

Hispanic Democrats Contribute Much to State Convention

Hispanic Democrats from across Texas attended the Texas Democratic party Convention in Dallas, June 7-8, to prepare for this year's general election. More than 1,000 Hispanic delegates and alternates were present to select delegates and alternates to the Democratic National Convention and to elect representatives to the Democratic National Committee (DNC) and various state party positions.

First Lady Hillary Clinton attended the convention and energized her fellow Democrats by announcing a commitment to run a vigorous President Bill Clinton reelection campaign in Texas. Political newcomer and U.S. Senate Candidate Victor Morales made a grand entrance to the convention floor in back of his well known white pick-up truck. Morales excited the Democrats when he reminded the convention that he "was one of them."

Lubbock attorney, Ramon Gallegos attended the Convention as a delegate and was also impressed by Morales.

"This Convention was a little different than others I have attended," said Gallegos.



He continued "For the first time, that I can recall, the highlight of the convention was our Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate, Victor Morales. It was strange to see the long lines at Mr. Morales

booth. Democrats of all age, races and sex were buying anything they could get their hands on that had Mr. Morales name. It made me proud to be a Hispanic when I realized that he is at the top of

our Democratic ticket in November."

During his speech Morales said that he did not take the race on for ego power, but

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News Briefs

U.S. Teen Birth Rate Declines

The government reported Monday teen births declined in 1994 for the third straight year, reports Associated Press. The birth rate for 15- to 19-year-olds dropped from 59.6 births per 1,000 in 1993 to 58.9 per 1,000 in 1994, the most recent year for which statistics are available.

Despite the decline, the 1994 rate was still higher than in any year during the period from 1974 to 1989, said the report by the National Center for Health Statistics, an arm of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The Clinton administration has asked Congress for \$30 million to start a new teen pregnancy prevention campaign.

Fertility rates were highest for Hispanic and black women. Births among unmarried women increased 4 percent. In 1994 nearly one of three births was to an unmarried woman. The report also said:

- 80 percent of mothers began prenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy.
- Cigarette smoking during pregnancy declined to 14.6 percent of all mothers.
- The incidence of low birth weight continued to climb.

Rich Getting Richer, Data Shows

The Census Bureau said Wednesday that the gap between the most affluent Americans and everyone else was wider than it has been since the end of World War II, reports The New York Times.

Looking at five different indicators to measure household income distribution, the Census Bureau has determined that the period from 1968 to 1994 has shown a pronounced increase in the gap between the incomes of the well-to-do and those of the poor and the working class.

And, during the first two years of the Clinton administration, the report indicated that the share of national income earned by the top 5 percent of households grew at a faster rate than during the eight years of the Reagan administration.

Census Bureau officials say the acceleration in income inequality is partly explained by the bureau's use of computers for the first time in January 1994 to assist interviewers conducting surveys on household income, employment and other data. Also, in March 1994, the Census Bureau lifted its upper limit on reported income from \$300,000 a year, allowing households for the first time to report up to \$1 million in earnings.

"Whether it's gone up 15 percent or 20 percent, it's still gone up," said Daniel Weinberg, chief of the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division at the Census Bureau. "That's the basic story, and I hope that people don't get misled by this apparent dramatic increase since 1992." The Census Bureau determined that the average income for the top 20 percent of households grew to \$105,945 in 1994 from \$73,754 in 1968, a jump of 44 percent after being adjusted for inflation. In contrast, the bottom 20 percent of households saw their income go up in constant dollars to \$7,762 from \$7,202, a 7 percent increase during the same period.

Among the phenomena that have contributed to the disparity over the long haul are: the shift in the economy away from manufacturing jobs that paid higher wages for relatively low-skilled workers; the increased reliance in industry on the use of computer and computer-assisted technology which places a premium on higher skills and education; the decline in the number of workers who are unionized, and the increasing use of part-time workers. Demographic changes have also greatly contributed to the growing disparity in household incomes, mainly the recent phenomenon of highly-skilled, high-paid two-income families.

No Conspiracy in Church Fires

President Clinton says he sees no evidence of conspiracy in the recent rash of church fires even though he believes they were racially motivated, reports CNN News.

Hosting a meeting of Southern governors to outline steps to combat the wave of church fires, Clinton said the discussion would focus on prosecuting those responsible for the fires, rebuilding the burned-out churches and acting to prevent future incidents.

"I do not believe, based on the evidence I have seen, that it is a conspiracy. ... On the other hand, I do believe a lot of these incidents are racially motivated and they tend to play off one another," Clinton said Wednesday.

At least 39 predominantly African-American churches and some 23 white churches have been damaged by fires since the beginning of last year. Most have occurred in the South, and in many cases arson is suspected.

Clinton spelled out plans to increase the budget of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) by \$12 million to intensify federal efforts against the fires, aimed mostly at Southern black churches.

White House press secretary Mike McCurry said the administration is also asking the Justice Department to reallocate about \$9.5 million from its 1996 budget "principally to investigate each of the arson incidents."

Educators Trying Year-Round Schools

Educators nationwide are trying out year-round schools as a way to combat poor test scores, high dropout rates and the threat of state takeover, reports The New York Times.

The results are mixed. In New Jersey, for instance, test scores and attendance rates have edged up, and turnover has dropped. Educators say the year produced more robust readers in all grades, kindergarten to fifth.

But not all parents are convinced that their children are learning more, and some who kept their children on the traditional calendar resent the attention lavished on those whose parents put them in the experimental program. In addition, budget problems have cast some of the program's future in doubt.

And there are those who think that shortening summer vacation to just three or four weeks is a form of heresy, an attack on a sacred right of American childhood and a needed period of rest.

But some educators say they are convinced that the first upward blips in the test scores just released were part of a wave of improvement that would only grow as the first classes of kindergarteners, who already read with vigor, made their way through the year-round program.

The National Association for Year-Round Education, based

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La Votacion Acumulativa

El 'Nuevo Igualador' Para Hispanos

Por Robert Brischetto

La votación está generalmente polarizada a lo largo de las líneas raciales y étnicas. Los blancos votan por blancos; los negros votan por negros y los latinos por latinos.

Para los latinos y los negros, que acostumbran a ser menos que una mayoría -- o aún una pluralidad -- de los electores, esto crea un problema grave en las elecciones de índole general, en las que el ganador se lo lleva todo.

Ellos encuentran difícil hasta elegir un sólo representante de su propia raza o grupo étnico. Esto puede llevarles a la conclusión de que es inútil votar, y hasta retirarles del sistema electoral.

En aquellos lugares donde se han presentado demandas judiciales al amparo de la Ley de los Derechos Electorales, retando a las elecciones de índole general, el remedio más común ha sido crear distritos de un sólo miembro, algunos con mayorías de electores latinos o afroamericanos.

Sin embargo, los dictámenes del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia que han revocado los distritos congresionales han lanzado una duda sobre la constitucionalidad de los distritos de un sólo miembro trazados predominantemente sobre la base racial. Los dictámenes del 13 de junio se enfocaron sobre los casos de Bush vs. Vera (Texas) y Shaw vs. Huny (Carolina del Norte). Estos siguieron a los de Miller vs. Johnson

(Georgia) en 1995 y Shaw vs. Reno (Carolina del Norte) en 1993.

Un sistema modificado de elecciones de índole general, llamado votación acumulativa, podría ser una alternativa a las demarcaciones de distritos, que cumpla tanto con las reglas constitucionales como que logre representación para latinos y negros.

Bajo este método, los electores pueden depositar tantos votos como plazas haya para cubrir; pueden acumular todos sus votos en un sólo candidato o distribuirlos como deseen en cualquier combinación.

Las elecciones locales de este año en Texas proporcionaron un terreno de prueba para la votación acumulativa. Los latinos se postularon en contiendas efectuadas en 14 competencias municipales y de distritos escolares, ganando en siete de ellas. Otros cuatro latinos fueron electos sin oposición.

En su mayor parte, donde los latinos ganaron, ellos trabajaron para construir la masa crítica de electores latinos necesarios para ganar; donde los latinos perdieron, no se logró la masa crítica.

Esa masa crítica es lo que los científicos políticos califican de "umbral de exclusión"

-- el menor porcentaje de electores del cual un(a) candidato(a) puede recibir apoyo y todavía ganar, sin que importe lo que hagan otros electores. El umbral se calcula fácilmente al dividir el número 1 por uno más la cantidad de plazas a cubrir.

Así, para una elección de distrito escolar con dos plazas a cubrir, el umbral sería un tercio, o el 33 por ciento. Asumiendo que los electores depositen sus boletas a lo largo de las líneas étnicas, un(a) candidato(a) latino(a) necesitaría que una tercera parte de los electores fueran latinos. Si todas las siete plazas de la junta escolar estuvieran en contienda a la misma vez en las elecciones, el umbral sería mucho más bajo: De un octavo, o 12 por ciento.

El hecho de cuántas plazas haya para cubrir en una elección determina si un grupo de electores tiene la oportunidad de elegir al representante de su elección, sin perjuicio de cómo vote el resto de la comunidad.

Después de las contiendas recientes de Texas, me comuniqué con los candidatos latinos que participaron para obtener sus impresiones del sistema. Como se podría esperar, los candidatos que tuvieron éxito se mostraron entusiasmados por el mismo:

-- El especialista de computadoras Federico Silva fué uno de los dos latinos que resultaron electos como miembros de la junta escolar de Poth. El apuntó que "muchos hispanos que no habían votado antes salieron a votar, en parte debido a la votación acumulativa."

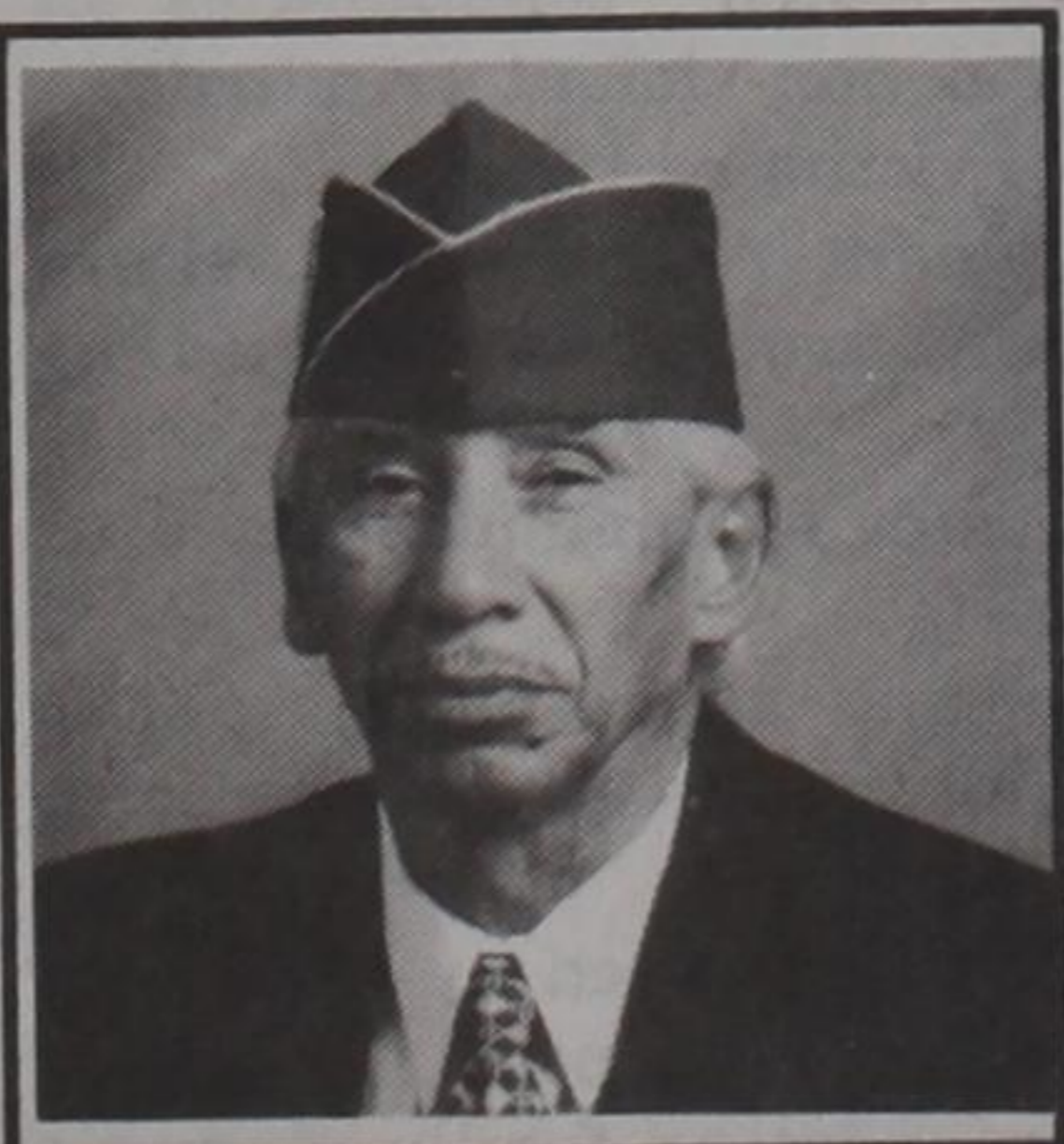
-- Con dos plazas a cubrir en el concejo municipal, los electores de Poth eligieron a uno de los dos latinos postulados. Casi la mitad (el 47 por ciento) de los electores que fueron a votar tenían apellidos hispanos, una cantidad mucho mayor que el umbral de exclusión, que era del 33 por ciento. Rita Serna, que tuvo éxito, informó: "Esta ha sido

Pete Garza Candidate for State Commander of GI Forum

Local Civic leader and activist, Pete Garza, will travel to San Angelo this weekend to the American GI Forum's State Convention and will bid to become the organization State Commander.

Garza has been involved in Lubbock for many years in the American GI Forum and in LULAC. He currently serves as Regional Commander for the GI Forum and is treasurer for LULAC 263.

"I want to be elected to the position in order to serve the American GI Forum to the best of my ability," said Garza



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Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

Ramon Gallegos of Lubbock attended the convention as a delegate in Dallas. In our top story we tell of some of his experiences the following are other comments about his experience.

"Of course, not everything was great. For the first time the 28th Senatorial District met with our new neighbors from El Paso, San Angelo, and Plainview. There were approximately 60 to 75 delegates from the 28th Senatorial District in Dallas, Texas. The new kids on the block saw how Lubbock County handles its local party. The same people still control the shots. I was disappointed in one our hispanic groups, who after promising to stick around for support, if we decided to run Alice Chavez against Betty Condra for State Democratic Executive Committee-woman, left with her group of 6 votes after getting elected to be a National Delegate to the National convention. I felt we had enough votes to win this position with the help of the votes that left. I understand folks had other meetings, but don't agree to something you know you will not fulfill. Someday we will stick together, and vote for the good of our people and not for what is good for ourselves. I will never forget the look on people's faces (especially the group from El Paso), when that group walked out. but like they say what goes around comes around.

On a personal note, I got

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Cumulative Voting**'New Equalizer' Boosts Hispanics**

By Robert Brischetto

Voting is generally polarized along racial and ethnic lines. Whites vote for whites, blacks vote for blacks and Latinos for Latinos.

For Latinos and blacks, who are usually less than a majority -- or even a plurality -- of the voters, this creates a severe problem in at-large, winner-take-all elections. They find it difficult to elect even a single representative of their own ethnic group. This can lead them to conclude voting is futile and even withdraw from the electoral system.

Where lawsuits have been filed under the Voting Rights Act challenging at-large elections, the most common remedy has been to create voting districts, some with Latino or African American voter majorities.

However, Supreme Court decisions striking down certain congressional districts have cast doubt on the constitutionality of voting districts drawn predominantly on the basis of race. June 13 rulings addressed *Bush v. Vera* (Texas) and *Shaw v. Hunt* (North Carolina). These followed *Miller v. Johnson* (Georgia) in 1995 and *Shaw v. Reno* (North Carolina) in 1993.

A modified at-large election system called cumulative voting could be one alternative to districting that passes constitutional muster and achieves Latino and black representation.

Under this method, voters cast as many votes as there are positions to be filled; they can throw all of their votes to one candidate or spread them out as they wish in any combination.

This year's local elections

in Texas provided a testing ground for cumulative voting. Latinos ran in 14 municipal and school district races, winning in seven of them. Another four Latinos were elected without opposition.

For the most part, where Latinos won, they worked to build the critical mass of Latino voters needed to win; where Latinos lost, the critical mass was not achieved.

That critical mass is what political scientists term the "threshold of exclusion" -- the lowest percentage of voters from which a candidate can receive support and still win no matter what other voters do. The threshold is easily calculated by dividing the number 1 by one more than the number of positions to be filled.

Thus, for a school board election with two positions up, the threshold would be one-third, or 33 percent. Assuming voters are casting their ballots along ethnic lines, a Latino candidate would need 1/3 of the voters to be Latino. If all seven positions were up at once in the school board election, the threshold would be much lower: 1/8, or 12 percent.

Just how many positions are up at once determines whether a group of voters has a chance of electing the representative of their choice regardless of how the rest of the community votes.

After the recent Texas races, I contacted participating Latino candidates to get their impressions of the system. As one might expect, the successful candidates were enthusiastic about it:

Computer specialist Federico Silva was one of two Latinos elected to the Poth school board. He noted that "lots of Hispanics turned out who had

not voted before, partly because of cumulative voting."

With two positions to fill on the City Council, Poth voters elected one of two Latinos who ran. Almost half (47 percent) of the voters in this election had Spanish surnames, much greater than the 33 percent threshold of exclusion. Rita Serna, who was successful, reported: "This was the first time in the history of this town that we've had so much input from the Hispanic community." The cumulative method, she added, lifted the community's collective self-esteem.

Belinda Magallanes, a bank office assistant, was re-elected to the Olton City Council. That followed the election last year of another Hispanic under cumulative voting rules. The percent of voters with Spanish surnames was 24 percent, up from 22 percent last year. The threshold of exclusion, with three positions up this year, was 25 percent. Another Latino running for the Olton school board lost in a very close at-large contest.

Guadalupe Quiroz, a retired ARCO pipeline worker, was elected to the school board in Luling. Latinos made up 14 percent of the voters there. With four positions open, the threshold of exclusion was 20 percent. "This is the first time (Latinos) wanted to vote," he noted. The cumulative system was very effective and well understood, he said.

Roy Deanda ran for the Abernathy Independent School District board seven years ago and lost. This year, when elections were held under cumulative voting for the first time, he was elected. He too felt it was helpful.

Those candidates who were defeated blamed their losses

on their own lack of effort or the failure of Hispanics to turn out.

Earl Quintana, who lost in his bid for school board at Bovina Independent School District, attributed his loss to low Hispanic turnout. Only 11 percent of the voters this year had Spanish surnames. With just two positions up in the election, the threshold of exclusion was clearly too high -- 33 percent.

Lisa Granado, a home health provider, was one of two Latinos to lose their bids for seats on the Morton school board. With two positions up, the threshold of exclusion was 33 percent. Last year, when three positions were up, Latinos elected one candidate. They comprised 23 percent of the voters, almost what the threshold was for that year.

Victor Madrigal, a member of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce in Hale Center, who lost by 13 votes, blamed "laxity on my part. I had 15 relatives, many of whom didn't vote. If I had just called them to remind them to vote, I might have won."

What Latinos learned from the local elections of 1996 under cumulative voting was that they could win, but only after setting up a system which provides them with a reachable threshold, putting forth their best candidates (preferably only one candidate), and organizing other Latinos to vote.

Who said democracy was not hard, carefully calculated work?

(Robert Brischetto, Ph.D., is adjunct professor of sociology at the University of Texas at San Antonio. For copies of his research, write the Hispanic Research Center, UTSA, 6900 North Loop, 1604 West, San Antonio, Texas 78249-0655.)

Texas Can Teach California A Lot

By Raymond Rodriguez

California is not the land of opportunity for Latinos of Mexican ancestry. That distinction belongs to Texas.

That fact was clearly demonstrated during the recent meeting of U.S. governors whose states abut the U.S.-Mexico border and their Mexican counterparts. The aim of the meeting, held in Albuquerque, N.M., was to allow governors to share views, discuss mutual problems and explore cooperative ways of solving them.

All the participating U.S. governors are Republicans. But there the similarity ends.

Pete Wilson of California found himself isolated. None of the other U.S. governors shared his alarmist concern about undocumented immigrants. In fact, all of them were opposed to the provisions contained in California's Proposition 187, the sweeping anti-immigration initiative approved by voters.

Gov. George Bush of Texas even urged Republican presidential candidate Bob Dole not to make illegal immigration an issue or part of his campaign platform.

Wilson's counterparts are as concerned as he is about the flow of undocumented immigrants and the problems they pose. However, they differ about the best way to resolve the issue. Rather than using the meat-ax approach favored by Pete Wilson and other Prop. 187 proponents, the others favor a more compassionate and intelligent approach.

They believe the problem should be controlled at the border.

Pete Wilson's colleagues on both sides of the border believe that cooperation based on mutual trust, not confrontation, is the key to resolving not only the question of illegal immigration, but other pertinent issues. These include blocking narcotics traffic, combating pollution created by the rapid increase of

maquiladoras (assembly plants) along the border, eliminating the illegal dumping of toxic waste in Mexico by U.S. companies and stopping mistreatment or abuse on either side of the border.

The illegal immigration issue is an acute embarrassment to Mexico. It signifies the country's inability to provide a decent livelihood for its burgeoning population of 91 million people.

However, Mexicans resent that fact that the notoriety accorded illegal immigration makes it appear that it is primarily of Mexican or Latin American origin. They point out that 60 percent of all illegal immigrants enter the United States from countries other than Mexico; yet three-fourths or more of the efforts of the INS to control the illegal traffic is concentrated on the southern border. They view that discrepancy as an affront.

Drug traffic is a particularly sensitive issue on both side of the border.

The United States is concerned because Mexico is a primary route for drugs entering this country. The feeling is that our southern neighbor is not doing enough to eradicate the drug traffic. Mexico, on the other hand, believes that if the demand for illegal drugs did not exist in the United States, the traffic would virtually disappear. They feel it is the United States that is not doing enough to combat the problem.

In discussing the meeting with several of my friends from the Lone Star State, I asked them why Texas, which has the nation's second-largest number of persons of Mexican or Latino ancestry, has a totally different attitude than California?

They responded that the reason was twofold: 1) Texas views its Latino population as an asset rather than a liability, and 2) Mexican Americans wield more political

clout in Texas than they do in California.

Texas also recognizes the importance of Mexico to its economy. In El Paso, for example, merchants do approximately \$4 billion a year worth of business with Mexican customers who cross over to do their shopping.

Wilson, on the other hand, seemingly fails to recognize that Mexico is California's third most important trading partner.

Although the meeting didn't receive the attention it merited in the U.S. media, it must be viewed as an important

GOP Unveils Social Package

Republicans have introduced a 16-bill social policy package including the charitable contributions credit championed by Republican presidential candidate Bob Dole, reports Associated Press.

The centerpiece of the "Project for American Renewal" package is a dollar-for-dollar credit - \$500 for individuals, \$1,000 for married couples - for donations to charitable organizations whose primary purpose is fighting poverty. Sen. Dan Coats, R-Ind., and House Budget Committee Chairman John Kasich, R-Ohio said its five-year, \$45 billion cost would be offset with a 5 percent cut in federal welfare programs and by tightening corporate loopholes, which they did not specify.

Other bills in the package would:

- provide a \$500 "compassion credit" for taxpayers who provide home care for people in need, including the homeless, AIDS and cancer patients, battered women and unmarried pregnant women.
- shield health care professionals providing free medical services from lawsuits.
- offer demonstration grants to match "communities of faith" with welfare recipients and non-violent criminals.
- make grants to states to improve victim restitution.
- offer 50,000 Individual Development Accounts to welfare recipients. Those savings accounts would be matched by public and private money.
- set aside 15 percent of public housing for families headed by married couples.
- transfer the ownership of vacant single-family public housing units to local community development corporations.
- provide \$50 million in certificates to be used by women at private and faith-based maternity group homes.
- require that every federal dollar spent on family planning be matched with another dollar spent on abstinence education and adoption services.
- offer grants to school districts to develop mentoring programs.
- provide federal funding for states to implement a waiting period of at least 60 days for divorces and pre-divorce counseling when children under 12 are involved.

**Sittin' Here Thinkin'****The Deficit And Kathy Lee In 2011**

by Ira Cutler

Believe it or not, the guys at the diner were talking about the global economy yesterday.

I go to the diner for breakfast in order to get my daily recommended dosage of calories, fat and grease and to take the pulse of America. Over in the corner, at the big round table, the regulars are Arthur Bupkiss and his friends Larry and Vinnie and every morning they solve society's problems, comment on the world around us and try to fill the void in their lives which was created when the OJ trial ended.

Arthur is the intellectual in the crowd. He was a moderately successful corporate finance guy whose company was eaten by a larger company which then spit Arthur out into early retirement. It is usually Arthur who takes the discussion away from TV sit-coms, sports and the private love lives of celebrities.

"The thing is," Arthur said yesterday. "That the federal deficit is so huge that it takes a big chunk of our income taxes every year to pay the interest on the loans we took out in the 1980s. And our kids and their kids will keep paying forever on the borrowing we are doing now."

"Yeah, I get that," Vinnie said. "But what I don't get is who we owe all this money to? And don't tell me it's Japan, because if it's Japan or Korea or one of them I just say let's stiff em".

Vinnie, as he has expressed many times before, believes that our nation should not pay its debts to any other nation unless that other nation is capable of doing harm to us for failing to pay. Politicians often liken the federal budget, and the need to balance it, to a family budget and this works for Vinnie as a decision making guide. He does not pay his family and personal bills, either, until he has assessed how much harm his creditor will do to him if he fails to pay. He always very promptly pays people who can either take his property or break his legs.

Arthur is always patient with Vinnie and he explained that most of the debt is savings bonds and treasury notes and that they are owned by widows, orphans, pension funds and mutual funds -- so we really owe the money to us. This concept is so abstract that it silenced everyone for awhile, as they tried to get their minds around how we can owe ourselves money and be going broke trying to pay the interest on our debt to us.

"Anyway," Larry said, breaking the silence. "It's a global economy now."

The global economy, I have noticed at the diner and elsewhere, is today's version of magic and superstition. It is the way we pretend to explain things to each other, particularly economic and political things, when we have no clue as to what is actually going on. Try it on your friends and see how well it works. Just drop the idea into any conversation that the reason for something happening or not happening is that now we have a global economy. People will pretend that they know what you mean and will act as though you just said something important.

But at the diner this week the words global economy spurred a discussion of the news that Kathie Lee Gifford and Michael Jordan were making money from the near slave labor of children around the world. Neither Kathie Lee (she says endlessly), nor Michael, nor any of the guys at the diner knew that the availability of inexpensive clothing for our children depended on the suffering and degradation of children all over the world.

The guys at the diner, like Americans everywhere, really do not want to dwell too much on how we are bankrupting our children's future through deficit financing.

Nor do they want to think about how our whole standard of living, not just cheap clothing but cheap oil, carpets and factory goods of all sorts, depends on somebody overseas remaining poor and somebody here losing a well paying job because another factory has left the country.

And so it was a visible relief when the conversation switched this morning from Kathie Lee Gifford to Frank Gifford. Frank is adored in this part of the country by men old enough to remember what a really fine football player he used to be. And a lot of us used to build our week around Monday night football when it was Frank, Howard and Dandy Don. The guys wondered for awhile what a stand-up all-Pro like Frank is doing with a whiner like Kathie Lee, even if she is young and not bad looking, but soon they found much more comfortable turf and talked on and on about Y.A. Tittle and Charley Connerly and whether football then was better than football now.

It is easy at the diner to go from hard questions and ugly truths to the trivial and pleasant. And I do not have any ideas to offer on what to do about global standards of living or child labor around the world. But thanks to Kathie Lee Gifford, or more precisely to the child advocates who used her to blow the whistle on the horrible truth, I am going to think a little harder about the relationship between a low price tag and a Made In Honduras label. We all should.

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'.

- establish "Role Model Academies" - residential schools for at-risk youth, staffed by former military personnel.
- give grants to states using adult relatives as the preferred placement option for children separated from their parents.
- On Saturday, Congress' Democratic leaders - Sen. Tom Daschle of South Dakota and Rep. Dick Gephardt of Missouri - announced a "Families First" agenda including a \$10,000 tuition tax deduction, a \$1,500 tuition tax credit for the first two years of college and tax relief for small businesses being handed from one generation to the next. It also would require private insurance companies to offer "kids-only" health plans and make it easier for small businesses to offer pensions.

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Tejas Puede Enseñar Mucho a California

Por Raymond Rodríguez

California no es la tierra de la oportunidad para los latinos de ancestro mexicano. Esa distinción le pertenece a Texas.

El hecho quedó demostrado claramente durante la reunión reciente de gobernadores estadounidenses cuyos estados se hallan en la frontera entre los Estados Unidos y México, con sus colegas mexicanos. La reunión, en Albuquerque, fue celebrada para que los gobernadores pudieran compartir puntos de vista, tratar de sus problemas mutuos y explorar formas cooperativas de resolverlos.

Todos los gobernadores estadounidenses que participaron son republicanos. Pero ahí termina la semejanza.

Pete Wilson, de California, se encontró aislado. Ninguno de los demás gobernadores estadounidenses compartió su preocupación alarmista sobre los inmigrantes indocumentados. En verdad, todos ellos se opusieron a las disposiciones contenidas en la panacea tan elogiada para un arreglo rápido, la Proposición 187.

El Gobernador George Bush, de Texas, llegó hasta a instar al candidato presidencial republicano Bob Dole para que no hiciera de la inmigración ilegal un asunto o una parte de su plataforma de campaña.

Los colegas de Wilson están igualmente preocupados, como lo está él, sobre el flujo de inmigrantes indocumentados y los problemas que ellos plantean. Sin embargo, difieren sobre el mejor modo de resolver el asunto. Antes que usar el enfoque de rajatabla que favorecen Pete Wilson y otros proponentes de la 187, los demás favorecen un enfoque más compasivo e inteligente.

Ellos creen que el problema debería controlarse en la frontera.

Los colegas de Pete Wilson de ambos lados de la frontera creen que la cooperación

basada en la confianza mutua, no en el enfrentamiento, es la clave para resolver no sólo el asunto de la inmigración ilegal, sino otros asuntos pertinentes. Estos abarcan la interdicción del tráfico de narcóticos, el combatir a la contaminación producida por el aumento rápido de las maquiladoras (plantas de ensamblaje) a lo largo de la frontera, la eliminación del depósito ilegal de desperdicios tóxicos en México por parte de las compañías estadounidenses, y el maltrato o abuso a ambos lados de la frontera.

El asunto de la inmigración ilegal es un bochorno agudo para México. Significa la incapacidad del país para proporcionar un modo decente de ganarse la vida para su población que aumenta y ya alcanza los 91 millones de personas.

Sin embargo, los mexicanos resienten el hecho de que la notoriedad dada a la inmigración ilegal la haga aparecer como que es primordialmente de origen mexicano o latino-americano. Ellos señalan que el 60 por ciento de todos los inmigrantes ilegales ingresan a los Estados Unidos de otros países que no son México; sin embargo, las tres cuartas partes de las gestiones del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización para controlar el tránsito ilegal se concentran sobre la frontera meridional. Ellos ven a esa discrepancia como una afrenta.

El tráfico ilegal de narcóticos es un asunto especialmente sensible a ambos lados de la frontera.

A los Estados Unidos les preocupa el que México sea una ruta primordial para los narcóticos que entran a este país. El sentimiento es que nuestro vecino del sur no está haciendo lo suficiente para erradicar al tráfico ilegal de narcóticos.

México, por su parte, cree que si no existiera la demanda de narcóticos ilegales en los Estados Unidos, el tráfico ilegal desaparecería virtualmente. Ellos creen que los Estados Unidos son los que no están haciendo lo suficiente para combatir al problema.

Al tratar de la reunión con varios de mis amigos del Estado de la Estrella Solitaria, les pregunté por qué Texas, que tiene la segunda cantidad por su importancia de personas de ancestro mexicano o latino, tiene una actitud completamente distinta que la de California.

Ellos respondieron que la razón era de dos partes:

1) Texas ve a su población latina como una ventaja antes que como una dificultad, y

2) Los mexicanoamericanos tienen un poder político mayor en Texas que en California.

Texas reconoce también la importancia de México para su economía. En El Paso, por ejemplo, los comerciantes realizan un comercio aproximado por valor de \$4,000 millones al año con sus clientes mexicanos que atraviesan la frontera para hacer sus compras.

Wilson, por otra parte, aparentemente deja de reconocer el hecho de que México es el asociado comercial de tercer puesto de California por su importancia.

Aunque la reunión no recibió la atención que merecía en los medios informativos estadounidenses, debe verse como un paso importante y positivo para resolver los muchos asuntos que surgen debido al hecho de que compartimos una misma frontera.

Nuestros futuros están entrelazados tan estrechamente que no podemos darnos el lujo de descartar o pasar por alto los vínculos, buenos y malos, que nos atan. California debería tomar una página de Texas y llegar a una posición de dirigencia en el fomento de una relación armoniosa y fructífera con nuestro vecino meridional.

De La Primera

la primera vez en la historia de esta ciudad que hayamos tenido tanta participación de la comunidad hispana." El método acumulativo, agregó ella, elevó la auto-estimación colectiva de la comunidad.

-- Belinda Magallanes, auxiliar de una oficina bancaria, fue re-electa como miembro del concejo municipal de Olton bajo las reglas del voto acumulativo. Eso siguió a la elección, el año pasado, de otro hispano. El porcentaje de electores con apellidos hispanos fue del 24 por ciento, mayor que el del 22 por ciento del año anterior. El umbral de exclusión, con tres plazas a cubrir en este año, fue del 25 por ciento. Otro latino postulado para la junta escolar de Olton perdió en una contienda muy apretada de una elección de índole general.

-- Guadalupe Quiróz, trabajador jubilado de tuberías petroleras de ARCO, fue electo como miembro de la junta escolar de Luling. Los latinos formaban el 14 por ciento de la nómina de electores allí. Con cuatro plazas abiertas, el umbral de exclusión era del 20 por ciento. "Esta ha sido la primera vez en que los latinos quisieron votar," precisó él. El sistema acumulativo fue muy eficaz y bien comprendido, dijo él.

-- Roy Deanda se había postulado hace siete años para la junta del Distrito Escolar Independiente de Abernathy y perdió. En este año, cuando las elecciones fueron celebradas bajo el sistema de votación acumulativa por primera vez, él fue electo. El creyó también que ese sistema era útil.

Los candidatos que fueron derrotados culparon de sus pérdidas a su propia falta de esfuerzo o a que los hispanos dejaron de ir a votar.

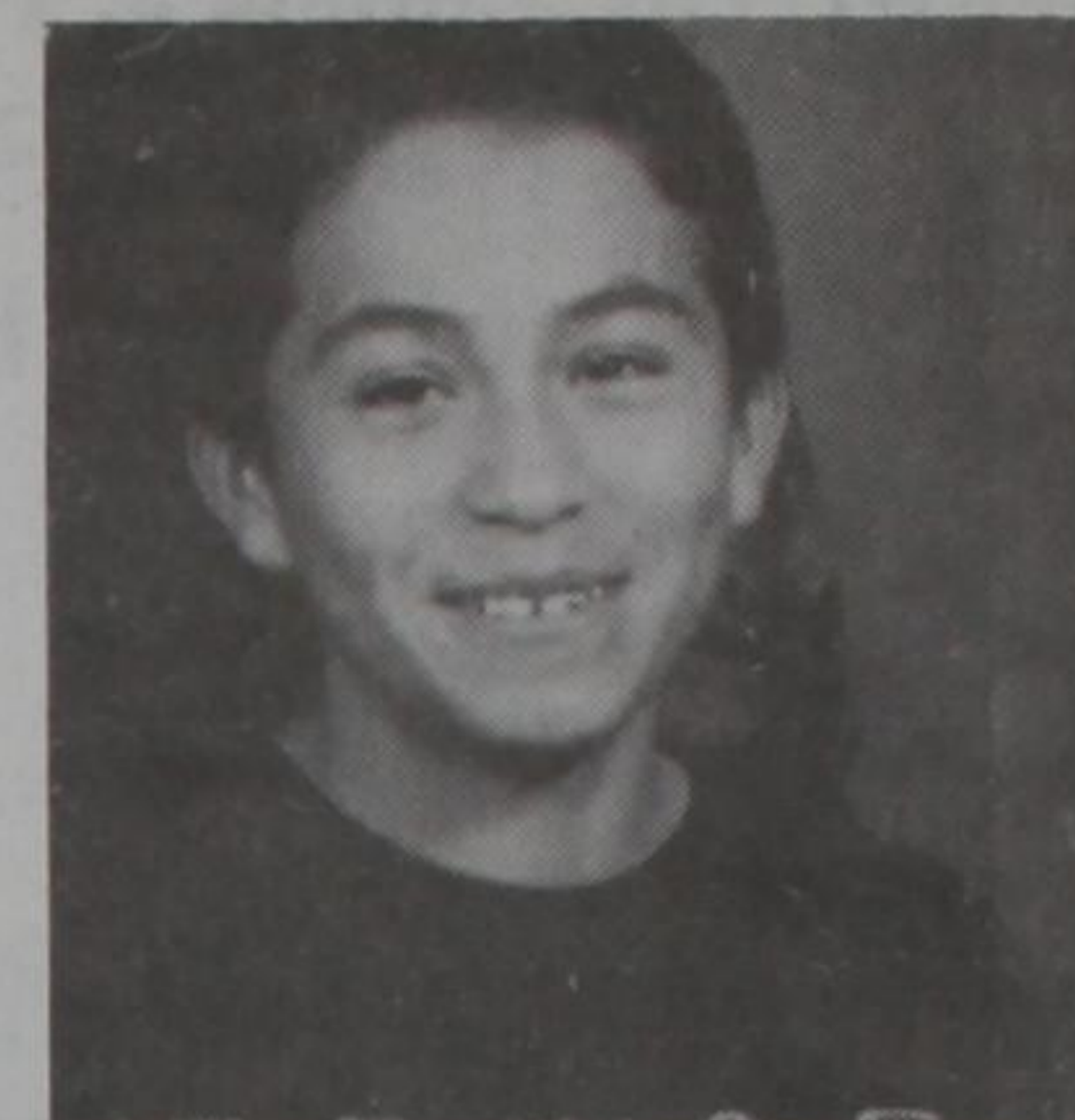
-- Earl Quintana, que perdió su postulación para una plaza de miembro de la junta escolar en el Distrito Escolar Independiente de Bovina, atribuyó su pérdida a la afluencia hispana insuficiente. Sólo el 11 por ciento de

los electores de este año tenían apellidos hispanos. Con sólo dos plazas a discusión en las elecciones, el umbral de exclusión era claramente demasiado alto: Del 33 por ciento.

-- Lisa Granado, prestadora de servicios de salud domiciliarios, era una de los dos latinos que perdieron las elecciones para la junta escolar de Morton. Con dos plazas a discutir, el umbral de exclusión fue del 33 por ciento. El año anterior, en que hubo tres plazas abiertas, los latinos eligieron un candidato. Ellos forman el 23 por ciento de los electores, casi lo que era el umbral para aquel año.

Víctor Madrigal, miembro de la Cámara de Comercio Hispana en Hale Center, que perdió por 13 votos, culpó al "descuido por mi parte. Yo tenía 15 familiares, muchos de los cuales no votaron. Si yo sólo los hubiera llamado para recordarles que votaran, podría haber ganado".

Lo que aprendieron los latinos de las elecciones locales de 1996 bajo la votación acumulativa fue que pueden ganar, pero sólo después de establecer un sistema que les proporcione un umbral que se pueda alcanzar, presentando a sus mejores candidatos (preferiblemente uno solo) y organizando a los demás latinos para que voten.



The United States Achievement Academy announced today that Angelo Gomez has been named a United States National Award winner in Mathematics.

This award is a prestigious honor very few students can ever hope to attain. In fact, the Academy recognizes less than 10% of all American high school students. Angelo is now enrolled in Biology Classes at Estacado and hopes someday to go into the medical field.

Angelo is the son of David Gomez and Rita Hernandez his grandparents are Emilio and Connie Gomez and Victoria Covarrubio of Lubbock.

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A Todas Las Personas Interesadas

BROWNFIELD-LITTLEFIELD, LBP, ha hecho solicitud a la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para el permiso Núm. 32747 abajo registracion standard de exención núm 93 para constuir una **Planta Hornada de Concreto** en el Condado de Hockley, en Levelland, Tejas. La dirección de la planta propuesta es **2000 South West Avenue**. Más información con respecto a esta solicitud se encuentra en la sección de avisos públicos de esta publicación. Este anuncio se publicara en los dias de 20 y 27 de junio, 1996.

"De pura casualidad traía un dólar extra que valía \$16 millones".

JANIE ELIZALDE



YA HAY MÁS DE 200 MILLONARIOS. TÚ PODRÍAS SER EL PRÓXIMO.



Al pagar sus dos boletos de LOTTO Texas, Janie Elizalde descubrió que trala un dólar extra y compró un tercer Quick Pick en el que salieron los números ganadores.

Premio: \$16,320,396

Números Ganadores: 7 8 15 42 46 47

Su Sistema: Un par de Quick Picks.

Lugar Donde Compró Sus Boletos: "La tienda del vecindario cuyos dueños conozco desde hace 8 años".

Lo Bueno De Haber Ganado: "Saber que seguimos siendo las mismas personas en el interior aunque seamos millonarios".

Su Primera Compra: Una casa nueva.

Duran Says He'll Keep Boxing

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. - Roberto Duran knows where he's headed - and it isn't into retirement.

"Of course, I am," the 45-year-old Duran said when asked if he would continue to fight following his unanimous decision loss to Hector Camacho in a 12-round middleweight fight Saturday night.

While Duran was determined to stave off retirement, James "Buster" Douglas, the only man to beat Mike Tyson, was launching a comeback from a 5 1/2-year layoff by stopping Tony La Rosa after three rounds.

Duran, a champion in four weight divisions, thought he should have had no worse than a draw, and called for a rematch with the 34-year-old Camacho.

"I'd love to do this again, just to knock him out," Camacho said.

Mike Aciri, who co-promoted the card at Trump's Taj Mahal and says he has contracts with both fighters, plans to discuss a rematch with them.

"But I thought Camacho was the winner," he said. "No doubt."

Aciri said he will not encourage the retirement of Duran, a fighter for the last 29 years.

"I can't push him into retirement. That's his choice," Aciri explained. "But I will not put him in with a serious middleweight."

Duran weighed 157 pounds, the first time he has been within the middleweight limit since he won the WBC 160-pound title on points from Iran Barkley in 1989.

Camacho, who weighed 160, already has said that he would drop back down to the junior middleweight (154 pounds) and welterweight (147 pounds) divisions. He seemed to have trouble with 160 pounds against Duran, especially in the late rounds.

Camacho formerly held pieces of the junior light-weight and lightweight titles.

Duran, one of the great lightweight champions, was 73-1 after outpointing Sugar Ray Leonard for the WBC welterweight title in 1980. In the last 16 years, despite winning

pieces of junior middleweight championships, he is only 24-11.

Duran is now in danger of becoming a "name opponent" for upcoming fighters.

The 36-year-old Douglas, fighting for the first time since he was knocked out in the third round by Evander Holyfield in his first defense of the heavyweight title on Oct. 25, 1990, showed poise against the smaller and out-gunned La Rosa.

Douglas had won the title from Tyson on Feb. 11, 1990.

The 6-foot-4, 244-pound Douglas scored effectively with left jabs and one-tuos against the 5-9 La Rosa, almost closed his right eye and knocked him down in the third round. A commission doctor recommended the fight be stopped.

"By the end of the year, I should be in top shape," said Douglas, who wants to fight twice more in 1996. "This was a good test."

Moorer Must Defends Title

By GEORGE BOEHMER

FRANKFURT, Germany - Michael Moorer had to fight 12 long rounds to regain his IBF heavyweight championship title, and he'll have to fight soon again to keep it.

Following Moorer's win over Germany's Axel Schulz in Dortmund Saturday night, International Boxing Federation President Robert Lee Senior told reporters that Moorer had to defend the crown within 120 days against Frans Botha of South Africa.

Botha was stripped of the title after he tested positive for a steroid following his fight against Schulz in Stuttgart in December.

The two were matched up for the crown vacated by George Foreman last year after the then-46-year-old preacher defended it in a controversial 12-round point decision against Schulz in April 1995.

Schulz cried foul after Botha tested positive, and sued to get a rematch or have the South African, who lives in the United States, disqualified.

The IBF chose to disqualify Botha, who was to have made his first defense of the crown against the 28-year-old Moorer. That chain of events led to Saturday's third attempt to win the title by Schulz in 14 months, the first time anyone has had that many chances in such a short span of time.

Meanwhile, Lee said Botha, who is No. 1 on the IBF's world ranking of challengers, has been more or less exonerated in the doping scandal.

"He has paid for his mistake," Lee said. "He admitted to taking the banned substance and said that he only took it on the advice of his personal doctor."

El Mundo del Boxéo Confirman Pelea Chávez-Randall

Ciudad de Mexico - El promotor Bob Arum anunció en la Unión Americana que Julio César Chávez reaparecerá el 14 de septiembre enfrentado al estadounidense Frankie Randall también ex-campeón mundial y quien derrotó al mexicano por primera vez.



Chávez, quien se encuentra bajo la promoción de Drum, definitivamente no se retirará y reaparecerá en Las Vegas luego de haber sufrido la segunda derrota en su carrera de 100 peleas.

Arum explicó que luego de esta pelea y si logra ganar, Chávez sostendrá un combae más para el mes de diciembre o enero.

Indicó que la posible revancha con Oscar de la Hoya sería en junio del próximo año en esta capital, pues se sigue hablando del Estadio Azteca como posible local.

Mientras tanto Chávez volvió a dejar plantadas a las autoridades del Estado de México, quienes lo habían citado para que declarara por el asesinato de su sparring y compadre Jesús Bebé Gallardo.

Gallardo fue asesinado a tiros el pasado 9 de abril en un hotel de la ciudad de Toluca, donde Julio se preparaba para defender su título frente a Oscar de la Hoya.

El ex-monarca es al única persona que falta por declarar en torno a esos hechos donde también perdió la vida el director de Publicidad del Estados Unidos de México Jesús Sánchez Angulo.

Félix Savón Afirma Que Puede Derrotar a Tyson

Ciudad de México - Félix Savón repite la pregunta: ¿Una pelea contra Mike Tyson? Luego responde: "Bueno, en realidad a mí no me interesa, los interesados son ellos".

Sin embargo abre la posibilidad al agregar: "Si aceptan que la pelea sea con las reglas de aficionados y si mis autoridades deportivas, incluyendo a mi entrenador Alcides Sagarra, aceptan, yo ocn gusto lo enfrentaría porque estoy seguro de que lo puedo derrotar fácilmente".

T ka sibrusa aorarece eb ka casu suenore serua faz dek cubci veces canoeón mundial, otas tantas del cetro panamericano y medalla de oro en los Juegos Olimicox de Carecelon, preseaa que pretende refrendar en Atlanta 96.

El gigantesco peleador cubano se reacomoda en el sillón y agrega que a él no le importa el boxeo profesional.

"Sobre el dinero, hay cosas que yo tengo como es el hecho de que no me voy a vender a nadie. en el boxeo de paga se da la explotación del hombre por el hombre, donde varios parásitos viven a costa de la salud del peleador.

"Ademas de que como deportista profesional se pierde algo que para mi es de suma imprtancia: La privacidad", añade.

Félix Savón (junto con la selección de Cuba) se encuentra en México para cumplir un programa de entrenamiento de altura como parte de su preparación par los Juego olimpicos de Atlanta, donde espera ganar su segunda medalla de oro en la máxima división del boxeo aficionado. La primera la logró en Barcelona.

"Conozco a todos los viables rivales y aunque no me creo invencible, pienso que puedo superar a cualquiera de ellos", dice muy seguro de só mismo.

"El unico qu epodría derrotarme es un cubano, pero lógicamente él no va a esos juegos", dijo Félix refiriéndose a Freddy Rojas, al que ya se señala com el heredero de las glorias de los púgiles cubanos, como lo fue Teófilo Stevenson y ahora Savón.

Y ya que se menciona a Stevenso, Félix lo señala como su idolo en el terreno amateur, mientras que en el profesional lo es Mohamed Ali.

"Tengo videos de él y no me canso de admirarlo. Fue un gran peleador", dice con tono sincero. Savón dijo tener un incentivo nuevo en su visa para proseguir siendo el número uno en el mundo. Se trata de nacimiento de sus hijos (gemelos) hace poco más de cinco meses.

Una es niña de nobe María Félix y un niño que se llama Félix Mario. Félix estableció que no repondería a ningún tema politco.

Sin embargo él opina del papel que juega el deporte en su patria y en el obre: "Se hizo par la salud, para recrearse y ha servido par aasegurar la paz en el mundo. Pienso que Cuba obtendrá una victoria en el mero corazón de Estados Unidos, del capitalismo.

"Vamos a demostra que somo una nación que no se rinde. Acabó el comunismo en Europa, pero Cuba resistió y seguiremos resistiendo. El mundo es testigo de que queremos la paz pero no le tememos a nadie y si tuvier aque cambiar los guante spor las armas, lo haría gustoso", concluye.



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EL EDITOR

Softball Calendar

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May 10-12 - Gray Hawk Invitational Men's D, E & Womens C,D
May 31-2 - Sierra Blanca Opener Men's C,D,E & Women's C,D
June 21-23 - Cool Pines Classic, Men's C,D,E & women's C,D
July 19-21 Last Chance Qualifier, Men's C,D,E & Women's Open
August 17-18 Ruidoso Co-Ed Classic
September 21-22 Mountain Double-Up Co Ed

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\$135 entry fee Mens 1-6 Team and individual prizes; \$110 Women and Co-Rec. 1-4 individual prizes; \$85 Old Timers 1-3 trophies, every old timer gets T-shirt if entered by 7-19; GG and MVP prizes in each division

Many more prizes for individual Players. All players get goodie bags from Lubbock merchants which include discounts and free items & coupons to restaurants, bars & entertainment events

Entry Deadline July 23 for Softball

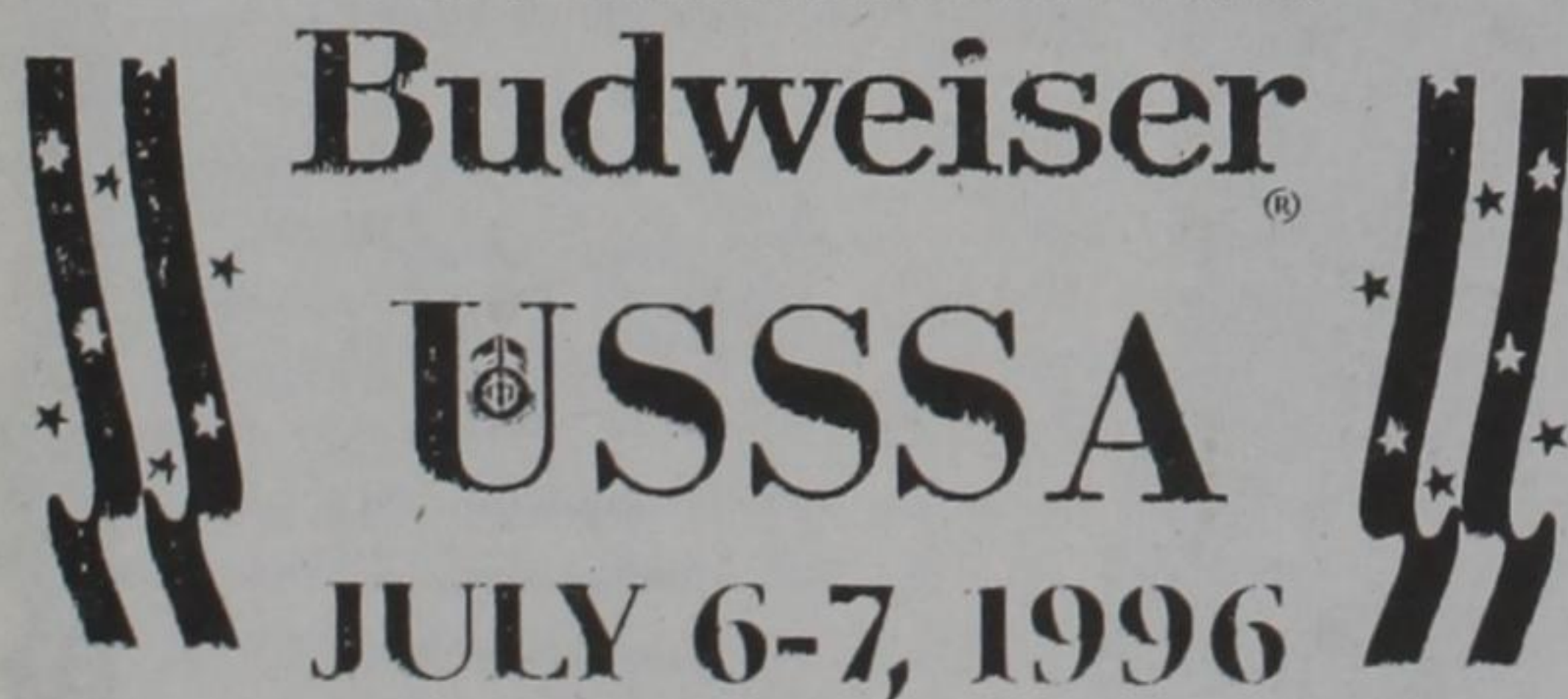
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News Briefs

In San Diego, counts 2,368 public schools nationwide on a year-round calendar. Just eight of those are in the Northeast. Most are in California, Texas and other southern or western states, which imposed year-round education to ease overcrowding when taxpayers balked at building more schools. Cost is one major obstacle to extending the calendar. Most state laws mandate only about 180 school days, with budgets and labor contracts planned for that period of time. Charles Ballinger, executive director of the national association, said the cost of extending the calendar meant that just 70 schools nationwide had actually added days. Most have just juggled the 180-day schedule, with shorter but more frequent vacations.

Nation's Schools in Disrepair

A General Accounting Office study has found that shabby schools exist in every state, with problems like faulty roofs, leaky plumbing and broken-down heating systems most widespread in big cities and the West, reports Associated Press. Thirty-eight percent of big-city schools report at least one inadequate building, compared with 30 percent of schools in rural areas and 29 percent of schools on the fringe of cities, the study said.

In addition, 67 percent of inner-city schools, serving nearly 10 million students, report the need to repair or replace plumbing, heating or foundations. "We can't seem to get anybody to do anything about it," said Michael D. Casserly, director of the Council of Great City Schools. "It's long overdue."

Voters are starting to approve local bond issues to repair schools. Casserly's group surveyed 50 urban districts. Only a few of the 35 that responded said bond issues for school repair had failed in the past two years.

Despite that, Casserly argues that schools need money from states and the federal government. After approving \$100 million to build, repair and renovate schools in 1994, Congress cut the money in 1995 to help balance the budget.

Even that \$100 million in federal money would not have gone far, according to the GAO, Congress' auditing and investigative arm. In a similar report in February 1995, the GAO said it would cost about \$111 billion to repair schools nationwide.

Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun, D-Ill., who requested the GAO report, was joined at a news conference by Rep. Nita M. Lowey, D-N.Y., who proposed a \$150 million plan for school repair nationwide.

Urban school districts spend about 3.5 percent of their budgets on maintenance, a previous GAO study found. But 85 percent of that is spent on emergency repairs. Regular maintenance is delayed, leading to costly later repairs.

"In one urban district, the small amount allocated was only adequate to paint classrooms every 100 years and replace floor coverings every 50 years," the latest GAO report said. Yet, an Education Department study last year recommended that strapped city schools spend more on instruction and less on buildings.

Senate Agrees to Vote on Minimum Wage

The Republican-controlled Senate has agreed to vote July 8 on legislation to raise the minimum wage by 90 cents an hour, reports Associated Press.

Passage in the Senate is expected. Under the agreement, Republicans will drop their attempt to block a vote on the minimum wage measure, although they are expected to seek an amendment to exempt employees of many small businesses. They also will propose a six-month delay in the effective date of the increase and seek a provision giving employees the right to pay only \$4.25 an hour to employees in their first six months on the job.

For their part, Democrats will not filibuster a companion bill, backed by Republicans, that would allow businesses to negotiate with employer-selected workers outside the collective bargaining framework. Although Democrats will permit that measure to pass, organized labor opposes it, and President Clinton is expected to veto it when it reaches his desk.

From Front Page

because someone, in his opinion, has been abusing the power, the importance of the United States Senate.

"I am not accusing my opponent of anything illegal. But what he has done is just as bad. Being close-minded. Not reaching out to everyone. Not bringing people in to the United States government. Not having people trust and respect this very important, powerful position. I'm going to do that," said Morales.

Morales brought the importance of being Hispanic to the front but said that he is not specifically targeting only the Hispanic population.

"I want to be the United States senator for 18 million people. Everyone will be my constituent."

"There is no way to match Phil Gramm's special-interest money. But there's a lot more of us than there are of them. So many wonderful people have been offering to help. You don't have to have money signs, organization just your sweat and desire.

"My message has always been you the teachers, the firemen, the construction workers, the nurses, the social workers. an here you have someone that can never be bought, intimidated - that will never forget who he is and where he came from. The message is, 'I am you.'"

Gallegos agreed. "I thought it made sense when the Party passed the hat in shapes of small gasoline cans for Morales. He has worked hard all his life and now he wants to lead Texas into the twentieth century. I can think of no better choice."

Advertise In El Editor

America's Greatest Band

BURBANK, CA- We all came from the same high school. We were friends before we were ever a band. I think that's one of the reasons we've been around as long as we have," says Louie Perez, one of the founding members of Los Lobos.

The Grammy-winning Los Lobos has "lasted," retaining its original vision and lineup from the very beginning --November 1973, when the group first began playing what Perez calls, "the sound track of the Barrio." They performed at Cinco de Mayo parties, VFW and American Legion Halls...anywhere in their native East L.A. where people congregated to hear R&B, rock, blues and those rich, pure strains straight from the Mexican heartland.



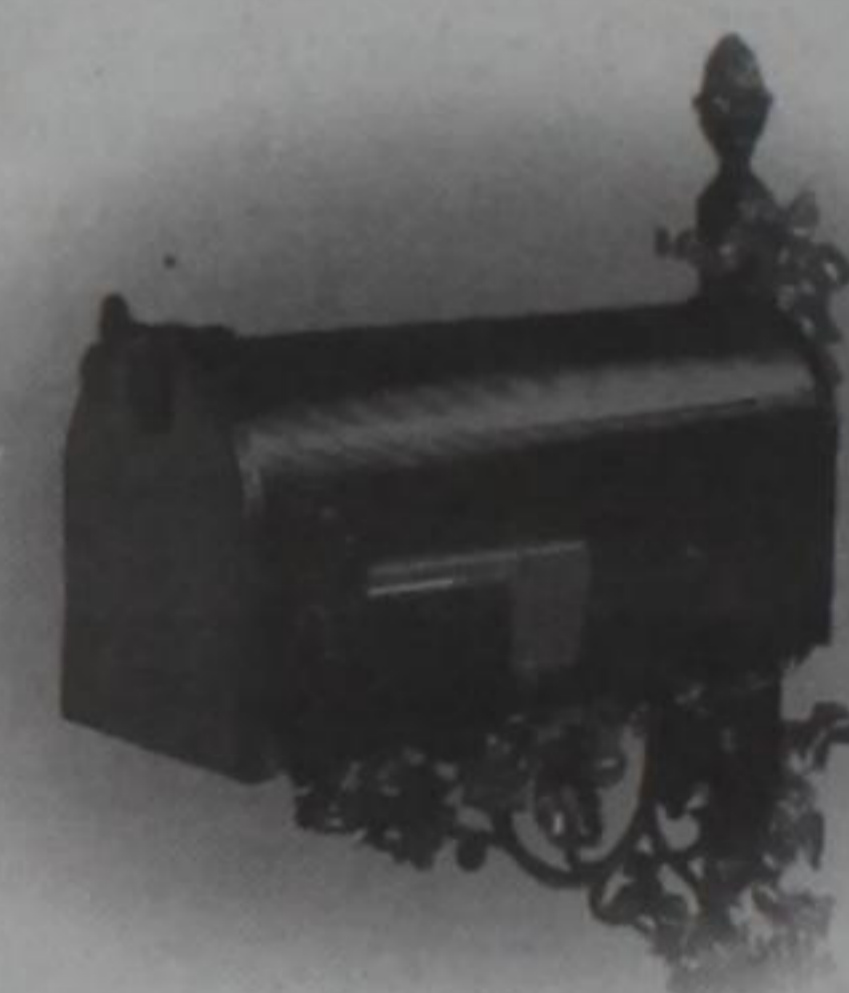
It's a musical odyssey brilliantly chronicled on Just Another Band From East L.A.: A Collection, a deluxe two-CD/cassette package of twenty years of great music from this seminal ensemble. The compilation, which includes a special photo essay by Keith Carter shot in the band's old neighborhood, is a generous helping of forty-one tracks that spans Los Lobos' entire career. It includes a number of intriguing, rare and previously unavailable selections.

"We didn't want to just have a greatest hits package," explains Perez. "What we wanted was a testament to our roots. We've never lost sight of the reason we got together and we thought that, for a retrospective like this, it was important to uncover our musical heritage."

It's a heritage that grew from the group's disenchantment with modern rock 'n' roll. "After we were together awhile," Perez continues, "we realized that straight rock music was very limiting for us. We had come from a culture with a powerful musical tradition all its own, and when we started drawing from those roots, we discovered our calling as a band." "We knew we were on to something and we've never lost sight of it since. We didn't so much want to recycle the music we'd grown up with as much as find the common links between it and all the other styles and sounds that were all around us. It became a mission, almost a crusade.. bringing music together to bring people together. We wanted to stretch the boundaries".

Another Band From East L.A.: A Collection is studded with gems that underscore Los Lobos' standing as a national musical treasure: the achingly evocative "Saint Behind The Glass;" the rousing "Bella Maria De Mi Alma" from the film The Mambo Kings and "Blue Moonlight" from the Showtime Original Movie The Wrong Man. "This is our story," concludes Perez and, with Just Another Band From East L.A.: A Collection. Los Lobos has made that story come alive, in music that shares the common bond of passion and the fruits of a lifelong commitment.

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Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

Las Obras espirituales de misericordia son las que debemos de hacer para ayudar el alma del prójimo. Son cuatro principales: Enseñar al que no sabe, dar buen consejo, consolar al triste, y rogar y hacer rogar a Dios por los vivos y por los muertos.

Nos dice el Evangelio que el último día vamos a ser juzgados de acuerdo a como hayamos practicado, durante nuestra vida, las Obras de misericordia espirituales y corporales: Cuanto venga el Hijo del Hombre (Jesucristo) en toda Su Majestad, con todos Sus angeles; se sentará en el trono y todas las naciones serán reunidas ante El y separará a unos de otros, del mismo modo que el pastor separa a las ovejas de los cabritos; y pondrá

las ovejas a su derecha y los cabritos ... a su izquierda. Luego, dirá Jesucristo a los que estén a Su derecha: "Vengan, benditos de mi Padre, gocen del reino preparado para ustedes desde el principio del mundo, porque tuve hambre y me dieron de comer, tuve sed y me dieron de beber; llegué como uno que no tiene casa y ustedes me recibieron, estaba desnudo y me vistieron, estuve enfermo y me curaron; estuve en la cárcel y me fueron a ver". Entonces los justos responderán: Señor, cuando te hicimos tanta cosa buena ...? Y Jesucristo responderá: "en verdad, les digo que cada vez que lo hicieron con uno de mis hermanitos, lo hicieron conmigo mismo". Pero, lo mismo pasará cuando hagamos algo malo a alguien: Será al mismo Cristo a quien lastimemos ... (Lucas 10, 1-12 y Luc. 10, 17-20).

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POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA
Lubbock, Texas

CRISTO JESUS Y SU PREDICACION

Desde entonces comenzó Jesús a predicar, y a decir; Arrepentíos; que el reino de los cielos se ha acercado. Mateo 4; 17.

En estos versículos se nos describe la manera como nuestro Señor empezó a ejercer su misión entre los hombres. Dio el principio de su tarea en medio de un pueblo ignorante y ciego; y eligió a hombres ordinarios como discípulos y compañeros, y luego confirmó su misión con milagros que llamaron la atención de toda la Siria, y que trajeron multitudes para oírle.

EN PRIMER LUGAR NOTEMOS:

Cómo empezó Jesús su obra extraordinaria. Comenzó a predicar. No hay profesión tan hermosa como la del predicador: Porque no hay ninguna que contribuya tanto al bien de las almas como él. Una carrera a la cual Pablo llamó en su anciedad la atención a Timoteo. Es en suma el medio que Dios se ha dignado emplear para la conversión y edificación de las almas. Y que los días más prósperos en la iglesia han sido aquellos en que se ha tenido la predicación en alta estima, y por el contrario los días más decadentes en la iglesia han sido aquellos en que la predicación se ha tenido en cierto desprecio.

EN SEGUNDO LUGAR:

Notemos cual fue la primera doctrina que Jesús anunció al mundo. Desde el principio digo: "Arrepentíos." Que el arrepentimiento es necesario, es una de aquellas que forman la base misma del cristianismo. Y que es preciso inculcarla a todos los hombres, sin excepción alguna. Los nobles y los no nobles, los ricos y los pobres... todos han pecado y son culpables ante Dios; y por lo tanto todos han menester arrepentirse y convertirse si quieren ser salvos. Y el verdadero arrepentimiento no debe ser un acto frívolo o insustancial: en su cambio completo de su corazón, sino un caso que se manifieste sinceramente ante el trono de la gracia. Y que debe haber una cesación de todo hábito pecaminoso y de un odio constante del pecado. Ese arrepentimiento que acompañar de una manera inseparable la fe de Cristo; y que quien desee inculcar los sanos preceptos del Evangelio, está en el deber de referirse contantemente al arrepentimiento hacia Dios y la fe en nuestro Señor Jesucristo. Hch. 20:21 "Testificando a los Judíos y a los gentiles arrepentimiento para con Dios, y la fe en nuestro Señor Jesucristo."

EN TERCER LUGAR NOTEMOS:

De qué clase eran los hombres que nuestro Señor eligió como discípulos. Eran de la crase más baja del pueblo, Pedro, Andrés Santiago y Juan eran pescadores. Por lo que vemos que la religión de nuestro Señor Jesucristo, no es solo para los ricos e ilustrados; es para todo el mundo. Pero los pobres siempre formaron en esta religión la mayoría. Quien quiera que sea humilde y que sienta pesar por sus pecados, y que tenga voluntad de obedecer y seguir a Cristo, recibirá la bienvenida en el reino de los cielos. Y aunque sea el pobre más desdichado. Porque el saber y el dinero no valen nada sin la gracia.

Bishops Think Fires Are Linked

By DAVID ROYSE

LOUISVILLE, Ky. - Bishops of the nation's largest black denominations are questioning the Clinton administration's position that the fires that destroyed Southern black churches may not be connected.

Their criticism came on the same day that federal investigators announced that the same flammable liquid was used in arson fires that destroyed two black churches in rural Kossuth, Miss.

"It seems rather improper that it can be explained away by saying that there is not some sinister conspiracy," Ecumenical Bishop H. Hartford Brookins of Los Angeles said Tuesday on the eve of a national meeting of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The bishops said they want to meet with President Clinton and federal officials to discuss the fires that have burned more than 40 churches across the South since January 1995.

"We want to see the full measure of government behind getting to the bottom of this," Brookins said.

In Washington, Clinton held a prayer breakfast with 47 religious leaders, including many members of the African-American religious community and representatives of the Catholic, Jewish and Mormon faiths.

Clinton called on the religious leaders to speak out against crimes of intolerance and to rededicate themselves to ethnic diversity and religious freedom, the White House said.

And he announced an arson-prevention initiative by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) "to protect houses of worship and prevent future fires."

The White House said the leaders of major U.S. fire and emergency services organizations will work to organize and support arson-prevention watch teams, offer arson-prevention workshops nationwide and provide on-site safety inspections for churches wherever requested.

The White House also said FEMA is setting up an arson-prevention information clearinghouse that can be reached through by dialing toll-free, 1-888-603-3100.

Additionally, FEMA will make available \$773,000 for arson training programs to help states increase their ability to investigate arson fires, a White House statement said.

Last week, Clinton met with Southern governors looking for ways to stop the fires, which are being investigated by more than 250 federal agents, plus state and local law enforcement officials.

"At this point, there is no evidence of conspiracy, but there is clear evidence of racism," Attorney General Janet Reno said Monday in Detroit.

Also Tuesday:

In Charlotte, N.C., a 13-year-old girl charged with burning down part of an unused black church was placed in a mental health

facility.

In Virginia, the Attorney General's office established a fund-raising account to help rebuild churches and plans to set up a toll-free telephone number for people to call with information about the fires.

In Mississippi, the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms said lab tests showed that the same flammable liquid was used in arson fires that last week destroyed Mount Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church and Central Grove Missionary Baptist Church. The churches are just five miles apart in northeast Mississippi and the fires were reported just 17 minutes apart.

In Texas, the FBI and ATF have joined an investigation into the firebombing late Sun-

day or early Monday of a Hispanic church in Dallas. It's the first arson attack on a Dallas church this year.

Comentarios

drafted to run for National Democratic Committeeman from MAD of Texas. After a hotly contested race in which I got into a runoff, I withdrew. First because I knew we didn't have the votes and second because we need to unify los mexicanos if we expect Victor Morales to win in November. I really enjoyed this convention, and it would have been great, if the Senatorial District from Lubbock had stayed at home.

El Editor
Call: 763-3841

Clasificados-Classified

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

GREAT EXTRA INCOME

National Opinion Research Firm seeks residents of Lubbock County to observe and comment on a presentation Wednesday evening, July 17th in Lubbock. We need males and females, 18 and older, all races (especially Hispanic), income, and educational levels. Must be able to understand, speak and write English. We pay \$75. to people who are successfully selected and participate in the study.

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NOTICE OF PROPOSED GAS RATE CHANGE

On May 31, 1996, Energas Company filed Statements of Intent to change its gas rates with each incorporated city listed below. The proposed changes will take effect no sooner than 35 days after filing. Each city may suspend the proposed effective date for an additional 90 days.

The company proposes to increase rates to General Service (residential and commercial), Small Industrial Service, Large Gas Air Conditioning and/or Electric Generating Gas Service, and the Air Conditioning Rate Rider. Additionally, the company is proposing to offer a new service, General Service-State Institutions, to state agencies. The company may implement a different rate design than proposed provided the increased revenue does not exceed that specified herein.

The proposed changes are expected to increase the company's annual revenues by approximately 7.6 percent or \$7.7 million. The proposed changes could affect approximately 200,000 gas consumers in the following communities:

Abernathy	Lake Tanglewood	Post
Amherst	Lamesa*	Quitaque
Anton	Levelland*	Ralls
Big Spring*	Littlefield	Ropesville
Bovina	Lockney	Seagraves
Brownfield*	Lorenzo	Seminole
Buffalo Spring Lake Canyon*	Los Ybanez	Shallowater
Coahoma	Lubbock*	Silverton
Crosbyton	Meadow	Slaton
Dimmitt	Midland*	Smyer
Earth	Muleshoe	Springlake
Edmonson	Nazareth	Stanton
Floydada	New Deal	Sudan
Forsan	New Home	Tahoka
Friona	Odessa*	Timbercreek Canyon
Hale Center	O'Donnell	Tulia
Happy	Olton	Turkey
Hart	Opdyke West	Vega
Hereford*	Palisades	Wellman
Idalou	Pampa*	Wilson
Kress	Panhandle	Wolfthorh
Lake Ransom Canyon	Petersburg	
	Plainview*	

*The level of revenue increase in these communities constitutes a "major change" as defined by state law.

Copies of the filing are available at the Energas Office at 5110 - 80th Street, Lubbock, Texas 79424, and your local Energas Office.



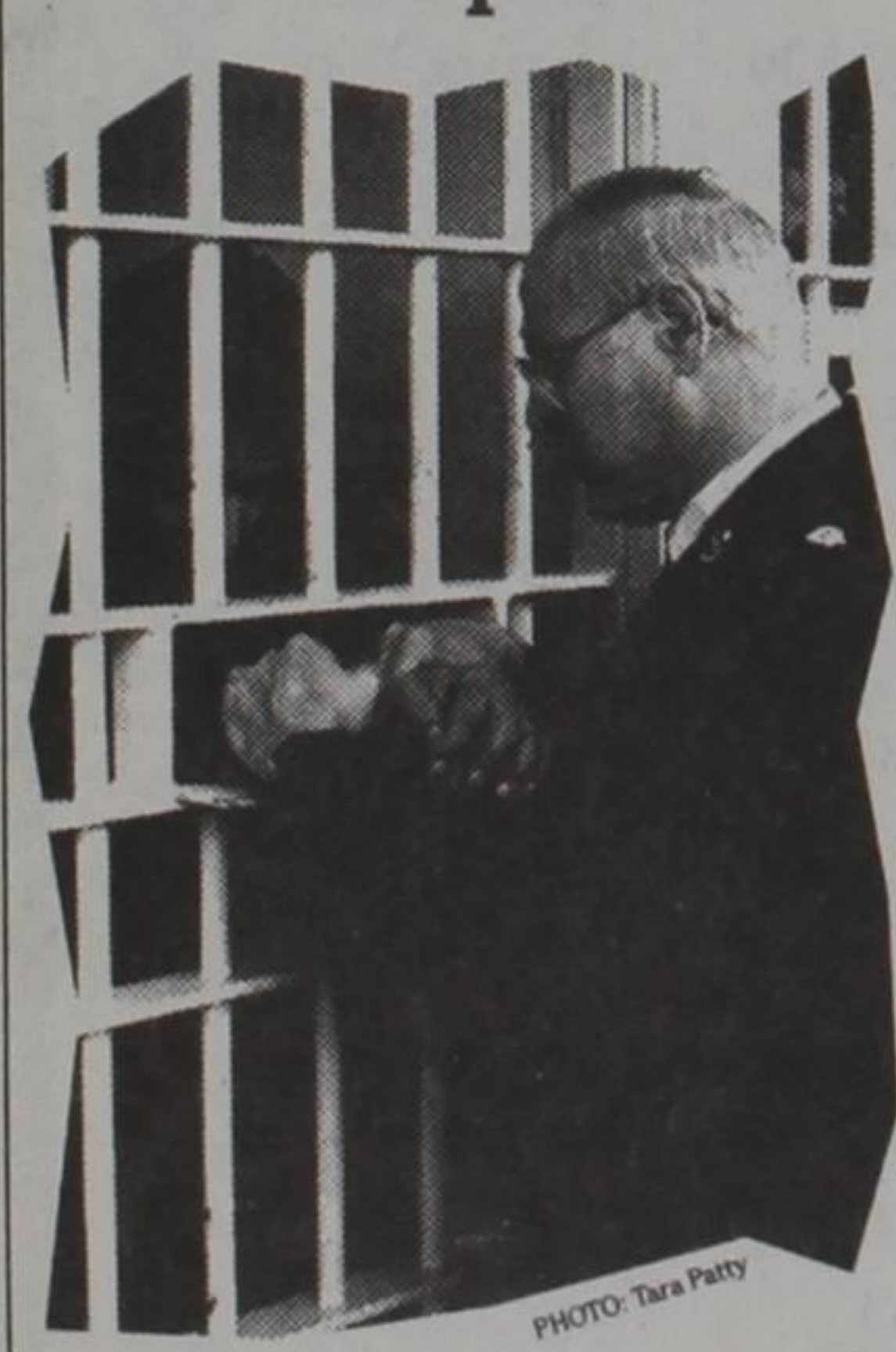
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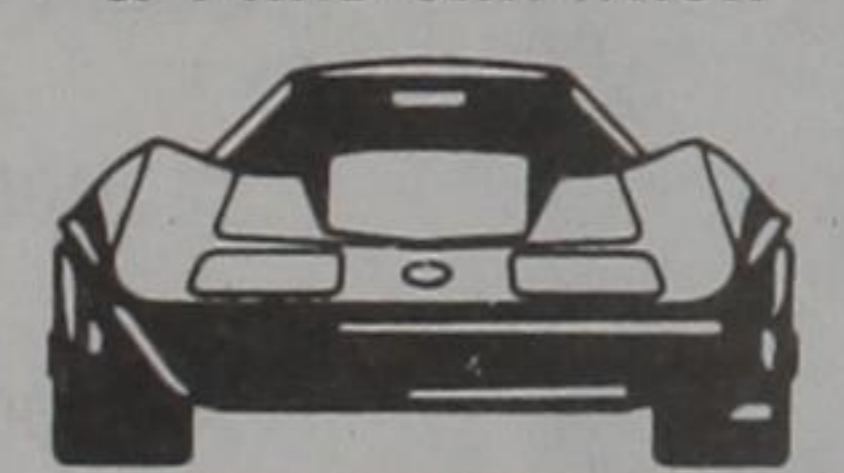


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Permiso De Construccion A Todas Las Personas Y Entidades Interesadas:

Por el presente se les notifica que se dara oportunidad al publico para hacer comentarios publicamente concierne a la registracion standard de exención núm 93 hecho por BROWNFIELD-LITTLEFIELD, LBP. para una registracion Exención Standard Núm. 32747 para construir una Planta Hornada de Concreto en el Condado de Hockley, en Levelland, Tejas. La dirección de la planta propuesta es 2000 South West Avenue. Esta planta va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: Materia particulada incluyendo (pero no limitado a) concreto, agregado y tierra del camino.

Una copia de todos los materiales en el archivo público puede ser inspeccionada en la oficina regional de la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Texas TNRCC Lubbock Regional Office, Air Program, 4630 50th Street, Suite 600, Lubbock, Texas 79414-3509, teléfono (806) 796-3494, y en la oficina central del TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Edificio C, Austin, Tejas 78753, teléfono (512) 239-1250. Preguntas sobre este registracion se deben dirigir a MS. Kelly Brown, TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, Division de Revisas de Nuevas Fuentes (MC-162) P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087 en Austin o a la oficina regional del TNRCC en Lubbock.

Una copia de todos los materiales pueden ser evaluados por el público en la oficina de la . Cualquier información relacionada a la solicitud o a cualquiera de sus aspectos técnicos puede obtenerse escribiendo a Mr. Edward Rapier, TNRCC Office of Air Quality New Source Review Division (MC-162), P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087 en Austin o a la oficina regional del TNRCC en Lubbock.

Toda persona interesada puede inspeccionar y submitir comentarios escritos a la Oficina de Calidad de Aire, División de Revisión de Fuentes Nuevas en de el TNRCC. . Cualquier persona viviendo permanentemente dentro de una-cuarta (1/4) milla de la locación propuesta de esta planta puede solicitar solicitar una audiencia en controversia sobre la solicitud de acuerdo a la sección 382.056(d) del Código de Salud y Seguridad de Tejas. La Comisión no esta obligada a llevar a cabo una audiencia en controversia si se considera que las bases de la petición son irracionales.

Todos los comentarios escritos y solicitudes para una audiencia en controversia deben de ser por escrito y recibidos durante los 15 días después de la publicación de este aviso. To comentario por escrito submitido al serán considerados por el Director Ejecutivo del TNRCC para hacer una decision sobre esta registracion. Todos los comentarios escritos estarán disponibles para inspección del público en la Oficina Regional del TNRCC.

Todas las peticiones para audiencia pública, deberá someter su solicitud por escrito. Usted debe proporcionar su (1) nombre, dirección postal y número de teléfono durante el día; (2) el número del permiso u otra referencia apropiada a esta solicitud; (3) la oración en inglés "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripción breve de como al otorgar el permiso se le perjudicaría a usted o las personas que usted representa; (5) una descripción de la posición de su propiedad en relación a las operaciones del solicitante; y (6) su propuesta de como ajustar el permiso de forma que se responda a sus inquietudes para que usted pueda retirar su petición de una audiencia. Peticiones para una audiencia pública deben ser enviadas por escrito a Office of the Chief Clerk (MC-105), Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, teléfono (512) 239-3300.

Este anuncio se publicara en los días de 20 y 27 de junio, 1996.