a deep-rooted national consensus to the ideals of racial equality and integration, even if that consensus falters on the best means to achieve those ideals," the race panel concluded in its final report.

In Michigan the roots weren't so deep. A GOP flier for a state House candidate opposed to affirmative action showed a black man donning a surgical mask. "Was he the best man to go to medical school?" it questioned.

Racial politics is alive and well. Expect to see more during

the final days before the elections.

"We as a nation need to understand that whites tend to benefit, either unknowingly or consciously, from this country's history of white privilege," the report said.

Ironically, it is often the politicians, the "leaders" of the nation, who consciously take advantage of "white privilege." Conscious efforts to intimidate non-white voters are clearly seen in almost every major election -- particularly in California, where some politicians thrive on bashing racial and ethnic groups.

Come election time, racist propaganda comes out of the woodwork. The most infamous example was the Willie Horton ad run by George Bush's 1988 presidential campaign. Horton was a black Massachusetts inmate who raped a woman while on prison furlough in a program supported by Bush's opponent, Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis.

In 1996, there were fliers distributed in the Hispanic neighborhoods of northern New Jersey that were clearly intended to intimidate and discourage immigrants from voting. Titled "Technology for the '96 election," they claimed that "thanks to advances in computer technology, voting machines can now be equipped with computers

inside." It didn't say the machines have such equipment -- they don't. It also noted that these computers can be connected to government agencies to check instantly if the voter is a U.S. citizen -- or is guilty of anything from failing to pay a student loan to traffic fines.

It was simply the work of xenophobic individuals attempting to scare naturalized citizens and keep them from voting.

The fliers could have been written by the propaganda machines of George Orwell's Big Brother regime. They suggested that "combining this technology with plainclothes detectives at each polling place would be a great way for governments (with limited resources) to solve a lot of these problems as they walk in to vote, wouldn't it?"

These are individuals who would deprive others of their constitutional right to cast a ballot. They'll be surfacing again during the final days before the election. They may not be as blatant as those who do it in California or Michigan. They may use certain catch-phrases to send out racist signals, like purposely confusing affirmative actions "goals" and calling them quotas.

That was already done in my state a few months ago when Bogota, N.J., Mayor Steve Lonigan, the Republican nomi-

nee for the 9th Congressional District, sent voters a letter blasting his opponent, Rep. Steve Rothman, for supporting affirmative action.

"I know that in America, anything can happen," Lonigan wrote. "We don't need quotas or special laws. I understand that better than anyone. We need to respect each other as individuals based on ability, not what 'group' they might be in or how they achieve some vague sociological 'goal.'"

Compared to other racist fliers and mailings, this one was subtle. But it was certainly an effort to capitalize on racial politics -- the kind that deserves condemnation.

"Each of the minority groups...shares in common a history of legally mandated and socially and economically imposed subordination to white European-Americans and their descendants," the race panel reported. "Such subordination has had powerful consequences for us as a nation...One of our conclusions is the importance of educating all people of the continuing existence of prejudice and privilege."

For now, I've done my part.

(Miguel Pérez is a columnist with the Bergen Record in Hackensack, N.J.)

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Mi Voto Lleva Un Impacto

Por *Hernán Sillas*

Mi voto es realmente importante este año. Los corredores del poder político para cualquier cantidad de grupos están señalando que yo, Hernán Sillas, podría ser el que decidiera el resultado de las elecciones.

Ellos no mencionan mi nombre, desde luego. Sólo me identifican por el bloque de electores al que yo represento.

¿Cuál es éste? Bueno, soy hombre, demócrata, casado, cristiano, latino, ciudadano de edad avanzada, abogado de la clase media, vivo en San Clemente, California, y trabajo en Los Angeles.

Los corredores del poder político me quieren. Están hablando constantemente de mi voto.

Los políticos latinos señalan el hecho de que entraré a la casilla electoral el 3 de noviembre (he estado haciéndolo durante 41 años). Argumentan que mi voto es parte de un poder que surge y al que hay que tener en cuenta, especialmente aquí en California.

Eso es una mejoría. Se acostumbra llamarme "parte de un gigante dormido". Nadie argue más que los latinos de California estén durmiendo. No desde que el Gobernador Pete Wilson sonó la llamada al despertar de la Propuesta 187 y respondimos con 13 legisladores latinos y una

mujer congresista en el Condado de Orange!

En estas elecciones, una cantidad sin precedentes de cuatro latinos están postulándose para cargos estatales, tres como demócratas y uno como republicano.

Los dirigentes latinos están señalando cómo, para la victoria del Presidente Clinton en 1996, los latinos fueron los votos decisivos, no sólo en California, sino en la Florida, Arizona, Texas, Colorado, Nuevo México y Nueva York también. Hablen de influencia! He ahí a siete estados que mi voto pequeño y antiguo decidió.

Entonces hay un bloque de ciudadanos de edad avanzada. Los corredores electorales están diciendo que mi voto nos asegura, a los ciudadanos de edad avanzada, que no se jugará con el Medicare ni con el Seguro Social en el futuro. Si los titulares de Washington quieren volver a jugar con cualquiera de esos programas, tendrán que contener con nosotros, los DDDDDllamados jaguares grises-DD. La medicina moderna ha prolongado nuestras probabilidades de vida; a nuestra vez, podemos usarla para acortar las probabilidades de algunos funcionarios electos de permanecer en sus cargos.

Los activistas cristianos siguen sermonéndonos sobre la falta de una fibra moral sólida

en nuestros dirigentes. Ellos señalan a mi voto como parte de la espada que derribará a los funcionarios electos inmorales. Mi voto gana una cierta cualidad de aureola mientras les escuchó.

Los demócratas usan mi voto para señalar cómo el partido hizo entradas en la plaza fuerte republicana conservadora del Condado de Orange hace dos años. Ellos señalan a la victoria sorprendente de Loretta Sánchez sobre el representante en funciones, Bob Dornan. Los demócratas locales argumentan que, con más fondos de las oficinas principales nacionales, ellos pueden obtener que se elija a más demócratas en el Condado de Orange.

Aunque Sánchez parece tener buenas probabilidades de repetir su victoria contra Dornan el 3 de noviembre, hay cosas mejores en que apostar que elegir a los demócratas en el Condado de Orange.

Se harán análisis más profundos para determinar el efecto de mi voto en el bloque de clase media. En este terreno, toda clase de personas están explicando su importancia -- y recibiendo crédito.

No estoy seguro de que comprendí realmente todos los factores económicos que hacen influencia sobre mis decisiones electorales. La conservación de

nuestra infraestructura y la disminución de los impuestos son conceptos en conflicto. No creo que he sido constante. Dejaré que los corredores me lo expliquen después. De todos modos, los ciudadanos de clase media todavía pagaremos impuestos.

Mi participación como hombre casado lleva un impacto. No sólo cuenta mi voto, sino que influye sobre Cora, mi esposa. Ella toma mi boleta de muestra y la usa como guía para votar. En la mayoría de los casos, ella vota por la candidatura opuesta.

Hay siempre medidas en la boleta que tratan de los abogados. O bien alguien está tratando de llevarse a nuestros clientes, o de recortar nuestros honorarios. En los anuncios políticos, rara vez se nos pinta como buenas personas. En consecuencia, los sabios electorales comprueban de qué modo las personas votan respecto de los asuntos que afectan a los abogados. Creo que el público en general ve a los abogados como a las uñas de las manos. Se necesita de ellas para arañar, pero hay que mantenerlas limpias, y si crecen demasiado, hay que cortarlas.

Por último, ahí está mi voto como hombre. Se medirá contra el voto de las mujeres. Los consultores políticos, candidatos y encuestadores por igual tratarán de sacar algún partido de la di-

ferencia. Lo que ellos no saben es que mi esposa -- que pasó años como "mamá del soccer" antes de que los expertos políticos descubrieran a ese grupo -- y cuatro hijas, tienen una influencia mayor sobre mi voto que cualquier corredor electoral masculino.

Es asombroso cómo una "X" sobre un pedazo de papel puede producir tantos "tomadores de crédito". Difícilmente he conocido a cualquiera de ellos. Sin embargo, se siente uno bien al sab-

er que puedo tener tal influencia sobre las elecciones de este año.

Dejé de mencionar que paso gran parte de mis horas libres pescando en el muelle de San Clemente. ¿Quién sabe? Los consultores y analizadores pueden agregar a un bloque electoral de pescadores en esta ocasión. Ahora, ya estamos yendo a alguna parte.

(Hernán Sillas regularmente contribuye como columnista a *Hispanic Link*.)

News Briefs

Disputed Alamo diary is authentic, according to some historians

SAN ANTONIO--The age of the paper used by a Mexican army officer to pen his account of the fall of the Alamo has been authenticated, but some historians continue to dismiss it as a fake. Catherine Williamson, manuscript cataloguer at Butterfield & Butterfield, said Jose Enrique de la Pena's memoir was written on a high rag content paper typical of the early 19th century and the watermarks tell that the paper was produced in Lisbon between 1825 and 1832.

De la Pena's describes Davy Crockett's capture and his summary execution on the orders of Mexican Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. His account goes against the Alamo legend that the Tennessean died heroically near the front doors of the former mission's chapel on March 6, 1836.

The diary is being auctioned in Los Angeles on Nov. 18 by a California auction house, Butterfield & Butterfield. Auction officials believe the eyewitness journal could fetch between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

Naked bard moons Columbus

MEXICO CITY--Hoping to call attention to the "destruction of the Mexican culture" by Christopher Columbus' voyage to the Americas, a poet stripped off his clothing and climbed naked onto a statue of Columbus last Monday.

The government news agency Notimex reported that Jose Luis Chavez read a poem from atop the statue on the city's main boulevard. He also called for the statue to be replaced by one honoring Moctezuma, one of the last Aztec rulers.

More than 1,000 protesters, many dressed in colorful Indian costumes, marched down the Paseo de la Reforma boulevard on the 506th anniversary of Columbus' landing.

Schools to Solve Conflicts Arising from Discrimination

Los Angeles, Oct 20 (EFE)-- The school districts of nine states in the western United States must solve the conflicts among students arising from discrimination or racist attitudes, according to a ruling by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on Tuesday.

On making public its ruling, the court said that it was intended to prevent racial harassment at public schools which could lead to acts of violence.

The pronouncement affects the state of California, which has the largest number of school districts in the country.

Under current federal legislation, people can sue if they feel they are being discriminated against because of their national origin or race.

The court added that the judges had felt that the school districts had the responsibility of creating or promoting environments free of racial hostility and favorable for schooling.

It is the "legal responsibility" of school district officials to answer all accusations stemming from racial harassment, concluded the court.

Budget Negotiators Spare Farmworkers

By *Manuel Garcia Y Griego and Andres E. Jimenez*

IRVINE, Calif.--As last week's budget talks neared their conclusion, the House and Senate were working out a plan that, if adopted, could have made conditions for U.S. farm workers worse than they have been since 1965.

Supporters of the legislation, which was passed in different forms by the House of Representatives and the Senate, claimed it would have solved labor shortages in agriculture and food processing.

In fact the measure would have enabled large growers to circumvent existing restrictions so they could recruit foreign temporary workers.

This in turn would have allowed them to impose lower wages and get away with substandard conditions.

Growers already can recruit the foreign temporary workers they need under the current law: about 23,000 such workers were hired last year.

Under the new proposal -- which was cut during final budget negotiations -- growers could have gotten away with doing very little to recruit workers

locally, much less than what is required under present laws. Most objectionable, growers would have been permitted to pay temporary foreign workers lower wages -- in some cases, less than minimum wage. There was far more at stake with the proposal than who would have won this particular battle between the big growers and the farm labor organizations. To begin with, it would have threatened the living standards of farmworkers already in the United States, many of them legal Mexican immigrants who hold these seasonal back-breaking jobs.

These workers deal with contractors who overcharge them for transportation and make illegal deductions from their pay. Families earn an average combined annual income of about \$10,000 a year, typically spouses and older children work part time. What useful purpose could have been served by bringing in foreigners to compete with workers whose low wages already make them dependent on food stamps? That is why Latino political leaders criticized the proposed new legislation as being tantamount to the enactment of

a new Bracero program.

The Bracero program, a series of agreements with Mexico between 1942 and 1964, brought 4.6 million Mexican agricultural workers to the United States (mainly California) and created labor standards that are basically still in place today.

Although the Bracero program had problems because many of the standards were not enforced, the latest proposal was even worse, because it eliminates nearly all worker protections. The measure defeated did not even call for cooperation with the Mexican Government, as the Bracero system did, perhaps because its Congressional authors realized that Mexico was unlikely to support it.

By lowering labor standards, the proposal would have violated the spirit, if not the letter, of

the North American Free Trade Agreement. Congress needs to consider the history of foreign worker programs more carefully and weigh the full implications of before it considers a proposal like this again. As it was written, the legislation had the potential not only to create new problems for a segment of the working poor, but also to complicate our immigration policy and strain relations with Mexico. It might have benefited a few large growers and food processors, but it was bad news for everyone else, especially farmworkers.

(Garcia y Griego is a professor of political science at the University of California at Irvine and at El Colegio de Mexico. Jimenez is director of the California Policy Seminar, a research group based at the University of California. This column first appeared in *The New York Times*.)



A cow may live 30 years.

Immigration Fees Increased

WASHINGTON (ARB) - October 13 was the deadline to apply for immigration benefits before the scheduled fee increase.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) said some fees will go up between 25 and 40 percent. The Immigration and Naturalization Service reviews the application costs every two years. They say the higher fees will pay for the increased cost to process applications and petitions.

Fees are going up for immigrants applying for anything from work permits to approval for school attendance. The INS

reports they were losing 17-million dollars a month before Tuesday's fee increase.

But some people worry about the burden higher fees will put on immigrant families. "I think that this increase affects a lot of people... the families because they have a low income and they can't afford the payment of the new fees," said Judith Cruces of American Beginnings.

The INS said immigrants still have the option of asking to have the fee waived if the fee is too expensive, but they also say past fee increases have not stopped people from coming to

the United States. The INS says it didn't have as much of an impact as expected--that all this increasing fees was going to have a negative impact and it didn't.

Cruces says, "I think it is affected because they are very high prices, we are talking about 25 or 50 percent increase... and I think it's a lot."

Higher fees or not, starting Tuesday, October 13, if immigrants want to cross the border, they'll have to pay the price.

New Immigration and Naturalization fees starting October 13

- Permanent Residence Card: \$130 TO \$220
- Application for Work Permit: \$70 TO \$100
- Application for Citizenship: \$95 TO \$225

The INS will wait to increase one of its fees. The fee for naturalization will not go up until January of 1999.



Margarine was invented in the 1860s by Hippolyte Mege-Mouries, a French chemist.



The ancient Romans played games with marbles 2,000 years ago.

Texas, ¿Basurero Nuclear Nacional?

EL PASO (Notimex) - El suroeste del estado de Texas podría convertirse en un albergue de basura nuclear de todo Estados Unidos, de aprobarse la construcción de un depósito de este tipo en la comunidad de Sierra Blanca, advirtió el contralor estatal John Sharp.

"Sierra Blanca se convertirá en el basurero nuclear de cada estado en el país", manifestó Sharp. "Se puede apostar que cada compañía productora de electricidad con base en energía nuclear está a favor de ello. El lugar va a brillar en la obscuridad", comentó.

Sharp fue cuestionado sobre la propuesta de construir el tiradero nuclear durante un alto en su campaña política como candidato demócrata a la vicegobernación de Texas.

La Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Texas (TNRCC) deberá decidir el próximo 22 de octubre si aprueba o rechaza la construcción del depósito radiactivo.

De ser aprobado, el sitio sería construido al suroeste de El Paso, en la comunidad de Sierra

Blanca, en el condado de Huidpeth a sólo 25 kilómetros de la frontera con México.

El basurero guardaría los desperdicios radiactivos "de baja intensidad" generados por plantas nucleares de electricidad, hospitales, laboratorios e instalaciones militares de Texas y de los estados de Maine y Vermont.

Grupos ecologistas que se oponen al proyecto han advertido que el sitio es una de las áreas con mayor actividad sísmica de Texas, lo que podría poner en riesgo de contaminación al suelo y agua del suroeste de la entidad.

La posible construcción del basurero ha despertado también la oposición de ecologistas y partidos políticos de México dado que su ubicación cercana a la frontera común violaría el Acuerdo de La Paz firmado por México y Estados Unidos en 1983.

En el acuerdo, ambos países se comprometieron a preservar el medio ambiente de la zona fronteriza a lo largo de un área de 100 kilómetros al norte y sur de la frontera común.

¡Amigos!!



Si quieren avanzar Tienen que VOTAR el 3 de Noviembre

Los Republicanos dicen que Nosotros No Votamos ¡Ya Basta!

*Saca al gobierno de tu cuarto	¡Vota el 3 de Nov.!
*Pón al Congreso a trabajar	¡Vota el 3 de Nov.!
*Dénos Legisladores.no investigadores!	¡Vota el 3 de Nov.!
*Vota por un gobierno, no por chismosos	¡Vota el 3 de Nov.!

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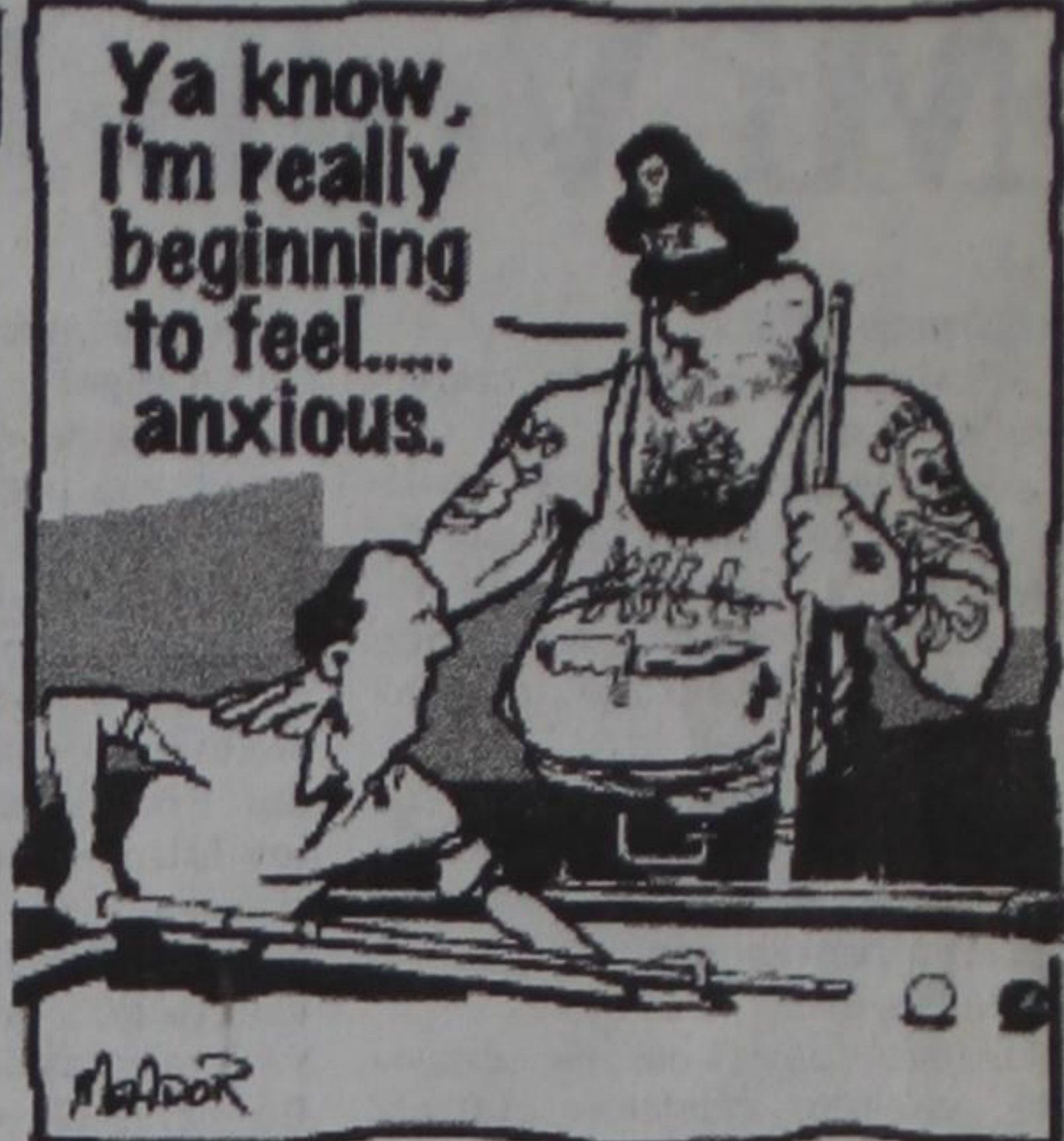
Red Raiders Head To Battle A&M

Texas Tech Looks To Rebound Against Texas A&M Texas Tech (6-1, 3-1 in the Big 12 South) travels to College Station to face the eighth-ranked Texas A&M Aggies (6-1, 3-0) Saturday in the Red Raiders' second-straight game against a nationally-ranked opponent. The Aggies defeated Baylor 35-14 last weekend in Waco, just one week after knocking-off No. 2-ranked Nebraska 28-21 in College Station. The game will be

Dorris gathered-in a career-high six receptions for 66 yards. The Texas Tech at Texas A&M contest will be televised live by ABC Sports beginning at 2:30 p.m. as part of the Big 12 Conference television package. **Texas A&M Is...** The Aggies enter the Texas Tech contest with an impressive 6-1 record, including an undefeated 3-0 mark in the Big 12's South Division. The only loss for the Aggies was a 23-14 deci-

ball for Texas Tech. Spike Dykes is 5-6 against Texas A&M as a head coach. **Talk About Thrillers....** Texas Tech has won the last three games against the Aggies by a total of 13 points. Only one of the last six games was decided by more than seven points and the last four games at Kyle Field have been decided by seven points or less. 1997: The Aggies outgained Texas Tech by a 284-215 margin in total offense and the two teams were nearly identical in its offensive outputs with 16 first downs each on 69 plays for Tech and 65 for A&M. Senior Tony Rogers, who had taken-over the kicking duties for the injured Jaret Greaser the previous week against Nebraska, booted three field goals in the game, including the dramatic 47-yard game-winner with just :19 left on the clock to untie a 13-13 knot. The kick looked very right, but a well-calculated wind-gust (according to Rogers) pushed the ball into the right upright and it ricocheted between the goalposts for the game-winner.

1996: Byron Hanspard rushed for a series record 198 yards but the Red Raider offense could score just six points in three-and-a-half quarters of play. With Texas Tech trailing 10-6 Zebbie Lethridge connected with fullback Sammy Morris on a streak down the right sideline uncovered for an 81-yard game-



televised live by ABC Sports, marking the third time in history the two teams have played on the network and the first since the 1993 contest in Lubbock.

The two teams have met 56 times in history, with the Aggies winning 31 times against 24 losses and one tie. Spike Dykes is 5-6 against Texas A&M with all five wins coming off losses the previous week. In addition, the Aggies were nationally-ranked in four of the five Red Raider wins since 1987. Texas Tech has won the last three contests between the two teams.

Last Week for the Red Raiders

Despite outgaining Colorado by a wide 443-290 margin, the Red Raiders couldn't overcome three first quarter turnovers in a 19-17 loss at the 19th-ranked Buffaloes. CU kicker Jeremy Aldrich booted four field goals, all 29 yards or less, as a result of an outstanding defensive effort by the Red Raiders' SWARM unit. Of Colorado's 69 plays, just 10 were longer than 10 yards and four of those were in the Buffaloes' 91-yard final game-clinching scoring drive late in the game. Sophomore tailback Ricky Williams led the Red Raiders with 142 yards rushing, while junior quarterback Rob Peters threw for 213 yards on a career-high 17 completions and 30 attempts. Senior receiver Donnie Hart caught seven passes for 97 yards, while sophomore Derek

sion to the no-2-ranked Florida State Seminoles in the NACDA Kickoff Classic at the Meadowlands, N.J. The Aggies are one of three teams in the Big 12 that are undefeated in conference games this season.

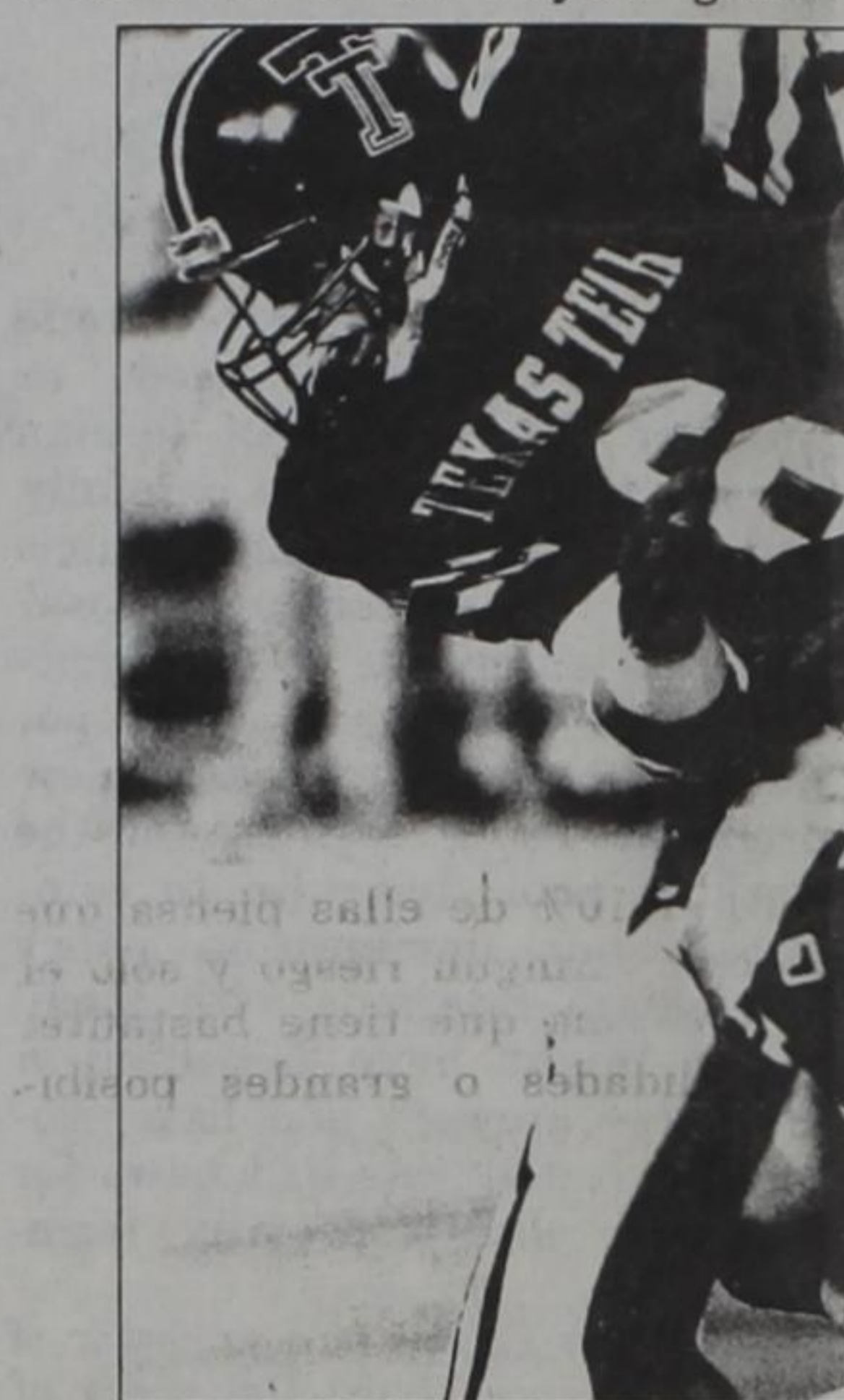
Dante Hall leads the Aggies in rushing with 97.57 yards per game, while Randy McCown is the league's second-ranked passer. McCown, who passed for just eight yards on two completions against the Red Raiders in Lubbock last season, has earned the starting duties and is completing over 57 percent of his attempts. Junior Chris Cole is a favorite target, ranking among the league's top receivers in receptions and receiving yards.

As is usually the case, defense and special teams are a strong point for the Aggies. Punter Shane Lechler ranks fifth in the nation in punting average (45.63) and the Texas A&M defense is rated as the 12th-best in the nation. The Aggies are ranked 10th in the nation in turnover margin.

Texas Tech vs. Texas A&M: The Series

Texas Tech and Texas A&M have played 56 times in history with the Aggies holding a 31-24-1 series lead. The Aggies lead 9-13-1 at College Station all time, but hold a 1-5 edge in the last six meetings. The series is the oldest for the Red Raiders of its current conference rivals with the first game taking place in 1927, the third season of foot-

winning scoring strike. Critical sacks by Tony Daniels in the two ensuing Aggie offensive series sealed the win, which was the first for a Texas Tech team at Kyle field since 1984.



1995: The eighth-ranked Aggies, despite a 341-267 offensive margin in the game, were held to a 7-7 tie until All-America linebacker Zach Thomas intercepted a Cory Pullig pass and returned it 23 yards with just :30 seconds on the clock to give the Red Raiders a 14-7 win at Jones Stadium. The win was the first for Spike Dykes against a top 10-ranked team and the school's first since 1986.

Texas Tech Retains Ranking

With a No. 25 ranking in the Associated Press poll this week, Texas Tech remains in the top-25 ranking in consecutive weeks for the first time since 1995 regular season. The No. 23 final ranking of that season followed a 55-41 win over Air Force in the Copper Bowl. Texas Tech has been ranked as high as fifth in its history (three weeks in 1976) and is 5-11 as a ranked team against ranked opponents all-time. The Red Raiders are also currently ranked 25th in the ESPN/USA Today coaches poll.

Texas Tech Has Hart

Senior All-America candidate split end Donnie Hart (Wolforth, Texas) is Texas Tech's go-to receiver in clutch situations. Averaging 23.3 yards per catch, which is the second-highest per-catch average among the nation's top 31 receivers, Hart has caught 23 of his 31 passes for either a first down or touchdown this season. He has nine third down receptions and seven TD catches on the season. He is averaging a TD for every 4.4 catches.

Williams Moving Up Career Charts Sophomore tailback Ricky Williams (Duncanville, Texas)

has quickly moved into 10th on the Texas Tech career rushing list with 2,062 yards on the ground. Against OSU, Williams surpassed the 1,000-yard mark for the season, marking the second-fastest (six games) for a Texas Tech running back to achieve the feat. Williams currently has 1,168 yards on the season, which is eighth on the Red Raider single-season charts.

Williams Remains In National Lead

It just so happens to be UT's rusher. After a 142-yard performance against CU, Williams moved back into third in the nation in rushing with a 166.8 yards per game average. Currently averaging 5.5 yards per carry, he is also among the nation's scoring leaders averaging 1.43 TDs per game. He rushed

Cowgirls Do It Again

It was 1997 all over again Sunday for the Dallas Cowboys, what, with the failure to score touchdowns in the red zone and the failure to convert third downs into first downs.

And when the defense caved in like a house of cards late in

drive, which culminated with Jeff Jaeger's 29-yard game-winning field goal with 11 seconds remaining.

It should not have come down to the defensive shortcomings. The Cowboys had two possessions that went beyond the



the fourth quarter, the Cowboys were finally done in, 13-12, by the hapless, desperate Chicago Bears at Soldier Field.

Cowboys coach Chan Gailey still sounded drawn when he addressed the local media. His club is 4-1 this season against teams with losing records, 0-2 against teams with winning records.

"We are what we are," Gailey said. "We're not pleased with 4-3. But we don't need to go around ashamed of 4-3."

The only thing that could temper the Cowboys' angry mood was the return of Troy Aikman to the practice field. He threw passes Monday morning without pain and Gailey said there is a "99 percent chance," that he will start when the club plays its next game, at Philadelphia, on Nov. 2.

That's then.

Now, the Cowboys will go into the break with several concerns that must be fixed before they take the field again.

First is cornerback Kevin Smith, whom Gailey admitted for the first time Monday the club is considering whether to keep in the starting lineup. Smith was burned on the Bears' only touchdown and gave up three pass plays on the Bears' (2-5) game-winning field goal drive. He has been beaten on five of the nine touchdown passes opponents have scored against the Cowboys this season.

Smith was part of a defense that folded in the second half. They held the Bears to 67 yards in the first half, sacking Erik Kramer three times. But in the second half, when the pressure of a close game mounted, the Cowboys supplied no pass pressure and allowed Kramer to complete 13 of 19 passes for 196 yards and a touchdown. Included in that run were two clutch passes to rookie tight end Alonzo Mayes on the Bears' final

Bears' 10-yard line in the first half. But instead of scoring two touchdowns that would have put the game away early, the Cowboys sputtered to two field goals. Down only 6-0 at the half, the Bears had plenty of confidence.

"We know if we could have converted those (field goals) into touchdowns, it would have been a different ballgame," said Cowboys running back Emmitt Smith.

But they didn't. And it wasn't.

UPON FURTHER REVIEW:

The Cowboys took a 12-7 lead on Jason Garrett's 1-yard pass to tight end David LaFleur with six seconds remaining in the third quarter. Instead of kicking the extra point, Cowboys coach Chan Gailey opted to go for two. Garrett's pass to Michael Irvin fell incomplete in the end zone. Garrett was incensed afterward, claiming that game officials should have reset the 25-second clock after one blew a whistle. "I looked at the ref and he said, 'No, you gotta go,'" Garrett said. "When we heard the whistle, we just sort of stopped, so that put us in a bind because I had to send somebody in motion. It was obviously a big play in the ballgame. In hindsight, I probably should have called a timeout." Gailey's decision left the door open for the Bears, who only had to drive for two field goals to win instead of tie. "It's one of those situations where if you kick the extra point, it's 13-7," Gailey said, "but if they score a touchdown, it's 14-13 and you lose."

QUOTE TO NOTE:

"We can't play to the level of our opponents. Right now, we're a team without a personality. I don't know what to expect week to week. We need to really find ourselves." -- Cowboys cornerback Deion Sanders

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1998 Texas Tech Football Schedule
Date Opponent Time
Sept. 5 Texas-El Paso 6 p.m.
Sept. 12 at North Texas (Hrsg) (6:30) m.
Sept. 19 Fresno State 6 p.m.
Sept. 26 at Iowa State 1 p.m.
Oct. 3 Baylor 6 p.m.
Oct. 10 Oklahoma St. (Homecoming) 6 p.m.
Oct. 17 at Colorado 1 p.m.
Oct. 24 at Texas A&M 1 p.m.
Oct. 31 Missouri (Family Day) 1 p.m.
Nov. 14 Texas (Senior Day) 1 p.m.
Nov. 21 at Oklahoma 2:30 p.m.
All times central. Some game times will change for television.
• denotes Big 12 game. Home games in bold.
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Conjunto Legend Rubén Naranjo Dies at Age 53

Muere "El Hijo Del Pueblo"



[En la foto] Los admiradores de la música de acordeón y conjunto están de luto por el sentido fallecimiento el lunes 12 de octubre del músico y cantante Rubén Naranjo, "El Hijo del Pueblo". (Foto por Frank Estrada)

ALICE (Latin Review) - Rubén Naranjo, a conjunto singer and accordionist known to his fans as "El Hijo del Pueblo" (the son of the town), died Monday, October 12, of unspecified causes. He was 53.

Naranjo recorded for Freddie Music and La Hacienda Recording Co. of Corpus Christi. His hits include Sin Delito, Prenda de Alma, Con Cartitas, Dulce Alborada, Preso, Mis Ojitos Querendones and Angel de mis Angeles.

Naranjo had played Saturday at La Villita in Alice, so his fans were stunned to learn of his death.

"I thought he would live forever," said Rick García, CEO of La Hacienda records. "He was one of the pioneers of the industry. He paved the way for the new groups of today."

His son, Ricky Naranjo, said his father had not been sick previously. But he said his father felt slightly ill Sunday before going to bed.

Conjunto originated in South Texas in the late 1800s when German, Czech and Polish immigrants introduced the accordion into the Texas-Mexico border region.

Conjuntos mixed the folksy, storytelling traditions of Mexican corridos, rancheras and boleros with European dance forms such as the waltz.

But the music and the lyrics retained a deep-folk roots focus, reflecting the rural, agrarian Southwest landscape with songs about hard work, class struggles and longing.

Just as modern country evolved from its rural folk heritage, modern Tejano separated from its conjunto roots in the mid-1950s to become its city cousin.

Players such as Naranjo remained popular, though. "His loss is great to the community and local conjunto fans," said disk jockey Robert Regino. "He was very popular to both young and old fans. His music meant a lot to people."

In San Antonio radio station KEDA, Radio Jalapeño, played Naranjo's records and paid tribute to this conjunto legend all day Monday.

From Page 1

vez, varios destacaron que sus puntajes favorables habrían aumentado si la NHLA no hubiera contado las votaciones pasadas por alto como votos negativos.

El representante Luis Gutiérrez, demócrata por Illinois, dijo que su puntaje de esta vez habría sido nuevamente del 100 por ciento, pero que su voto de "no" sobre el Proyecto de Ley No. 856 de la Cámara, la legislación que habría autorizado un plebiscito político obligatorio para Puerto Rico, fué mal interpretado.

"Dicho proyecto de ley contenía una enmienda agregada que habría impuesto el dominio del inglés en Puerto Rico para la edad de 10 años si la isla se convirtiera en un estado, y yo preferí dejar de votar por el conjunto antes que decir que eso estaba bien", dijo Gutiérrez.

Aunque el Representante Henry B. González (demócrata por Tejas) tuvo el "puntaje pro-hispano" más bajo (13 por ciento), el saliente legislador

faltó a una cantidad considerable de votaciones debido a una enfermedad prolongada.

Aunque la tarjeta de informe de la NHLA refleja el consenso de los dirigentes de numerosas organizaciones hispanas, los conservadores pusieron en tela de juicio si los asuntos definidos por la coalición reflejan necesariamente las preocupaciones de la mayoría de los latinos y no solamente las de los grupos de activistas. "Ellos deberían efectuar una encuesta en escala nacional para ver cuáles crean los hispanos que son los asuntos importantes, y después ver cuáles son las posturas de los legisladores sobre esos asuntos", dijo Jorge Amselle, del Centro para la Igualdad de Oportunidades, una entidad multi-disciplinaria con sede en Washington, DC. "Esa sería una calificación más exacta".

(Patricia Guadalupe, de Washington, DC, es la editora del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1998. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Achieving A Healthy Weight

BMI	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	40
WEIGHT (lbs.)												
4'10"	119	124	129	134	138	143	148	153	158	162	167	191
4'11"	124	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	173	198
5'	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	164	169	174	179	204
H 5'1"	132	137	143	148	153	158	164	169	174	180	185	211
5'2"	136	142	147	153	158	164	169	175	180	186	191	218
E 5'3"	141	146	152	158	163	169	175	180	186	192	197	225
I 5'4"	145	151	157	163	169	174	180	186	192	198	203	233
5'5"	150	156	162	168	174	180	186	192	198	204	210	240
G 5'6"	155	161	167	173	179	185	192	198	204	210	216	247
5'7"	159	166	172	178	185	191	198	204	210	217	223	255
H 5'8"	164	171	177	184	190	197	203	210	217	223	230	263
5'9"	169	176	182	189	196	203	209	216	223	230	237	270
T 5'10"	174	181	188	195	202	209	216	223	230	236	243	278
5'11"	179	186	193	200	207	215	222	229	236	243	250	286
6'	184	191	199	206	213	221	228	235	243	250	258	294
6'1"	189	197	204	212	219	227	234	242	250	257	265	303
6'2"	194	202	210	218	225	233	241	249	256	264	272	311
6'3"	200	208	216	224	232	240	247	255	263	271	279	319

Cancer de Mama:

El Mal Que Preocupa Más a Las Estadounidenses

Las estadounidenses temen al cáncer de seno más que a cualquier otra enfermedad, indicó una encuesta publicada en ocasión del lanzamiento de una campaña nacional de prevención de esta forma de cáncer.

Las mujeres, según el estudio, tienen más miedo de sufrir un cáncer de mama que de tener osteoporosis (fragilidad ósea) o afecciones cardíacas, pero en su mayoría son incapaces de enumerar los factores de riesgo.

Todas las mujeres pueden desarrollar un cáncer de mama,

pero el 10% de ellas piensa que no corre ningún riesgo y sólo el 16% estima que tiene bastantes posibilidades o grandes posibilidades de contraer la enfermedad, indicó la encuesta. La mayoría -el 67%- estimó que corre un riesgo medio.

Si bien el 90% de las mujeres interrogadas declararon estar al corriente de los factores de riesgo, la encuesta mostró que de hecho no los conocen demasiado: el 56% citó el factor hereditario -probado-, el 19% el régimen de dieta -no probado-, mientras que

sólo el 8% habló de la edad o del envejecimiento, y un 7% de un anterior cáncer de seno, dos de los factores más importantes.

Hasta la edad de 34 años, una mujer tiene una oportunidad entre 622 de desarrollar cáncer de mama. Hasta los 85 años, ese riesgo se eleva a una posibilidad sobre ocho. Sin embargo, según la investigación, el 48% de las mujeres de más de 65 años estima que tiene pocos o ningún riesgo de contraer la enfermedad.

"La idea de los riesgos que se

hacen las mujeres de edad es particularmente alarmante cuando se sabe que el 77% de los cánceres de mama se produce en las mujeres de más de 50 años", subrayó al publicar la encuesta uno de los responsables de la campaña contra esta enfermedad, Diane Blum.

El cáncer de mama es la forma de cáncer más común en las mujeres. Este año, vaticinan los especialistas, serán diagnosticados en Estados Unidos más de 178,000 casos, y más de 44,000 mujeres morirán.



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Supervivencia de Clinton Depende del Pueblo

Washington - La supervivencia política del presidente Bill Clinton dependerá, en buena medida, del resultado de las elecciones legislativas del 3 de noviembre, tras la decisión del Congreso de iniciar un proceso de destitución en su contra por el caso Monica Lewinsky.

Al aprobar la semana pasada el inicio de los procedimientos que ponen en juego la permanencia de Clinton en la presidencia, el Congreso no fue clemente en un asunto que dará comienzo a una serie de etapas que podrían arrastrarse incluso hasta las elecciones presidenciales del 2000.

La Comisión de Asuntos Judiciales de la Cámara Baja debe ahora abrir sus propias audiencias de investigación, que probablemente comenzarán después de las elecciones para renovar el Congreso del 3 de noviembre.

Pese a que la pesquisa de la Comisión no tiene limitaciones de tiempo, su titular Henry Hyde manifestó su deseo de culminarla antes de Navidad.

Una vez finalizada su investigación -durante la cual Lewinsky y el propio Presidente, entre otros testigos, podrían ser convocados a declarar- la Comisión deberá pasar sus conclusiones al pleno de la nueva Cámara -que será investida en enero de 1999- para avalarlas o rechazarlas.

De aprobar los artículos de destitución, los representantes deberán enviar el dossier al Senado, que bajo la dirección del presidente de la Suprema Corte de Justicia, se encargará de juzgar al Primer Mandatario.

Si para ese momento Clinton no renunció -como lo hizo en 1974 el republicano Richard Nixon por el caso Watergate- se requerirán dos tercios de los votos de la Cámara Alta para destituirlo.

Sin duda, el caso será el tema predominante de la campaña electoral para las elecciones de noviembre, por lo cual se erigirá en una especie de referéndum sobre si Clinton debe o no ser destituido. De hecho, el mandatario cuenta con esa carta -la única- a su favor. El propio Clinton se encargó de decir que "será el pueblo estadounidense en definitiva quien decida qué va a pasar conmigo".



Las encuestas le dan la razón: la última de USA Today/CNN/Gallup publicada recientemente reveló que un 53% de los norteamericanos se oponía a la apertura de un proceso de destitución, mientras que un 65% consideró que de iniciarse los procedimientos, Clinton no debía ser destituido. Un 53% estimó que el mandatario sólo debía ser censurado.

Sin embargo, esas encuestas no necesariamente se reflejarán en el resultado de las elecciones legislativas. Varios expertos estiman que sólo la tercera parte de los votantes participará de los comicios.

Por ahora, las mediciones de opinión pública se centran en la popularidad del Presidente y en las repercusiones del caso Lewinsky, pero no hay sondeos recientes respecto de a dónde irán los apoyos del electorado en las elecciones.

Durante la legislatura que culmina, los republicanos ostentaron una mayoría de 11 bancas entre los 435 representantes y de 54 entre los 100 senadores, y los comicios renovarán la totalidad de la Cámara Baja y la tercera parte de la Alta.

Si los republicanos mantienen la ventaja en el Congreso, el futuro de Clinton probablemente esté sellado.

Si, por el contrario, los demócratas recuperan la mayoría legislativa, el Presidente estadounidense -quien desde la campaña de 1992 para su primer mandato derribó un montón de mitos de la política tradicional de su país- habrá sobrevivido, una vez más, a las conjuras de la derecha conservadora. (AFP).

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Census Bureau
Poverty/Income Data 1997

The information on the poverty and income from the Census Bureau contains both positive and negative information; on the positive side poverty rates have fallen from 13.7% in 1996 to 13.3% in 1997, which means that the poverty rate and median household income have returned to their pre-recession level. An analysis by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, HN0026@handsnet.org, found:

- On average poor families became poorer in 1997.
- The proportion of poor families receiving basic cash and food assistance that can lessen the severity of their poverty had decreased significantly. From 1995 to 1997 the number of poor families with children receiving assistance dropped by 22.6%.
- In 1995 61.5% of poor children received cash assistance. This dropped to 53.3% of poor children in 1997.
- Assistance programs lifted substantially fewer children out of poverty in 1997 than in 1995 or '96.
- Average household income in 1997 exceeded average income in 1989 only for the top two-fifths of the population. For the rest of the population, average income was at or below the 1989 level.
- Average income of the top five percent rose 4.7% or \$9,600 while the income of the middle fifth rose 2.4% or \$880, while the average income of the bottom fifth climbed 0.9%, or just \$80.



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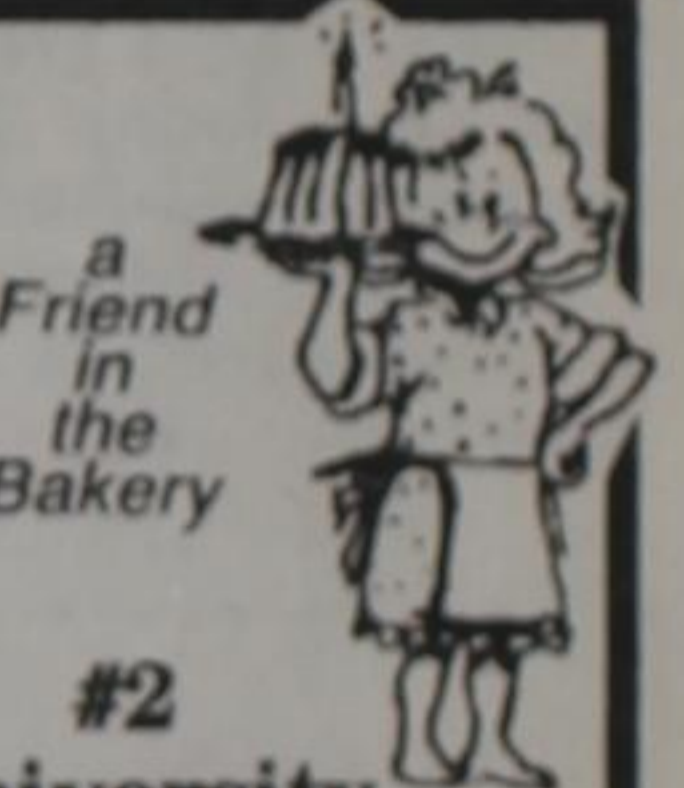
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