

A Chicano Chooses Sides at the Alamo

By John Rosales

As we approach the 160th anniversary of the battle of the Alamo, I still wonder which side I would have taken if I'd been there. As a person of Mexican heritage, would I side with the victorious Mexican army of General Antonio López de Santa Anna?



At the time, Texas belonged to the Coahuila territory of Mexico.

Would I have been a good Mexican patriot, or, as a hometown resident of San Antonio, where the battle was fought, decide to ally myself with the Texas-Anglo rebels who wanted to secede from Mexico. The Tejanos believed the Mexican government ignored Texas and turned against them.

By the time the battle started on March 6, 1836, Texas-Anglos and Texas-Mexicans together had

raided Mexican garrisons in the area, including the supply depot at the former Franciscan mission, the Alamo.

The rebels had already formed a mostly volunteer army and taken steps that would ultimately secure them independence as The Lone Star State, a state without a country. Texas would not become the 28th state until 1845.

Some San Antonio Mexicans of the day couldn't decide which side to take. They experienced the same doubts and fears that

beset many Tejanos when it comes to choosing between homeland and motherland. Instead of siding, many remained neutral and left town until the shooting stopped.

Study of the Alamo is a bit sketchy. In large measure, the siege has been implanted in our minds by myth, legend and the movies, which never let a little history get in the way of a good story.

For me, it is no longer acceptable to take the word of Anglo-centric historians or others carrying idealized views of U.S. history. Their objectivity isn't worth a nickel. In my school books there was nary a mention of the role Tejanos played in the fight for Texas independence.

From books, films and stories told around the campfire, I learned a melange of history and legend. I was inspired by the handful of Texas volunteers who were outnumbered by

between 2,000 and 5,000 Mexican soldiers. Their bravery and sense of duty exhibited in the face of certain defeat is truly heroic.

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"El Respeto Al Derecho Ajeno Es La Paz"
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Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

Some real questions were asked of Congressman



Thornberry this past Wednesday when he held a public hearing at the T.J. Patterson Library.

Among them was how come he is opposed to Legal Aid and has voted for cutting off their funding.

The Congressman's response was that Legal Aid lawyers were hurting farmers by suing to gain equal rights for farmworkers and migrants.

Since when is suing to gain equal rights, wrong?

Legal aid lawyers have sued area farmers that abused farmworkers by not paying them minimum wage, not contributing to social security, not conforming to pesticide regulations and many other offenses that are not only against the law but against the Constitution of the United States.

To use the excuse of cutting off legal aid because of someone fighting for their rights is only a cop-out to help big corporation farms to evade the law.

A real question that was not asked, and should have been asked is whether East and North Lubbock have a representative in Washington.

Are the needs of the popul...mostly minority... being ignored by our present Congressman from Wichita Falls? What do the residents of North and East Lubbock have to do in order to have a voice in Washington?

*****Pico de Gallo****

Texas and the entire United States lost a good friend this week. Barbara Jordan died this past Wednesday at the age of 59.

Thank you Barbara...for everything. May she rest in peace.

El Editor

Estado 51: Estado de Confusion

Por Patricia Guadalupe

La reciente decisión del líder independentista puertorriqueño Juan Mari Bras de renunciar a su ciudadanía estadounidense ha causado un gran revuelo en la isla porque lleva a la delantera una pregunta que ha sido debatida desde que tengo uso de razón: A quienes, nosotros los puertorriqueños, pertenecemos?

Somos una nación aparte o meros primos desconocidos de Estados Unidos, como el estado de Hawaii? Qué hará el activista de la causa independentista cuando quiera viajar fuera de la isla? Quien reconocerá su "pasaporte" puertorriqueño casero? Podría él ser deportado a su patio?

Suena ridículo, pero no tanto, cuando uno se pone a pensar en el desgaste de energías de un pueblo cuando se queda algo sin resolver. Los puertorriqueños tenemos el mismo pasaporte azul que cualquier otro ciudadano estadounidense. Pero creo que muchos de nosotros, especialmente los que fuimos criados en la isla, con nuestro idioma y costumbres, nos sentimos como parte integral de Latinoamérica.

Pero no le digan eso a la compañía telefónica AT&T. Sus empleados de mercadeo aparentemente saben que no hay otra gente que hable más por teléfono que los latinos, y por eso me emocioné cuando averigüé sobre una oferta para ahorrar más del 25% en llamadas a Latinoamérica. Ya me imaginaba, como residente de Washington, los grandes ahorros en llamadas a la isla. Qué equivocada estuve! "Es que, señorita", me dice la muchacha, "Puerto Rico no está incluido. Eso es como hacer una llamada dentro de Estados Unidos. Puerto Rico no es parte de Latinoamérica."

Aparentemente yo no estaba hablando con una catedrática de geografía.

Empero, Federal Express considera que Puerto Rico es un ciudad en el extranjero y requiere la misma documentación como si se mandara el paquete a cualquier ciudad del mundo fuera del "verdadero" Estados Unidos.

Y trate que cambiar un cheque en Los Angeles o Kan-

sas City de un banco de Puerto Rico. La cajera le dirá que pudiera tardarse más de lo normal. Porque, claro está, es dinero "extranjero".

Todo esto pudiera confundir al más sabio. Pero no toda confusión es negativa. Nadie se queja que el correo o la empresa UPS consideran a la isla parte de Estados Unidos. De cualquier otra manera, mandar regalos de Navidad o cualquier chuchería costaría un ojo de la cara.

Dentro de la confusión, hay otras ventajas. Cuando solicité para estudiar en una universidad estadounidense y me calificaron como estudiante del extranjero, acuerdo que me moría de la risa cuando me ofrecieron una beca que pagaba más de la mitad de mis estudios por haber sacado una nota alta en el examen de inglés del SAT.

Los funcionarios de la universidad aparentemente pensaba que yo era una extranjera superdota, sin comprender que hablaba, escribía, leía y entendía el inglés tan bien como cualquier gringa. Aún así, querían que yo tomara el examen de inglés como segundo idioma, un requisito para todos los estudiantes del extranjero. Al soltar yo unas

grocerías e insultos estilo muy gringo ahí en las oficinas administrativas de la universidad, compadecieron conmigo y no tomé ese examen. Les quedó muy claro que yo formaba parte del 15% de los boricuas bilingües.

El estatus confuso de "estado libre asociado" que vincula Puerto Rico a Estados Unidos ha sido muy conveniente para el gobierno estadounidense, a la vez. En el 1917, cuando Estados Unidos necesitaba gente para luchar en la primera guerra mundial, le "otorgó" a los puertorriqueños la ciudadanía estadounidense.

Qué conveniente. Para los militares, Puerto Rico es parte de Estados Unidos. Desde ese entonces un sinnúmero de boricuas han luchado por la patria que no los conoce. Y desafortunadamente tantos hijos de la isla han muerto por Estados Unidos que se distinguen por haber recibido el más alto número de medallas congresionales de honor, en proporción a la población, que cualquier otro grupo latino. Para compañías estadounidenses, no obstante, Puerto Rico es un país "extranjero."

Esto para que no caigan bajo

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LAS VEGAS, NV U.S. Attorney General (procurador general de los EE.UU.) Janet Reno and John McGraw, director del Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) of the Department of the Treasury (la agencia para el control de bebidas alcohólicas, tabaco y armas de fuego, la cual es parte del Departamento del Tesoro), considerados como las mas alta autoridades de los EE.UU encargadas de hacer cumplir las disposiciones legales, participaron en la vigésima segunda conferencia nacional de entrenamiento de la Hispanic American Police Command Officers' Association. La asociación de ejecutivos policíacos hispanoamericanos (HAPCOA en inglés) celebró su conferencia en Las Vegas.

News Briefs

Critics Slam Border Patrol Boost

The Clinton administration Friday announced plans to boost surveillance along the nation's southwestern border and, for the first time, deploy local law enforcement officers alongside federal agents and armed forces personnel already patrolling the area, reports the Chicago Tribune.

But immigrant-rights groups fear that under the new program, the lines of demarcation could easily blur between the military, police and immigration officers.

"We are concerned with the militarization of the border and the use of non-federal personnel to enforce U.S. immigration laws," said Charles Wheeler, director of the National Immigration Law Center. "They are trying to enforce unique and special laws with people who are not trained for that."

More important, Wheeler said, the use of local police officers in the handling of undocumented immigrants could lead to confusion about their status and thus to problems in local communities where legal and undocumented immigrants mix.

"That is an enforcement role that they have not done traditionally," he said. "There is a short step to making actual arrests once you start putting police on the border."

Wheeler also doubted the new program's effectiveness.

"I think that stepped-up border enforcement in California has only succeeded in driving people further east and made it more expensive in terms of paying for a smuggler. I don't think it will effectively seal the border, or discourage undocumented immigration to any great extent."

\$500M in Home Loans to Lower Income Areas

NationsBank and a Boston-based fair housing group, Neighborhood Assistance Corp. of America, officially kicked off a program to lend \$500 million in unusually flexible home loans, reports Associated Press.

Crowds turned out to hear first hand about a mortgage program that features no downpayment, no closing costs, and no application fee. The loans are targeted for low and middle income communities to increase home ownership and economic stability in the neighborhood.

When Bruce Marks, executive director of the Neighborhood Assistance Corp. America, and NationsBank announced the program last month, community lending experts called it the largest commitment by any bank for such a flexible loan. Marks' group, a spinoff of the hotel and restaurant workers' union in Boston, has been running a similar program since 1994 sponsored by Fleet Financial Group Inc., which includes a \$140 million commitment for the mortgages. There have been no foreclosures, he said.

The program, which initially will be offered in the Washington, D.C. area, Baltimore, Atlanta, and Charlotte, N.C., also aims to address a large inequity in home mortgage loans, where several studies have shown mortgage applications by blacks are nearly twice as likely to be rejected as those from whites.

One unusual feature of the loans is a special fund to which all borrowers contribute that is used to help meet mortgage payments of borrowers who temporarily fall on hard times. The fund is run by NACA and fellow borrowers.

Black Reporters Slam LA's Affirm. Action Ban

A black journalists' group is considering moving its convention in 2000 away from Louisiana because of Gov. Mike Foster's order to end affirmative action programs.

"We had been extremely interested in bringing our 3,000...members and the enormous economic impact of our convention to this great city," Arthur Fennell, president of the National Association of Black Journalists, said at a news conference Saturday.

"But now we must strongly and seriously question whether our members will want to spend their time and money in a state whose governor has so little regard for affirmative action and equal opportunities."

Foster announced Thursday that he had signed an order to end programs that give preferential treatment to minorities and women in hiring and that set aside a portion of government contracts for minority-owned businesses.

The 51st State: The State of Confusion

By Patricia Guadalupe

Puerto Rico (ital) independentista (unital) leader Juan Mari Bras' recent decision to relinquish his U.S. citizenship has the island in an uproar because it brings to the forefront a question people have debated ad nauseam for as long as I can remember: Who do we, as Puerto Ricans, belong to?

Are we a separate nation, or are we distant cousins of the U.S. mainland, like Hawaii? What will the outspoken 68-year-old lawyer, a resident of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and long-time activist for the independence cause, do when he wants to travel from the island? Who will honor his homemade Puerto Rican "passport"?

Could he be deported to his own backyard? Sounds ridiculous, but not really, when you think about the energy a people expend when an issue remains unresolved for so many years.

As Puerto Ricans, we carry the familiar blue U.S. passports, like any other U.S. citizen. But I would venture to guess that most of us, especially those who grew up on the island, with our language and customs, feel very much a part of Latin America.

But don't tell that to AT&T. Their marketing strategists,

who know that there are no people in the world who talk on the phone more than Latinos, came up a while ago with an enticing "True Country" offer that claims to save customers more than 25 percent on calls to Latin America.

Living in Washington, D.C., I happily envisioned saving big bucks on my island calls. But when I tried to take advantage of the offer, the phone company thought otherwise. "Actually, Miss", the customer representative explained, "Puerto Rico is not included. That's considered a domestic call. It's not part of Latin America."

I was obviously not talking to a geography major. Federal Express, on the other hand, considers Puerto Rico an "international destination." It requires the same paperwork as if your package were being sent anywhere outside the "real" United States.

And try to cash a check in Los Angeles or Kansas City that's drawn on a Puerto Rico bank. Bank tellers will tell you it'll take a while to clear. After all, they say, it's "foreign" money.

That's enough to confuse even the most savvy of us. Of course, not all confusion is bad. None of us complain that the U.S. Postal Service and United Parcel Service consid-

er the island a domestic destination; otherwise the cost of mailing gifts or my mother's occasional rice and beans care package could become prohibitive.

There are other advantages. When I first applied to a U.S. college and was placed under the international student/overseas category, I laughed all the way to the financial aid office after being offered a partial scholarship that paid for almost everything.

School officials had noticed my high score on the English portion of the SAT. Not understanding that I'm a native English-speaker, they thought I was some kind of foreign genius. Still, they tried to insist that I take an English-as-a-Second Language placement test.

My oral rendition of very "American" expletives in the administration office took care of that. Obviously, I was a part of the 15 percent of islanders who are classified as fully bilingual.

The confusing "commonwealth" status that links Puerto Rico to the United States has proven convenient to the U.S. government, too. In 1917, when the United States needed warm bodies to fight World War I, it kindly "granted" citizenship to island residents.

Since then, because the U.S. military considers Puerto Rico part of the United States, a disproportionately high number of (ital) boricuas (unital) have fought and died -- and won its highest military award, the Medal of Honor -- defending the country that doesn't know them.

This while many U.S. companies operating in Puerto Rico get away with skirting many mainland labor laws, paying lower wages to island workers -- in some cases less than minimum wage -- because they are operating "overseas," even though the cost of living for many essential items is comparable to living on the mainland. No wonder there is so much confusion.

The truth is, the issue is one that neither the (ital) boricuas (unital) nor the U.S. Congress can deal with sanely. While members of Congress argue over the drawbacks and virtues of special island tax codes, Caribbean Basin initiatives, and language differences, they sit oblivious to the real "status" issue that drives islanders crazy: Puerto Rico's participation in the Olympic Games and international beauty competitions.

We call it the "jocks and bimbos" factor. But I'll save that dissertation for another day.

Managed Care Has Trouble Treating AIDS

For the first time, large numbers of people with HIV and other chronic conditions are in managed care networks. But HMOs evolved to meet the needs of healthy people, and few have track records with AIDS and other serious chronic conditions, reports The New York Times.

Even officials who favor forcing Medicaid patients into managed care are wondering whether they will need to create networks tailored for people with HIV. Last month, New York Gov. George Pataki announced \$2 million in grants for health care companies to develop such plans, in hope they could be offered to Medicaid patients by next year.

"We don't have a lot of experience taking care of HIV-infected patients within HMOs," said NY State Health Commissioner, Dr. Barbara A. DeBuono. "These HMOs area all over the lot in their care."

In fact, the Federal Department of Health and Human Services insisted last fall that AIDS patients be exempt from a New York City plan to place Medicaid patients in HMOs, specifically because it felt that their AIDS services were inadequate.

AIDS patients in managed-care networks complain of many problems - from an inability to find doctors knowledgeable about the disease, to inadequate coverage for drugs, to long waits for appointments.

"Our clients who've been in managed care have had horrendous experiences," says Charles King, president of Housing Works, a group that helps people with AIDS.

Susan Dooha, a senior poli-

cy analyst at Gay Men's Health Crisis, the country's largest AIDS services network, agrees. "I don't have any success stories about HMOs, just a lot of complaints, and I think it's a structural problem. The HMOs consistently rely on a gatekeeper to prevent overuse, which may be appropriate for healthy people like me, but is not appropriate for someone who is medically fragile."

Patients infected with HIV say they have trouble locating doctors from HMO lists who

have experience treating their disease. "It is very hard choosing a physician, either because there are none who are sensitive and up to date about HIV, or because the customer service departments are not very helpful in finding them," says Devi Glazier, a development associate at Housing Works who, like 40 percent of the group's employees, is HIV-infected.

Ms. Glazier said Housing Works persuaded the Cigna Corporation, its HMO insurer, to take on a primary-care

doctor who was an expert in HIV treatment.

Even when the referral process works, she said, the specialists available within the networks are often inadequate. For example, Ms. Glazier said she'd been unable to find a gynecologist in the plan who was skilled in caring for HIV-positive women, who are prone to unusual infections and gynecological cancers. "If there is someone there, it is a very well-kept secret. I have to pay to go out of the network."

Check This Out

By Gregory Tijerina

It's been a few years since I wrot for el Editor, so here I am. Writing again folks. Since this year 1996 is yong, I will write about Happiness. It's a wonderful feeling to be happy or happily in love. Some married couples are still happily in love after 50 years together. Haplines can be found in the office, under the hood of a car, in the cockpit of a racing car or space shuttle.

Because some people are very happy with the job that they have, I'm usually hapy when I write. I wrote about happiness 10 years ago. Someone asked me how can I write about happiness and be hapy, when everything around the world is going wrong? She said the ozone layer is deminishing, the seas and air are geting polluted, earthquakes, wars, gangs and famine are killing people around the world, and the Congress and the President are fighting about how to keep money away from the poor and give it to the rich.

What she said is true but I

asked here where did she get all these bad news. She said the TV.

"Well then my friend," I said, "If the news on TV are making you unhapy...turn the damn thing off. If a boyfriend, husband, wife or bossman is making you unhapy...turn them off...yea right. Anyways, I told her happiness is here to stay. Be happy while you are typing, pushing a broom, driving, cooking or just reading this newspaper. Happiness, like laughter is good medicine. Take a big spoonful.

Now since this years last number ends with the horrible 6, my first joke is about Satin, the devil ok.

JOKE - Satin is talking with President Clinton: Hey Bill my best friend, if you give me war, I'll give you mistrissles like Jessica, relection, my fork, horns, tail and you will win the lottery in Hell.

Thought of the Week: Happiness is what you make of it.

From Page 1

todas las mismas leyes laborales y puedan pagarle a los trabajadores de la isla menos de lo que le pagan a un trabajador estadounidense, en algunos casos hasta menos del salario mínimo, cuando el costo de la vida en la isla, para muchos productos esenciales, se compara con Estados Unidos. Con razón estamos todos confundidos.

A la verdad que el tema del llamado "estatus" de la isla es algo que ni los boricuas ni el congreso estadounidense puede tratar con la cabeza fria en este momento, porque mientras el congreso y los políticos de ambos lugares discuten varias iniciativas, temas de impuestos y otros detalles, dejan fuera el tema central de la discusión y la que vuelve a la gente loca: la participación de Puerto Rico en las Olimpiadas y los concursos de belleza. El llamado "factor atleta/vedette". Pero esa cátedra lo dejo para otros días.

(Patricia Guadalupe es editora del semanario nacional Hispanico Link Weekly Report en Washington, D.C.). Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanico Link News Service en 1996. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

killed or captured and executed.

At different times in my life, I have revered Crockett as a hero of the Texas Revolution, dismissed him as a self-serving mercenary, or seen him as a fine movie-role figure for Fess Parker.

After some examination of conflicting loyalties, I believe I would have joined the Texas troops. I would have sided not so much with Crockett, Bowie and Travis as with the unsung heroes, Colonel Juan Seguín, Antonio Fuentes, Toribio Losoya, Guadalupe Rodriguez and other Tejanos who defended the Alamo.

Many fought valiantly for Texas independence at the Alamo and San Jacinto, where under the command of Sam Houston they defeated Santa Anna.

The six-day battle was costly. In addition to the 182 Texans and thousands of Mexicans killed, the battle generated much hatred between Texas Anglos and the thousands of Mexican families who had up until then lived peacefully with the new settlers. Because of the prejudice and racism heaved on Tejanos by Texas-Anglos -- then and now -- I can't blame those Tejanos who identify more with their cultural roots than the

Sittin' Here Thinkin' The First Lady

By Ira Cutler

I have said here several times that a Bill Clinton versus Bob Dole Presidential race would be a definite yawn. The contest would essentially be between two life long office holders who are political centrists and whose styles are plodding. We could probably cast our votes today -- the views of each are so well known that we need not hear them anymore.

They both seem to favor a campaign strategy of being for whatever is in fashion and against the things their audience most fears. The television ratings will be awful unless there is some sort of scandal.

In such a case, when the candidates themselves are boring, the media looks for side stories to keep us amused. Vice Presidents help sometimes. The Dan Quayle-Lloyd Benson debate kept us momentarily interested in a Presidential campaign that pitted Bush against Dukakis. Nixon as a Vice Presidential candidate was always a wild card and you could always expect controversy to swirl around him.

But this time only Colin Powell as Dole's running mate could make it truly exciting. Put Powell on the Republican ticket and watch Clinton and the Democrats try to figure out how to handle him without losing blacks and watch Dole try to hold on to the Christian Right despite Powell's being black and his abortion views. But Powell will not run for Vice President for all the reasons that he would not run for President, plus the fact that it is a lousy job.

This time only the battle of First Ladies - Hillary Clinton versus Elizabeth Dole - might spark some interesting discussion. Someone will, I predict, suggest the first ever First Lady Debate. Hillary Clinton and Elizabeth Dole are each such accomplished individuals that many voters, and not just women, will believe that the country got the wrong spouse in both cases.

The "First Lady" is an odd concept in a democracy. First Lady is the only "office" in America that one holds by virtue of being married to someone who holds a position of power. We do not have a pseudo-office for the spouses of other important public officials: there is no Mrs. Chief Justice or Mrs. Speaker of the House.

First Ladies, historically, cannot win. In part this is because we all hate it when the boss' wife comes to the office and interferes. Rosalind Carter was said to be too intrusive -- she sat in at Cabinet meetings -- and was criticized for it. Barbara Bush went the other way and stayed away from obvious involvement in policy matters and was criticized for not being substantive. Nancy Reagan was alleged to have destroyed the relationship between several Cabinet members and the President and to have used astrologers to influence the scheduling of Presidential events.

Further back in history First Ladies were very often vilified: Eleanor Roosevelt was said to be a Communist and Mary Todd Lincoln, a Southerner, was accused of being a spy and a traitor to the North. As a boy I heard it banded about that Mamie Eisenhower was a drunk, based on no evidence at all. And today Hillary Clinton's character and personality is front page news and the subject of hearings and political posturing.

I wonder why we want such a troubling thing as a First Lady. Or why any woman would want to be one. The President's wife can be a trophy First Lady and-play-the-charming, cultured Jackie Kennedy side of the street and be attacked for being a brainless Miss America toy. Or she can play policy and politics as Mrs. Roosevelt did, and Mrs. Clinton wanted to, and become a target, an issue and in some cases a political liability.

The concept of First Lady seems to me to be a throwback to a time when a women's worth and place in society was determined by her husband's career success. The use of would-be First Ladies as showpieces in campaigns reminds me of "corporate wives" whose charm or lack of charm are a plus or minus for their husband's business career.

I think we ought to drop the First Lady business, just as I think it is high time that England got over the royalty thing. This is nothing against the current First Lady, nor is it to suggest that Presidents should be celibate or unmarried. Rather, it is my thought that Presidents ought to be allowed to keep their private lives, and their families, separate from their jobs just like the rest of us. Because in a Democracy, as opposed to a monarchy, they are supposed to be exactly that: just like the rest of us.

I have read that Mrs. Dole, who has taken a leave of absence from her job as Executive Director of The Red Cross for the duration of the campaign, intends to return to work whether or not her husband becomes President. This is consistent for a couple whose individual careers were well established when they married. His career has not been her career -- he was already a Senator and she was a Cabinet officer when they married.

It seems to me that this is genuine liberation. Why shouldn't a President's wife, like millions of other working women, be allowed a life and an identity of her own? You can bet that the first First Gentleman will not quit his job and stand next to his wife looking pretty, being adoring and lighting The White House Christmas tree.

Ira Cutler says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverent, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. He promises us a Monday column most weeks. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls Standin' Here Talkin'.

land of their birth.

This conflict of allegiance is common. In his new book, "The Alamo Remembered: Tejano Accounts and Perspectives," Timothy Matovina says many 19th-century Tejanos experienced pressure to take sides.

"Tejano Alamo accounts are significant for Mexican Americans who face an ongoing dilemma with regard to the Alamo," he writes. "Collectively, their accounts are a legacy of the hometown perspective often forgotten in our remembrance of the Alamo."

Families, friends and neighbors, like those caught between conflicting forces in the Civil War, were split by the battle. Matovina tells us about Gregorio Esparza, who fought in the Alamo while his brother Francisco was in the Mexican army. It is all there in "The Alamo Remembered," a slender volume which captures the muck and mire of split loyalties. The book is human on a scale with which we can connect and legitimate at a level that historians can respect. This is exactly the kind of historical evidence I needed to help me find my position.

(John Rosales, a native of San Antonio, lives in Washington, D.C.) Copyright 1996, Hispanico Link News Service.

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Indian scout and politician is swinging the butt of his rifle at bands of charging soldiers before dying in an explosion of gunpowder. According to one legend or another, Crockett was either shot and

UN CHICANO TOMA PARTIDO EN EL ALAMO

Por John Rosales

Mientras nos aproximamos al centésimo-sexagésimo aniversario de la batalla del Alamo, todavía me pregunto qué partido yo habría tomado si hubiera estado allí. Como persona de ancestro mexicano, ¿me alinearía con el ejército mexicano victorioso del General Antonio López de Santa Anna? En aquella época, Texas pertenecía al territorio mexicano de Coahuila.

¿Habría sido yo un buen patriota mexicano, o como residente nativo de San Antonio, donde se libró el combate, habría decidido aliarme con los rebeldes tejano-angloamericanos que querían separarse de México? Los tejanos creían que el gobierno mexicano pasaba por alto a Texas y se volvieron contra ellos.

En el momento de empezar la batalla, el 6 de marzo de 1836, los anglo-tejanos y mexico-tejanos de Texas habían efectuado redadas contra las guarniciones mexicanas en la zona, incluyendo el almacén de suministros en la antigua misión franciscana, el Alamo. Los rebeldes ya habían formado un

ejército primordialmente de voluntarios y adoptado medidas que les asegurarían en última instancia la independencia como el Estado de la Estrella Solitaria, un estado sin un país. Texas no se convertiría en el vigésimo-octavo estado sino hasta 1845.

Algunos mexicanos de San Antonio de aquella época no pudieron decidir qué partido tomar. Ellos experimentaban las mismas dudas y los mismos temores que asediaron a muchos tejanos cuando se trata de escoger entre la tierra natal y la madre patria. En vez de alinearse, muchos permanecieron neutrales y se fueron de la ciudad hasta que cesó el tiroteo.

El estudio de el Alamo está un poco incompleto. En gran medida, el sitio ha sido implantado en nuestras mentes por el mito, la leyenda y las películas, que nunca permiten que un poco de historia se atraviese en el camino de un buen relato.

Para mí, ya no es aceptable por más tiempo el tomar la palabra de los historiadores anglo-céntricos ni de otros que llevan puntos de vista idealizados de la historia estadounidense. Su objetividad no vale ni cinco centavos. En mis libros escolares apenas había una mención del papel que desempeñaron los tejanos en la lucha por la independencia de Texas.

De los libros, las películas y los relatos contados alrededor de una fogata de campamento, aprendí una mezcla de historia y leyenda. Me sentí inspirado por el puñado de voluntarios de Texas que fueron superados en número por entre 2,000 y 5,000

soldados mexicanos. Su bravura y sentido del deber, mostrados a la vista de una derrota cierta, son verdaderamente heroicos.

También me sentí emocionado por el Coronel William Travis, quien trazó una línea en la tierra con un sable y pidió que aquellos que desearan quedarse y combatir debían atravesar la línea. Según dice el relato, Jim Bowie, confinado a su cama con fiebre, pidió que lo llevaran por sobre la línea; él murió a consecuencia de heridas de bayoneta, pero no sin antes dejar su famoso cuchillo Bowie en el cadáver de uno de los asaltantes.

Y, ¿quién puede olvidar al héroe popular estadounidense, Davy Crockett, el rey de la frontera indómita? Como lo interpretó John Wayne en la película de 1960, 'El Alamo', el político y explorador indígena de 50 años esgrimió la culata de su rifle contra hordas de soldados que atacaban, antes de morir en una explosión de pólvora. Según una leyenda u otra, Crockett fué o bien muerto a tiros o capturado y ejecutado.

En distintas épocas de mi vida, he reverenciado a Crockett

como un héroe de la revolución de Texas, lo he descartado como un mercenario egoísta o lo he visto como una figura buena para un papel de película para Fess Parker.

Después de algún examen de las lealtades en conflicto, creo que me habría unido a las tropas de Texas. No me habría alineado tanto con Crockett, Bowie y Travis como con los héroes olvidados, el Coronel Juan Seguín, Antonio Fuentes, Toribio Losoya, Guadalupe Rodríguez y otros tejanos que defendieron al Alamo. Muchos combatieron valientemente por la independencia de Texas en El Alamo y San Jacinto, donde bajo el mando de Sam Houston derrotaron a Santa Anna.

La batalla de seis días fué costosa. Además de los 182 tejanos y miles de mexicanos muertos, la batalla produjo mucho odio entre los angloamericanos de Texas y los millares de familias mexicanas que hasta entonces habían vivido pacíficamente con los nuevos colonos. Debido al prejuicio y al racismo desatado sobre los tejanos por los angloamericanos de Texas -- entonces y ahora -- no puedo culpar a aquellos tejanos que se identifiquen más con sus raíces culturales que con la tierra de su nacimiento.

Este conflicto de lealtad es común. En su nuevo libro, titulado 'Recuerdos del Alamo: Relatos y Perspectivas Tejanos', Timothy Matovina dice que mu-

chos tejanos del siglo XIX sufrieron presión para que tomaran partido. 'Los relatos del Alamo hechos por tejanos son importantes para los méxicoamericanos que se enfrentan a un dilema continuo respecto de El Alamo', escribe él. 'Colectivamente, sus relatos son un legado de la perspectiva de la ciudad natal que a menudo se olvida en nuestra remem-branza del Alamo'.

Familias, amigos y vecinos, como aquellos atrapados entre las fuerzas en conflicto en la Guerra Civil, se vieron divididos por la batalla. Matovina nos dice sobre Gregorio Esparza, que combatió en el Alamo mientras su hermano Francisco estaba en el ejército mexicano. Todo está allí, en 'Recuerdos del Alamo', un volumen ligero que captura las complejidades de las lealtades divididas. El libro es humano en una escala con la cual podemos conectarnos y legítimo a un nivel que los historiadores pueden respetar. Esta es exactamente la clase de evidencia histórica que yo necesitaba para ayudarme a encontrar mi posición.

FDA Speeds Up Drug Reviews

The Food and Drug Administration says it approved 85 new medicines last year and cut by more than half the time it took to get the most important ones - such as AIDS drugs - onto the market, reports Associated Press.

The FDA has long been accused of approving new drugs too slowly, and legislation pending in Congress would force it to speed up.

In its annual report to Congress Tuesday, the FDA reported that it had already improved. The FDA cleared 85 new drugs and biological products last year, with a median approval time of 16.5 months. That's 13 percent faster than the 19 months required in 1994.

More importantly, 15 drugs were classified as "priority" drugs that are expected to save lives or significantly improve health. The median approval time for these drugs was six months, down from 15 months in 1994. They include the AIDS drug saquinavir and the world's first medicine for Lou Gehrig's disease.



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El Editor's LATEST **Deportes - Sports** LO MAS RECIENTE

La Meta de Oscar Es Demostrar Que No Es Inflado

Ciudad de Mexico - "Por el campeonato o a 10 rounds es lo que menos me importa. Mi sueño, mi obsesión es enfrentarme a Julio César Chávez porque después de todo él es un cheque al portador por la tremenda popularidad que tiene en todo el mundo, especialmente en Estados Unidos. Con esa pelea voy a confirmar lo que verdaderamente valgo y de paso me voy a llevar unos 15 millones de dólares".

Quien así se expresa es Oscar de la Hoya, campeón invicto ligero de la Organización Mundial de Boxeo y de la Federación Internacional de Boxeo, en alusión a la pelea que sostendrá contra Julio César Chávez el 7 de junio próximo en Las Vegas, Nevada.

"Sinceramente nunca se me ocurrió que un día podría enfrentarme al hombre que he admirado desde que yo era un peleador aficionado. Casi nunca veo los videos donde aparece mi rival en turno y menos lo haré con Julio César. Lo conozco muy bien, he visto sus peleas y he vuelto a verla una y otra vez porque siempre me llamó la atención su gran calidad" indica el llamado Golden Boy.

"Llegué a pensar en ser algún día como él y ahora tendré la oportunidad de enfrentarlo. Lo admiro, siempre lo he admirado, pero cuando estamos arriba del ring todo ese respeto que siento por él será fácil, precisamente por lo grande que es él, pero también se que tengo las armas para vencerlo y no precisamente porque esté acabado. Nada de eso, quien piense así de él está muy equivocado", agrega seriamente Oscar.

Al preguntarle si su afán de enfrentar a Chávez se enfoca al hecho de que el campeón mexicano es un grande de todos los tiempos y derrotarlo

representaría para el afianzar un lugar en la historia mundial del boxeo, además de una muy buena bolsa de dinero, De la Hoya respondió.

"Ambas cosas, pero más que eso quiero demostrar ante una gran figura del boxeo como lo es Chávez, que no soy un infiado como algunas personas lo han señalado", responde Oscar.

"La gente es muy ingrata. Derroté a Genaro Chicanito Hernández y me abuchearon, Lo mismo sucedió cuando derroté por nocaut a Rafael Ruelas. No creo que eso vaya a suceder cuando me imponga a Julio César" añadió.

"Yo me preparo para vencer y no sólo para presentarme. Normalmente me subo unas siete semanas a las montañas de Big Bear y si los oponentes no han respondido a la expectativa que se tenía sobre ellos, ese no es mi problema. Lo que sí puedo afirmar es que he buscado este pleito con Julio César porque se que le puedo ganar y entonces ya nadie me podrá objetar mis triunfos", explica este joven mexicano de 23 años de edad que le ha dado lustre a la OMB.

Oscar admite también que la idea de enfrentar a Chávez no es nada más porque tiene

la seguridad de vencerlo, sino porque al derrotarlo se hará del cetro superligero del Consejo Mundial de Boxeo, o cual le dará más categoría a su ya brillante carrera.

"Pero repito: Si no es por el título, que sea entonces a 10



asaltos. Lo único que me importa es enfrentar a Julio César para demostrar a todo el mundo, especialmente a los que dudan de mí, de que verdaderamente valgo como campeón del boxeo mundial", concluyó Oscar de la Hoya.

PAGA Elects New President

Rudy Esparza was elected this past week to be the new president of the Lubbock chapter of the Pan American Golf Association

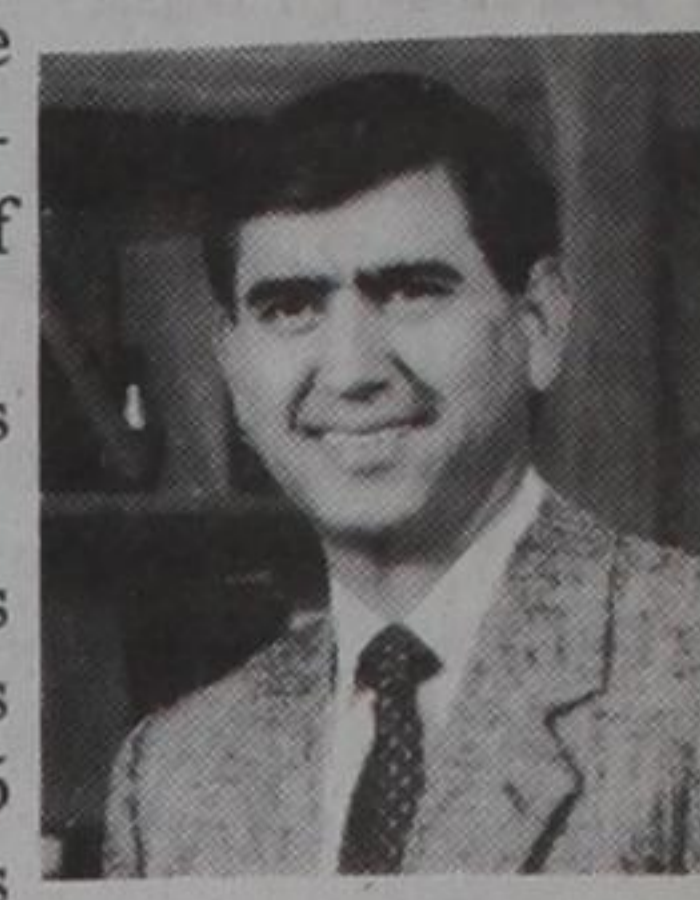
Esparza is associated with Ralls Auto Parts for the past 5 years. He is also a graduate of Ralls High School. Past job experience include working and living in Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico and in Amarillo where was a sales representative for the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. and was also an officer of the Amarillo PAGA.

Esparza brings to the PAGA 18 years of golf experience and he is also a member of the Lorenzo County Club. He sports a 10 handicap.

Esparza said that he was excited about being elected. "The challenge will be extremely tough because not only will our yearly activities of golf tournaments, scholarship drive, etc continue, but Lubbock will be under national spotlights during the Memorial Day weekend in hosting the National Seniors tournament," said Esparza.

All national PAGA officers will be present for their annual meeting. Golf tournaments will be held for Regular, Senior, women's and youth PAGA members. A banquet and dance will also be held.

PAGA meetings are held every 2nd Wednesday of the month at Lala's Restaurant downtown. Persons interested in joining are invited.



Owners To Vote On Inter-league

LOS ANGELES - Major league owners scheduled a vote on the fate of interleague play for 1997 as baseball's winter meetings, almost totally devoid of the typical flurry of trades, finished their three-day run.

The concept probably will be approved, paving the way for National and American League teams to play each other during the regular season for the first time since the AL first challenged its senior rival in 1900.

"We'll see tomorrow when the votes are counted, but I would say the reaction among the league is very positive," NL president Len Coleman said after his owners met Wednesday.

Owners also said following league meetings late Wednesday they would vote Thursday on the proposed sale of a controlling interest in the California Angels from Gene Autry to the Walt Disney Co.

In addition, owners tabled discussion on the proposed sales of the Pittsburgh Pirates

and St. Louis Cardinals. Approval of the sale of the Pirates to Kevin McClatchy's group probably will come later this month in a telephone conference call vote.

"We will be working with Kevin and his ownership group to overcome any potential obstacles," Coleman said.

And it was announced that no decision will be made on assigning the 1998 expansion teams - Arizona and Tampa Bay - to leagues at these meetings.

Unsure whether to add one team to each league or add two to one, owners have given themselves a deadline of next January.

"With interleague play, it's much more likely to be 15 and 15," San Francisco Giants managing general partner Peter Magowan said.

There was only one trade made, and it was anything but a blockbuster. The New York Mets dealt reserve catcher Kelly Stinnett to the Milwaukee Brewers for Cory Lidle, a right-handed minor-league

pitcher.

Stinnett, 25, played in 77 games for the Mets last season, hitting .219 with four homers and 18 RBIs. He split time at catcher with Todd Hundley.

Lidle, 23, was 5-4 with a 3.36 ERA in 45 games - nine of them starts - with El Paso of the Double-A Texas League last season. He had two saves and represented El Paso in the Texas League All-Star game.

The deal was only the second of the winter meetings. On Tuesday, the San Francisco Giants traded infielder Chris Wimmer to the St. Louis Cardinals to complete a deal made last month in which the Cardinals acquired shortstop Royce Clayton.

The interleague play plan, which calls for 15-16 interleague games for each team, must be approved by the Major League Baseball Players Association as well as the owners.

"This is an idea that obviously merits series consideration and we will give it that," union head Donald Fehr said by telephone from Washington. "We have to take a hard look at anything that will be beneficial to the game."

Several owners and general



Oscar de la Hoya es honesto: Además de asegurarse una bolsa mínima de 15 millones de dólares, desea enfrentar a Chávez para demostrar su real valía.



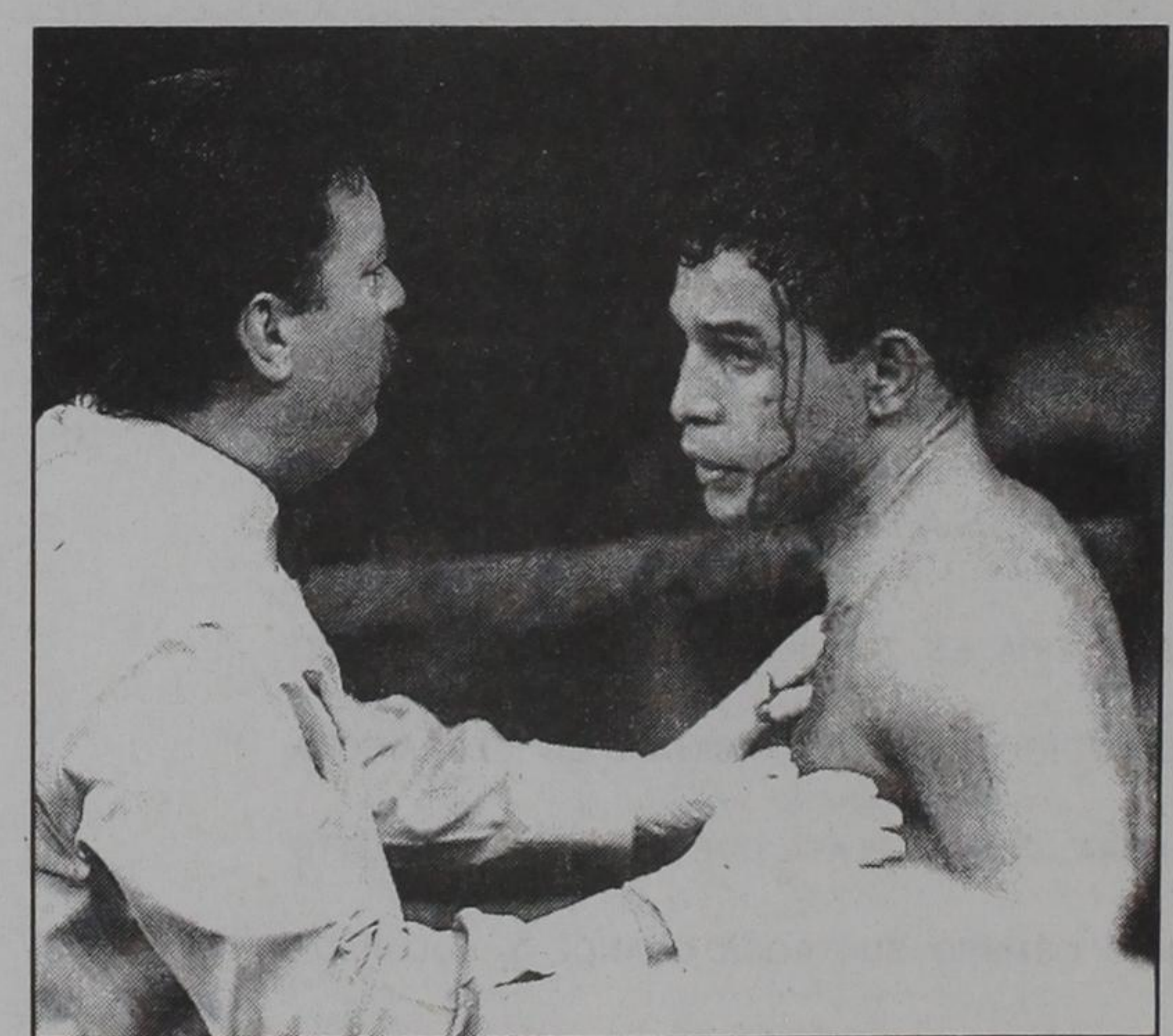
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Bloody battle
Referee Jorge Alfonso looks over a cut on the forehead of Hector "Macho" Camacho during an IBC welterweight fight on Tuesday. Camacho, fighting Sal Lopez of New Jersey, was given a technical draw due to an unintentional head-butt.

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New Report Reveals Disparity in Incomes

INCOME OF THE WEALTHY NEARLY DOUBLED WHILE MIDDLE CLASS STAGNATED AND POOR BECAME POORER

The average after-tax income of the wealthiest one percent of Americans nearly doubled over a 15-year period, while middle class families gained little and low-income families became poorer, according to a report issued today by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

A new analysis of unpublished and previously unreported data from the Congressional Budget Office, **UNEQUAL SHARES: RECENT INCOME TRENDS AMONG THE WEALTHY**, finds that the after-tax income of the top one percent of families rose 91 percent from 1977 to 1992, after adjusting for inflation. By contrast, the middle fifth of families experienced an increase of just one percent, the report said, while the average after-tax income of the poor-



est fifth of families fell 17 percent. The report noted that 1992 is the latest year for which these CBO data are available. The CBO data are unique both for the comprehensive after-tax measurement of income used and for their assessment of income trends among the wealthiest one percent of the population.

As a result of these trends, the report found, in 1992 the share of total after-tax income received by the richest one percent of Americans was almost as great as the after-tax income of the bottom 40 percent combined.

Put another way, the richest 2.5 million Americans have nearly as much income as the roughly 100 million Americans with the lowest incomes. This contrasted sharply with 1977, when the total after-tax income of the bottom 40 percent of Americans was more than twice that of the richest one percent.

The report by the independent Washington research organization said most of the growth in income

disparities from 1977 to 1992 resulted from widening gaps in BEFORE-tax income. Factors contributing to the gap in pre-tax income included a growing divergence in wages and salaries between high-earners and other Americans and increases in the capital gains income of wealthy families, the report said.

The report also includes a review of the Center's analyses of the effect that the Congressional reconciliation bill would have on income disparities. Isaac Shapiro, associate director of the Center and author of the study, concluded: "In light of the income trends of the past 20 years, Congress is charting a peculiar path toward a balanced budget. The poorest families are being asked to sacrifice the most and the wealthiest families, instead of bearing a reasonable share of the sacrifice, are to have their taxes reduced and their incomes increased."

The report added that the growth in income inequality seen in the CBO data also was reflected in BEFORE-tax income data released by the Census Bureau a few weeks ago. The Census data, the report noted, show that before-tax income was more un-

evenly divided in 1994 than at any time since the end of World War II and that only high-income households have recaptured the ground they lost during the recent recession.



ECONOMIC PIE DIVIDED MORE UNEQUALLY

According to the CBO data cited in the Center's report, from 1977 to 1992 the average after-tax income of the richest fifth of families rose 28 percent, after adjusting for inflation. As a result, "The wealthiest one-fifth of the population now has as much after-tax income as the other 80 percent of the population combined," said Shapiro.

For the top one percent, average after-tax income more than doubled from 1977 to 1992 and is expected to average \$438,000 in 1996, the report found. If the richest one percent of the population had the same share of

total after-tax income in 1992 as in 1977, the report found, those families would have had \$162 billion LESS in income in 1992, or \$154,000 less per family.

On the other hand, if the poorest fifth of the population had the same share in 1992 as in 1977, those families would have had \$54 billion MORE in income (\$2,670 per family). Similarly, if the middle fifth of families had received their same share, their income would have been \$37 billion more (\$1,790 per family).

EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN TAX BURDENS

The report found that although the federal tax system has become more progressive since the mid-1980s, the proportion of income that the wealthy pay in federal taxes remains lower than in 1977. The wealthiest one percent of U.S. families will pay an average of 32.7 percent of their income in federal taxes in 1996 under current law; they paid 35.5 percent of their income in federal taxes in 1977.

If the wealthiest one percent of families paid the same percentage of their income in taxes in 1996 as they paid in 1977, they would owe \$19 billion more in taxes next year, the report said.

Survey Says Women's Salaries Still Unequal

A survey by Working Woman magazine found that while the pay gap for women narrowed significantly in 1995 in some jobs - such as computer analysts - it widened in others, reports Associated Press.

For instance, women bank tellers, brokers and other financial service representatives made 55 percent what their male counterparts earned, down from 66 percent in 1994.

The survey found that pay inequities varied by industry and position. Women health managers at hospitals earned about \$30,212 to men's \$44,200, or 68 percent. That was a decrease from 1994, when women in those positions earned 79 percent of men's wages.

The article's author, Diane Harris, said she could not ex-

plain why salaries decreased in some areas.

The survey - using figures provided by professional associations, compensation consultants, trade publications and the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics - looked at 28 fields for which salaries were available by gender. It found that women typically earned 85 cents to 95 cents per man's dollar.

But their figures differ from The Bureau of Labor Statistics', which determined that women earn 74 cents to a man's dollar.

Harris said the difference in figures is because the bureau does not compare like jobs. "It lumps all jobs that women hold and all jobs that men hold," she said. Ellen Bravo, executive director of 9to5, the National Association

of Working Woman, cautioned that it can be misleading to categorize women as a homogeneous group.

"It's true that women in higher level jobs are doing better, and we should all be proud of them, but the majority of women are not in higher-level jobs," she said. "And for many, particularly women of

color, they continue to toil in jobs that are undervalued and low paid simply because they're done primarily by women."

She cited figures from the National Committee for Pay Equity, which used Bureau of Labor Statistics figures to determine that as of 1994, white women earned 75 percent of

the wage earned by white men; black women earned 63 percent as much as white men, and Latino women earned 56 percent as much as white men.

Harris agreed that pay equity is still a ways off.

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Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

El Espíritu Santo es Dios. Es la tercera persona de la Santísima Trinidad, que procede del Padre y del Hijo. La Iglesia ha definido diciéndonos que el Espíritu Santo debe de ser adorado juntamente con el Padre y el Hijo.

La misma verdad se nos enseña en la Palabra de Dios que da al espíritu Santo el nombre de Dios. Cuando San Pedro reprendió a Ananías y a Zafira por haberle mentado al Espíritu Santo, les dijo: Ustedes no les han mentado a los hombres, sino a Dios.

El Espíritu Santo procede del Padre y del Hijo, según nos lo enseñan estas palabras del Salvador: Cuando venga el Consolador, ese

Espíritu de verdad que procede del Padre y que yo les voy a mandar, dará testimonio de mí".

El Espíritu Santo es en todo igual al Padre y al Hijo; como ellos, es todopoderoso, es eterno, y su perfección y su grandeza y su sabiduría con infinitas.

Al Espíritu Santo se le llama, generalmente: "Don de Dios", porque es el don más precioso que Dios haya hecho a la humanidad. También lo llamamos "Consolador", porque nos consuela en nuestras aflicciones; y le llamamos "Espíritu de oración" porque nos ayuda a orar bien. Se llama Espíritu Santo, porque es Santo por naturaleza y porque nos ayuda a ser santos. El Espíritu Santo es Santo por sí mismo, y por su naturaleza, porque es Dios. Los Santos a quienes honramos, han llegado a ser santos por la gracia de Dios; pero son santos en cierta medida, pero Dios es Santo Cien por ciento. Dios es Santísimo. (Mateo 28, 19). (Hecho: 1, 1-5). (2, 1-42).

Sirviendo

POR PASTOR FRANK GARCIA

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Todos nosotros somos llamados a servir, a Cristo, así como El vino para servir, y dar su vida por muchos; según El mismo explicó a sus discípulos en Marcos 10:45 "Porque el Hijo del hombre no vino para ser servido, sino para servir, y para dar su vida en rescate por muchos."

El servicio que presentó El a su Padre, lo hizo a través de las necesidades de las gentes. O sea, por medio de la necesidad de las gentes. La necesidad que había en las gentes era que las gentes fueran salvadas. El mundo necesitaba ser perdonado, y necesitaba un Salvador; y aquí, fue donde Cristo concentró su servicio. Por eso dice la Escritura en Juan 14:6. "Yo soy el camino, la verdad, y la vida; y nadie viene al Padre sino por mí."

Y ahora, nosotros somos llamados para presentar nuestro servicio a Cristo. Y esto, lo haremos también por medio de la necesidad que hay en las gentes de ser salvos. Y aquí concentraremos nosotros nuestro servicio a Cristo. Tal vez pregunte usted, ¿Cómo, podré servir? o ¿Dónde podré servir? La contestación más correcta, es, donde veamos la necesidad. Usted tiene que buscar donde haya una necesidad en la iglesia, y ahí servir. Como lo vemos en el libro de los Hechos Cap.2: que algunos de los nuevos convertidos de la iglesia temprana vieron la necesidad en la iglesia temprana, y ahí sirvieron al Señor. Lo hicieron a través de la iglesia, que es el cuerpo del Señor. Vendiendo algunos de ellos sus propiedades y traían el dinero para la obra de Dios. Pues la iglesia

comenzaba, y tenía necesidad de ofrendas, como lo tiene toda obra de Dios.

Esto lo vemos en el Capítulo 2: al 6, de el libro de los Hechos.

Pero no todo el tiempo la necesidad es de dinero, en la obra de Dios. Y no nomás con dinero se puede servir a Cristo. Porque en el libro de los Hechos Cap. 6:1-3 siete varones sirvieron al señor, sirviendo las mesas, y otro varón llamado Pablo, en Hch.9:6. dijo ¿Señor, qué quieres que haga?

Nosotros también podemos buscar alguna necesidad en la iglesia, y ahí presentar nuestro servicio al Señor. En la iglesia que es el cuerpo del Señor. No todos podemos servir igual, pero todos podemos servir. Quizá, la necesidad sea cortar la yerba de la iglesia, allí puede usted servir. Quizá haya la necesidad que alguien se encargue de barrer el templo, Allí también se puede servir al Señor. Quizá la necesidad sea visitar, o traer a alguien a la iglesia, y allí se puede servir al Señor.

¡Oh...! Hay muchas maneras de servir al Señor. Porque si nosotros queremos y estamos dispuestos a servir al Señor, siempre hay, y habrá la buena oportunidad de servir a nuestro Señor. Por lo cual: oremos y pidámos a Dios que abra nuestros ojos a las necesidades que siempre hay en su santa obra. Y que podamos decir como Pablo: "Señor, Qué quieres que haga?"

Y bien entendidos nosotros, como nos enseña la Palabra de Dios en Col.3:23-24 Y todo lo que hagáis, hacedlo de corazón, como para el Señor y no para los hombres; sabiendo que del Señor recibiréis la recompensa de herencia, porque al Cristo el Señor servís."

Así que siempre sigamos presentando nuestro servicio al Señor. P.O.Box 207 Lubbock, TX 79408

Hospice Offers Spring Volunteer Classes

Hospice of Lubbock is currently recruiting for the Spring Volunteer training Class. All interested persons must complete an application and interview prior to the training classes. Applications are now being accepted. Interviews will be conducted from February 5-23, 1996. Men and women of all ages are encouraged to become involved.

Classes will be held each Wednesday from February 28 through May 1 from 9 am to 12 noon. There is a \$20 fee for training which helps to offset the cost of the training manual and course materials. Scholarships are available.

After completion of the training, volunteers are asked to provide one year of service to the organization. While volunteers may choose

to work in direct patient care or assist in the Hospice office, most opt to work with the patients and families. Typically, volunteers give two to four hours per week working directly with the patients and their families. Each volunteer works with one patient at a time.

Hospice of Lubbock is a non-profit agency that provides care and support for the terminally ill and their families during the last phases of a patient's illness. The goal of Hospice of Lubbock is to enable the patient to live as fully and comfortably as possible in their final days, in the loving environment of family and friends. Volunteers are a vital part of this care and support system.

Through training, volunteers become acquainted with

the hospice concept of care, learn to understand the needs of the terminally ill, and discover ways to help families deal with grief. Training also offers the opportunity for persons to improve their communications skills and reflect on their own feelings concerning life and death.

Hospice of Lubbock volunteers experience personal growth in the training and in working with patients and families, all the while providing a valuable and much needed service. Through their gift of time and self, they also gain rewards that will last a lifetime.

As a member of the hospice team of care, volunteers enjoy the privilege of helping a patient and family make the most of their remaining time together. As one patient said, "Hospice cannot add days to my life, but they have absolutely added life to my days".

The main role of direct patient care volunteers is to provide an atmosphere of warmth, understanding, sensitivity and support to patients

and families who are experiencing the difficulties associated with a life threatening illness. "volunteers are encouraged to do all the things they would for a friend or family member if they were in the same situation," said Mary Ann White, director of volunteers.

Hospice of Lubbock provides care through an interdisciplinary team that includes the patient's physician, hospice medical director, nurses, social workers, chaplains, certified home health aides, trained volunteers and others. In addition to Lubbock county, the organization also serves Bailey, Cochran, Crosby, Dawson, Floyd, Gray, Hale, Hockley, Lamb, Lynn, and Terry counties. Anyone may refer a patient to Hospice of Lubbock by calling the office at (806) 785-2751. The staff will then contact the patients' physician.

To register for the Spring Volunteer Training class, contact Mary Ann White at (806) 795-2751 or (800) 658-2648.

Advertise Call 763-3841

SERVICIOS GRATUITOS

Información por Correo

News USA

(NU) - El antiguo negocio del trueque continúa vivo y prosperando. Existen 250,000 compañías en los Estados Unidos que están ahora intercambiando \$7 billones en productos y servicios a través del trueque. "Barter News" ("Noticias de Trueque") es una revista dedicada al negocio del trueque. Para información sobre "Barter News", escriba a Dept. NU, P.O. Box 3024, Mission Viejo, CA 92690.

¿Está en su lista de resoluciones de año nuevo la promesa de comenzar un programa de ejercicios? El Consejo Americano de Ejercicio ("American Council on Exercise") tiene algunas recomendaciones para ayudarlo a comenzar y mantener un programa de ejercicios. Para más detalles, envíe un sobre con su dirección y sello a American Council on Exercise, Dept. NU, Box 910449, San Diego, CA 92191-0449.

Científicos de la compañía "Innovative Formulations Corporation" han desarrollado un material para techos de uso comercial y residencial. Este nuevo techado está disponible a precios módicos y disminuye las cuentas de calefacción y aire acondicionado, es seguro

y fácil de instalar tanto para profesionales como para dueños de propiedades. Para información gratuita sobre el nuevo material para techos, escriba a Innovative Formulations Corporation, Dept. NR, 670 W. 33rd St., Tucson, AZ 85713.

Para una explicación básica de cómo funcionan los fondos mutualistas ("mutual funds"), el grupo "Investment Company Institute" ofrece un folleto gratis llamado "¿Qué es un Fondo Mutualista?" ("What is a Mutual Fund?"). Para obtener una copia, escriba a Investment Company Institute, Dept. NU, P.O. Box 27850, Washington, DC 20038-7850.

Por tercer año consecutivo, el Programa de Becas por Epilepsia de "Parke-Davis" ("Parke-Davis Epilepsy Scholarship Program") demostrará que los estudiantes con epilepsia pueden lograr éxito académico y en actividades extracurriculares. Las solicitudes para los premios del 1994 deben ser completadas para el 1 de marzo de 1994, y se pueden obtener escribiendo a Susanna Silverman, Parke-Davis Epilepsy Scholarship Program, Dept. NU, c/o Intramed, 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

VOLUNTEERS MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

BECOME A HOSPICE VOLUNTEER

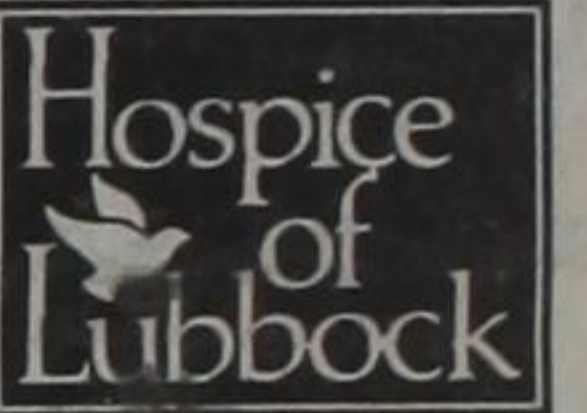
- ♦ Can you share 2-6 hours a week to provide companionship for a hospice patient and their family?
- ♦ Would you like to participate as a member of the Hospice Interdisciplinary Team, providing care and support to the patient and family?
- ♦ Would you be willing to complete 36 hours of training and certification before working with the patients and families?

If your answer is YES to these questions, join us for our spring volunteer training class.

SPRING SCHEDULE

Training will be held each Wednesday, FEB 28-MAY 1, 1996, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon.

To register for classes or for additional information, call Mary Ann White at (806) 795-2751.



Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841

Director of Personnel Texas Tech University

Texas Tech University is currently seeking applications for Director of Personnel. This position reports to the Assistant Vice President for Human Resources and has responsibility for the direction of employment, wage and retired employee programs. Bachelor's degree in Personnel Management, Public Administration, Business Administration or related area required; seven years of experience in management of benefit, wage and salary, employee relations, EEO, recruitment, preferably in higher education; strong background and experience in automated Human Resource Information systems, excellent written and oral communication skills; professional HR certification desirable. A working knowledge of personnel related laws and regulations at the university, state, and national levels is required. AA/EOE/ADA institution.

Candidates should submit a letter of application, resume, name, address, and telephone numbers of three professional references to:

Texas Tech University
Personnel Department
Box 41093
Lubbock, Texas 79409-1093

Application deadline February 12, 1996.

El Editor Newspaper

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Bidal Agüero

PART TIME

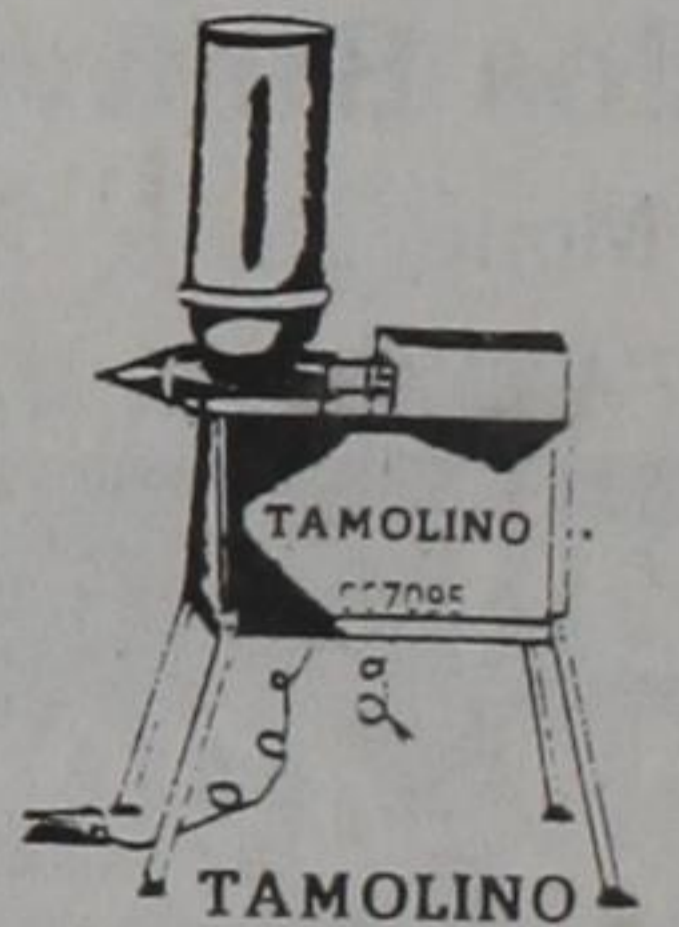
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Lo que hace este tamolino es poner la masa en la hoja, o sea, embarrar; que es el más trabajo en la labor de los tamales. Y lo hace tan pronto, como la persona pueda mover sus manos al usarlo. La masa ya sale plana; es eléctrico, y controla la masa con un pedal de pie.

Es pequeño de tamaño pero grande en poder. Se han hecho hasta 100 docenas de tamales con este tamolino. Ya más de 60, personas están usando este tamolino; y 60, tamaleros no pueden estar equivocados. Para más información, envíe un sobre estampillado con su dirección a F.G. 1505 E 8th Lubbock, Texas 79403.

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