

Public Forum to be Held for Politicos in Constable and Commissioner Posts

The Hispanic Association of Women became the first organization in the Chicano community to announce a public forum for politicians seeking the County Commissioners Precinct 3 position in the Democratic Primary and the Constable

post in Precinct 6. Four candidates including Ysabel Luna, Joe Angel Chavez, Gilbert Flores and incumbent Eliseo Solis have announced for the position. The winner of the Democratic primary will not face an opponent

in the General election in November. Expected to be a issue of debate will be residence of each of the candidates in both posts. Solis last week held a news conference questioning the residency of each of the candidates and especially that of auto parts owner, Gilbert Flores,

who is expected to be Solis' toughest opponent. Solis claimed during the news conference that Flores actually lived in West Lubbock and had only rented an apartment one week before the filing deadline inside of precinct 3

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News Briefs

High Court Curbs Voting Rights Act

The New York Times reports that the U.S. Supreme Court yesterday limited the scope of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, upholding actions by Alabama county officials that undermined the authority of newly elected black officials. Justice Anthony Kennedy, writing for the majority, said, "The Voting Rights Act is not an all-purpose antidiscrimination statute."

Yesterday's ruling is counter to 20 years of Supreme Court tradition in broadly defining the rights act. The 6-3 vote also rejected the position of the U.S. Justice Department, which favored a broader interpretation. At issue was Section 8 of the Voting Rights Act, which prohibits some states from adopting any new "practice or procedure with respect to voting" without prior approval of the Attorney General or the Federal District Court.

In the case known as Presley v. Etowah County Commission, black elected officials sued the commission for removing their authority to budget for road repairs shortly after they became the first blacks ever elected to the commission. The court ruled that the reorganization of authority was not covered by Section 8. Justice Clarence Thomas voted with the 6-3 majority in his first civil rights decision since joining the court.

The Bush administration argued that unless the reorganization was covered by Section 8, the purpose of the law would be defeated because a local jurisdiction could "negate the election of a candidate favored by minority voters simply by reallocating the successful candidate's authority to other elected or appointed officials." Kennedy said in his opinion that Section 8 applied "with respect to voting" and not "with respect to governance." He said giving the government authority to intervene in local governments' decisions would be "intrusive mechanisms" that would threaten the basic principles of federalism.

Justice John Paul Stevens wrote the dissenting opinion, saying that the court had retreated from its previous commitment to give "the broadest possible scope" to Section 8. He said the section was originally interpreted broadly in a 1969 decision because "recalcitrant white majorities could be expected to devise new stratagems to maintain their political power" as more blacks were elected. Added Stevens, "In my judgment, such a change in the reallocation of decision making authority in an elective office, at least in its most blatant form, is indistinguishable from, and just as unacceptable as, gerrymandering boundary lines or switching elections from a district to an at-large basis."

Nearly 36M Americans Uninsured

AP reports that 35.7 million Americans under age 65 were without public or private health insurance in 1990, the Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI) said yesterday. The total is up from 34.4 million in 1989.

The percentage of uninsured also rose, from 16.1% in 1989 to 16.6% in 1990, said EBRI, a private research agency that studies health care financing. Persons 65 and over were not counted because 96% of them are covered by Medicare.

EBRI said more people are uninsured because of a decline in employment-based insurance coverage, which may in turn be caused by more unemployment and higher worker-paid health insurance costs.

- Among the other findings:
- 6% of families with incomes above \$50,000 were uninsured compared to 55% of families earning less than \$20,000/year.
 - Uninsured families headed by a full-time, year-round worker rose from 12% in 1989 to 12.5% in 1990.
 - The number of Americans with employment-based insurance dropped from 140.8 million, or 65.9%, to 138.7 million, or 64.2%, between 1989 and 1990.
 - More Americans under 65 received Medicaid in 1990. The total rose from 18.5 million in 1989 to 21.6 million.
 - Total uninsured varied by state, with the lowest in North Dakota, 8.2%, and the highest in New Mexico, 26.4%.

Toxic Waste Is Dumped on Poor

AP reports that evidence from numerous studies show that hazardous waste is dumped mostly in the nation's poor and minority neighborhoods, experts at an environmental racism conference said yesterday in Ann Arbor, MI.

University of Michigan researchers said 16 studies revealed that income and race are major factors in deciding where to dump toxic waste. Dumping of hazardous wastes "is inequitable by income and it's inequitable by race," said Paul Mohai of the university's Symposium on Race, Poverty and the Environment. "The pattern is absolutely clear. To conclude that it's coincidental just stretches the bounds of reason."

His comments were based on studies of toxic dumps in metropolitan Detroit, Chicago, New York and suburban Los Angeles. In the Detroit study released yesterday, researchers looked at population statistics and the locations of waste facilities. They found that minorities in three nearby counties are four times more likely to live within a mile of a hazardous waste facility than whites. A 1987 study by the United Church of Christ's Commission for Racial Justice found that three in five black or Latino Americans live in areas contaminated by uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Other researchers said the problem is not limited to the U.S. "There's a transfer of environmental hazards from relatively wealthy population centers to relatively poor ones," said Russel Barsh, of the University of Washington. "It's an international problem between rich countries and poor countries."

Bush Budget Expands Social Programs

AP reports that President Bush will seek spending increases for several domestic programs in his State of the Union message tomorrow night. Reportedly in line for increases are the Women, Infants & Children program and a program for more doctors in rural areas and inner cities.

- Here are other highlights expected in Bush's budget:
- TAX RELIEF**
- An increase the personal exemption by as much as \$1,000 for each child. The exemption is currently \$2,300 a person.
 - A tax credit of up to \$5,000 for first-time homebuyers.
 - A Family Savings Account that would expand the tax advantages of Individual Retirement Accounts.
 - A drop in the tax on capital gains, the profits earned from the sale of assets, from the top rate of 28% to somewhere between 15% and 19.6%.
 - Tax credits or vouchers to help low-income families buy health insurance and a new tax deduction for higher-income families whose insurance costs are not totally covered by employers.
 - Elimination of the 10% luxury tax on yachts.
 - An increase in tax breaks for new investments and restoration of "passive loss" tax breaks for the real estate industry, which were eliminated in 1986.
- SPENDING CUTS:**
- \$50 billion in military spending over the next five years by cutting purchases of the B-2 bomber and canceling production of the only nuclear warheads still on order by the military.
- SPENDING INCREASES:**
- \$100 billion for children's programs, including:
 - \$349 million for childhood immunization, 18% higher than last year.

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Established
Establecido
1977
"El respeto al
derecho ajeno es
la paz"
Lic Benito Juarez



EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

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Lubbock, Texas

Bilingual Ed Finds Old Obstacles

Por Teresa Puente

A growing shortage of qualified instructors, the need for improved teacher-training, the week economy and nativist sentiments remain obstacles facing bilingual education in the 1990s, say experts interviewed by Hispanic Link.

All agree that bilingual education as a pedagogy has turned the corner and is now accepted as a teaching tool. But pockets of resistance still exist within the educational system, says James Lyons, executive director of the National Association for Bilingual Education.

"While bilingual education is generally acceptable in school districts where there are significant numbers of limited English-proficient children, there are still education circles that have not accepted it," says

Lyons. He adds that teacher unions and state departments of education need to be more receptive.

In California alone there are almost 1 million students who are identified as limited-English-proficient and 1.7 million who comes from a language-minority background, claims Terry Delgado, president of the California Association for Bilingual-Education. "Such high numbers require teachers with special skills," she says.

Estimates on the number of limited-English-proficient students nationwide vary widely, according to source and definition. While the U.S. Department of Education, under Secretary Terrel Bell, said in the early '80s that there were 3.5 million LEP students, the present administration, employing a lower standard for English proficiency, sets the figure at 1.7 million. NABE and other education sources place the number between 4 and 5 million.

In California last year there was a shortage of 14,332 teachers in bilingual education, according to that state's Department of Education. CABE projects the figure will increase by at least a few thousand this year.

"Not enough progress has been made in encouraging people to go into the field," complains Jim Crawford, author of the book "Bilingual Education: History, Politics, Theory and Practice," currently in its second edition. There has been

progress in teacher-training institutions' methods, he says.

But all analysts note a continued need for new and innovative approaches.

While some institutions are making an effort, others are using the same methods they used 20 year ago, assesses Viola Flórez, the director of the bilingual education program at Texas A&M University, College Station. "Things that worked then do not work now."

Benjamin López chair of the California Bilingual Community Coalition, an association of civil rights, public interest and education groups, agrees. "Departments are still filled with old-line faculty that think California school children are all blond-haired and blue-eyed."

At the NABE conference beginning Jan. 28 in Albuquerque, N.M., a group of deans of schools of education will meet to discuss "the importance of changing the ways we are training teachers to deal with limited-English-proficient students," says Rita Esquivel, director of the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs.

Others fear the current weak economy may affect resources. California's appropriation for bilingual programs was \$218 million for the 1990-1991 school year. The federal appropriation to California in fiscal year 1990 was \$45 million. López calls the appropriations

"dismally low. . . We need to double the amount."

Esquivel points out that federal appropriations have been on the rise since 1988, with \$225 million allocated for fiscal year 1992. Lyons says that when inflation is taken into account, schools get less than half of the federal bilingual education aid that they received in 1980. In bad economic times, he adds, nativist groups with English-only and anti-bilingual education messages tend to

politicize the issues. "Recessions are fertile grounds for nativism," he says.

Delgado notes, "We find that everything is being blamed on immigrants."

Esquivel notes, "We find that everything is being blamed on immigrants."

Esquivel adds, "The opposition to bilingual education comes from people who don't understand the goal of bilingual education, and the goal is to teach the child English."

U.S. society's attitude toward bilingualism is seen by Lyons as reflecting a double standard. English-speakers are encouraged to study foreign languages such as French, Spanish or Japanese, but efforts or expenditures to help non-English-speakers learn the language or foster the development of their native language are not as widely accepted, he says.

"There's a schizophrenic mentality when it comes to learning a foreign language," Crawford agrees.

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

After the "so-called defeat" of the City Council backed sales tax proposition, there has been much written and talked about as to why.



Many are placing much of the blame on the fact that Lubbock has three Chambers of Commerce.

If one reads by Crazy Horse column on page 2, we can read about why the three chambers exist and why the blame of the failure of the proposition in his opinion can not be placed entirely on the existence of the chambers.

This writer is neither convinced that the failure of the sales tax should be blamed on the chambers. But rather, as explained last week, to the inability of the City Council to convince the citizens that the money was going to be used right and the lack of answers as to how the money was going to be spent.

As to the existence of three chambers, why not? For many years the minority community experienced total neglect by the majority Lubbock Chamber of Commerce/Board of City Development.

They (in actuality, it, because the Chamber and BCD were one entity) were then receiving almost one-half a million dollars from -- you guessed it -- tax money. Nobody complained then.

Later that same money plus a few thousand was split between the three chambers and the BCD. Chicanos and Blacks finally began to have some of their economic needs addressed using their own tax money (contrary to popular opinion, minorities do pay taxes) all of which was originally going to the majority chamber.

Why do people want just one chamber to get the money? Or is it that they don't want anyone to get the money?

Would a Board appointed by the City to handle economic development work?

Has any board appointed by the City - that has real authority - listened to the minority community and their needs?

I would admit, that in these hard economic times, perhaps a consolidation of physical facilities among the Chambers should be investigated and perhaps implemented. But to merge the three chambers, in my opinion, would not only be impractical but would lead us to again have the needs of the minority community ignored and eventually totally neglected as we were for many years.

Pico de Gallo

Cuando Mi Tio se dio cuenta que la Organización de Mujeres Hispánicas iba tener un debate con todos los candidatos para el puesto de Comisionado del Condado del Precinto 3 y los candidatos para Constable del Precinto 6 dijo con anticipación:

"¡Ahora si vamos a saber cuantas plumas tiene un pajarito!"

¿Que Pasa?

Guadalupanos Chile-Fest

The Guadalupanos of Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church invite you to their 1st Annual Chile-Fest to be held on Saturday, February 8, 1992 from 11 am till 6 pm at the Parish Hall, 3118 Erskine. The cost is adults \$2.50, children under 12, \$1.25. Meal consists of: Home-made chile, dessert and tea. Thank you for your support.

MASS CPR DAY

Lubbock, Texas . . . February 1, 1992 C P R SAVES LIVES, let the Red Cross teach you CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) for saving lives of victims of heart attack, near-drowning, or other accidents.

ARC MASS CPR Day is scheduled at the Texas Tech Rec Center, February 29, 1992 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. For further information contact Nolan Baggott at the South Plains Regional Chapter of the American Red Cross.

The Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and Methodist Hospital

The Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and Methodist Hospital cordially invite you to our monthly luncheon Friday, January 31, 1992 11:45 - 1:10 p.m. at the Holiday Inn South 6624 Avenue H.

A Representative from Methodist Hospital will give us an update on construction and service's at the hospital.

We are also proud to introduce Miss Lubbock 1992 Becky Cooper who will make a presentation in song and speech. Don't miss out on this special treat.

\$6.00 with R.S.V.P. or \$7.50 without R.S.V.P. R.S.V.P. by 1-29-92 - 762-5059 Your R.S.V.P. entitles your participation in the \$50.00 cash drawing. You must be present to win.

Bring your business cards, GREAT NETWORKING OPPORTUNITY.

Lubbock Licensed Vocational Nurses Division 18

Licensed Vocational Nurses Association of Texas Lubbock Division 18 will meet Monday, February 10, 1992 in the cafeteria of St. Mary's Hospital. The Division will meet from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Registration will begin at 6:30 p.m. There is no charge for the meeting.

Featured speakers will be Ann Edmunds, R.N. diabetic coordinator for St. Mary's Hospital. Her topic will be "Case of the Diabetic Patient".

Division 18 urges all area nurses to attend the

meeting each second Monday of the month. A very informative and knowledgeable speaker is featured each month. One continuing education unit is earned by those attending. Nurses must have 20 C.E.U.'s for license renewal.

Division 18 is your professional organization. We are here to help you and keep you informed of any progress of laws being passed concerning nurses.

Contact Person - W. M. Coverdell 824-4585.

Parents of Teens

CATHOLIC FAMILY SERVICES will offer a special series of sessions for PARENTS OF TEENS. Sessions are for parents and teens beginning February 4th and will be held for four consecutive Tuesdays from 7-9 in the evening. The topics to be covered include:

Feb. 4 Being a Parent Yesterday & Today - Understanding teens today with cultural emphasis.

Feb. 11 Instilling self-esteem and courage to today's teens.

"Como darles animo a sus hijos"

Feb. 18 Developing responsibility and helping teens learn from consequences of their actions.

Feb. 25 Winning cooperation and mutual respect in the home. How to use communication to build a better relationship. "Tener respeto."

These sessions will be held at CATHOLIC FAMILY SERVICES AT 123 N. Ave. "N". A fee of \$10 will be charged for all four sessions, but the fee can be waived if necessary. No charge for families already in the Runaway/Truancy or At Risk Program.

THE SESSIONS ARE OPEN TO PARENTS OF YOUTH AGES 10-17.

For more information, please call at 765-8475.

Door prizes will be given out each evening.

PARENTS: PLEASE BRING YOUR TEENS WITH YOU!

Domingos Familiares Ahora En La Fiesta Restaurant los Domingos

El Programa de Domingos Familiares ahora se esta produciendo todos los domingos a las 3:30 de la tarde en el Restaurante La Fiesta ubicado en el 1519 Calle 34. Los programas se pasaran por Univision todos los Domingos a las 12 medio dia. Para mas informacion llame 1-800-343-4619 o el numero 747-6173.

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

Like Animals

By Raoul Lowery Contreras

Mexican cowboys were taken to Hawaii in 1820 to work cattle. Mexicans were brought into the United States after the American Civil War to build the railroads in the Southwest. Mexicans were brought in to work the mines of the Southwest in the 1880s. Mexicans were brought in to work the farms and ranches of the Southwest and California during the 1920s, '40s and '50s.

Patrick Buchanan and David Duke aren't happy that Mexicans were brought here at all, ever. They would deport each and every Mexican ever brought here to work and every one of their descendants as well.

Patrick Buchanan and David Duke have one slight problem: Mexicans settled in what is now the United States before Buchanan and Duke's forefathers ever heard of America.

More importantly, as has been the case since Mexican cowboys arrived in Hawaii in 1820, Mexicans are needed to work in the United States, because Americans won't take hard jobs. Hard jobs, by the way, that neither Pat Buchanan nor David Duke can define, as neither has ever had one.

We speak of cowboys and pineapple pickers.

"Nobody wants to be a cowboy," an official of the Mountain Plains Agricultural Service in Wyoming, the Cowboy State, declares. "It's hard work; it's dirty work; it's round-the-clock-work. It's not something a U.S. worker wants to do. I can't see that there's anyone in the United States that wants this job."

The problem, then, is where to find cowboys. What to do?

Bring on some Mexicans! Yes, the Cowboy State of Wyoming is importing Mexicans to work cattle. The Marlboro Man now has a brown face.

"It's not something a U.S. worker wants to do." Thousands of miles to the west of Wyoming, in the land of balmy tropical breezes -- Hawaii -- once again, Mexicans are needed, Patrick Buchanan and David Duke notwithstanding.

Where long-haired, bearded, '60s-era white boys grow enough marijuana to make it the state's largest cash crop and where many native Hawaiians would rather collect welfare than work or help their white hippie friends raise marijuana, there are not enough people willing to work agricultural fields. There's no one to pick pineapple on the island of Maui.

Patrick Buchanan and David Duke tell us that there are plen-

ty of Americans willing to work and that no immigrants should be allowed into the United States to work. OK. So how come the Maui Land & Pineapple Co. can't find Americans to work for \$8.47 an hour and full medical benefits? How come it has to come to San Diego to recruit Mexican workers who normally stand around on street corners waiting for employers to pick them up for day jobs?

Well, Patrick Buchanan and David Duke?

Their platitudes (America First) fill the airwaves and newspapers but don't feed America. Someone has to work the cattle and butcher the beef. Someone has to pick the lettuce, strawberries and pineapples.

Will Patrick Buchanan, David Duke or their legions of followers take these hard, dirty jobs? As one experienced Mexican pineapple picker says, "They (the farms) supply the equipment, otherwise your clothes would get worn out right away. Goggles for the eyes, because there is a lot of dust. It's tough work, and the dust bothers you after a while."

Then, of course, there's the constant bending over in the hot sun; there are the thousands of miles of separation from family in Mexico; and there's the loneliness of being in the middle of the Pacific Ocean surrounded by English-and/or Japanese-speaking zillionaire tourists and marijuana farmers.

Yes, there are no American workers available. So Mexicans have to come to the rescue again.

It was not long ago that hundreds of thousands of Mexicans were brought here to work our farms because we were at war, just as they had been brought to work the mines, build the railroads and work the cattle.

Patrick Buchanan and David Duke would have us believe that lots of people are available to pick pineapples in Hawaii or to work Wyoming's cattle. They tell us that Mexicans can't assimilate and they refuse to speak American English. They tell us we must build a wall between Mexico and the United States to keep out these people.

Perhaps the words of Rev. Rafael Martinez, coordinator of the Maui recruitment, balance off "America First."

"We chose you," he told workers departing to Hawaii, "because you are serious and mature workers. "Its not going to be like here, where some of our people have to live in camps almost like animals." "almost like animals"

English Lessons That Can Destroy Children

By Lily Wong Fillmore

Should a society push an educational policy in the face of evidence that the policy is harmful to children and their families?

This question is at the heart of a controversy over English-immersion preschool programs for 3- to 5-year old non-English speaking children. The purpose of these programs, now being promoted nationally by some education bureaucrats and politicians, is to transform language-minority children into English speakers as early as possible.

In collaboration with more than 300 members of the education community, I recently completed a study that found substantial and alarming evidence that English-immersion preschool programs frequently lead to children losing their primary language and, with that, the ability to communicate with their parents.

The purpose of early education is the total development of the child -- cognitive, social, emotional and physical, as well as linguistic. Primary language development and cognitive and social development occur in tandem and are inseparable.

Preschool children are at a critical juncture in development. Everything is in place, but not much is stable. The younger they are when they learn English, the more likely they are to lose their first lan-

guage. And a well-developed primary language is essential to success in second-language learning.

In our eagerness to promote English, are we undermining the fundamental relationship between parents and children? Could we actually be increasing the educational, social and psychological risks that these children already face?

Children need the kind of early education experiences, in a language they understand, that build on the linguistic and intellectual resources they already have. The responsibility of society's schools is not to supplant parents. What children don't need are early educational experiences that tell them: You are unacceptable they way you are. If you want to belong, you must change -- or be left out.

Yes, U.S. schools must help children develop the English-language skills that will allow them to take full advantage of educational opportunities. But children also need what their parents can and must teach them -- responsibility and honor, positive attitudes about work and effort. This take time, closeness and communication.

In our survey, facilitated by the National Association for Bilingual Education, 64.4 percent of the parents whose children attended English-

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CRAZY HORSE

BY STEPHEN C. MCINTYRE

There has been a lot of debate the last week or so on why the voters defeated the sales tax increase for economic development despite the promise of the Lubbock City Council to lower our property taxes. And there has been an equal amount of speculation as to the overwhelming vote to do away with the tax supported BCD.

The consensus analysis by the pundits seems to be:

1. The people of Lubbock want development but they were not adequately informed as to what the tax increase was specifically targeted to do. That lack of information was translated by others to mean the people did not trust the city council to spend the money wisely and to reduce property taxes as promised.

2. The people of Lubbock were not sure as to what the BCD did besides being involved in controversy.

3. The people of Lubbock do not want to give their money to three different chambers of commerce and want them to consolidate.

Now it is my turn to throw in my two cents. First, it seems to me it was reasonable for the people to require more input and a clearer picture of where their tax money was going to go. That could have been done with public hearings, city council debate and vote by our representatives as to what would be done. I do not believe there was recent overwhelming lack of confidence or distrust of this particular city council. Rather, this city council failed to recognize a nationwide trend of fear about the economy, tax payer revolt, and a desire by many for a little more democracy. Of course, this boils down to the political handling and timing of the election. Some will recall that the two women on the city council pushed to delay the election because the timing was bad. The men finally gave in on the timing but the political handling of the election was still pretty weak.

Second, the elimination of the BCD was probably a foregone conclusion. It has been surrounded by one controversy after another and receives a large junk of taxpayers' money yet no one is sure what it has done or ever will do. The BCD has done a very poor job of informing the public of the good it has allegedly done. The flurry of articles in the Lubbock Avlanche-Journal last week were interesting but failed to concretely point out what the BCD has accomplished. Again, the BCD issue was poorly managed by the political handlers.

Third, I am not sure it is valid to translate the tax/BCD vote as a comment on the three chambers. Many believe it was, however, and are pushing hard for the chambers to consolidate because the voters allegedly want it because it does not make sense to have separate chambers duplicating efforts and receiving taxpayers' money.

A little background information not often discussed should be brought out about the three chambers. Decades ago, by city ordinance, the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce (LCC) and BCD became alter egos. That is, the LCC would elect its board of directors and the city council was required to appoint the LCC directors as directors of the BCD. There were no minority members of the LCC and thus no minority members of the BCD. Consequently, the LCC received/controlled BCD money.

In the sixties there was a big fight over a tax increase that was to give the BCD/LCC more money. It was a close fight but the increase passed. During the course of the political fight folks opposing the tax increase obtained information from other cities and chambers around the country concerning tax support of the local chamber of commerce. It was very rare. Lubbock was one of the few places where the chamber received public welfare.

Later during the seventies in Lubbock there was ongoing litigation to change the election system from at-large to single member districts so that minorities would have access to the political process. Single member district law suits would not even be possible unless there was a substantial housing segregation in the city. As you all recall, after much litigation the minority plaintiffs prevailed and districts were implemented in Lubbock. During the course of the litigation the plaintiffs obtained a copy of a map of the city projecting/planning the residential and economic development then and in twenty years. The map projected the elimination of the north and east sides of Lubbock. They were to become industrial zones.

I do not recall if this economic and residential plan for Lubbock was used during the trial. I recall it did, however, act as a catalyst for addi-

tional action. To some who were involved in the litigation, access to the political process by way of elections to the city council were meaningless if the economic/residential master plan for north and east side communities were being made by a white male LCC that was automatically appointed to the BCD by the white city council (or almost all-white city council after the law suit was won.) Consequently, research began on a lawsuit against the city/BCD/LCC for the illegal abdication of appointment power to the LCC and for violation of the Civil Rights Act. The planned lawsuit was considered to be a first but was believed to be potentially winnable.

Research started and a lawsuit drafted. Demands were made at the LCC for information that was provided by John Logan. Rumors began circulating. A local television reporter got wind of what was going on and started snooping around and at one point contacted one of the lawyers doing the research. As I recall, shortly thereafter a couple minority men were specially designated as LCC directors so that they would then be on the BCD. The automatic appointment of mostly white male LCC directors to the BCD was still subject to the same basic attack. More rumors circulated and consequently the automatic appointment of Chamber directors to the BCD was eventually eliminated. The rumored lawsuit was never filed.

Afterwards, the BCD integrated since the City Council had been integrated by litigation. The LCC was left in a bit of a financial bind since it was cut off from the BCD money for its projects. A contracting scheme was introduced whereby the BCD/City Council would contract with the LCC to perform tasks. Of course, the minority chambers saw the contracts available for the LCC and jumped in to ask for a small piece of the pie. Inasmuch as there was no development on the north and east side and they would be getting peanuts compared to the LCC, the political deal was done and the three chambers began receiving contracts with the bulk going to the LCC.

The work of the three chambers, whatever it is, has continued over the last several years partially if not substantially supported by our tax money. The question now becomes twofold Do we need three tax supported chambers of commerce? How do we accomplish economic development?

It seems to me that days of taxpayers' money going to an organization (three organizations) made up of successful businessmen and women are over. The LCC and other chambers should pay their own bills.

It seems to me that if the three chambers want to exist that is their business. Many cities in this country have three chambers for the same obvious reason there are three chambers in this city.

Consolidating the chambers and then turning over the planning of the economic future of the city to the LCC is unwise. It seems to me that we need planned economic development in this city but everyone should have input since it will probably involve taxpayers' money at a later date. To insure access to the decision making process there will have to be some type of city control since we the people can hold the city council accountable. Since the BCD is gone economic development may be under another commission appointed by the city or the City Council itself.

There still will be some who complain about the government getting involved in the free enterprise system. It seems to me there has never been a free enterprise system anywhere at anytime other than in someone's political rhetoric. There has always been community and government restriction on business and there is nothing wrong with that as long as it is reasonable. And there is nothing wrong with government involvement in economic development. After all, the government is you and me.

In the final analysis, it seems to me that economic development is a public/political issue that needs to be openly debated. Secret or semi-secret plans for the future of the city are just not democratic. Those bankers, lawyers, real estate developers, business leaders, and politicians in the past who met and made decisions are not the model for us to follow into the future. Accountability and participation is the name of the game.

Get out and get involved in the next city election. Your vote and work will make a difference in the future of this city.

Lecciones de Ingles que Pueden Destruir a los Niños Pequeños

Por Lily Wong Fillmore

¿Debería una sociedad de impulsar un curso de acción en materia de enseñanza a la vista de la evidencia que muestra que el mismo es perjudicial para los niños y para sus familias?

Esta cuestión se halla en el centro de una controversia sobre los programas pre-escolares de inmersión en el inglés para niños entre los 3 y 5 años de edad que no hablan inglés. El propósito de estos programas, que están siendo promovidos ahora en escala nacional por algunos burócratas de la enseñanza y políticos, es el de transformar a los niños de las minorías idiomáticas en anglo-parlantes tan temprano como sea posible.

En colaboración con más de 300 miembros de la comunidad de la enseñanza, terminé recientemente un estudio que halló evidencia substancial y alarmante de que los programas pre-escolares de inmersión en el inglés llevan a que los niños pierden su idioma primordial y, con eso, la capacidad de comunicarse con sus padres.

El propósito de la enseñanza temprana es el desarrollo total del niño -- cognitivo, social, emotivo y físico, así como idiomático. El desarrollo idiomático primario y el desarrollo cognitivo y social ocurren en tándem y son inseparables.

Los niños entre los 3 y 5 años de edad se hallan en una enrucjada crítica de su desarrollo. Todo está en su lugar, pero no mucho es estable. Mientras más pequeños sean al aprender el inglés, mayores serán las probabilidades de que pierden su primer idioma. Y un idioma primario bien desarrollado es esencial para el éxito en el aprendizaje de un segundo idioma.

En nuestra ansiedad de fomentar el inglés, ¿estamos socavando a la relación fundamental entre padres e hijos? ¿Podríamos estar aumentando en la realidad los riesgos educativos, sociales y psicológicos a que ya se enfrentan estos niños?

Los niños necesitan la clase de experiencias de la enseñanza temprana, en un idioma que ellos entiendan, que edifiquen sobre los recursos idiomáticos e intelectuales que ellos ya tengan.

La responsabilidad de las escuelas de la sociedad no es la de suplantarlo a los padres. Lo que los niños no necesitan son experiencias tempranas de enseñanza que les digan: Uds. no son aceptables como son. Si quieren pertenecer, tienen que cambiar -- o se quedarán fuera.

Si, las escuelas de los Estados Unidos deben ayudar a los niños a desarrollar las habilidades en idioma inglés que les permitan aprovecharse plenamente de las oportunidades en la enseñanza. Pero los niños también necesitan lo que sus padres pueden y deben enseñarles -- la responsabilidad y el honor, las actitudes positivas acerca del trabajo y del esfuerzo. Esto necesita de tiempo, proximidad y comunicación.

En nuestro estudio, facilitado por la Asociación Nacional para la Enseñanza Biligüe, el 64.4 de los padres cuyos niños asistían a las escuelas de párvulos con inmersión en inglés, informaron de cambios negativos en las pautas de comunicación de la familia. Pocos de entre estos padres hablaban inglés, pero sus niños estaban abandonando al idioma paterno/materno. Los padres in-

formaron de dificultades para hablar a sus niños. Los cambios de las pautas de comunicación estaban afectando claramente a su autoridad y a la proximidad de la familia.

Damos mucho servicio "de boquilla" al papel que las familias tienen que desempeñar en la enseñanza de sus hijos. ¿Lo decimos con sinceridad?

La asociación entre las escuelas y los padres es una piedra angular del nuevo programa de trabajo del Presidente Bush en materia de enseñanza. No debemos socavar a la capacidad de una familia para enseñanza.

No debemos socavar a la capacidad de una familia para enseñar a sus propios hijos. El estudio de NABE fué dirigido por investigadores y practicantes de la enseñanza, estudiantes universitarios, trabajadores comunitarios, defensores de los niños y padres de familias. Más de 1,000 familias fueron entrevistadas, incluyendo a latinos, asiáticos, aborígenes norteamericanos, árabes y europeos.

El estudio halló que dos de cada tres familias venían sufriendo cambios negativos en las pautas de comunicación y que uno de cada dos niños estaba perdiendo su idioma primordial.

Los problemas tempranos de comunicación pueden llevar a rupturas peligrosas de la autoridad paternal. Los estudios futuros deberían de enfocarse especialmente sobre las familias que tienen hijos adolescentes que perdieron su idioma primordial mediante las experiencias pre-escolares.

Después de terminar nuestro estudio, un artículo de noticias proporcionó un epílogo terrible. En Sacramento, California, cuatro jóvenes vietnamese se apoderaron de una tienda,

manteniendo a los clientes y al personal de la misma en los terrenos durante casi ocho horas. La policía trajo al principio a un intérprete tailandes, ya que los chicos no parecían estar hablando chino o vietnamés. Ellos estaban realmente hablando su propia versión del inglés.

El sitio finalizó con seis personas muertas y 11 heridas.

Tres de los pistoleros eran hermanos. Sus padres dijeron más tarde que a ellos no les había sido posible comunicarse bien con sus hijos durante años. Los chicos hablaban el vietnamés al nivel de niños de tres años, dijo su madre. Ella describió a sus hijos como que se hallaban en un "mundo intermedio" -- atrapados entre su familia y la sociedad mayor.

En épocas tumultuosas, como las nuestras, se necesitan vínculos familiares sólidos. Es un política social sencillamente mala el apoyar a los programas de enseñanza que destruyan a esos vínculos.

Los niños de las minorías idiomáticas tienen, en verdad, que aprender inglés, y las escuelas deben hallar modos adecuados y eficaces de ayudarlos a hacerlos. he dedicado varios decenios a investigar la mejor manera de apoyar al desarrollo idiomático y educativo de esos niños. Puedo ver claramente que la inmersión en el inglés para los pre-escolares es la peor solución para un problema complicado. Si no podemos enseñar a los niños pequeños sin perjudicarlos, ¡dejémoslos tranquilos!

(Lily Wong Fillmore es Profesora de la Universidad de California, recinto de Berkeley. Este artículo resume otro más extenso publicado en "National Association for Bilingual Education News & Education Week.")

Check This Out!

by Gregory Tijerina

It is time to Check Out who we will vote for people. We need a person that will talk for us in the Texas House of Representatives. Bidal Agucero is that person. He is more than qualified. Let's unite and put Bidal Agucero in the seat for State Representative in District 83 which include all the barrios of Lubbock.

Our Commissioner Eliseo Solis is please to have all those Hispanics running to get his set. He told me that this is what we have been waiting for and that more Hispanics should get really involved in politics. The candidates running against Eliseo are saying that they will cooperate with the other elected officials more. In other words, they will be cooperate and not disagree, like so many of our people that we have elected or have been appointed or are employees are doing right now.. They might be black or brown, but when they are meeting they think and go along with their boss who is most of the time white. That is what I like about Eliseo Solis. His thinking stays brown. Eliseo speaks for us. They cannot make him think like those in power.

When he saw that hispanics and blacks and the poor were being given the shaft by the D.A.'s office and many people who had friends in high places and most of the time rich were not, Eliseo spoke out for them. When we didn't want a new stinky prison in our back yard in the East side, Eliseo didn't just speak out for us, Eliseo formed a rally and demonstrated against the stinky prison. This is the kind of person that we need in office. Eliseo Solis is for the people of precinct 3. Need I say more.

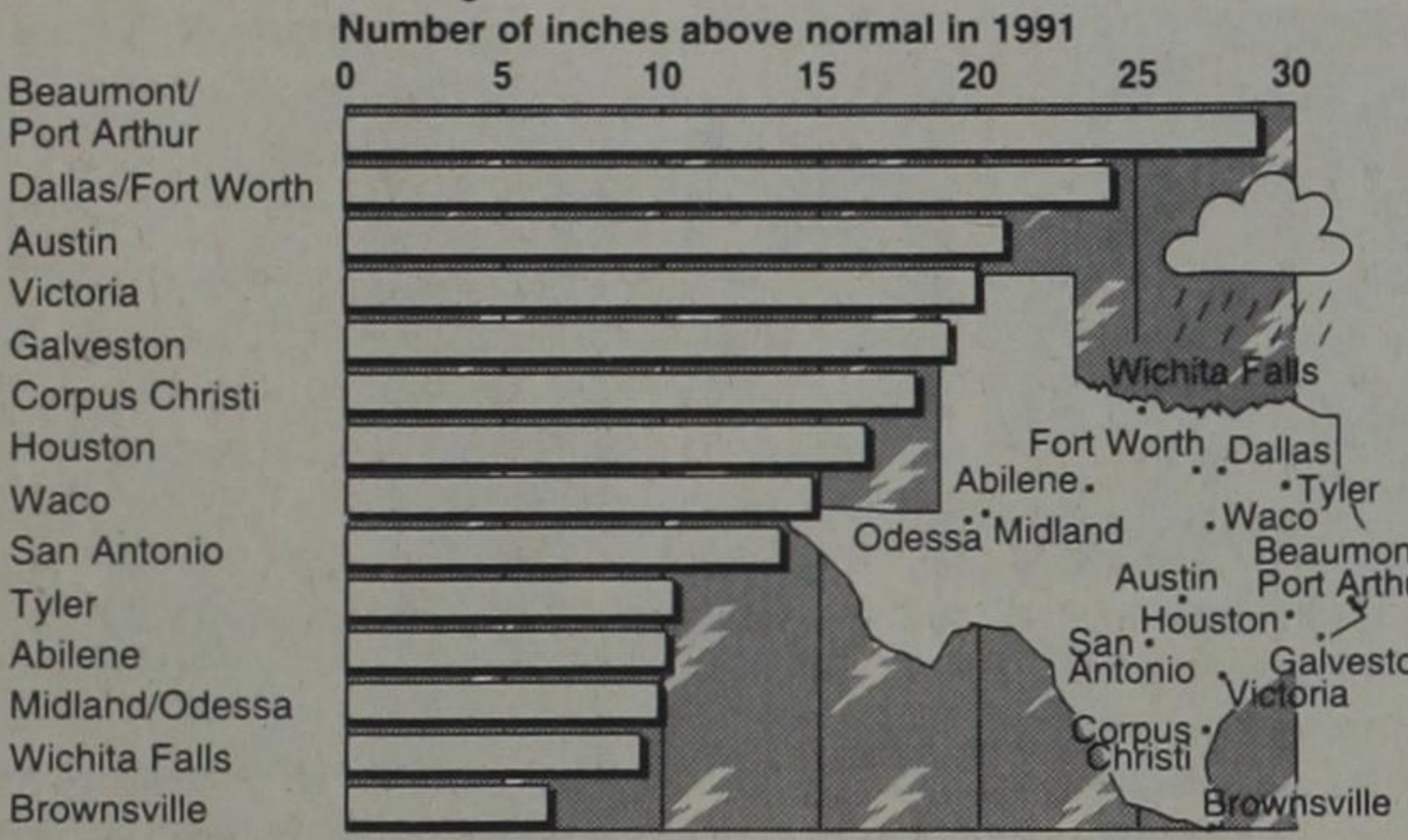
Ok....JOKE: I don't vote for brown nosers.

THOUGHT: Shall I vote for a president that supports rich people? More about politics later just Check It Out!

Keeping an eye on Texas

Rainfall records rise across the state

In 1991 Dallas-Fort Worth and Austin experienced the wettest year recorded for their areas, while many other Texas cities showed rainfall totals far above the annual average.

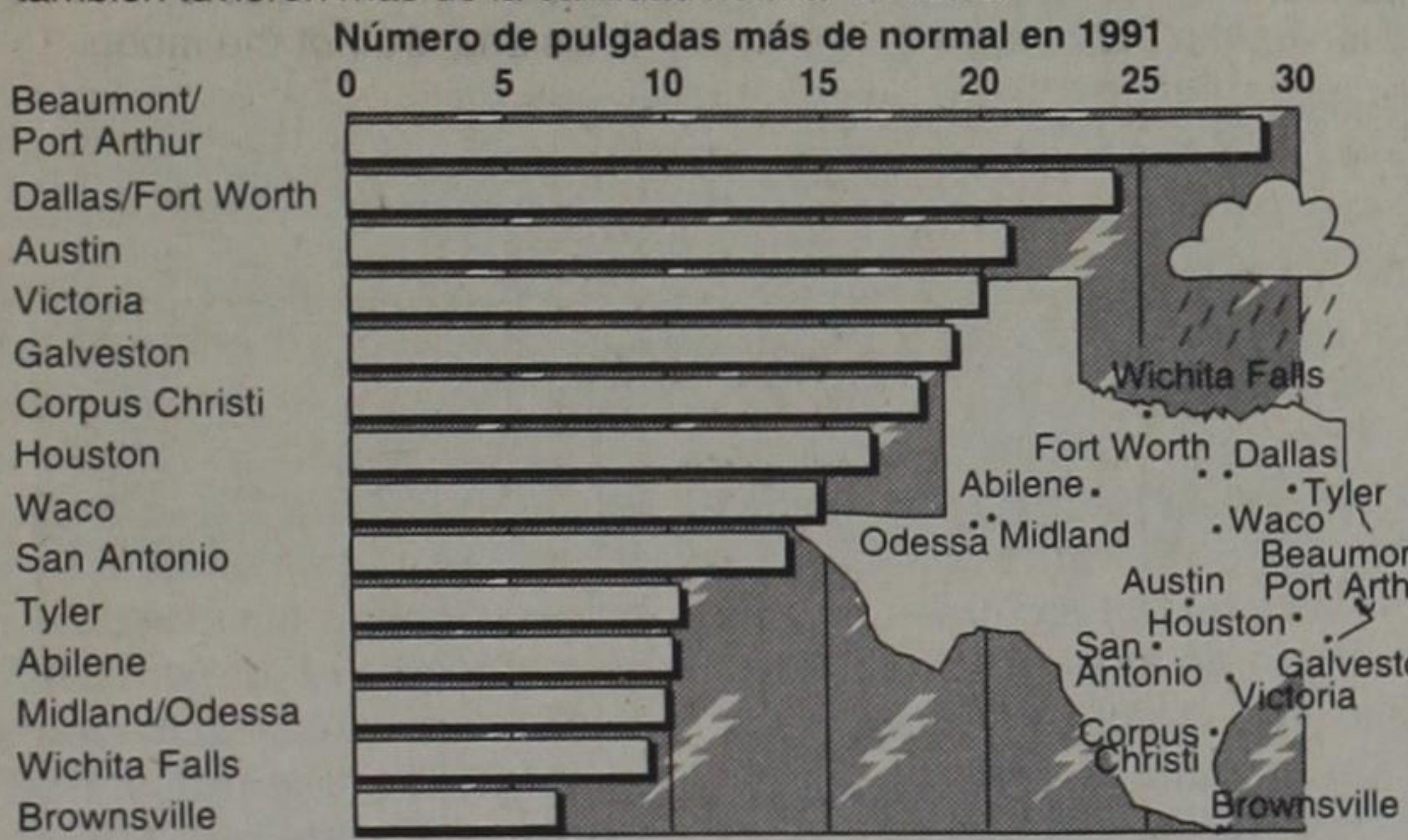


SOURCES: Texas Water Commission and John Sharp, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Echándole el ojo a Texas

Lluvias causan nuevos récords

En 1991 Dallas-Fort Worth e Austin pasaron un año marcado con nuevos récords de lluvia, a la misma vez, muchas otras ciudades Texasanas también tuvieron más de la cantidad normal de lluvia.



FUENTES: Comisión de Agua de Texas y John Sharp, Contralor de Cuentas Públicas en Texas.



Salud Para Toda La Familia

La prevención es la llave para bajar los costos médicos

Por Marcelino Oliva, D.O.

Una onza de prevención de las enfermedades puede valer hasta \$900 millones para el año 2000. Eso es lo mucho que puede llegar a costar el servicio médico si no cambiamos nuestro modo de vida. Reconociendo que este problema se agrava cada día más, el Departamento de la Salud y los Servicios Humanos de los Estados Unidos (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) recientemente nombró a la prevención de las enfermedades como su mayor meta en relación con la salud.

La mayoría de las enfermedades que afectan a los hispanos de hoy están relacionadas con sus costumbres y su modo de vida. Dolencias como los problemas del corazón, los ataques de apoplejía y el cáncer están relacionados de forma muy significativa a la dieta, la falta de ejercicios físicos, el vicio de fumar, el consumo de alcohol y otras variantes del modo de vida moderno.

De acuerdo con las estadísticas médicas, el 70% de las muertes prematuras pueden ser prevenidas si algunos de estos factores claves de riesgo son puestos bajo control.

La obesidad. El veintiseis por ciento de todos los adultos hispanos están demasiado gordos. Los expertos médicos han determinado que la obesidad esta directa o indirectamente relacionada con el 20% o más de la totalidad de las muertes en la nación americana.

El dolor en la espalda. La mayor causa de la incapacidad total para las personas menores de 45 años de edad es el dolor de espalda. Esta es la causa principal de 93 millones de días de trabajo perdidos cada año en los Estados Unidos. Hábitos improprios en el centro de trabajo y las actividades normales de la vida diaria son la causa básica que produce estos dolores en la espalda.

Los altos niveles de colesterol. Cerca del 75% de todos los norteamericanos tienen altos contenidos de colesterol en la sangre. Condi-

ción esta que puede conllevar a las mortales enfermedades del corazón.

La vacunación en contra del flu. Veinte mil personas mueren cada año de los síntomas del flu. Aunque solamente el 20% de los norteamericanos reciben las vacunas anuales en contra de esta enfermedad.

El hábito de fumar. Las enfermedades del corazón, el cáncer, los ataques de apoplejía y las enfermedades de los pulmones están todas directamente relacionadas con el hábito de fumar cigarrillos.

Todas estas condiciones medicas pueden ser prevenidas.

Los ejercicios físicos, por ejemplo, pueden prevenir el dolor en la espalda poniendo a tono los músculos que son vulnerables a este dolor y también pueden prevenir el exceso de gordura. Una dieta apropiada es esencial para prevenir la obesidad y el alto nivel de colesterol en la sangre. Una simple prueba sanguínea llevada a cabo en la yema del dedo puede ofrecer el resultado en pocos minutos, advirtiéndole a usted de este modo cuando su nivel de colesterol está demasiado alto. Por otra parte, la vacunación moderna en contra del flu tiene un 80% de efectividad en contra de esta enfermedad si es administrada cada año.

Cuando el descuido puede matar a muchos, observar las simples medidas de prevención como usar el cinturón de seguridad al manejar o visitar regularmente a su médico para chequeos rutinarios, podría salvarle la vida. La adecuada prevención también puede mejorar la calidad de su vida. Finalmente, la prevención puede ahorrar billones de dólares anuales en estos tiempos cuando los gastos de los servicios para la atención medica parecen ser incontrolables.

Cutting Down On Caffeine

If you're feeling listless, irritable, nauseous, headachy, flushed and have a runny nose, it may be the flu. If you are a heavy coffee or cola drinker and haven't had your usual amount, you may be suffering from caffeine withdrawal.

Cutting down on caffeine is an excellent idea, but going cold-turkey is a poor way to do it, according to Tracey Norman, outpatient dietitian at Methodist Hospital. A headache and other symptoms related to slow withdrawal can occur 18 to 24 hours after your last dose of caffeine so you may not associate the two. But, tension headaches often are a response to sudden disuse among heavy caffeine users.

According to the American Hospital Association, cutting back caffeine consumption over a period of one to two weeks will help you to avoid sudden withdrawal symptoms.

On Caffeine

"It's not just coffee that is the culprit. Chocolate, tea, cold tablets and most soft drinks contain caffeine. If you want to limit caffeine, you should know that between 50 and 200 milligrams a day causes no harm in most healthy adults, which is about two cups of coffee," Norman said.

To help limit your caffeine intake, Norman offers these tips:

- *Switch to decaffeinated coffee. Try mixing both regular and decaffeinated together if you don't like the taste of decaffeinated alone.
- *Brew your tea for one to three minutes instead of five, or try herbal tea.
- *Switch from sodas to soda water, fruit juices or decaffeinated colas.
- *Consider carob instead of chocolate.
- *Always read labels carefully.

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News Brief from Page 1

- A 9% increase in funding, to \$2.8 billion, for the Special - \$9.4 billion for programs to combat infant mortality, up 18%
- \$66 million to control tuberculosis, up from \$32 million
- \$684 million for community health centers, up 15%
- \$120 million for the National Health Service Corps, which places doctors in rural and inner city areas, up 19%
- \$873 million on AIDS research for 1993, up 3.8%
- Expanding by 6% the Environmental Protection Agency budget. Targeted projects include cleaning up Boston Harbor and along the U.S.-Mexican border and a 25% increase, to \$5.5 billion, to deal with nuclear and toxic waste at federal facilities.
- Adding \$600 million to funding for the preschool Head Start program for poor children.
- Expanding in the Interior Department's budget to create state parks and recreation facilities.

Employer Medical Costs Up 13%

AP reports that employers' costs to provide traditional medical insurance to their employees rose 13% last year, according to a study released yesterday by the employee benefits consulting firm A. Foster Higgins & Co.

Businesses paid an average of \$3,573 per employee in 1991, up from \$3,161 the previous year. Costs are predicted to top \$4,000 per employee next year.

The survey of 2,049 businesses also found that more employers are passing some of the higher costs on to their employees. Deductibles increased an average of \$200 per worker last year, up from \$150 in 1990. Employees' average out-of-pocket expenses rose \$50 to \$1,050 for individuals and \$100 to \$2,100 for family coverage.

The survey also found that more employers are switching away from fee-for-service programs to managed-care programs in efforts to trim costs.

Traditional medical plan costs have risen 65% since 1988, with 20% annual growth rates. Although last year's costs rose only 13%, the increase is still four times higher than the increase in the Consumer Price Index.

from Page 2

immersion preschools reported negative changes in family communication patterns. Few of these parents spoke English, but their children were abandoning the parental language. Parents reported difficulties in talking to their children. Changes in communication patterns were clearly affecting their authority and family closeness. We give a lot of lip service to the role families should play in the education of their children. Do we really mean it?

The partnership between schools and parents is a cornerstone in President Bush's new education agenda. We mustn't undermine a family's ability to educate its own children.

The NABE study was conducted by educational researchers, practitioners, university students, community workers, children's advocates and parents. More than 1,000 families, including Latinos, Asians, American Indians, Arabs and Europeans, were interviewed.

The study found two out of three families experiencing negative changes in communication patterns and one out of two children losing their primary language.

Early communication problems can lead to dangerous breakdowns in parental authority. Future studies ought to focus especially on families with teen-ages who lost their primary language through preschool experiences. After our study was completed, a news story provided a terrifying epilogue. In Sacramento, Calif., four Vietnamese youths took over a store, holding customers and staff hostage for nearly eight hours. The police at first brought in a Thai interpreter, because the boys didn't appear to be speaking Chinese or Vietnamese. They were actually speaking their own version of English.

The siege ended with six people killed and 11 wounded. Three of the gunmen were brothers. Their parents said later they had not been able to communicate well with their sons for years. The boys spoke Vietnamese at the level of 3-year-olds, their mother said. She described her boys as in a "middle world" -- caught between their family and the larger society.

In tumultuous times like ours, strong family ties are needed. It is plain bad social policy to support educational programs that destroy those ties.

Language-minority children must indeed learn English, and schools must find appropriate, effective ways to help them do so. I have devoted several decades to investigating how best to support the linguistic and educational development of such children. I can see clearly that English immersion for preschoolers is the worst solution to a complex problem. If we can't educate young children without harming them, let's leave them alone!

Mister Doyce

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ENTRETENIMIENTO

"Hablando de Hollywood" Por: Estrellita

Que tal, amigos y amigas, espero que sigan disfrutando plenamente las primeras semanas de este nuevo año. Ahora ya sólo flatan ocho para llegar al final de la década de los noventas y comenzar un nuevo siglo. Hollywood, como otras ciudades de nuestro planeta, ya observa con atención todo lo que podrá hacer en ese futuro que ya se encuentra a la vuelta de la esquina... Y hablando del futuro, quiero decirles que en la cinta "FreeJack" el actor Esai Morales logra un magnífico trabajo al lado de estrellas como Anthony Hopkins y Emilio Estevez... Dentro del



cucho decir por ahí, Marino ya se encuentra produciendo las primeras melodías del álbum, en inglés y español, que piensa sacar al mercado "Acid Jazz". Esto nos hace suponer, entonc-



campo de la música Hollywood también esta viviendo cosas muy interesantes. Uno de los eventos que más ha llamado la atención, y que por supuesto seguirá dando mucho de que hablar en los próximos meses, ha sido el lanzamiento de los primeros discos de una nueva corriente llamada "Acid Jazz", los cuales serán distribuidos en toda la unión americana por el sello Scottis Bros. Este corriente, el "Acid Jazz" surgió en Londres, Inglaterra y en muy poco tiempo ha logrado colocarse muy bien en el resto de Europa y Japón. Según afirma su fundador, el señor Steven Machat, "Acid Jazz" tiene la intención de restituirle a la música contemporánea buena parte del sentido humano y el contenido espiritual que ha ido

perdiendo. Sus planes, dijo Machat, durante una entrevista publica en un diario de Los Angeles, son crear y promover la presencia de "Acid Jazz" en Norteamérica y Canadá y más tarde en América Latina... Interesantes, por múltiples razones, los proyectos de "Acid Jazz" tiene mucho que ver con nosotros y nuestra cultura. Digo esto porque también han pensado en crear un departamento latino dentro de este mismo concepto musical. Para darle forma a cada uno de los discos en los que intervendrán músicos y artistas de origen latinoamericano. Steven Machat cuenta con la ayuda de Marino Lamberti, un excepcional músico y compositor, quien es también el líder del grupo "Santa Fe Rd"... Según es-

es, que dentro de muy poco estaremos oyendo algo nuevo y fresco en las estaciones de radio de habla hispana... Pero esos no son todos los planes que tiene "Acid Jazz" hay otros igual de interesantes al que realiza Marino Lambeti y en los que están involucrados músicos provenientes de América Latina, Inglaterra, Europa, Estados Unidos y otras partes del mundo... Otra de las propuestas que ha desarrollado "Acid Jazz" ha sido la de crear un puente que sirva para unir la música con otras disciplinas artísticas, con la pintura y la literatura, especialmente. Por esa razón, en el Viejo Continente, empezaron a organizarse una serie de eventos conocidos como "Acid Jazz Shows" los cuales se volvieron muy populares. Aquí en el Sur de California, en una galería de la ciudad de Santa Monica, Steven Machat y Marino Lamberti tienen pensado crear un espacio en el que eso mismo pueda ocurrir: que los "Acid Jazz Shows" se conviertan en algo atractivo para todos los amantes de la música y el arte... Por lo pronto quiero recomendarles que no pierdan de vista ninguno de los discos (o CD's) que se identifican con la leyenda "Acid Jazz" les aseguro que los disfrutarán enormemente... Bueno amigos creo que ha llegado el momento de despedirme de ustedes. Ya saben, nos vemos la próxima semana en esta su columna favorita. ¡Hasta la vista! Chao...

EL EDITOR



Noticias Y Mas to Become 1-Hour Show

MIAMI, JAN. 1992 -- "Noticias y Mas," Univision's latest newsroom success story, is now an hour-long show that incorporates personalities and several segments from a successful local news program that previously aired in Miami. The new "Noticias y Mas" airs on weekdays at 5:00 p.m. EST; "Lo Mejor de Noticias y Mas" (The Best of Noticias y Mas) will continue to air on Saturdays at 6 p.m. EST

The resulting product combines the strengths of "Noticias y Mas" and "5:30 en Punto" in an effort to offer viewers a wider scope of information on a national scale. In addition to coverage of interesting and unusual events, the new "Noticias y Mas" features national and international headline stories. The show also adapted the touching "Cuando Yo Llegue," a "5:30" segment focusing on Miami's Hispanic success stories, to highlight Hispanics in other communities throughout the country.

El Rincon de Mauricio now includes two segments: an overview of the Latin entertainment world and a one-on-one interview with a Latin star of national/international renown. Additional segments include sports with Raul Striker, national weather with meteorologist John Morales, and medical news with Dr. Alicia Lifschitz. Former "5:30" anchors Myrka Dellanos Loynaz and Ambrosio Hernandez have joined Jackie Nespral and Raul Peimbert as anchors. Univision, the nation's leading Spanish-language television network, covers 90 percent of Hispanic households through satellite-interconnected broadcast and cable affiliates nationwide.



Effectivo por el Niño Mas Lindo en Concurso de Video

FAIR LAWN, N.J. -- Mediante su oferta de un gran premio en forma de un bono de ahorros por valor de \$10,000 y cinco segundos premios por valor de \$1,000 cada uno, Maxell Corporation of America busca al niño más lindo del país a través del concurso denominado, "El niño con mayor encanto."

Para participar en el concurso el consumidor adquiere cintas Maxell de 8 mm y de VHS-C, en las que van incluidos un formulario de inscripción y las reglas del concurso. La promoción aparece en las cintas EX-M P6-120 y HGX-M P-6-120 de 8 mm (paquete de dos), las VHS-C HGX-Gold TC-20 y VHS-C Gold TC-30 (paquete de dos.) Entonces graban en

video las imágenes de sus niños haciendo algo que resulta irresistible. El siguiente paso es enviar su video al centro de Maxell encargado de su procesamiento, desde donde se envían todos los videos a los miembros del jurado seleccionador. El jurado está compuesto de miembros directivos de las revistas más importantes para padres, entre ellas American Baby, Parents, Parenting, Child y Baby Talk. Todos los videos pasan ser propiedad de Maxell y no se devuelven a sus remitentes.



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DEPORTES

Smith, 39, makes 5th Olympic team

Francie Larrieu Smith started running at 13 in 1965, made her international debut in '69 and set the first of her 12 world and 36 U.S. records in '70.

Now at 39, she has made her fifth U.S. Olympic team after Sunday's third-place finish (2:30:39) in the Women's Olympic Trials Marathon. Long-jumper Willye White (1956-72) also made five Olympic teams.

"Each team is special," said Smith, who made the Olympics in the 1,500 meters ('72, '76, '80) and 10,000 ('88). "I never dreamed I'd be competing at this age or in the marathon."

"I don't think anything compares to the first time, but it's almost like I've come full circle. It's especially exciting at nearly 40 to be able to pursue the goal I set for myself at 13 — an Olympic medal."

Larrieu was the youngest member of the '72 track team and the oldest in '88, when she had her best performance, finishing fifth. She believes her best chance for a medal is the marathon in Barcelona.



FRANCIE LARRIEU SMITH: Still seeks gold medal.

"The World Cup last year was a good preliminary," said Smith, second at London. "I'm ecstatic about Barcelona. I've got a few weeks to recover and then five months to prepare."

Said Kim Jones, the top seed who dropped out at 3 miles with an ankle injury: "Francie's an inspiration to us all."

— Dick Patrick

Mini Flyweight Defends Title

INGLEWOOD, Calif. - World Boxing Council mini flyweight champion Humberto "Chiquita" Gonzalez easily defended his title against No. 1 contender Domingo Sosa despite losing four points on low blows.

Gonzalez's unanimous 12-round decision over Sosa on Monday night raised his record to 32-1 with 24 knockouts. The 25-year-old of Mexico City weighed 107 3/4 pounds.

Sosa, of the Dominican Republic, fell to 22-1 with 14 knockouts. Sosa, 28, weighed 107 pounds and was fighting in the U.S. for the first time.

Judge Dae-Eun Chung scored the bout 114-109 in favor of Gonzalez; judge Davey Pearl scored it 115-109, and judge Henry Elelspuru scored it 115-107.

There were no knockdowns in a fight that was even after four rounds. However, Gonzalez hurt Sosa late in the fifth round and dominated the rest of the fight.

Gonzalez lost points for low blows in the fifth, sixth, eighth and 10th rounds.

Gonzalez successfully defended his title for the first time in his second reign as champion. He first won the WBC mini flyweight title on June 25, 1989 when he earned a unanimous 12-round decision over Yul-Woo Lee of South Korea.

Gonzalez made five successful defenses before being stopped in the sixth round by Rolando Pascua of The Philippines on Dec. 19, 1990 at the Forum, site of Monday night's fight.

Gonzalez regained the crown last June 3 by winning a unanimous decision over countryman Melchor Cob Castro.

Sosa, at 5-foot-6, had a five-inch height advantage over Gonzalez, but Gonzalez had no trouble getting inside and landing body punches throughout the bout.

When asked about the low blows, Gonzalez said through an interpreter, "It was his own

Six Charged In Sports Betting

AUSTIN, Texas - After two days of raids that began on Super Bowl Sunday, authorities have filed charges against six people in connection with two gambling operations involving sports betting.

Police confiscated a 9-mm semiautomatic gun, five one-ounce gold bars and a betting board in the raids.

They obtained about \$15,000 at one location and \$31,000 at another. Searches of two safe-deposit boxes uncovered \$10,000 in savings bonds, diamond earrings, a diamond pendant and two diamond wedding rings.

Authorities said some of the games involved a "sports board," where winners are paid if the numbers in the score of a game match the numbers they purchased on a board.

Other arrests stemmed from a "numbers game," where the bettor picks who they think will win and is paid based on the line picked by the bookie, officers said.

Betting on football games is illegal if someone takes a cut of the bets placed, said Senior Sgt. Jack Kelley, supervisor of the Austin police vice squad. Gambling also is illegal in Texas if it occurs in a public place or involves unfair stakes, he said.

When I tried to punch, he pushed me lower and that's where the punches landed. None of them were on purpose."

Gonzalez hadn't fought since June because he suffered a broken left hand in his bout against Cob Castro. Gonzalez said he reinjured the hand in the sixth round Monday night.

Candidates

from Pg. 1

but did not live in the apartment.

In news reports Flores admitted that he recently moved into precinct 3 but had voted in precinct 3 for over 15 years.

In the Constable's race, reports revealed this week that Quincy White also lived in West Lubbock outside of precinct 6.

The public forum will be held at Our Lady of Grace Church Hall which is located at 3118 Erskine beginning at 7:00 pm. The public is invited.

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Galvano-Jimenez Bout Postponed

ROME - The WBC super middleweight title bout between champion Mauro Galvano and challenger Juan Carlos Jimenez, originally scheduled at nearby Marino for Feb. 6, has been postponed indefinitely, Italian organizers said Monday.

City officials in Marino forced

the postponement by withdrawing funds for financing the bout, officials of the Total Sport organization said.

A new site and a new date for the bout may be decided soon.

However, Galvano's manager Rocco Agostino told Milan's sports daily Gazzetta dello Sport that he was talking with Michael Nunn's manager about organizing a title defense for the Italian world champion against the American challenger in New York in mid-February.

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Automundo



Pontiac Grand Am: Elegido Auto Del Año

By Benito Vitez

No cabe duda que las cualidades que todos esperamos de un sedán, podemos encontrarlas en este Grand Am de Pontiac. Es cómodo, seguro y económico. Tiene renovadas líneas aerodinámicas e importantes adelantos técnicos, por ello básicamente fue elegido el Auto del Año por la Revista Automundo.

La planta impulsora está conformada por un motor de 4 cilindros, DOHC, silenciosos y de gran rendimiento. Tiene 2.3 litros y desarrolla 120 caballos @ 5200 rpm. El torque es de 140 lb-pie @ 3200 rpm y la transmisión automática. Tiene un envidiable consumo de gasolina de 23 millas en ciudad y 33 en carretera. Los frenos delanteros son de discos y de tambores los traseros.

Pero tiene más características positivas que lo hicieron merecer tan importante galardón. Su dramático rediseño cambió totalmente la línea que habían mantenido y actualiza su apariencia. Ahora es más estilizado, tanto frontal, como posteriormente. Su frente modernizado tiene los faros incrustados en el para fangos y capot. La parrilla dividida en dos secciones y el parachoques delantero con una amplia toma de aire, le dan un aspecto más deportivo. En su parte posterior, las luces de stop, en alto relieve, sobresalen de la línea de la carrocería personalizando su imagen.

En su interior el lujo y buen acabado destacan. Virtudes de la ergonomía al conseguir armonizar el conjunto con los equipos y controles. El conductor dispone no sólo de amplia visión exterior y controles. El conductor dispone no sólo de amplia visión exterior, sin ode todas las facilidades informativos internas, con los mandos y accesorios al alcance de la mano. Bolsa de aire en el volante, frenos antibloqueo ABS, así como cerraduras automáticas de las puertas, son los elementos de seguridad básicos.

El alma de este sedán es un conjunto de virtudes que lo convierten en vehículo popular y apreciado por el comprador. Estas características se suman a su excelente desempeño, su moderna línea, su técnica mejorada, superior acabado y ventajoso precio. Cuando se comparó a la competencia, sumó más ventajas, lo que condicionó una votación favorable para se elegido como El Auto del Año.

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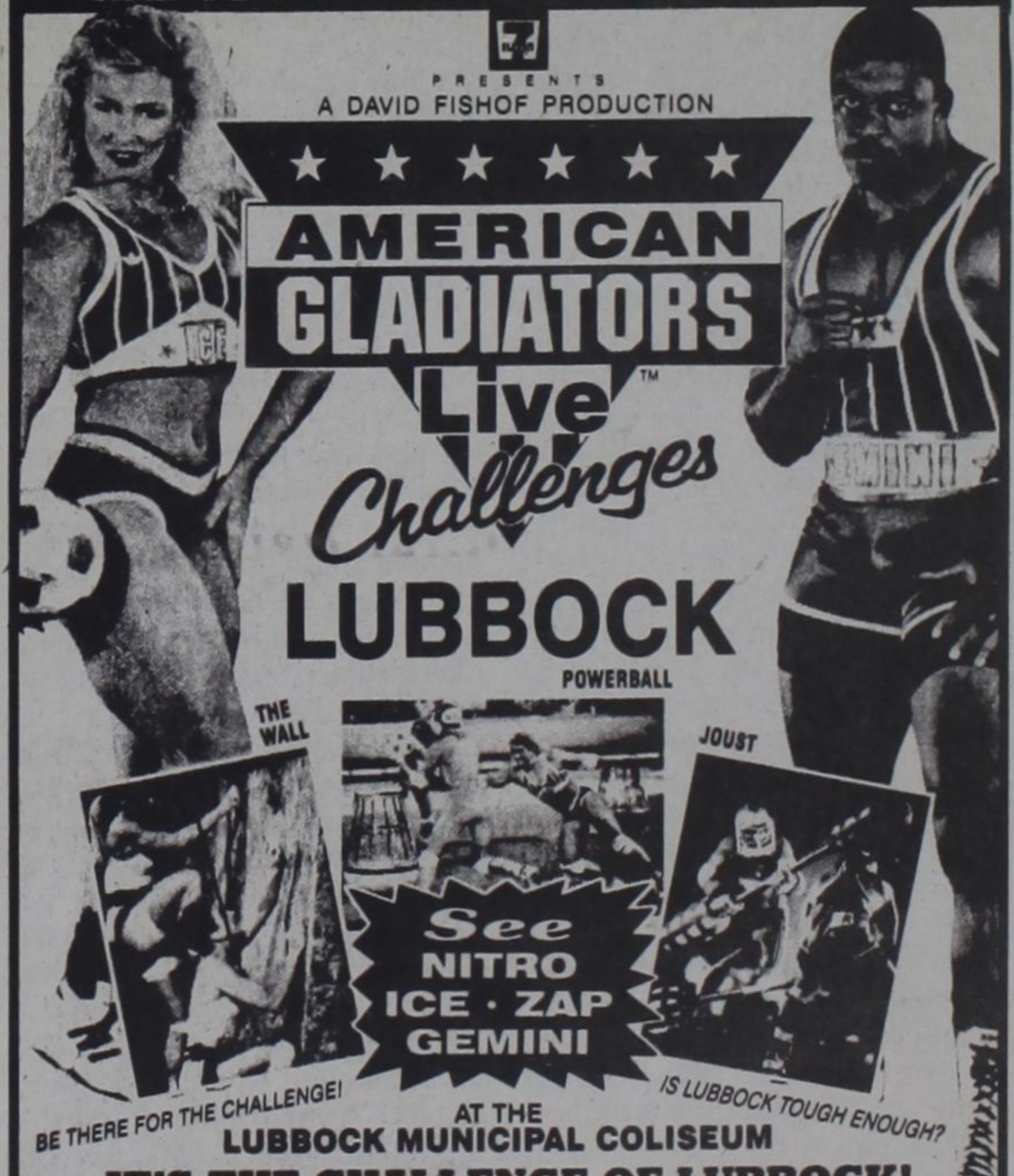
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Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofia Martinez

"Gracias" es una palabra que usamos mucho, casi todos los días. Y puede ser que, porque la usamos tanto, nos estemos olvidando de lo que significa esta hermosa palabra.

Cuando damos gracias, estamos hablando de nosotros mismos, aunque no queramos, y hablamos de la persona que tenemos delante de nosotros porque estamos agradecidos con ella. Estamos confesando humildemente que necesitamos a esa persona y es muy importante en nuestra vida.

"Dar gracias", tiene un sentido mucho mas profundo cuando es a Dios a quien le estamos dando gracias. Pero, necesitamos reconocer quienes somos delante de Dios y quien es Dios para nosotros, para que comprendamos que tanta fe tenemos.

En Luc. 17, 11-19: podemos ver la gran importancia que Jesucristo le da a "dar gracias"; en muchas ocasiones nos habla de la necesidad de darle gracias a Dios, para reconocer los favores que Dios esta haciendo todos los días en nuestra vida... Y vemos que Jesus se queja de que no fueron agradecidos todos los que fueron sanados: De diez leprosos que Jesus curo, nomas, volvió uno a

darle las gracias..., ese...era un extranjero...Por su agradecimiento y su alabanza a Dios, Jesus, supo que aquel hombre tenia mucha fe y le dijo: "tu fe te na salvado".

Para darle las gracias a alguien necesitamos tener alguna razon que nos anima a ser agradecidos, y tambien la necesitamos para darle gracias a Dios. Pero todos los días, y a cada minuto, tenemos muchos motivos y razones para darle gracias a Dios. No faltan personas que creen que, nomas, deben de estar agradecidos con Dios cuando reciben, de El, algun favor especial. Y, por eso, muy pocas veces le dan gracias a Dios; porque le han pedido muchos favores, pero les ha concedido muy poquitos... Sencillamente, no encuentran otros motivos para estar agradecidos con Dios. Y...los que piensan asi, se olvidan de que la vida, y todo lo que tenemos, y todo lo que somos se lo debemos a Dios. El nos ha hecho capaces para que actuemos y para que trabajemos con los talentos que nos ha dado.

Dios esta siempre listo para darnos fuerza en nuestros debilidades, y en nuestros fracasos y en nuestro planes. y, todo esto, y muchísimo mas, son bastantes motivos para darle gracias a Dios. Sobre todo, los cristianos, tenemos motivo muy grande para estar agradecidos con Dios Nuestro Padre, que nos envio a Su Hijo Unico para salvarnos. Esa es la prueba mas grande de que Dios nos ama, como nos dice el mismo Jesucristo. Que, sin que nosotros lo mereciéramos, nos ha dado absolutamente gratis la salvación, en Su Hijo Jesucristo. (Juan 3, 16) Oración: Te damos gracias Padre Santo, porque eres bueno.

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La Enseñanza Bilingüe Encuentra Obstaculos Antiguos en el Nuevo Decenio

Por Teresa Puente

Una escasez cada vez mayor de instructores capacitados, la necesidad de mejorar el adiestramiento de los maestros, la debilidad de la economía y los sentimientos nacionalistas continúan siendo obstáculos a que se enfrenta la enseñanza bilingüe en el decenio de 1990, según dicen los expertos entrevistados por Hispani Link.

Todos están de acuerdo en que la enseñanza bilingüe, como pedagogía, tiene más aceptación ahora como un instrumento de la enseñanza. Pero existen aún áreas de resistencia dentro del sistema de enseñanza, dice James Lyons, director ejecutivo de la Asociación Nacional para la Enseñanza Bilingüe.

"Aunque la enseñanza bilingüe es generalmente aceptable en los distritos escolares donde hay cantidades importantes de niños con un conocimiento limitado del inglés, hay todavía círculos de la enseñanza que no la han aceptado," dice Lyons. El agrega que los sindicatos de maestros y los departamentos estatales de instrucción pública necesitan ser más comprensivos.

Sólo en California hay casi un millón de estudiantes a quienes se identifica como que tienen un conocimiento limitado del inglés, y 1.7 millones que proceden de antecedentes idiomáticos minoritarios, según alega Terry Delgado, presidenta de la Asociación de California para la Enseñanza Bilingüe. "Esas cifras tan elevadas exigen maestros con habilidades especiales, dice ella.

Los estimados sobre la cantidad de alumnos con un conocimiento limitado del inglés fluctúan en todo el país, según la fuente y la definición. Mientras que el Departamento de Instrucción Pública de los Estados Unidos, durante la tenencia del Secretario Terrel Bell, decía a principios del decenio de 1980 que habían 3.5 millones de alumnos con un conocimiento limitado del inglés, el gobierno actual, utilizando una norma mas baja para el conocimiento del inglés, fija la cifra en 1.7 millones. La Asociación Nacional para la Enseñanza Bilingüe (NABE en inglés) y otras fuentes de la enseñanza sitúan a la cantidad entre 4 y 5 millones.

En California hubo el año pa-

sado una deficiencia de 14.332 maestros en la enseñanza bilingüe, según el Departamento de Instrucción Pública de aquel estado. La Asociación de California para la Enseñanza Bilingüe (CABE en inglés) proyecta que esa cifra aumentará en unos cuantos millares por lo menos en este año.

"No se ha efectuado un adelanto suficiente para animar a las personas a adentrarse en ese campo," se queja Jim Crawford, autor del libro titulado "La Enseñanza Bilingüe: Historia, Política, Teoría y Práctica," que va actualmente por la segunda edición.

Ha habido adelanto en los métodos de las instituciones para el adiestramiento de maestros, dice él. Pero todos los analizadores hacen notar una necesidad continua de enfoques nuevos y novedosos.

Aunque algunas instituciones están haciendo un esfuerzo, otras vienen utilizando los mismos métodos que empleaban hace 20 años, según evalúa Viola Flórez, directora del programa de enseñanza bilingüe en la Universidad Texas A&M, recinto de College Station.

"Las cosas que funcionaban entonces no funcionan ahora."

Benjamin, López, presidente de la Coalición Comunitaria Bilingüe de California, que es una asociación de grupos de los derechos civiles, el interés público y la enseñanza, está de acuerdo al decir: "Los departamentos están llenos todavía de profesores de la vieja guardia que creen que los escolares de California son todos rubios y de ojos azules."

En la conferencia de NABE, que comenzará el 28 de Enero en Albuquerque, Nuevo México, se reunirá un grupo de los decanos de las escuelas de enseñanza para tratar de "la importancia de cambiar los modos de que estamos adiestrando a los maestros para enseñar a los alumnos que tienen un conocimiento limitado del inglés," dice Rita Esquivel, directora de la Oficina de Enseñanza Bilingüe y Asuntos Idiomáticos Minoritarios del Departamento de Instrucción Pública de los Estados Unidos.

Otros temen que la debilidad actual de la economía pueda surtir efecto sobre los recursos.

La asignación de California para los programas bilingües fué de \$218 millones para el

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