

¿Están Los Educadores Hispanos Faltándole A La Enseñanza Bilingüe?

Por Josué González

Más de la mitad de los estados de la nación tienen ahora organizaciones de educadores bilingües. Cerca de 5,000 miembros de la Asociación de California para la Enseñanza Bilingüe (CABE en inglés) participarán en su convención anual en San José, California, en esta semana. Después, cerca de otros 10,000 educadores bilingües se reunirán en Los Angeles, a mediados de febrero, para la convención anual de la Asociación Nacional para la Enseñanza Bilingüe (NABE en inglés).

Los participantes de estos dos acontecimientos casi duplican al número de delegados que acuden cada cuatro años a las convenciones republicana y demócrata combinadas.

Anualmente, CABE, NABE y otras convenciones sobre la enseñanza bilingüe revisan las tendencias y los conceptos más recientes en la enseñanza de los niños de las minorías idiomáticas, especialmente los hispanos.

Gran parte de lo que escu-

charán en este mes no son buenas noticias:

Un estudio publicado por el Departamento de Instrucción Pública de los Estados Unidos hace pocas semanas revela que sólo un cuarto de las escuelas públicas estadounidenses que tienen alumnos con un conocimiento limitado del inglés usan "instrucción extensa en el idioma del hogar" al enseñar a sus niños deficientes en inglés. Eso significa que el 75% de las escuelas que enseñan a chicos hispanos con un conocimiento limitado del inglés no están usando el español, más que para la comunicación básica.

Podemos olvidar -- dar por perdidos -- a los chicos hispanos que no tengan un conocimiento limitado del inglés. La mayoría de los instructores de enseñanza bilingüe están siendo utilizados para las clases que se dan a los que tienen un conocimiento limitado del inglés; muy pocos están disponibles para enseñar español a los chicos hispanos u otros que estén interesados y que ya hablan in-

glés.

Hay una escasez horrible de maestros capacitados para enseñar en dos idiomas. Todo esto resulta devastador para aquellos de nosotros que hemos luchado por la enseñanza bilingüe desde mediados del decenio de 1960. Es particularmente desagradable para los hispanos. Nos recuerda que las escuelas de la nación tienen tan poco respeto para el español hoy como lo hayan tenido alguna vez.

También significa que, aún cuando la cantidad de educadores hispanos haya aumentado en gran medida en los decenios recientes, hemos surtido poco efecto para fomentar el uso de nuestro propio idioma en las escuelas.

Hay muchos asuntos planteados por esto, el menor de los cuales no es por qué nuestra defensa colectiva de la enseñanza bilingüe ha rendido unos resultados tan pobres después de 30 años de trabajo.

Varios factores entran en juego que explican la adopción deficiente de la enseñanza bilingüe en las es-

cuelas de la nación. Los principales son los siguientes:

1) Una cantidad insuficiente de maestros -- una escasez que llega ahora a las decenas de millares;

2) La resistencia etnocéntrica por parte de los que sólo hablan inglés, tanto dentro como fuera de nuestro sistema de enseñanza;

3) El financiamiento insuficiente y mal dirigido para dotar de fondos a los programas de calidad;

Todos estos son claramente importantes. Pero no podemos dejar de preguntarnos a nosotros mismos qué deberíamos de estar haciendo mejor, como una comunidad, para adelantar a la enseñanza bilingüe.

Algunas respuestas son evidentes para mí:

Tenemos que alentar a más jóvenes hispanos a convertirse en maestros -- no solamente maestros con sabor a vainilla, sino maestros de la enseñanza bilingüe. Los hispanos que se adentran en la profesión de la enseñanza y no usan de su idioma nativo

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News Briefs CA Lawmaker: No Quake Aid to Undocumented Immigrants

The San Francisco Chronicle reports that Orange County Republican Dana Rohrabacher said he will offer an amendment to the president's earthquake relief package disqualifying anyone who is not a documented resident. "We have to lay down the principle that illegal aliens will not receive the same benefits as American citizens and legal residents, whether it's emergency aid or anything else," Rohrabacher said. "Just dishing out aid to illegal aliens rewards those who are here and provides more of an attraction to those who are thinking of coming."

Yesterday, 44 members of Congress formally introduced a \$6.6 billion earthquake relief bill, which, combined with federal money that is already going toward relief efforts in California, will bring the total federal response to \$7.5 billion.

Rohrabacher wants FEMA to demand proof of residency before it provides any money for emergency shelter and other assistance. "The people who think this is a cold-hearted thing to do think it is a cold-hearted thing to cut illegal aliens off from any kind of government stipend," said the congressman. But Lisa Navarrete, a spokeswoman for the National Council of La Raza said, "To deny emergency aid in the face of an earthquake is just beyond the principles of human decency." She said, "To place earthquake relief in the category as a 'magnet' for the United States is absurd. Does he think people actually say, 'We'll go to Southern California and hope we're in an earthquake?'"

A Third of Disabled Adults Are Poor

The San Francisco Chronicle reports that a new federal study shows that 24 million people -- or one in ten -- are severely disabled. The report, based on a 1991 to 1992 survey of 30,000 households, estimates that there were at least 49 million people reporting a disability. Jack McNeil, author of the report, said that definitions of disabilities and their severity can vary, but that "it's striking, the large number of people who report some kind of disability."

About 30% of all severely disabled working-age adults are officially poor, nearly triple the poverty rate for all adults. The report also found that those most likely to have a disability -- including those unable to perform such ordinary activities as climbing stairs, seeing words in newsprint, hearing, speaking, and walking short distances -- are women and the elderly. McNeil also said several factors put some minorities at greater risk, and cited dangerous jobs, nutritional deficiencies and the lack of medical care.

Battle to Authorize Legal Services Corps.

The Congressional Quarterly reports that the Legal Services Corp will again be the focus of debate on Capitol Hill over what type of legal aid should be available to the nation's poor.

Conservatives have argued that federal dollars should go to help individuals with routine civil cases such as divorces, landlord-tenant disputes and employment grievances. While Liberals have insisted that the poor are entitled to the same broad range of legal services available to the wealthy, and that class-action suits or lobbying for legislation that helps thousands of low-income families often are more effective than case-by-case litigation for individuals.

The battle over guidelines has left LSC without a formal authorization since 1980. The Reagan administration tried to kill the agency, while the Bush administration largely ignored it. Congress kept the LSC alive through annual appropriations bills. "The fact that this program has been able to withstand the intense pressures of the last 12 years is a testament to the bedrock support it enjoys in Congress and with the organized bar," said Rep. John Bryant, D-TX, sponsor of a bill to re-authorize the LSC for three years.

Many legal aid providers try to help with the areas of greatest need. "We look for situations that are life-threatening or go to the basic necessities, such as loss of shelter, inability to get needed medical services or public benefits," said Charles E.K. Vasaly, executive director of Legal Services of Northern Virginia. Vasaly's organization successfully represented a woman who was about to lose her federal housing assistance. "Basically, we look at every case and ask, 'Will somebody else take it?'" said Dianne Taylor, associate director of Legal Services of Eastern Missouri.

A new authorization would come as a relief. "We need stability and predictability to enhance the program," said former LSC Chairman George W. Wittgraf. But even with a supportive White House administration, re-authorization will not be easy. LSC critics are certain to argue over ground rules for legal aid attorneys. Some of the debate will focus on the LSC itself and the procedures it uses to award grants to local lawyers. But the most difficult battles, says the Congressional Quarterly, are likely to occur over current rules that prohibit LSC attorneys from most lobbying activities and from handling cases involving abortion and redistricting.

Campaign to Inform Public on Health Reform

The Business Wire reports that the Kaiser Family Foundation and the League of Women Voters Education Fund announced a national campaign to inform the public about key issues in health reform.

The initiative, called "Straight Facts on Health Reform," consists of a national TV and print media campaign, and a series of 60 town meetings with elected officials. The town meetings will broadcast on TV or radio in communities across the country. In addition, an 800 number will be used to provide the public with three in-depth special reports: "Uninsured in America," "Critical Choices in Health Reform," and "Health Reform Legislation: A Comparison of Major Proposals." The budget for the initial phase of the campaign is \$4.1 million.

"This is the biggest health policy decision we will make in this generation, and it is too important to leave to the interest groups and spin doctors," said Drew E. Altman, president to

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Week of February 3 to February 9, 1994

Lubbock, TX

Aztlan Park Committee Selects Artist to Redo Mural in Park

Lubbock's Aztlan Park Mural has for some time been an eyesore for residents and Chicano population.

The Mural first drawn by Bolivian Artist Fernando Penaloza and his brothers was completed in 1977 and stood for many years as a tribute to the Mexican American heritage.

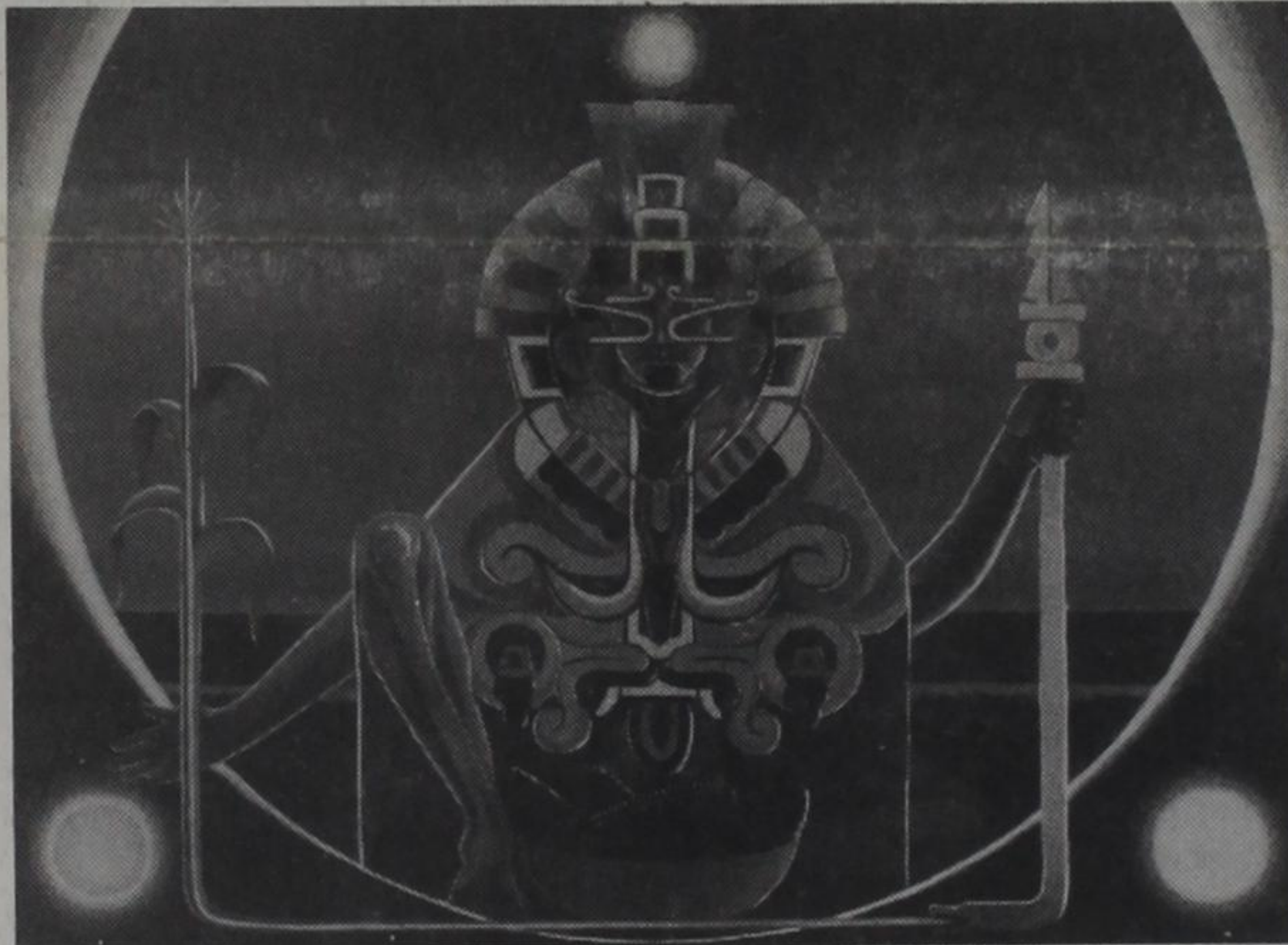
In October of 1992 a committee of concerned individuals met to develop a plan for resolving the condition of the mural and because of the deterioration, the committee recommended that the wall be demolished and a new one constructed.

A national search for an artist was conducted in order to find an artist who had experience doing outdoor murals, as well as working with young people and adults.

Last Friday, the committee revealed that Manuel Martinez of Colorado had been selected.

Born in Denver, Colorado, Manuel Martinez has been a free lance artist for over 25 years. Martinez has studied under David Alfaro Siquieros and on his own in Mexico, California, and New Mexico. he is currently teaching at the Art Students League of Denver.

Martinez has won numerous awards for his achievements in art. His work is included in the collection at the National Museum of Art, Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. As a muralist he occupies an outstanding status among nationally known muralists. He has painted over 50,000 square feet of murals in Texas, New



Mexico, Colorado, Wisconsin, and Mexico and has been featured in over 150 newspaper articles, and 11 published books.

The artist will visit Lubbock in the next few months to talk with people from the neighbor-

hood and the community before developing a design. After his design is approved by the community, he will return to Lubbock next summer to work with the community in completing the mural.

Are Hispanic Educators Failing?

By Josué M. González

More than half of the nation's states now have organizations of bilingual educators. Some 5,000 members of the California Association for Bilingual Education will participate in its annual convention in San Jose, Calif., this week. Then nearly 10,000 more bilingual educators will convene in Los Angeles in mid-February for the annual convention of the National Association for Bilingual Education.

Participants in these two events are nearly double the number of delegates who show up every four years for the Republican and Democratic conventions combined.

Annually, CABE, NABE and other bilingual education conventions review the latest trends and concepts in the teaching of language-minority children, especially Hispanics.

Much of what they will hear this month is not good news: A survey released by the U.S. Department of Education a few weeks ago reveals that only a quarter of U.S. public schools with limited-English-proficient student populations use "extensive home-

language instruction" in teaching their LEP children. That means that 75 percent of schools with Hispanic LEP kids are not using Spanish, other than for basic communication.

You can forget about -- write off -- the Hispanic kids who are not limited-English-proficient. Most bilingual education instructors are being used for LEP classes; very few are available to teach Spanish to Hispanic or other interested youngsters who already speak English. In short, there is very little English/Spanish bilingual education going on for the children of those of you who can read this column.

There is a horrendous shortage of teachers qualified to teach in two languages. All of this is devastating to those of us who have fought for bilingual education since the mid-1960s. It is particularly awful for Hispanics. It reminds us that the nation's schools have as little regard for Spanish today as they ever did. It also means that even though the number of Hispanic educators has increased greatly in recent decades, we have had

little impact in promoting the use of our own language in schools.

There are many issues raised by this, not the least of which is why our collective advocacy for bilingual education has yielded such poor results after 30 years of work. Several factors are at play that explain the poor adoption of bilingual education in the nation's schools. Key among them:

1) an inadequate number of teachers -- a shortage that is in the tens of thousands;

2) ethnocentric resistance by monolingual English speakers, both inside and outside of our education system;

3) inadequate and misdirected funding to underwrite quality programs.

All of these are clearly important. But we cannot escape asking ourselves what we should be doing better as a community to advance bilingual education.

Some answers most evident to me:

-- We must encourage more Hispanic youngsters to become teachers -- not just plain-vanilla teachers, but bilingual education teachers. Hispanics who enter the

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¿QUE QUIEREN LOS INDIGENAS DE MEXICO? 'PAN, TIERRA Y JUSTICIA'

Por Raymond Rodríguez

He pasado algunas partes de mi vida en México, así como en el sur de California, de modo que no me sorprendió la revuelta de los indígenas de Chiapas más que lo que me sorprendieron los motines que tuvieron lugar en Los Angeles.

Ambos sucedieron esencialmente por las mismas razones. Las personas que creen que han sido deshabilitadas y pasadas por alto por quienes están en el poder, no sienten fidelidad por el sistema que las oprime.

En Chiapas, como en Los Angeles, el problema dominante es la pobreza. En ambos casos, las dificultades de los pobres empeoran a pesar de las promesas que se les dan. La misma situación existe en estados tales como Oaxaca y Guerrero.

Estas revueltas no fueron inspiradas por conspiradores extranjeros más que los motines de Los Angeles. Los elementos "subversivos," de cualquier índole que sean, pueden ganar apoyo sólo entre los grupos que ya han estado completamente desencantados. Téngase en cuenta que casi la mitad de la población de México es de origen indígena puro. Muchos de ellos no se han asimilado social ni económicamente. Viven en sectores aislados, usan sus propios dialectos y no están alfabetizados en español.

El mayor problema es el pro-

pio gobierno. La clase gobernante selecta que apoyó al dictador Porfirio Díaz, cuyo régimen fué derrocado por la revolución de 1910, continúa estando atrincherada firmemente en el gobierno actual. Ellos oprimían a los indígenas sin misericordia durante el reinado de Díaz y continúan explotándolos actualmente. Esa es la razón de que los indígenas se sientan enajenados y de que se rebelen periódicamente.

Yo estaba residiendo en México cuando ocurrieron los levantamientos en el estado de Guerrero durante el decenio de 1970. La insurrección fué dirigida por Lucio Cabañas, hasta que el ejército lo mató. Se informa que un hombre llamado Sub-Comandante Marcos dirige la rebelión más reciente. Pero no importa si el dirigente sea el Padre Hidalgo, Francisco Madero o Emiliano Zapata. Los factores unificadores son los mismos: Pan, tierra y justicia.

Tuve una conversación animada en aquella época con algunos funcionarios de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores de México. Ellos estaban hablando sobre el racismo en los Estados Unidos. Les respondí señalando que ellos eran igualmente racistas en lo referente al tratamiento de su población nativa. En demasiados casos, se pisotea con inmunidad los derechos de los indígenas.

Varias experiencias perso-

nales ilustran el poder y el control que tiene el gobierno sobre las vidas del pueblo. Cuando el Secretario de Estado, Henry Kissinger, hizo una visita oficial a México, los "Halcones" fuertemente armados sellaron la zona alrededor de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores en Ciudad México durante una semana. No se nos permitió regresar sino hasta que Kissinger había partido.

En otra oportunidad, mientras me hallaba en Guadalajara, traté de llamar a mi casa y se me informó que el gobierno se había incautado del sistema telefónico y no permitía que se hicieran llamadas hacia fuera del país.

También acerté a estar en Mérida, capital del estado de Yucatán, cuando estaban realizando unas elecciones para la gubernatura del estado. El hotel en que yo estaba alojado se hallaba al lado de las oficinas principales donde se habrían de contar las boletas electorales. Esa noche, a medida que se reunió una gran multitud para escuchar los resultados, el gobierno selló arbitrariamente al hotel y puso un cordón de soldados alrededor de la zona. Me las arreglé para deslizarme fuera y estudiar la situación. Los fotógrafos del ejército estaban ocupados tirando fotos de la multitud, para el caso de que hubiera algún desorden.

Basándome en lo anterior,

no puedo concebir que las autoridades de Chiapas no estuvieran al tanto de la intranquilidad entre los indígenas. El hecho de que la revuelta estuviera tan bien organizada muestra que no fué improvisada. Sin embargo, como ocurre a menudo en cualquier gobierno muy centralizado, los subalternos no quisieron trasladar las malas noticias a sus superiores. Eso habría enfocado la atención sobre su fracaso para hacer frente al asunto, e indudablemente habrían rodado las cabezas. Lo cual, desde luego, ha sido una de las consecuencias.

El clamor por el pan, la tierra y la justicia se traduce en una cosa para los indígenas: La capacidad de conservar sus tierras para poder alimentarse a ellos mismos y no estar sujetos a nadie. En última instancia, eso es lo que están procurando.

A pesar de las gestiones actuales para negociar, hasta que se logre ese objetivo o los indígenas perezcán en el intento, continuarán las rebeliones. Los zapatistas, como los rebeldes se llaman a ellos mismos, están preparados para hacer caso al consejo de su héroe martirizado: "Es mejor morir de pie que vivir de rodillas."

(Raymond Rodríguez, de Long Beach, California, es un profesor universitario jubilado.)

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Crazy Horse

By Stephen C. McIntyre

Many older houses in Lubbock have been painted with lead paint, Lead paint can cause brain damage, learning disabilities, mental retardation, central nervous system damage, and kidney defects. If you live in a house or apartment built before 1978 you may want to consider buying a lead paint testing kit at the local hardware store to check out the windowsill and other places where infants may decide to teeth or eat paint chips. You can get a test kit for five dollars at most hardware stores.

Former Lubbock County Commissioner Eliseo Solís is back in El Salvador trying to do what he can to get that country ready for the upcoming elections in March. Anyone who is willing to go to that country to act as an election observer during the March elections should contact Andy Hernandez with Southwest Voter Registration and Education Project (SWVREP) in San Antonio.

- 2/1 1970 U.S. Supreme Court convened 1st time
- 1861 Texas joined the Confederacy in the Civil War
- 1960 Woolworth lunch counter sit-in, Greensboro, NC. Four black students arrested for sitting on counter.
- 1967 CIA agents meet with IRS agents to order an investigation of Ramparta magazine tax records.
- 2/2 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe de Hidalgo between U.S. & Mexico
- 1954 Eisenhower officially reports the first thermonuclear explosion; it happened in 1952.
- 1978 CIA files suit to prevent publication of Decent Interval, a book critical of CIA operations in VietNam.
- 2/3 1908 Supreme Court rules that a union boycott violates the Sherman Antitrust Act.
- 1970 The Guild Bookstores in Chicago is destroyed by the Legion of Justice. The Legion of Justice works with and is supported by: The Chicago Police Red Squad, LEIU, CIA, and the Army's 113 MI Team.
- 2/4 1952 CIA memo reports that beryllium produces a peculiar fibrotic tumor at the site of local application and recommends continuing study of beryllium for use as a covert agent.
- 2/5 1917 Gen. Pershing removes U.S. troops from Mexico.
- 1956 Texas' heaviest snow. 33", Hale Center
- 2/6 1961 Sec. of Defense McNamara admits there may be no "missile gap" after all.

Rumor has it that Leadership Lubbock has invited George "Shrub" Bush to speak to them at a banquet. The Bush boy is running for governor against Ann Richards. As best that I can recall, Leadership Lubbock is a 501 c (3) non-profit organization. If it is, it would probably be advisable for it to also invite Gov. Richards to speak to maintain the non-partisan position required by IRS.

"Shrub" Bush was one of George Bush's closest political advisors during the 1992 election. Was it Shrub's advice to stonewall and cover-up his father's involvement in the Iran-Contra scandal from the time the arms shipments were discovered in 1986 through the 1992 elections? Was it Shrub's political advice to pardon Casper Weinberger and five others on Christmas Eve and thus avoid the trial where his father's involvement would be made public? What did Shrub advise his father to do that was in violation of federal law or an attempt to hide the truth? What kind of governor will Shrub make?

"Justice is truth in action."
Benjamin Disraeli
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personas de habla hispana en los Estados Unidos que de todas las demás lenguas combinadas, excepto el inglés. La nación de habla hispana dentro de los Estados Unidos es mayor que las poblaciones combinadas de seis países de la América Latina.

Por último, nosotros, como educadores hispanos, debemos quitarnos nuestra timidez al reaccionar al toque de tambor constante de los ataques nacionalistas contra la enseñanza bilingüe. Una encuesta hecha en 1993 por Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa halló que el 25% de los entrevistados favorecía el exceptuar a los alumnos de nuestras escuelas públicas hasta que hablaran inglés, y que otro 46% decía que, si se les admitía, a los estudiantes que tuvieran un conocimiento limitado del inglés debería negárseles el acceso a todas las asignaturas importantes hasta que dominaran el inglés.

Esas actitudes tan extendidas han sido alimentadas continuamente por demagogos racistas y nacionalistas bien financiados. Ellos están envenenando al sistema de enseñanza con su retórica, y nosotros hemos sido excesivamente bondadosos en nuestra reacción.

Vengamos a la realidad. El español es un recurso que continuará aumentando de importancia a medida que los Estados Unidos avanzan hacia el milenio. Es un idioma de importancia absoluta para el país y para sus ciudadanos, especialmente sus ciudada-

nos hispanos. El español debería ser estudiado por los niños hispanos, lo mismo aquellos que tengan un conocimiento suficiente del inglés como los que carezcan del mismo.

Todo niño hispano a quien se niegue la oportunidad de llegar a ser culto en ambos idiomas está siendo estafado. El mundo del siglo XXI pagará una prima a los trabajadores y administradores que tengan cultura en dos idiomas. Nuestros niños se verán excluidos de ese grupo a menos que comencemos a trabajar para hacer que cambien las circunstancias de la enseñanza bilingüe.

Podemos empezar por insistir en que se modifique la política de la enseñanza bilingüe de transición con respecto al español. Otros grupos idiomáticos deberían tener la oportunidad de decidir por ellos mismos lo que deseen hacer respecto de la conservación de sus idiomas y de la cultura en dos idiomas. Pero, claramente, la política actual -- que trata a todos los idiomas del mismo modo -- no funciona para nosotros.

Mientras más esperemos para actuar, estaremos condeñando a una cantidad mayor de nuestros niños a una educación a medias.

(José M. González, designado como primer director de la oficina federal para los asuntos de Enseñanza Bilingüe e Idiomas Minoritarios en 1978, es profesor de administración de la enseñanza en la Escuela Normal para Maestros de la Universidad de Columbia, en la ciudad de Nueva York.)

Educadores de la primera

They are missing the wonderful, informative interaction that could occur with their abuelitos.

-- Hispanic educators who help shape policy need to reassess the notion of transitional bilingual education. This policy allows use of the home language only for a limited time, until the child learns enough English to survive in an all-English system.

This same policy covers the use of Vietnamese, Haitian Creole, Hmong and every other language children bring to our schools. When applied to Spanish, transitional bilingual education is nearsighted. But it is the dominant policy in every state that supports bilingual education, as well as in most programs funded by the U.S. Department of Education. It did not change very much through the presidencies of Johnson, Nixon, Carter, Reagan and Bush. There is little prospect -- or pressure -- to change it under Clinton.

-- With the advent of the North American Free Trade Agreement, with the dramatic increase in the U.S. Hispanic population and with the explosion of Spanish-language radio and television, the concept of transitional bilingual education is anachronistic. It does not serve the needs of Hispanics to study our language for a short period of time. What we need is full and total mastery; we need to advance from bilingual to biliterate.

There is no logic in equating Spanish to the other immigrant languages covered under the rubric of transitional bilingual education. We must insist that:

1) Spanish is more important than most other languages, and 2) every language group should play a role in defining the operant policy for its own language. None of us would say that Haitian Creole, Vietnamese or Native American languages are unimportant; they are important in different ways. It is not likely that other language groups will ever have a "nation within a nation" in the same way as we do in Spanish.

Think of this: There are more Spanish speakers in the United States than there are

speakers of all other non-English tongues combined. The Spanish-speaking nation within the United States is larger than the combined population of six countries of Latin America.

-- Finally, we as Hispanic educators must shed our timidity in responding to the constant drumbeat of nativist attacks against bilingual education. A 1993 Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa poll found 25 percent of the respondents favored barring students from our public schools until they spoke English, and another 46 percent said that if admitted, LEP students should be denied access to all solid subjects until they master English.

Such widespread attitudes have been fed steadily by well-financed racist and nativist demagogues. They're poisoning the education system with their rhetoric, and we have been far too gentle in our response.

Let's get real. Spanish is a resource that will continue to grow in importance as the United States moves into the millennia. It is a language of absolute importance to the country and to its citizens, especially its Hispanic citizens. Spanish should be studied by Hispanic children, LEP and non-LEP alike.

Every Hispanic child who is denied the opportunity to become biliterate is being cheated. The world of the 21st century will pay a premium to biliterate workers and managers. Our children will be excluded from that group unless we start working to change things in bilingual education.

We can start by insisting that the policy of transitional bilingual education be modified with respect to Spanish. Other language groups should have the chance to decide for themselves what they want to do about language preservation and biliteracy. But, clearly, the current policy -- which treats all languages in the same way -- does not work for us. The longer we wait to act, the more of our children we doom to a half-literate education.

(José M. González, appointed as the first director of the federal Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs in 1978, is professor of educational administration at Teachers College, Columbia University, in New York City.)

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¿ESTAN LOS EDUCADORES HISPANOS FALTANDO A LA ENSEÑANZA BILINGÜE?

están dejando pasar su mayor oportunidad en significar una diferencia para comunicarse con sus alumnos hispanos -- y lo que es igualmente importante, para comunicarse con los padres de esos alumnos.

Necesitamos quitar todas las barreras para adiestrar a millares de maestros hispanos bilingües que estén dedicados al uso de dos idiomas en su enseñanza.

También necesitamos llegar a estar mejor informados, como una comunidad, sobre la necesidad de tener ciudadanos que sean cultos en dos idiomas y los beneficios que nuestros propios hijos podrían obtener al llegar a ser bilingües y cultos en dos idiomas. Es una verdad triste, aunque común, que muchos hispanos llegan a sentirse satisfechos acerca del español una vez que obtienen el éxito en esta sociedad. No se molestan en cultivar el idioma nativo en sus propias familias.

En muchas familias hispanas que han tenido éxito, los nietos no pueden comunicarse con sus abuelos porque los primeros sólo hablan inglés y los últimos sólo hablan español.

¡Qué lástima y qué pena! Esto no es solamente bochornoso. Es dañino para los niños. Están pasando por alto la interacción maravillosa e informativa que podrían tener con sus abuelitos.

Los educadores hispanos que ayudan a dar forma a los cursos de acción necesitan volver a evaluar la noción de la enseñanza bilingüe de transición. Este curso de acción permite el uso del idioma del hogar sólo durante un espacio de tiempo limitado, hasta que el niño aprenda suficiente inglés como para sobrevivir en un sistema donde sólo se habla inglés.

Este mismo curso de acción se aplica para el uso del vietnamés, el "creole" haitiano, el hmong y todos los demás

idiomas que los niños traen a nuestras escuelas. Cuando se aplica al español, la enseñanza bilingüe de transición es miope. Pero es la política predominante en todos los estados que apoyan a la enseñanza bilingüe, así como en la mayoría de los programas financiados por el Departamento de Instrucción Pública de los Estados Unidos.

No cambió mucho durante las presidencias de Johnson, Nixon, Carter, Reagan y Bush. Hay pocas probabilidades -- o presión -- para cambiarla durante el término de Clinton.

Con el advenimiento del Tratado Norteamericano de Libre Comercio, el aumento dramático de la población hispana de los Estados Unidos y la explosión del radio y la televisión en idioma español, el concepto de la enseñanza bilingüe de transición es anacrónico. No sirve a las necesidades de los hispanos el estudiar nuestro idioma durante un espacio de tiempo corto. Lo que necesitamos es dominio completo y total; necesitamos adelantar desde ser bilingües hasta ser cultos en los dos idiomas.

No hay lógica alguna en equiparar al español con los demás idiomas de los inmigrantes comprendidos en el rubro de la enseñanza bilingüe de transición. Debemos insistir en que:

a) El español es más importante que la mayoría de los demás idiomas, y

b) Cada grupo idiomático debería desempeñar un papel en la definición del curso de acción que funcione para su propio idioma.

Ninguno de nosotros diría que el "creole" haitiano, el vietnamés o los idiomas de los nativos norteamericanos no sean importantes; son importantes de otras maneras. No es probable que otros grupos idiomáticos lleguen a tener una "nación dentro de otra" de igual modo que la tenemos en español.

Piensen en esto: Hay más

News Briefs

Louise, don't expect glitz or messages designed to pull at the heartstrings. We will provide basic information that people need, backed up by the best available facts and research."

Indian Health Dir. Nominee Hears Complaints

The Scripps Howard News Service reports that Dr. Michael Trujillo, the nominee for director of the Indian Health Services, listened to complaints about the IHS from members of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee. The senators expressed dismay over the Clinton administration's proposals to cut staff at the IHS and said they were doubtful whether Trujillo can turn around an agency that one lawmaker labeled "one of the most mismanaged in the federal government."

While lauding Trujillo's impressive medical and administrative credentials, Sen. Thomas Daschle, D-SD, said he believes that Trujillo's may not be the right person for the job because he's an "insider" who has worked for the U.S. Public Health Service for 18 years and for the IHS. Daschle, however, offered his support for Trujillo, but added that he's got three words of advice: "Shake it up."

The senators also told Trujillo that, with the national focus on health care reform, this is a good time for upgrading the IHS, which provides services to 1.3 million Native Americans at more than 500 facilities. Trujillo, who is expected to win Senate confirmation, remained undaunted but realistic. "It's going to be extremely difficult," acknowledged Trujillo, a member of the Laguna Pueblo in New Mexico. He likes to say he entered the IHS 49 years ago when he was born at the Old Santa Fe Indian Hospital.

Committee Chairman Daniel Inouye, D-HI, noted that the IHS already has a high vacancy rate, with about 20% of its positions unfilled, and questioned how the agency could absorb any more reductions without cutting care. "People are nuts to think we can do that and not have people suffer," said Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell, D-CO. Added Sen. Pete Domenici, R-NM, "We can't get the job done with the people we have now." Trujillo pledged to make any reductions first in administrative positions, doing the best he can to ensure that "hands-on" care at the local level isn't affected.

Mayors Promised Fed Block Grants

AP reports that Housing Secretary Henry Cisneros told the U.S. Conference of Mayor's annual meeting Thursday that the community development block grant program won't be cut in the 1995 federal budget.

Cisneros said HUD is facing as much as a \$4 billion reduction in its \$25 billion budget, but he's fighting it. He said when Clinton's budget is presented, "HUD and urban concerns will be among the winners." Cisneros said HUD was seeking an increase in Section 8, "and I believe we'll be getting it." The program had been targeted for cuts but was too important to the president's plans to help homeless people, he said. "It is the favorite program of persons who are in need," Cisneros said.

Through the Ad Hoc Coalition to Stop the HUD Budget Cuts, a collection of 1,200 groups that deal with homelessness, housing and community programs, the mayors pushed for

restoration of housing and community development funds. During the Reagan and Bush administrations, HUD appropriations were cut by nearly a third. "Now is the time to include housing, community development and homelessness at the top of the national agenda for change," the coalition wrote in a Jan. 14 letter to Clinton.

Cisneros was just one of a group of administration officials who attended the three-day mayors' meeting. The conference ends Friday in Washington, DC.

Senators Fight LIHEAP Cuts

AP reports that half the Senate is fighting to protect the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. Fifty-one senators, including Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, have written President Clinton to urge him to reconsider cuts proposed for the program. The letter, dated Jan. 14, said a reduction in LIHEAP of 30% or more "simply is unacceptable." The senators acknowledged that Clinton faces difficult budget choices. But they said LIHEAP has already been reduced from its peak funding of \$2.1 billion a decade ago.

The senators also said that the program reaches fewer than 25% of all eligible households. "Home energy costs consume an unreasonably high portion of what disposable income the poor have," the lawmakers said, citing a recent study at Boston City Hospital that found emergency room visits related to malnutrition consistently peaked immediately after the coldest weather. "The conclusion the researchers drew is that families had little money to buy groceries after paying their utility bills," the senators wrote.

"According to the report, 'parents know their children will freeze to death before they starve.' How can we expect Head Start and similar programs to work if children live in such circumstances?"

Congress has allocated \$1.475 billion for LIHEAP in 1995. But congressional aides say the administration has hinted it would seek to cut the program to \$730 million when it proposes next year's budget on February 7.

Welfare Plan Requires 2.3 M Jobs

The New York Times reports that President Clinton's plan to get welfare recipients into the workforce could require a much larger public jobs program than previously acknowledged. A confidential paper prepared by the Dept. of HHS suggests that as many as 2.3 million people could be subject to work requirements once Clinton's plan is fully implemented. To place all of the program participants in jobs would require three to four times the number of jobs the administration is willing to create.

Several administration officials dismissed the computer projection as a preliminary one that greatly exaggerates the problem. But other welfare analysts have called the estimate of 2.3 million a useful benchmark that illustrates the difficulty Clinton faces. "They've always said this program is going to work so well that they wouldn't have that many people hit the two-year wall," one official said. "Now they're beginning to see that this is a real problem."

A large public-jobs program could prove expensive and unwieldy, and it would trigger opposition from union members, who fear that low-paid welfare recipients will displace them from their jobs. And a shortage of jobs would mean that welfare recipients, instead of joining a work program at the end of two years, would simply join a waiting list and continue to receive benefits.

Hillary Clinton Sees Quake Areas Missed By Husband

By Jim Loney

LOS ANGELES - First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton saw Thursday what her husband missed -- parts of South Central Los Angeles torn by riots and then ravaged by last week's earthquake.

When President Clinton visited the area two days after the earthquake, which measured 6.6 on the Richter scale, he concentrated on the hardest hit area, the San Fernando Valley.

That brought protests from mostly black and Hispanic South Central, still struggling to overcome the devastating effects of the April 1992 riots which killed 54 people, closed hundreds of businesses and left the area in economic chaos.

The area, like other parts of Los Angeles, suffered serious damage in the earthquake.

Mrs Clinton visited a school in South Central where she talked to children and attended an earthquake counseling session.

"This is an experience that they keep living over and over again. The kids are talking about it and they are writing about it," she told reporters.

The fourth, fifth and sixth-grade youngsters read essays to Mrs Clinton that they had written about the January 17 earthquake.

One girl, identified only as Wendy, read an essay saying, "I was sleeping when I jumped up ... My bed was jumping up and down and to the sides ... I don't care if we die, it's all up to God."

A boy named Craig told Mrs Clinton, "My mom, she kept on screaming, she was just crying and screaming."

The first lady told him, "It sounds to me like you took really good care of your mom, Craig."



Mayor David Langston presented a proclamation of support to Rudy Alvarado this past week in support of the play's efforts to represent Lubbock in Edinburgh, Scotland. The Mayor urged all of Lubbock to attend the two benefit performances.

Lubbock Centro Aztlan together with other theatre arts organizations will sponsor two benefit performances of Rudolfo Valier Alvarado's original full-length play, SOULS' NEST this Friday and Saturday, Feb. 4th and 5th, at the Lubbock Civic Center Theatre. Tickets will be sold at the door for \$10 and \$15 for a reception to follow the Friday performance.

The two benefit performances are being held in an effort to raise the necessary funding to send the production to the Edinburg Festival Fringe, an

international theatre festival, to be held in Edinburgh, Scotland from August 14th to September 3rd. The original full-length play has been invited to perform at the Harry Younger Hall on the Royal Mile in Edinburgh's "old town."

SOULS' NEST, which recently enjoyed a successful premiere at the Texas Tech University Laboratory Theatre in October is native son Alvarado's most recent effort as a playwright. The production was staged at the University of Texas at El Paso as part of the American College Theatre Festival



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Lawyer Says "Wild Thing" Under Investigation

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb 1 - Police are investigating allegations that relief pitcher Mitch Williams raped a woman last year while on a road trip with the Philadelphia Phillies, Williams's lawyer said Tuesday.

Williams, known as "Wild Thing" for his frequent inability to throw strikes, "is aware of the situation and is cooperating with authorities. He has taken a lie detector test," attorney Martin Pinales told Reuters.

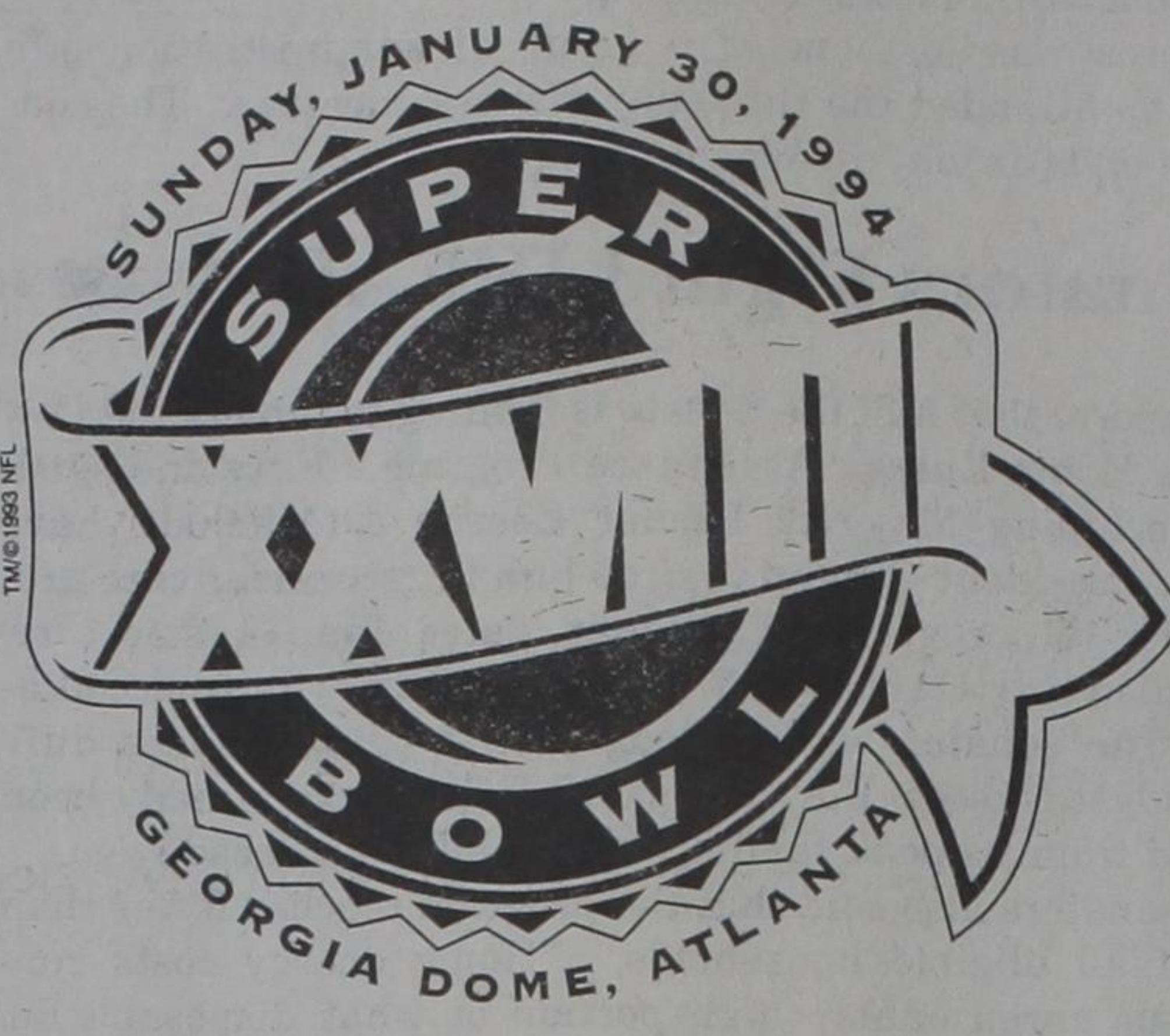
He said Williams, since traded to the Houston Astros, knows nothing about the alleged incident.

The allegations involve a rape at a Cincinnati hotel last September, Pinales said. No formal charges have been filed, he added.

Williams, who lives in Texas, could not be reached for comment.

Astros General Manager Bob Watson said in statement:

"This is an unfortunate situation for all of the parties involved. This is a personal matter unrelated to baseball and allegedly took place in September before the Astros acquired Mitch."



¡DALLAS OTRA VEZ! 30-13

Maradona Dismissed Shoots at Reporters



many people want to see me dead, they'll see that I'll get there and I'll be in great shape."

He continued: "First of all I will rest for 20 days and use that time to think...once I have assessed my physical condition I will get back to work with my personal trainer."

Maradona returned to the Argentine league in October with Newell's but only played five league games for his new club due to a string of injuries. He has said he will consider signing for another local club.

"I didn't want to leave Newell's but the president didn't accept my conditions," he explained.

BUENOS AIRES - Diego Maradona, whose contract with Newell's Old Boys was cancelled Tuesday due to a persistent absence from training last week, said he plans to continue playing and looks forward to this summer's World Cup in the United States.

"I am still as enthusiastic as ever. I want to play in the World Cup until I drop," he told local radio. "Although

SOCCKER-MARADONA FIRES AIR GUN AT REPORTERS, SAY WITNESSES

BUENOS AIRES - Argentina captain Diego Maradona, sacked by his club after just four months, fired an air gun at journalists besieging his country home on Wednesday, according to witnesses.

"We're going to the police," one of the reporters and photographers hit by pellets told a local radio station.

Japan to Lead Bid for Medals

By Wahei Sakurai

TOKYO, - Asia's dramatic improvement on the world sports stage in the last five years could be reflected in Lillehammer when Japan will lead the way, hoping to better their seven-medal haul in 1992.

Japan, buoyed by recent superb performances from their Nordic combined skiers, are sending their strongest-ever team of 67 competitors and are pinning their medal hopes on men's sprint speed skating and ski jumping, as well as the Nordic combined.

"We are strongly expecting our athletes will perform much better in Lillehammer than the previous games," an official of the Japan Olympic Committee (JOC) said.

The South Koreans, who picked up two gold medals in 1992, are hoping for equal success with the inclusion of several world-class speed skaters.

South Korea, who are sending 25 athletes, won a silver and a bronze in men's speed skating in Albertville in 1992.

Chinese hopes also rest on speed skaters, particularly Ye Qiaobo, a double silver medalist in Albertville.

The Chinese also have a solid medal hope in women's figure skating in Lu Chen, third in the world championships the last two years.

Another threat in that event should come from Japan's Yuka Sato, fourth in the world championships last year.

But the region is looking to Japan for the greatest medals success with gold hopes resting on the Nordic combined team who won the country's only gold medal two years ago.

The Japanese team, led by world champion Kenji Ogizawa, 24, have won five of the six World Cup individual and team races this season.

Top speed skaters Hiroyasu Shimizu and Manabu Horii, both university students, also had strong chances of winning medals in the men's 500 metres, skating officials said.

They said Shimizu, bronze medalist in last year's world sprint championships, and

Horii, who set a national record of 36.09 seconds last month at the Olympic competition rink in Hamar, were a strong challenge to American world record holder Dan Jansen.

Ski jumping coaches are dreaming of a repeat of their domination in the 1972 Sapporo Winter Games normal hill event.

Top prospects are world champion Masahiko Harada, 25, and Noriaki Kasai, 21, who finished third in last year's World Cup overall standings.

South Korean speed skaters Kim Ki-hoon and Lee Jun-ho, who won gold and bronze in Albertville, will be looking to salvage their reputations after a disastrous time in the Asian Cup.

The men's squad failed to win a single gold medal and Kim and Lee crashed on the final lap of the 1,500-metre final when they were set for a one-two finish.

South Korean officials are more optimistic about the hopes of the women's short-track squad after Chun Lee-

kyung led a medals sweep in the Asian Cup with a world record of two minutes 29.97 seconds in the 1,500 metres.

Chun also won the 1,000 metres with a world record time.

Other bright prospects are Yu Sun-hee, who won a women's 500 metres in the World Cup in Norway in December, 29-year-old Ye Qiaobo, who won silver in the 500 and 1,000 metres at Albertville, and Zhang Yanmei, 21.

Australia's speed skaters also believe they can challenge the more established winter sports nations and bring home their country's first winter Olympic medal.

"They are definitely up there with the elite teams of the world," said Ian Chesterman, assistant general manager of the Australian team after the short-track relay skaters won third place in the 1993 world championships.

Hernandez Retains WBA Title

BOXING-HERNANDEZ RETAINS WBA JUNIOR LIGHTWEIGHT TITLE@

LOS ANGELES - Genaro Hernandez retained his World Boxing Association junior lightweight title on Monday by stopping Jorge "Cocas" Ramirez in the eighth round of their scheduled 12-round bout.

The fight was stopped at 2:35 of the eighth as Hernandez unleashed a barrage of unan-

swered lefts against the challenger.

Hernandez, who improved to 30-0-1, used combinations to open a pair of cuts over the right eye of fellow-American Ramirez, who trailed on all three judges' scorecards.

It was the seventh consecutive successful defence for Hernandez. Ramirez dropped to 64-11-3.

LULAC 263 And Lowe's Hold Fundraiser for Quake Victims

LULAC Council 263 and KEJS-FM will be holding a fundraiser to aid the victims of the Los Angeles earthquake, this Saturday, February 5 at Lowe's Supermarket 2705 50th St in Lubbock. The fundraiser will start at 10 am until 6 pm. Please make all checks out to the American Red Cross.

LULAC members and friends will be there to assist with the fundraiser. For more information, please call Robert Lugo at 763-4013.

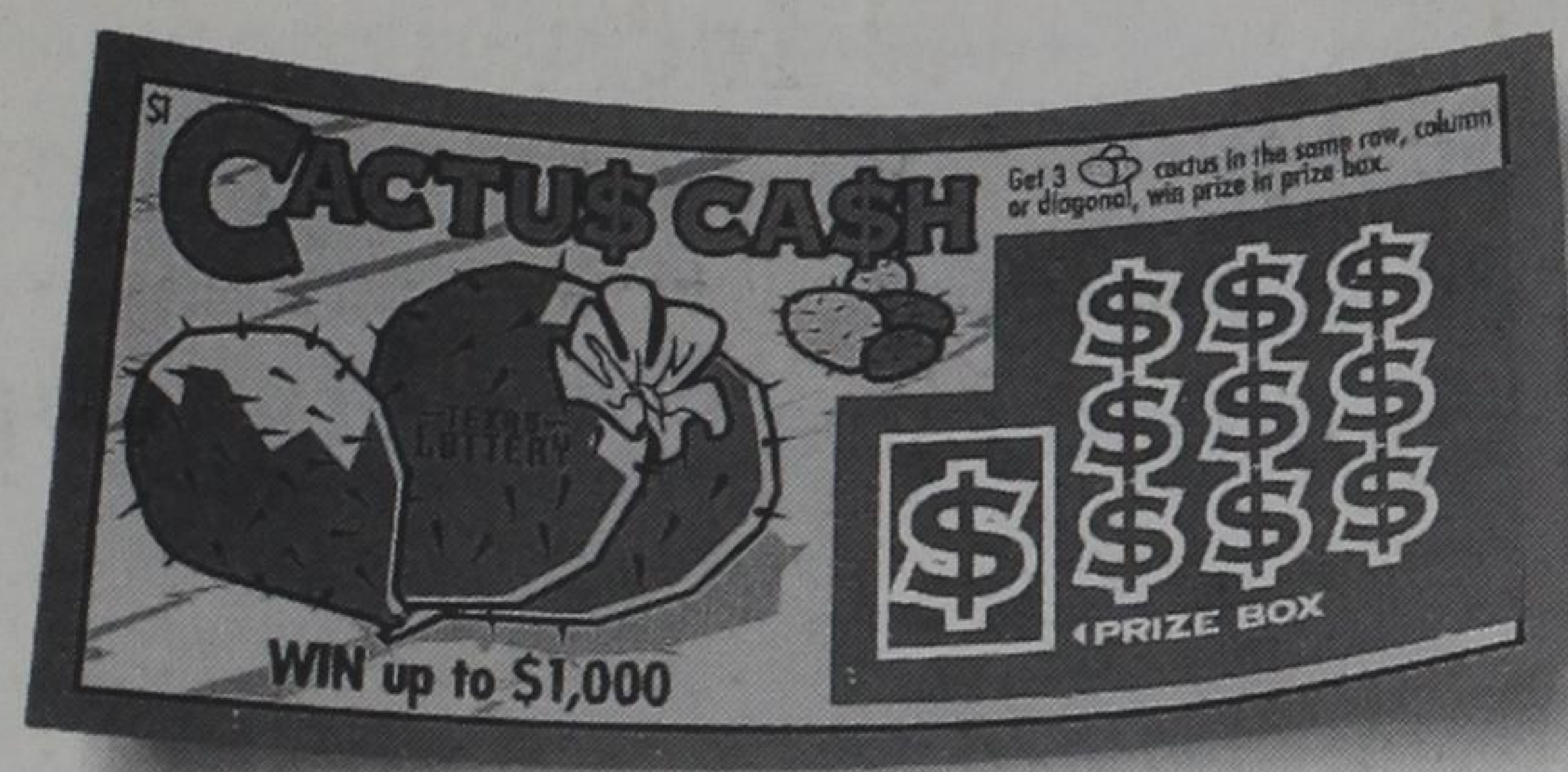
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por Sofia Martinez

Jesucristo quiere que "cremos siempre"...Pero, como haremos para poder concentrarnos mejor cuando cremos? Si, acaso, no puedes orar por largo tiempo, entonces, ora el tiempo que puedas, por ejemplo: unos cinco minutos, para comenzar, y le vas aumentando un minuto cada dia. A veces, lo mas dificil es dejar de hacer todo lo demas, pero, para esto se necesita "querer". No esperes tener alguna necesidad, o algun problema muy grande, o que tengas muchas ganas de ponerte a platicar con Dios, porque asi podrias pasarte toda la vida sin rezar.

Si guardas unos minutos cada dia, nomas para orar, en cuanto se llegue ese momento, deja de hacer lo que estes haciendo y entregare a Dios como puedas: en espanol, o en ingles, o en cualquier otra lengua, o en silencio.

Si tu pensamiento se va de repente, por otro rumbo, y por eso dejas de orar pues, nadie puede apartarse completamente de las preocupaciones de este mundo, pero si te distress mucho, haz que en ese momento tu oracion sea "ofrecerte tu mismo, y ofrecer tus distracciones": En silencio dile a Dios que no hayas que decirle pero, en estos minutos, "aqui estoy en tu presencia"...Si Dios no te

deja tranquilo en algun momento, aceptalo, y veras que eso te dara una paz muy dulce.

Reza calmadamente. No reces aprisa. Puede ser que tu oracion no sea como tu quisieras, pero es la mejor que puedes hacer. Acepta con humildad. No te preocupes, y siguele, muy pronto vas a ver los buenos resultados, y vas a orar con mucho gusto y mucho mas tiempo.

El demonio es nuestro enemigo, y no quiere que oremos, pero Dios quiere escucharnos siempre. Tu no te creas del enemigo. Despierta. No caigas en la trampa de no orar. Necesitamos orar, y orar simple. Las distracciones, y el no saber que decirle a Dios, son muy normales...En ese caso dile a Dios: Padre, aqui estoy. Y quedate calladito...

Tambien Jesucristo tuvo, algunas veces, dificultades en su oracion. Tal vez en el Desierto y en el Huerto de los Olivos. Con esto nos ensena que las distracciones en la oracion no van en contra de la santidad.

Tu vas a orar mejor cuando no hagas caso de tus propios sentimientos y te dediques mas a estar agradecido con Dios, sin importarte como estas orando. Pero, estas orando...

De veras es muy facil orar, lo vas a comprobar cuando logras la tranquilidad. No hagas caso del ruido del mundo, nomas unete a Dios en el fondo de tu ser. Necesitamos tres cosas para vivir una vida santa: Unirnos a Dios. Preocuparnos de los demas. Y, ser humildes.

Se usa mas energia pensando que "Dios es amor", en vez de criticarte a ti mismo, y conseguiras que tu oracion sea mas alegre y tu seras mas feliz. (Luc. 21, 33. Marcis 1,35).

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Sealed proposals for Contract No.: 064XXM4106 & 064XXM4107

Sealed proposals for Picnic Area Maintenance on Various highways in McCamey and Crane Maintenance Sections Counties, will be received by the Texas Department of Transportation until 1:30 P.M., March 8, 1994 and then Publicly read.

All prospective bidders are encouraged to attend the Pre-Bidders' Conference which will be held at the Texas Department of Transportation's District Office at:

3901 East Highway 80
Odessa, Texas 79761
10:00 A.M.; Tuesday, March 1, 1994

Bidding proposals, plans and specifications will be available at the office at:

3901 East Highway 80
Odessa, Texas 79761
Telephone (915) 332-0501

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Notice to Contractors of a Proposed

Texas Highway Maintenance Work
Sealed proposals for Contract No.: 064XXM1107, 064XXM1111, 064XXM1112

Sealed proposals for Mowing Highway Right-Of-Way on Various highways in Martin, Ward, Reeves & Pecos Counties, will be received by the Texas Department of Transportation until 1:30 P.M., February 17, 1994 and then Publicly read.

All prospective bidders are encouraged to attend the Pre-Bidders' Conference which will be held at the Texas Department of Transportation's District Office at:

3901 East Highway 80
Odessa, Texas 79761
10:00 A.M.; Thursday, February 10, 1994

Bidding proposals, plans and specifications will be available at the office at:

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Telephone (915) 332-0501

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COMMUNITY HOUSING RESOURCE BOARD OF LUBBOCK - HOME BUYER WORKSHOP

Community Housing Resource Board of Lubbock is sponsoring a "Home Buyer" workshop on Monday, February 7th and Wednesday, February 9th, 7-9 p.m., 1946 Ave. Q, 3rd Floor. Persons do need to attend both days to receive certification of participation.

the workshop answers questions such as:

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Lubbock, Tx 79408

INVITATION FOR BIDS

The City of Lubbock Housing Authority of Lubbock Texa will receive sealed bids for the Demolition of 21 units, (to include demolition of buildings and slabs and removal of all debris) until 2:00 p.m. on February 14, 1994 at 515 N. Zenith Avenue, Lubbock, Texas, 79403 at which time and place all bids will be evaluated and place all bids will be evaluated and granted to the lowest responsible bidder.

Proposed forms of contract documents including plans and specifications, are on file at the office of The Housing Authority of the City of Lubbock and may be examined by all bidders.

The contractor for this project must comply with all applicable Federal laws and regulations including the payment of federal minimum wages as set forth in the specifications, and comply with the requirements in respect to the provisions of equal employment opportunities including particularly Executive order 11246 and Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

The Housing Authority of the City of Lubbock reserves the right to reject any or all bids or to waive any formalities in the bidding.

No bid shall be withdrawn for a 60 days subsequent to the opening of bids without the consent of the Housing Authority of the City of Lubbock.

The Housing Authority of the City of Lubbock, Texas
Date: 02-01-94
By Oscar A. Sharpe

The City of Lubbock Housing initiative encourages women and minority business to apply.

LUBBOCK CENTRO AZTLAN
present

SOULS' NEST

TWO BENEFIT PERFORMANCES ONLY!

Lubbock Memorial Civic Center Theatre
FEBRUARY 4th and 5th AT 8:00 p.m.

Tickets available at all Select-a-Seat outlets or call
770-2000 (1-800-735-1288 out of town)
Tickets also on sale at the door the night of performances!

FOR ALL OCCASIONS

- Weddings
- Fresh Flowers
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- Silk Flowers
- Hospital Arrangements
- Corsages
- Gifts
- Fruits Baskets
- Funerals

Silk Arrangements - Wedding Service
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DELIVERY - WIRE SERVICE
ALL MAJOR CREDIT CARD

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Something Special
Florist and Gifts
Full Service Florist



MEAT SALE

Chicken, Beef or Pork
at the value store

WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Good thru February 8 in Lubbock, Plainview, Levelland, Slaton, Post, Brownfield, Littlefield.
Quantity Rights Reserved. No Sale to Dealers.

Grade A Whole Fryer



lb. **.49**

Hormel Black Label Bacon
Regular, Mesquite or Low Salt



1 lb. pkg. **\$1.59**

Farmland Extra Tender BONELESS Pork Loins
Center Cut



4-5 lb. avg. lb. **\$3.49**
Cut & Wrapped FREE!

United Extra Lean Super Valu Pak Round Steak



Center Cut lb. **\$1.79**
Single Pak lb. \$1.89

Libby's Whole Peeled Tomatoes



16 oz. **2 for .78**

Pepsi Cola



Asst. 12 pk. 12 oz. cans **\$2.78**

Chef Boyardee Canned Pasta



Asst. 15 oz. **.89**

Merico Plain or Frosted Toaster Pastries



11 oz. **.88**

Doritos



Prepriced \$2.99
Assorted Regular or Thins **2 for \$4**

Keebler Club Crackers



Original, Wheat or Low Salt 16 oz. **\$1.78**

Welch's Grape Jam or Jelly



32 oz. **.98**

DAIRY



Country Crock Margarine Spread
Regular or Churn Style 1 lb. **.78**

Dannon Yogurt
Regular or Light Asst. 8 oz. **2 for \$1**

MEAT

Chicken By George



All Varieties 4 oz. pkg. **.99**

PRODUCE



Minneola Tangelos
Large Size 2 for **\$1**

Kiwi Fruit
1 lb. bag **.69**


FROZEN



Swanson Premium Dinners
Fried Chicken White Meat, Yankee Pot Roast or Beef Tips/Noodles 4 Compartment Dinners Asst. **2 for \$3**

Pet Ritz Crumb Cobbler
Blackberry, Apple, Peach or Cherry 26 oz. **\$1.78**

United Extra Lean BONELESS Rump Roast



lb. **\$1.99**

Fresh California Strawberries



quart ea. **\$2.59**

NONFOOD

Cuddles Diapers
Medium or Large 32 ct. **\$3.99**



Jimmy Dean Pork Sausage
Regular, Hot, Mild or Sage 2 lb. **\$3.89**
1 lb. \$1.95

Super Valu Pak Extra Lean CHOPPED Sirloin Steak
lb. **\$2.19**
Regular Pak lb. \$2.29

HEALTH & BEAUTY



Oil of Olay Face Wash or Cleansing Lotion
6.8 oz. **\$2.99**

Lubriderm Lotion
4 oz. **\$4.49**

VALENTINE CANDY



Cinnamon Imperial, Cinnamon Jelly, Fruity, Conversation & Sassy
Hearts 8.25-12 oz. **.99**