

# Chicano Activists Organizing Against Immigrant Bashers

By Tony Castro

The most prophetic piece of art in the Eastside of Los Angeles may have been a 1970s street mural depicting a crucified Chicano whose twisted, pain-stricken face was frozen for eternity.

"No somos los esclavos de la migra" were the words inscribed on it. We are not the slaves of immigration.

The mural is now gone, washed over by graffiti and less offensive street art; but the spirit of the mythical, crucified Chicano has stepped off the wall and into the streets in a manner that cannot be easily dismissed.

In Los Angeles and throughout California, the nation's crackdown on immigration -- principally immigration from south of the border -- has now triggered a surprisingly swift and angry anti-defamation outcry from Mexican Americans. It's an out-



cry not seen since the opposition to the Frito Bandito and Jose Jimenez.

"If they thought Chicano Power made an impact in getting the Frito Bandito off the

air, wait 'til they get a load of this," says Mexican-American lawyer and civil rights activist Alex Jacinto. "The last time we only buried the images. This time we will

bury the image-makers, the image-demagogues and the image-profiteers."

The unexpected fury of this Chicano backlash has unleashed threats of a political boycott against so-called "Mexican-bashing politicians," including leading Democratic gubernatorial candidate Kathleen Brown, that have suddenly taken on serious meaning.

In San Diego, a coalition of Latino civil rights groups stunned local political and business leaders by launching a weekend economic boycott of U.S. businesses just before Christmas, with the two-day losses suffered by the San Diego holiday economy estimated as high as \$10 million.

"For two days Mexican shoppers protested immigrant bashing by refusing to buy in San Diego, and San Diego lost millions," said Michael Schnorr of the Border Art

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



## EL EDITOR

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## Chicanos Se Organizan Contra Los Que Atracan a los Inmigrantes

Por Tony Castro

La obra de arte más profética del este de Los Angeles puede haber sido un mural callejero del decenio de 1970 que presentaba a un chicano crucificado cuya cara retorcida y golpeada por el dolor estaba congelada para la eternidad.

"No somos los esclavos de la migra," fueron las palabras inscriptas en el mural.

El mural ya no está allí, sobrepasado por los graffitti y el arte callejero menos ofensivos; pero el espíritu del chicano mítico crucificado se ha salido de la pared y ha entrado a las calles de un modo que no se puede pasar por alto fácilmente.

En Los Angeles y por todo el

estado de California, las medidas enérgicas de la nación contra la inmigración -- principalmente la del sur de la frontera -- han provocado ahora una indignación sorprendentemente rápida y enojada contra la defamación, por parte de los mexicanoamericanos. Es un clamor que no se ha visto desde la oposición al "Frito Bandito" y a "José Jiménez."

"Si pensaban que el Poder Chicano surtió efecto para sacar a Frito Bandito del aire, esperen hasta que tengan una muestra de esto," dice el abogado y activista mexicanoamericano Alex Jacinto.

La furia inesperada de esta resaca chicana ha desatado

amenazas de boicot político en contra de los llamados "políticos que atacan a los mexicanoamericanos," incluyendo a la principal candidata demócrata a la gubernatura estatal, Kathleen Brown, que han cobrado súbitamente una significación grave.

En San Diego, una coalición de grupos latinos de los derechos civiles asombró a los dirigentes políticos y comerciales locales al lanzar un boicot económico de fin de semana contra los negocios estadounidenses inmediatamente antes de Navidad, y las pérdidas sufridas en los dos días por la economía navideña de San Diego se estimaron en una cifra tan elevada

como \$10 millones.

"Durante dos días, los compradores mexicanos protestaron de la defamación contra los inmigrantes negándose a comprar en San Diego, y esta ciudad perdió millones de dólares," dijo Michael Schnorr, del Border Art Workshop, una de las organizaciones que dirigían al boicot.

Por todo el estado, los miembros desilusionados de la Asociación Política México-Americana (MAPA en inglés), tradicionalmente demócrata, están haciendo planes para efectuar una marcha simbólica desde Sacramento hasta la frontera

## Secretaria de Salud Empieza Programa

Wash. DC. -- La Secretaria del Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos (HHS), la Dra. Donna E. Shalala anunció la primera etapa de la nueva iniciativa destinada a prevenir la transmisión sexual del HIV y de otras enfermedades transmitidas sexualmente (ETS) entre las personas jóvenes.

La Iniciativa de Mercadeo Preventivo, coordinada por el Centro para el Control y Prevención de la Enfermedades (CDC), se inicia con una serie de nuevos anuncios de servicios público para radio y televisión (PSA's).

Los anuncios están dirigidos a los jóvenes que se enfrentan a un riesgo mayor de infección con HIV -- hombres y mujeres activos sexualmente entre los 18 y 25 años.

Los anuncios contienen dos mensajes principales de prevención del HIV: para protegerte a ti mismo, debes abstenerte de la actividad sexual, o si eres activo sexualmente, usa un condón de látex (hule), consistente y correctamente.

Shalala manifestó: "Los jóvenes deben saber que la manera más segura de prevenir el SIDA es abstenerse de tener relaciones sexuales, pero también debemos ser realistas."

Agregó además: "De acuerdo al CDC, el 86% de los hombres y el 77% de las mujeres han tenido relaciones sexuales al haber cumplido los 20 años. en nuestra calidad de funcionarios encargados de

la salud pública, nuestro deber es salvar vidas."

Los anuncios son el componente más visible, sin ser el único, del esfuerzo de prevención del HIV/SIDA, el cual ha sido transformado y fortalecido.

La iniciativa proveerá también asistencia técnica a los esfuerzos locales de prevención. Se vinculará a las autoridades a todos los niveles en sociedad con grupos religiosos, de negocios, educativos y comunitarios para desarrollar y compartir estrategias de prevención. Incluirá además un proceso de planeamiento de la comunidad para permitir que las comunidades individuales lleven el mensaje de

prevención a las personas con mayor riesgo para ayudarles a cambiar su conducta de alto riesgo.

Shalala manifestó: "Debemos penetrar a través de la negación que tan a menudo conduce a conductas riesgosas. La Administración Clinton proveerá un liderazgo enérgico pero todos tenemos una misión: padres, líderes educativos, religiosos y comunitarios, funcionarios estatales y locales, miembros de los medios noticiosos y de entretenimiento, entre otros."

Representantes de más de 110 organizaciones nacionales, religiosas y de base co-

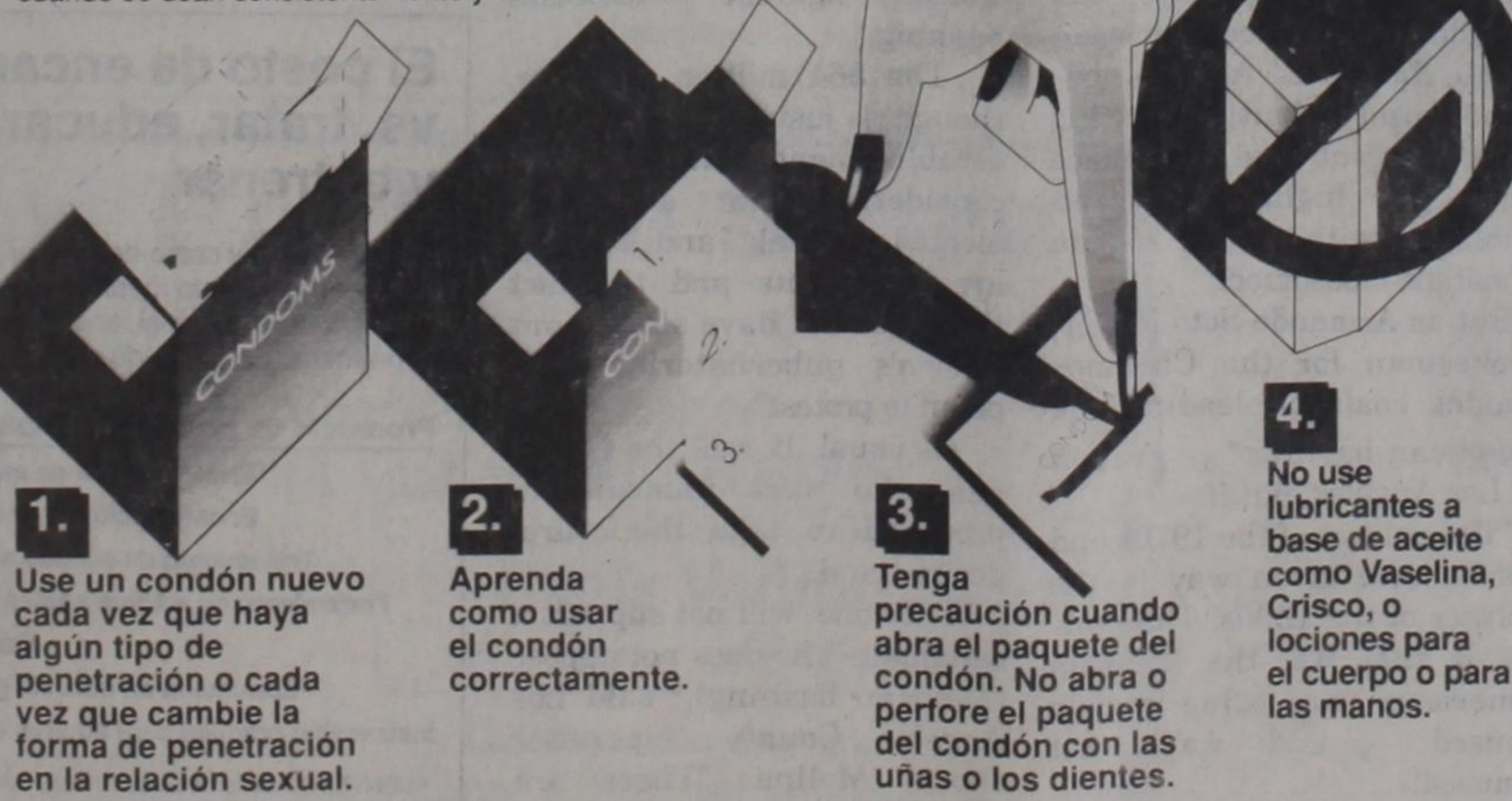
munitaria asistieron a la inauguración de la nueva iniciativa en Washington, como prueba del nuevo esfuerzo conjunto. Estas incluyeron al Concejo de Acción Contra el SIDA, los Fondos Benéficos unidos, el Concilio Nacional de la Raza, el Concejo Nacional de Minorías Contra el SIDA, la Sociedad Nacional Comunitaria Contra el SIDA y la Coalición Nacional Episcopal Contra el SIDA.

Como evidencia adicional del nuevo esfuerzo conjunto, Shalala anunció compromisos hechos por parte de las redes principales de tele y

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### El uso correcto del condón:

El uso de los condones de latex es la manera más eficaz de protegerse contra la infección por el VIH cuando se usan consistentemente y correctamente.



1.

Use un condón nuevo cada vez que haya algún tipo de penetración o cada vez que cambie la forma de penetración en la relación sexual.

2.

Aprenda como usar el condón correctamente.

3.

Tenga precaución cuando abra el paquete del condón. No abra o perforo el paquete del condón con las uñas o los dientes.

4.

No use lubricantes a base de aceite como Vaseline, Crisco, o lociones para el cuerpo o para las manos.

Source: MMWR August 6, 1993 CDC, NIH, FDA

## News Briefs

### TX: Few Lawyers For Death Row Inmates

The New York Times reports that the number of lawyers willing to represent Texas death row inmates in the final stages of their appeals is shrinking, creating what legal advocates are calling a crisis. Three hundred and seventy-two people are on death row in Texas. And despite appeals to the Texas bar plus help from out of state volunteers, 65 to 70 of these inmates remain without lawyers, more than double the number last year. A report commissioned by the State Bar of Texas and released last spring called the shortage of counsel in the latter stages of death penalty appeals "overwhelming and of grave consequence."

The inmates are most in need of lawyers for their post-conviction habeas corpus appeals, when courts consider issues such as new evidence, ineffective counsel, prosecutorial misconduct, errors in jury selection. Though there is no constitutional right to counsel at this stage, most states with large death row populations either provide money for lawyers or the lawyers themselves. Texas does neither.

The Texas Resource Center, one of 19 federally financed offices created to recruit and assist private lawyers handling death penalty cases, has found few volunteers. Many of Texas' large law firms say they lack the experience to handle death penalty appeals and balk at the duration of these appeals, some which can last as long as ten years. Another factor: "The support of the death penalty from people who are otherwise liberal is astonishing," said Edward Tuddenham, a partner at Wiseman, Durst & Tuddenham in Austin. "Where there's not that sense of outrage, everyone has something better to do."

Many in the legal community, including Supreme Court Justices, have denounced habeas appeals as frivolous. But according to a study by James S. Liebman of Columbia University Law School, 42% of the 357 habeas petitions filed in federal court, between July 1976 and June 1991, brought reversals of either sentences or convictions. All unrepresented Texas inmates will eventually receive lawyers, often from the Texas Resource center. But in many instances, counsel comes too late to be effective. With sometimes as few as 30 days before their clients' scheduled execution, lawyers have little opportunity to search trial records for appealable issues. This, in turn, says the Times, leaves unfair verdicts more likely to stand, and increases the prospect that innocent people will be put to death.

### Church Soup Kitchen Shut by Archbishop

"It's not a day to be proud to be Catholic," said a parishioner of Hartford's St. Patrick-St. Anthony Church after the Archbishop overruled friars and the governing council who had agreed to let a soup kitchen occupy the church basement.

AP reports the House of Bread operates out of cramped quarters three blocks from the church, away from the central business district, feeding 200 to 250 people a day. The nuns who manage it say they need more space. The friars who run the church have a special mission to the poor, people with AIDS and alienated Catholics says the pastor, Rev. Jerome Massimino.

But the match that appeared made in heaven was overturned by Archbishop Daniel Cronin, who feared the kitchen would jeopardize downtown redevelopment and the church's finances. Two-thirds of the church's money comes from rent on a parking lot across the street.

The decision to reject the soup kitchen as bad for business brought stinging criticism from parishioners, talk show callers and local columnists, but the archbishop found at least one ally. "I'm all for soup kitchens," Mayor Michael Peters said. "But you don't put them on your main thoroughfares. You don't put them downtown. We're trying to create business downtown."

In the long run, the Hartford Archdiocese says, people will see the wisdom of its decision.

### Nutrition Programs Could Face Cuts

Nutrition Week reports that according to the Los Angeles Times, nutrition advocates are hearing rumors that child nutrition programs may not fare as well as expected in next year's budget. President Clinton has met with budget staff and was reported to make his decisions by the end of December. But Office of Management and Budget Director Leon Panetta said that the administration would not release its final figures until the budget is presented to Congress in February.

"There have been fights over housing programs, fights over nutrition programs -- there are no sacred programs getting exempted from cuts by the White House," said one lobbyist.

Although the five year budget plan adopted by Congress last summer promised boosts in spending for such nutrition programs as WIC, other nutrition programs may suffer. "It comes down to the fact that very tough cuts are needed if we are going to find money for the President's priorities like defense conversion, putting more police on the street, and funding school reform," a senior White House official said.

### Reich Sees 2 Million More Jobs in 1994

AP reports that Labor Secretary Robert Reich said that about 2 million jobs were created in 1993 and he sees "nothing on the horizon to indicate we are not going to have an additional two million jobs next year." Reich also predicted that the U.S. unemployment rate, which was 6.4% in November, would be between 6.0% and 6.4%.

Reich, appearing on ABC's "Good Morning America" said that the bulk of the new jobs would be service jobs, adding that many of them would be higher paid managerial and professional positions providing services to business. The others, he said, would be lower-paid restaurant and hotel jobs.

"I want to stress that even though jobs are going to be in abundant supply, there still is going to be a greater and greater disparity between those who are prepared for them and those who aren't," Reich said. He said a top priority for the administration is to encourage continuing job training.



# Dias de Fiesta Infelices Para Los Pobres Trabajadores

Por José Armas

Si, a medida que nos adentramos en un nuevo año, nuestros dirigentes nacionales quieren saber por qué nuestro país se halla en dificultades graves, deberían estudiar el caso de María.

María es una de nuestros "pobres trabajadores." Si nuestros dirigentes pueden resolver su problema, podrán resolver lo que hay de malo en los Estados Unidos actualmente.

María empezó a trabajar en un taller fabril de explotación de Albuquerque a la edad de 28 años. Comenzó trabajando por \$2.65 la hora; en 11 años -- a través de la dedicación y el trabajo duro -- consiguió que le aumentaran su jornal a \$6.25 por hora. Todavía no tiene beneficios de salud. Trabaja 45 horas semanales -- 40 horas normales y su período de almuerzo para ganar tiempo extra. En 11 años sólo ha tomado vacaciones dos veces en su trabajo.

María es un modelo de la "ética de trabajo estadounidense." Nunca llega tarde y no falta al trabajo; ha aprendido todos los aspectos del negocio. Cuando el propietario se ausenta durante semanas de una vez, ella se queda a cargo de 15 trabajadores y de todo el negocio. Por toda su dedicación y trabajo enérgico, no ha recibido un aumento de sueldo en dos años.

El gobierno dice que una familia de cuatro personas con un ingreso anual de \$14,350 o menos está afectada por la pobreza. María y sus tres hijos adolescentes viven en la pobreza. Pero ella prefiere trabajar antes que recibir asistencia económica pública. Han pasado años desde que ella recibió siquiera cupones para alimentos.

El año pasado, María necesitó una operación que la mantuvo fuera de su empleo casi durante un mes. Regresó a trabajar antes de estar completamente restablecida, porque tenía cuentas que pagar y no tenía ingresos.

Ella sabe que está capacitada, pero vacila en tomar tiempo libre para buscar un empleo que pague más. "Primero, ¿quién va a pagarme más que lo que gano? Cualquier tiempo libre que me tome, va a ser rebajado de mi cheque. Y, ¿qué ocurre si mi jefe halla que estoy buscando otro empleo? Me despediría. No tengo a nadie que me mantenga ni que pague mis cuentas. Como está la cosa, me mato trabajando, pero me pueden despedir de la noche a la mañana."

Si eso no fuera suficiente, los tres hijos de María han estado dentro y fuera de las pandillas durante los cinco años últimos. Las escuelas reaccionan a su falta de asistencia expulsándolos -- y

lanzándolos a las calles. Ella los reprende cuando se buscan problemas, pero el problema la abruma. Para mantener a los miembros de las pandillas fuera de su apartamento, ella deja fuera a sus propios hijos y cierra las puertas con llave hasta regresar del trabajo cada día.

Yo conozco a los chicos. A pesar de sus alianzas con las pandillas, respetan a su madre. El mayor ha pasado algún tiempo en la cárcel; el mediano fué sentenciado hace poco a un hogar para detención de jóvenes.

"Sé que no son santos," dice María. "Trato de mantenerlos a mi alrededor tanto como pueda, pero no puedo estar allí para ellos todo el tiempo. Quiero darles lo mejor, pero no puedo costear lo mejor -- ni siquiera lo que viene después de lo mejor."

Le pregunto si ve adelante una vida mejor.

"Al paso que vamos, no la veo," dice ella. "Dudo de que mis hijos estén mejor que lo que estamos ahora."

María se halla constantemente bajo tensión, y también los chicos. Ella explica que mantiene su seguro de vida para ellos en caso de que le pase algo a ella. Después confiesa que tiene seguro de vida sobre sus hijos también.

Pero ella no pide la simpatía de nadie.

"Hago lo mejor que puedo."

¿Cuál es el estímulo para que los hijos de María vayan a la escuela y consigan empleo y trabajen enérgicamente? ¿Para que puedan trabajar durante años a fin de ganar las mismas cadenas de pobreza que aherrojan a su madre?

¿Cuál es el estímulo para que María camine sobre el agua, día tras día, mes tras mes, año tras año, en el océano borrasco que es su vida?

Alrededor del 25% de las familias hispanas son parte de la clase cada vez mayor que llamamos los pobres que trabajan. Casi el 30% vive en la pobreza. (Por contraste, alrededor del 9% de los blancos vive en la pobreza.)

Ese es el reto para nuestros dirigentes.

Si quieren ser héroes en 1994, nuestros dirigentes deben enfocarse sobre las circunstancias desesperadas de millones de familias como la de María.

La respuesta no es más suspensiones de las escuelas, cursos de acción punitivos o sentencias de cárcel más rígidas. Tienen que ser más creativos que eso.

Posdata: A medida que empiezo el año nuevo, María ya no puede continuar pagando sus cuentas; ella y sus hijos acaban de mudarse con la madre de ella.

(José Armas redacta una columna semanal sobre intereses hispanos en el "Albuquerque Journal.")

# Holidays for the Working Poor

By José Armas

If, as we enter a new year, our national leaders want to know why our country is in serious trouble, they should study the case of María.

María is one of our "working poor." If our leaders can fix her problem, they can fix what's wrong with the United States today.

María started working in an Albuquerque manufacturing sweatshop at age 28. She began at \$2.65 an hour. In 11 years -- through dedication and hard work -- her wages have been raised to \$6.25. She still has no health benefits. She works 45 hours a week -- 40 regular hours and her lunch period for overtime. In 11 years, she has taken only two vacations from her job.

María is a model of the "American work ethic." She is never late and doesn't miss work; she has learned all aspects of the business. When the owner leaves, for weeks at a time, she's left in charge of 15 workers and the whole operation. For all her dedication and hard labor, she hasn't received a raise in two years.

The government says that a family of four with an annual income of \$14,350 or less is poverty-stricken. María and her three teen-age sons live in poverty. But she'd rather work than receive welfare. It's been years since they even received food stamps.

Last year, María required an operation that kept her off the job for almost a month. She returned to work before she completely healed because she had bills to pay and no income.

She knows she's capable, but hesitates to take time off to look for a better-paying job. "First, who is going to pay me more than what I get? Whatever time off I take is deducted from my check. And what if my boss finds out I'm looking for another job? He'd fire me. I don't got anyone to support me or pay my bills. As it is, I work my butt off, but I can be fired overnight."

If that's not enough, María's three sons have been in and out of gangs for the last five

years. Schools respond to their truancy by kicking them out of school -- and into the streets. She reprimands them when they get into trouble, but the problem overwhelms her. To keep gang members out of her apartment, she locks out her own children until she comes home from work each day.

I know the boys. Despite their gang alliances, they are respectful of their mother. The oldest has spent time in jail; the middle boy was recently sentenced to a youth detention home.

"I know they are not saints," María says. "I try to keep them around me as much as I can, but I can't be there for them all the time. I want to give them the best, but I can't afford the best -- not even the second best."

I ask her if she sees a better life ahead.

"At the rate we're going, I don't see it," she says. "I doubt that my kids will be better off than we are right now."

María is constantly under duress, and so are the boys. She explains that she maintains her life insurance for them in case something hap-

pens to her. Then she confesses she carries life insurance on her children, too.

But she asks for no one's sympathy.

"I do the best I can."

What is the incentive for María's boys to go to school and get a job and to work hard? So they can labor for years to earn the same chains of poverty that shackle their mother?

What is María's incentive to tread water, day after day, month after month, year after year, in the stormy ocean that is her life?

About 25 percent of Hispanic families are part of the growing class we call the working poor. Almost 30 percent live in poverty. (By contrast, about 9 percent of whites live in poverty.)

That's the challenge for our leaders. If they want to be heroes in 1994, our leaders must address the desperate conditions of millions of families like María's. The answer is not more school suspensions, punitive policies or stiffer jail sentences. They must be more creative than that.

Postscript: As the new year begins, María can no longer

keep up with her bills; she and her boys just moved in with her mother.

(José Armas writes a weekly column on Hispanic interests for the Albuquerque Journal.) (c) 1994, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

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Wary and possibly concerned about dissent within the ranks, Mexican America's establishment leadership this week finally took a public stand opposing the "scapegoating" and immigrant-bashing.

Mexican-American elected officials and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund unveiled the creation of yet another coalition for the war of the words against "Mexican bashing."

The \$64 million question, though, is just how far will the establishment leadership go, considering that all those elected officials and leaders are Democrats and the fact that activists have singled out Brown's gubernatorial campaign to protest?

As usual, it was the Chicanos who were immediately prepared to take the courageous stand.

"I, for one, will not support a candidate who does not oppose (Mexican bashing)," said Los Angeles County Supervisor Gloria Molina. "There are several of us who will withhold our endorsement and

# Crazy Horse

By Stephen C. McIntyre

The automobile has gotten us into a war in the Middle East, kills hundreds of thousands a year, pollutes our atmosphere, is the source for countless jokes about "used car salesman" and lousy commercials, and dramatically affects our economy when they don't sell.

This invention in and of itself is not evil. Quick and efficient transportation is nice. But the private automobile has a definite controlling effect on American society and some of our policies towards the world.

What is good for GM is not necessarily good for the US or the world. The car provides personal, immediate movement. In Lubbock it also provides us: the East-West Freeway in Lubbock, constant street repair and widening, increasing the pavement with its contribution to the flooding, accidents, parking headaches, increased taxes, and poisoning of the air and groundwater. Give it some thought. Read a little.

"Clean Motion", Environmental Action, 1525 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Starter kit on how to organize local efforts for cleaner transportation alternatives.

"Halting Global Warming", P.M. Kelly (January 1990, Climatic Research unit, School of Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, UK. Report prepared for Greenpeace International, Keizersgracht 176, 1016 DW Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

"Cycling into the Future." Marcia D. Lowe for Worldwatch Institute's "State of the World: 1990". Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Paper 84, June 1988, Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington D.C 20036.

"Global Trends in Motor Vehicles and Their Use: Implications for Climate Modification, Michael P. Walsh. Report prepared for World Resources Institute, 1709 New York Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20006.

- 1/1 \*\*\*\* New Years Day
1863 Emancipation Proclamation
1/2 1920 Palmer Raids: 10,000 union and socialist organizers arrested federally coordinated raids.
1/3 1959 Alaska joined the Union, Texas no longer the largest state.
1961 Idaho Falls SL-1 nuclear reactor accident, 3 workers killed
1/4 1912 "Bread & Roses" textile strike, Lawrence, Mass.
1/6 1927 U.S. Marines Invade Nicaragua
1937 Abraham Lincoln Brigade formed to fight Spanish fascism
1/7 1789 First U.S. presidential election
1953 President Truman announces development of H-bomb
1983 Assistan Attorney General rose orders federal agencies to make it more difficult and expensive - up to \$55.00 per hour - to obtain information through the Freedom of Information Act.
1/8 1964 FBI memo: "A national leader could at this time be developed so as to overshadow Dr. King...it would not only be a gret help to the F.B.I...but the country at large."
1/9 1964 U.S. troops kill 21 protesters in Panama Canal Zone
1/10 1961 N.Y. Times reports the training of anti-Castro troops in Guatemala with U.S. "aid" but mentions neither the CIA nor the planned Bay of Pigs invasion.
1966 Julian Bond is denied his seat in the Georgia legislature for opposing U.S. policy in Viet Nam.
1966 Chicago FBI office approves break-in on offices of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, to obtain lists of financial backers.

The efforts of some folks in Lubbock to do the right thing during Christmas is admirable. Buying a gift, delivering a meal, the little extra kindness that we see in the old movies and have come to expect does occur with some folks in this town. But doing it when it is expected, when it is Christmas, when you feel guilty, when the media is watching, when it is convenient because your boss will let you off, when the community decides it is socially acceptable to care about the poor, when...

It comes down to a cold day in February. It even comes down to the day after Christmas. What then? What will happen to the care and kindness when the ice storms hit the first week in March?

-30-

## CALIFORNIA CHICANOS ORGANIZING AGAINST

Workshop, one of the organizations spearheading the boycott.

Throughout the state, disenchanted members of the traditionally Democratic Mexican American Political Association (MAPA) are making plans for a symbolic march from Sacramento to the border that, coinciding with next year's election, could prove particularly embarrassing for Brown.

Chicano activists charge that Brown, the incumbent state treasurer running for governor, has taken immigration positions unsympathetic to Latinos and Latino immigrants simply to appeal to moderate and conservative white voters.

"Let the chips fall where they may," says Jacinto, founder of the new Frank Casado chapter of MAPA, which is attempting to organize the ambitious march that would take protestors along the Spanish mission trail.

Such a protest, which could potentially undercut Kathleen

Brown's campaign, is ironic considering the longstanding, close ties between the Brown family and the late Frank Casado and his widow, Lucy.

The Casados were former Gov. Jerry Brown's strongest financial and political supporters in the Mexican-American community. During Brown's glory days, the Casados' Hollywood restaurant -- Lucy's El Adobe -- became closely identified as his local hangout and the place where his highly publicized romance with singer Linda Ronstadt blossomed.

But as Armando Soto Mayor, spokesman for the Chicanos Unidos coalition leading the "Mexican-bashing" protest in Los Angeles, put it: "The politics of the 1970s and 1980s have given way to the politics of the 1990s. The reality is that we, the Mexican Americans, are being grossly abused -- and we're not amused."

"The time has come to take names and kick ass."

support if they continue to do this."

U.S. Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard added, "We are prepared to challenge elected officials, political candidates and organizations who continue to use the immigration issue as a fear tactic."

But even with Molina and Roybal-Allard, the operative word is "continue," which gives room to interpretation and convenient changes of

positions.

"It's not good enough," says Jacinto. "That's saying it's OK to be a 'Mexican-basher' and then, when it's politically expedient, stop bashing."

"We're saying this time this issue is too important for compromise."

(Tony Castro, formerly a columnist for the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, is author of "Chicano Power: The Emergence of Mexican-America.") (c) 1994, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

**El costo de encarcelar vs. tratar, educar y entrenar**

El promedio del costo de educar, instruir o proveer tratamiento médico a los que abusan las drogas ó el alcohol es menos que el promedio del costo de encarcelarlos.

Promedio de costo a contribuyentes:	0	\$25,000	\$50,000
Encarcelación de mayores, un año	\$16,681		
Encarcelación de menores, un año		\$49,392	
Tratamiento de adictos adultos, 60 días	\$1,920		
Tratamiento de adictos adolescentes, 60 días	\$7,920		
Educación adulta	\$354		
Educación en escuela pública, un año	\$4,774		
Instrucción práctica para adultos o adolescentes	\$2,392		

FUENTES: Departamento de Justicia Criminal, Consejo de Pólizas de Justicia Criminal, Comisión del Abuso de Drogas y Alcohol, Agencia de Educación, Comisión del Empleo y John Sharp, Contralor de Cuentas Públicas.

Read El Editor



# News Briefs

## Rising Cost of Welfare Bureaucracy

AP reports that a draft study by the inspector general at the Dept. of Health and Human Services shows that the cost of running welfare programs is rising more than twice as fast as the number of recipients. The investigators said federal administrative costs in three welfare programs increased by 43% from 1987 and 1991, while the number of recipients increased on average by 18%. The investigators blame welfare bureaucracy.

The report says the federal government spends \$6 billion to \$8 billion a year helping states deliver food stamps, Medicaid and monthly AFDC cash benefits.

The report also found that the federal government's share of benefit payments under AFDC, Medicaid and food stamps grew from \$45 billion in 1987 to \$79 billion in 1991, an increase of 74%. The states and federal government generally split the welfare administrative costs in half. The investigators say, however, the federal government cannot determine what it is paying for at the state and local level without a costly investment in auditing and monitoring.

In a separate report, the inspector general's office says the system states use to charge the federal government for those administrative costs has "degenerated into a highly technical accounting and allocation maze." The report also suggests that consultants are taking advantage of outdated federal policies to obtain larger payments for the states. The investigators say the system must be changed or administrative costs will continue their "accelerated growth and remain burdensome and costly to audit."

## Welfare Draft Emphasizes "Work Ethic"

The San Francisco Chronicle reports that a draft developed by the welfare reform working group shows the administration would provide families with education, training, better child support enforcement, expanding child care subsidies, and other aid in return for a firm obligation to contribute to the economy.

"No one who can work should receive cash aid indefinitely," the draft said. "After a time-limited transitional support period, work - not welfare, must be the way in which families support their children." The goal, it says, is to emphasize for children as well as their parents "the value of hard work and the importance of personal and family responsibility."

The draft asserts the welfare plan can be implemented with no net increase in financing, yet several experts see the cost issue as the plan's biggest stumbling block. To get most welfare recipients into jobs is possible, said Michael Wiseman, a poverty expert at the Univ. of Wisconsin, "but it is a substantial administrative challenge and it will not be done cheaply." Mike Genest, chief of California's welfare programs said the two year limit would prove costly to enforce, because welfare is "entitlement-oriented and lawyer-heavy, with all kinds of protections built in."

## Re-employment Bill in the Wings

The Washington Post says President Clinton is rethinking the government's response to unemployment -- traditionally to pump up the economy and provide some benefits to workers while they seek re-employment mostly their own.

Today, as more jobs are lost for good to foreign competition or technological or policy change, the unemployed have to seek entirely new ones. Partly because of these trends Labor Department officials also observe more and more workers are remaining unemployed for more than six months. The nature of the problem has changed, they say, and the government's response must change as well.

The president is expected to come up with a "reemployment" or "work force security" bill next year. Most of the likely recommendations make good sense, says the Post, some have been proposed before.

The six retraining programs the government now runs for workers who lose their jobs to one or another structural cause would be consolidated into a single program for all permanently laid-off workers who qualified.

A nationwide information network and a system of one-stop offices across the country would be created in which an applicant could receive all the forms of available aid.

Workers unlikely to get their old jobs back would be identified earlier to speed their move to other employment.

Faster return to work would mean lower benefit costs and the government might share the savings with workers who returned to work before their insurance expired. The bill will likely seek to improve the existing system for paying benefits to those in higher-unemployment states who exhaust their basic 26 weeks of insurance. Insofar as funds are available, it will also seek to expand the current training programs to help the structurally unemployed go back to school.

The Post concludes it's hard to quarrel with what is known thus far, assuming budget rules won't be broken. Helping U.S. workers adapt in the face of changing economic circumstances that they can't hope to resist is a legitimate function of government.

## Part e Uno de Dos

# El Choque Cultural en Cuba

Por Margarita Engle

"La libertad," según la definición del reverenciado poeta cubano del siglo XIX, José Martí, "es el derecho que tienen todos los hombres de que se les honre y de pensar y hablar sin hipocresía."

Suena como un objetivo lo suficientemente sencillo, pero en la Cuba moderna es un sueño tan remoto como durante la época de Martí, en que había esclavitud y gobierno colonial.

Cuando la hija apartada de Fidel Castro, Alina Fernández Revuelta, desertó hacia los Estados Unidos el mes pasado, ella contestó la pregunta de un periodista acerca de que si las circunstancias eran tan difíciles, al responder: "Saquen sus propias conclusiones."

Ella dejó atrás a su propia hija de 16 años, nombrada también Alina, pero mencionó las circunstancias lastimeras de las escuelas de Cuba como una razón importante para escapar. "La única manera de ayudar a mi hija es haber venido primero, dijo ella. Ella había sido una crítica franca contra Castro en Cuba, pero sus comentarios acerca de su padre a la prensa en ese día en Columbus, Georgia, se limitaron cuidadosamente a pedirle que dejara a la niña que la siguiera.

El cambio rápido siempre deja aturdida a una nación. El cambio está llegando a Cuba, aunque en comparación con la Europa Oriental y la ex-Unión Soviética, se arastra a paso de tortuga. En última instancia, el contacto con el mundo exterior es el verdadero curso del cambio.

Aún sin la pérdida de la ayuda económica soviética, o de la desertión de Fernández, del piloto Orestes Lorenzo 12 meses antes, o de la corriente de atletas y artistas, el cambio vendría sencillamente porque, para esta fecha, la mayoría de los cubanos han visto los periódicos extranjeros llevados a Cuba por los turistas de España y la América Latina, y muchos han charlado con extranjeros, haciéndoles preguntas y escuchando con atención embobada a las respuestas encantadoras. Casi todos los cubanos han observado la libertad de los extranjeros para viajar, formar sus opiniones y manifestarse.

El cambio empieza en los corazones y las mentes de las personas, no en los reglamentos ni las normas impuestos por las figuras de autoridad. Hace unos cuantos años, cuando Castro decidió procurar divisas fuertes al desarrollar la industria del turismo, él invitó a cenar al Caballo de Troya. El ha perdido ya la batalla de los corazones y las mentes.

Hace unos pocos meses, cuando él legalizó de pronto a

los negocios pequeños y a la posesión de dólares por parte de cubanos individuales, sencillamente amplió un trámite que ya había empezado, creando toda una nueva serie de resentimientos para que sustituyeran a los antiguos. Hasta la "dolarización," el resentimiento era contra el "apartheid de los turistas" que dejaba a los cubanos sin nada, mientras que a los extranjeros se les trataba como a la realeza.

Ahora, a pesar del dólar, persiste la desigualdad. A los trabajadores se les permite convertirse en empresarios, pero no a los profesionales. Como resultado, los estudiantes universitarios ya no quieren graduarse. Ellos preferirían empezar un negocio de artesanías, o convertirse

## Part One of Two

# Culture Shock in Cuba

By Margarita Engle

"Liberty," as defined by revered 19th century Cuban poet José Martí, "is the right all men have to be honored, and to think and speak without hypocrisy."

It sounds like a simple enough goal, but in modern Cuba, it is a dream as remote as during Martí's era of slavery and colonial rule.

After Fidel Castro's estranged daughter, Alina Fernández Revuelta, defected to the United States last month, she answered a journalist's question about whether conditions were so dire in Cuba: "Draw your own conclusions."

She left behind her own 16-year-old daughter, also named Alina, but cited the pitiful condition of Cuba's schools as a major reason for escaping.

"The only way to help my daughter is to come out first," she said. She had been an outspoken critic of Castro in Cuba but her comments about her father to the press that day in Columbus, Ga., were carefully limited to asking him to allow the girl to follow her.

Rapid change always leaves a nation reeling. Change is coming to Cuba, although by comparison with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, it is creeping in at a tortuous pace. Ultimately, contact with the outside world is the real course of change.

en vendedores callejeros, porque el sueldo mensual de un profesional puede comprar, cuando más, bienes por valor de tres dólares en un país donde, de la noche a la mañana, los precios han cambiado de cubanos a norteamericanos.

Los empleos del turismo son

los más codiciados de todos. Los médicos y los catedráticos han renunciado a sus carreras para convertirse en botones y sirvientas. La pérdida resultante de la dignidad es mucho más importante que cualquier tendencia económica o teoría política.

Even without the loss of Soviet financial aid, or the defection of Fernández, of pilot Orestes Lorenzo 12 months earlier, or of the stream of athletes and performers, change would come simply because by now most Cubans have seen foreign periodicals brought in by tourists from Spain and Latin America, and many have chatted with foreigners, asking questions and listening with rapt attention, to the beguiling answers. Nearly all Cubans have observed the foreigners' freedom to travel, form opinions and express themselves.

Change begins in the hearts and minds of the people, not in the rules and regulations imposed by authority figures. A few years ago, when Castro decided to seek hard currency by developing the tourist trade, he invited the Trojan horse to dinner. He has already lost the battle of hearts and minds.

A few months ago, when he suddenly legalized small businesses and possession of the dollar by individual Cubans, he simply expanded a process which had already begun, creating an entirely new set of resentments to replace the old. Until "dollarization" the resentment was against "tourist apartheid" which left Cubans with nothing while foreigners were treated like royalty.

Now, despite the dollar, ine-

quality persists. Laborers are allowed to become entrepreneurs, but professionals are not. As a result, college students no longer want to graduate. They would rather start a handicraft shop, or become street vendors, because a professional's monthly salary can buy, at most, \$3 worth of goods in a country where overnight, prices have been switched from Cuban to North American.

Jobs in tourism are the most coveted of all. Doctors and professors have given up their careers to become bellboys and maids. The resulting loss of dignity is much more significant than any economic trend or political theory.



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# Nuevo Album de Los Gypsy Kings

Con la fuerza interpretativa vocal en instrumental que los caracteriza, Gipsy Kings el grupo de gitanos que se ha dado a conocer en todo el mundo con su música heterogénea vuelve a la carga y esta vez con la presentación de su nueva producción discográfica "Love & Liberté" (Amor y Libertad), un album

el sexto para la compañía discográfica multinacional Elektra - que contiene 12 temas inéditos de su propia creación. Ya el sencillo "No viviree" se comienza a escuchar por las ondas radiales recibiendo del público la acogida que todos los productos musicales anteriores de este singular grupo han tenido. "No Viviré" es una rumba flamenca con el sabor y ritmo que caracteriza a los Gipsy Kings, donde el intérprete declara que no puede vivir sin el amor de esa mujer. El grupo se ha mantenido activo, viajando constantemente y con una agenda llena de compromisos profesionales. Para el 1994 la gira nacional en Estados Unidos está pautada para comenzar el próximo 17 de junio.

Los que gustan de los gar-



gametrajés y ahorrán distruido del tema interpretado por los Gipsy Kings "Sin ella", que aparece en la banda original de "Fearless" (Sin miedo), el filme protagonizado por Jeff Bridges, Isabella Rossellini y Rosie Perez. "Love & Liberté" es una mezcla no sólo de ritmos, pero también de sentimientos. En este acetato ellos le cantan al amor en diversas facetas de la vida. Como por ejemplo, en

el tema "Madre mía" que cantan a la Virgen María. Si bien es un sentir religioso también esta canción puede estar basada en el amor hacia una madre, porque sus líneas dicen "Sin ti no puedo vivir". Le cantan a Dios en el tema "Campana", donde expresan el sentir de porque El no responde a sus plegarias cuando "todos los gitanos miramos hacia a ti". El album fue grabado este año casi en su totalidad en

Miami, a excepción de dos temas grabados en Nueva York y Suresnes, Francia. Además de las voces y guitarras del afamado grupo esta nueva producción musical fue respaldada por 14 músicos internacionales.

Para los Gipsy Kings, esta producción no es un acetato más, sino una expresión genuina que brota del alma para cantarle al amor y plasmar la libertad musical que como artistas y gitanos ellos sienten.



AP photo

Luis Retana, ganador de el Lotto de Texas el día primero de año nuevo. Abbi Peña felicita a los ganadores este pasado miércoles. Retana, quien ganó \$8 millones, es un ciudadano naturalizado de la ciudad de McAllen y piensa usar su dinero para ayudar a su familia ir a el colegio. De izquierda a derecha aparecen Peña, la esposa de Retana, Mireya, Retana y Nora Linares, directora de la Comisión de la Lotería de Texas

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**The Arc**

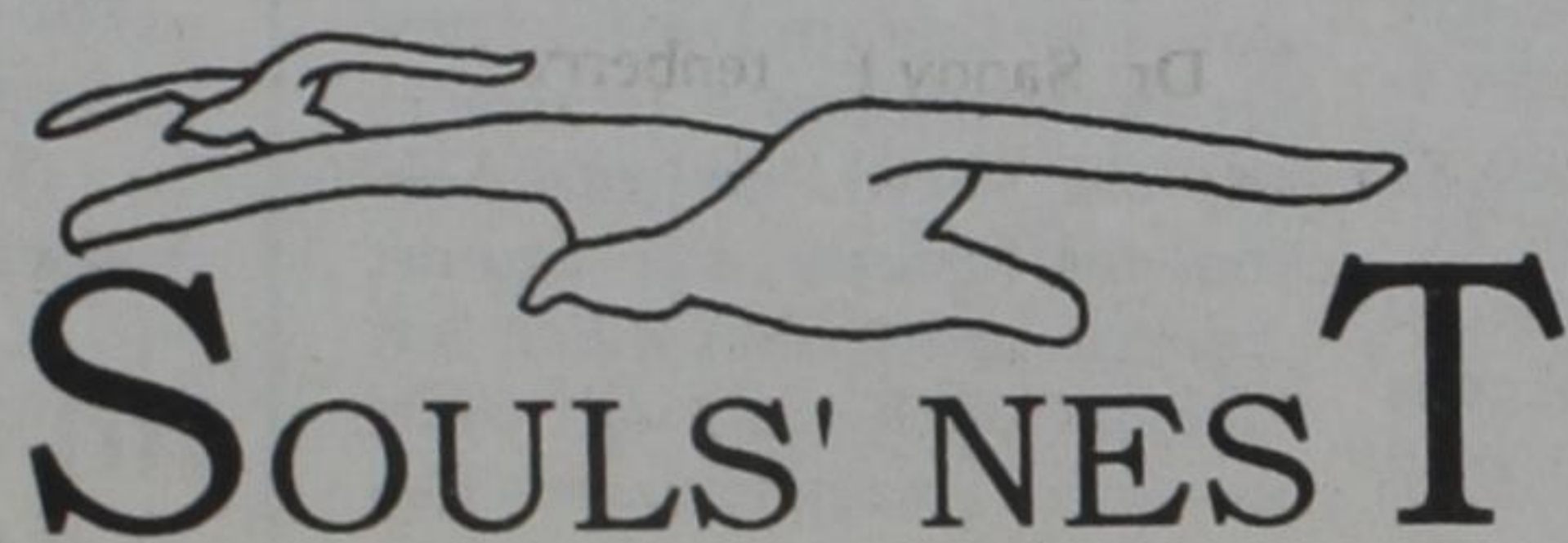
o llamando al 1-800-433-5255 (vía TDD llame al 1-800-855-1155 y pídale a la operadora que cargue la llamada al 817/277-0553) **Se habla español**

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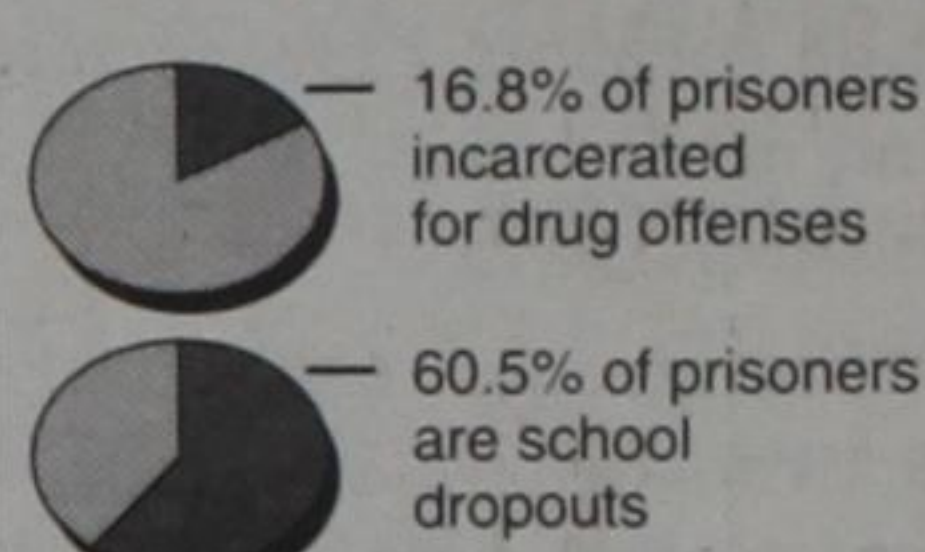
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## Keeping an eye on Texas

### Cost to imprison vs. treatment, education and job training

The average cost of education, job training and substance abuse treatment pale in comparison to the average cost of adult and adolescent imprisonment.

#### Prison population, 1992



#### Average cost to taxpayers:

	0	\$25,000	\$50,000
Adult imprisonment, one year	\$16,681		
Adolescent imprisonment, one year			\$49,392
Adult substance abuse treatment, 60 days	\$1,920		
Adolescent substance abuse treatment, 60 days	\$7,920		
Adult education	\$354		
Public school education, one year	\$4,774		
Adult or adolescent job training	\$2,392		

SOURCES: Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Policy Council, Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Texas Education Agency, Texas Employment Commission and John Sharp, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

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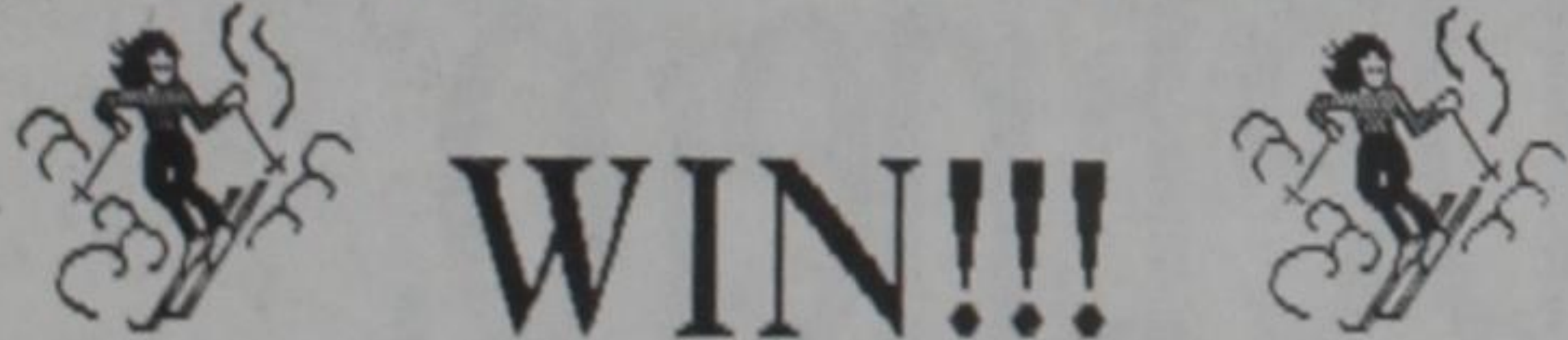
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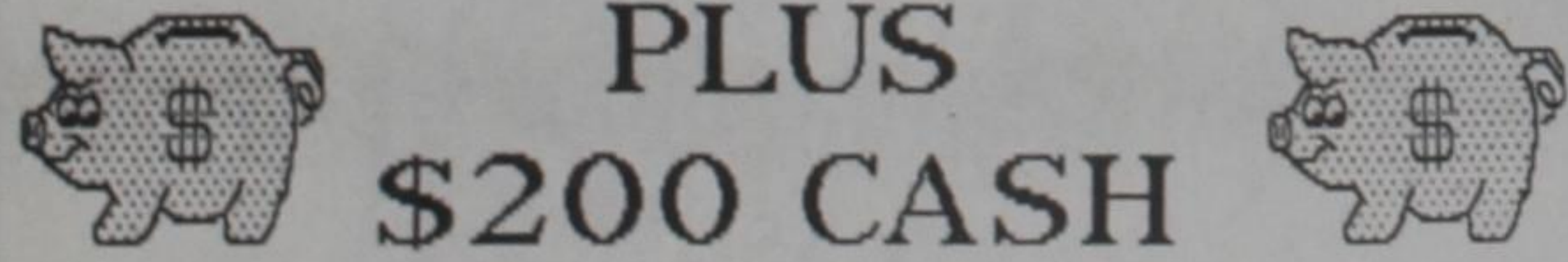
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El Editor

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## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sra. Sofía Martínez

No puede ocultarse a la luz de los cristianos. Nada hay mas frio que un cristiano que no se preocupe de la salvación de los demas. No puedes excusarte con la pobreza, pues aquella viuda, que hecho dos moneditas de cobre, te acusara. San Pedro dijo: "No tengo oro ni plata, lo que tengo te doy". San Pablo era tan pobre que muy seguido pasaba hambre porque no tenia que comer.

No debes de poner de pretexto tu pobreza, porque aquellos tambien eran pobres, nacidos de padres pobres. Tampoco debes decir "que me sabes nada," porque tampoco aquellos sabian mucho. Ni te escendas detras de tu debilidad fisica, porque tambien Timoteo era debil y muy seguido estaba enfermo.

Todos podemos ayudar al proximo ocn tal que cumplamos con nuestro deber. No ves los arboles que no dan fruto, con frecuencia son solidos, hermosos, altos, grandioso y esbeltos. ¿Pero si tuvieramos un huerto, prefeririamos tener granados y olivos que den fruto antes que otros arboles, que no son bonitos, o que dan muy pocos frutos y muy chiquitos. Asi son aquellas gentes que no mas se preocupan de ellos mismos, que por su egoismo, solo son aptos para el castigo. Los arboles buenos, tambien, sirven para construir casas o edificios par aque vivamos. Semajantes eran aquellas virgenes

de la parábola: castas, sobrias, engalanadas, pero, eran inutiles para los demas y fueron castigadas. Asi son los que no alimentan con su ejemplo el cuerpo Místico de Cristo.

Fijate que ninguno es acusado pro su pecados, aunque sea un fornicador o un perjurio, no ser que no haya ayudado a los necesitados. Asi era aquel que enterre su talento, mostrado una vida intachable, pero inutil para laos necesitados. Puede llamarse cristiano, hijo de Dios, el que actua de esa manera? Si la levadura mezclada con la harina no transforma toda la masa, no es buena levadura. Y, un perfume que no esperece olor, no es buen perfume y no sirve para nada.

No digas: "No puedo influir en los demas", porque si eres cristiano de verdad es imposible que no puedas influir en los demas. Las propiedades de las cosas naturales no se puede negar. Lo mismo sucede con esto que afirmamos, pues sta en la naturaleza del cristiano: obrar de esta manera. No ofendas a Dios con una injuria. Si dijeras que el sol no puede lucir, ofendes a Dios haciendolo mentirosos. Es mas facil que el sol no luzca ni caliente que un cristiano deje de dar luz; mas facil que esto seria que la luz fuera oscuridad. Si ordenamos nuestra conducta como Dios manda, todo lo demas marchara naturalmente. No puede ocultarse la luz de los Cristianos Catolicos, no puedo esconderse una lampara tan gigante y tan brillante. somos hijos de "Dios que es todo amor". Correspondamosle con amor. Que la luz del amor slumbre a toda la humanidad. (Lucas 11, 33-37)

# Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841

## LOS CHICANOS DE CALIFORNIA SE ORGANIZAN CONTRA LOS QUE ATACAN A LOS INMIGRANTES

que, por coincidir con las elecciones del año próximo, podría ser especialmente bochornosa para Kathleen Brown.

Los activistas chicanos acusan que ésta, que es la tesorera estatal titular que se postula para gobernadora, ha adoptado posturas respecto de la inmigración que son antipáticas para los latinos y los inmigrantes latinos, sencillamente para atraerse a los electores blancos moderados y conservadores.

Dicha protesta, que podría socavar potencialmente a la campaña de Kathleen Brown, es irónica si se consideran los vínculos próximos de largo tiempo entre la familia Brown y el finado Frank Casado y su viuda, Lucy.

Los Casado fueron los partidarios más sólidos, financiera y políticamente, del ex-gobernador Jerry Brown en la comunidad méxicoamericana. Durante los días de gloria de Brown, el restaurante de los Casado en Hollywood -- LucyDs El Adobe -- llegó a ser estrechamente identificado como su lugar de parada local y el lugar donde su amorío altamente publicado con la cantante Linda Ronstadt floreció.

Pero como lo dijo Armando Soto Mayor, portavoz de la coalición Chicanos Unidos, que encabeza la protesta contra la "difamación de los mexicano-americanos" en Los Angeles:

"La política de los decenios de 1970 y 1980 ha dado paso a la política del decenio de 1990. La realidad es que nosotros, los méxicoamericanos, estamos siendo maltratados burdamente -- y eso no nos divierte.

"Ha llegado la hora de decir nombres y patear traseros."

Cautelosa y quizás si preocupada por la disensión dentro de las filas, la dirigencia del establecimiento méxicoamericano de los Estados Unidos adoptó por fin una postura pública en esta semana, oponiéndose a la búsqueda de "chivos expiatorios" y a la difamación de los inmigrantes.

Los funcionarios méxicoamericanos electos y el Fondo México-Americano para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza (MALDEF en inglés) revelaron la creación de otra coalición más para la guerra de las palabras contra la "difamación de los mexicanos."

La pregunta de los \$64 millones, sin embargo, es hasta dónde llegará la dirigencia del establecimiento, si se considera que todos los funcionarios electos y dirigentes méxicoamericanos son demócratas y el hecho de que los activistas hayan singularizado a la campaña de Kathleen Brown para el gobierno estatal a fin de protestar.

Como de costumbre, fueron las chicanas quienes estaban

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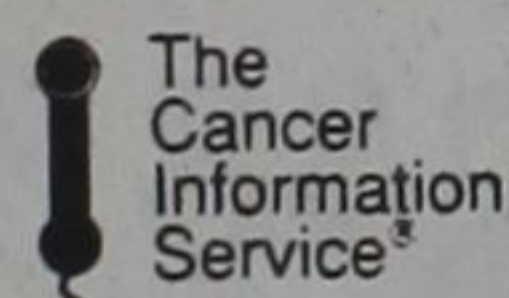
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"En mi caso, yo no apoyaré a un candidato que no se oponga a la difamación contra los mexicanos," dijo Gloria Molina, Supervisora del Condado de Los Angeles. "Hay varias de nosotras que retiraremos nuestro respaldo y apoyo si ellos continúan haciendo esto."

Agregó la Representante al Congreso Federal Lucille Roybal-Allard: "Estamos preparadas para desafiar a los funcionarios electos, a los candidatos políticos y a las organizaciones que continúen usando el asunto de la inmigración como táctica para asustar."

Pero hasta en los casos de Molina y Roybal-Allard, la palabra funcional es "continúen," que da lugar a interpretación y cambios convenientes de posiciones.

"No es lo suficientemente bueno," dice Jacinto. "Eso es decir que está bien el ser un "difamador de los mexicanosD y que después, cuando sea políticamente conveniente, se puede dejar de difamar."

### ATTENTION

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**25 lb. Freezer Pack**

2 lbs. Round Steak  
4 lbs. Beef Roast  
9 lbs. Ground Beef  
3 lbs. Franks  
7 lbs. Fryers

**\$34.95**

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Open Monday - Thru - Saturday 9 a.m. - 7 p.m.

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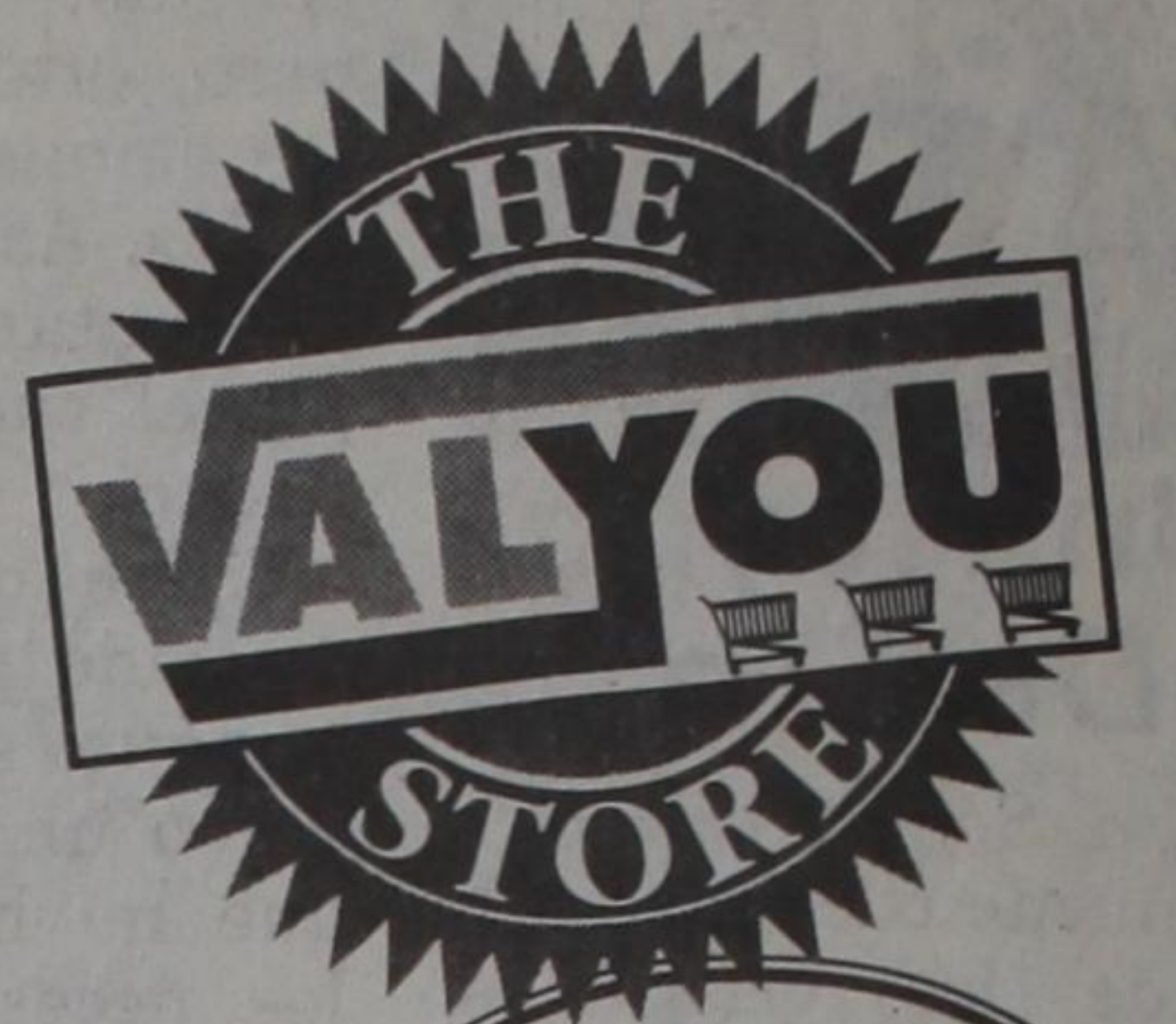
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**Wolf Chili**  
No Beans  
**.98**  
19 oz.

## GROCERY

**Libby's Whole Peeled Tomatoes**  
2<sup>16 oz.</sup> for **.88**

**Prego Spaghetti Sauce**  
All Varieties  
2<sup>30 oz.</sup> for **\$3**

**Big Tex Ruby Red Grapefruit Juice**  
46 oz. **.88**

**Campbell's Soup**  
Tomato or Chicken Noodle  
2<sup>10.5 oz.</sup> for **\$1**

**Keebler Cookies**  
Deluxe-Chips, Rainbow Chips, Pecan Chips or Bakery Crisp  
2 for **\$4**  
15-18 oz.

**Rainbo Donuts** Powdered, Chocolate or Cinnamon 24 ct. 2 for **\$3**

**Quaker Instant Oatmeal** Asslt. 12-15 oz. **\$1.58**

**Quaker Oats** Reg. or Quick Oats 18 oz. **\$1.38**

**Keebler O'Boisies**  
Orig., Sour Cream or Cheddar 6 oz. **.88**

**Fine Fare Oleo Quarters** 1 lb. 2 for **.88**

**United Buttermilk** 1/2 gallon **\$1.18**

**Charmin Bath Tissue** White, Yellow, Blue or Ultra 4 ct. **.88**

**Pepsi Cola Asst.**  
3 liter **.99**

**Healthy Choice Frozen Entrees** 7-9.5 oz. 2 for **\$4**

**Bright & Early Orange Drink** 12 oz. 3 for **\$1**

**Pepsi Cola Asst.** 12 pk. 6 oz. cans **\$2.98**

**Ultra Tide or Cheer** Asst. 98-110 oz. **\$6.48**

**Bounty Paper Towels** White or Designer 1 ct. **.68**

**Crest Toothpaste** Asst. 6.4 oz. **\$1.39**

**Crest Complete Toothbrush** each **\$1.99**

**Scope Mouthwash** 24 oz. **\$2.99**

**Luv's Diapers** Asst. convenience pk. **\$5.99**

**California Navel Oranges**  
Snack Size  
**10 for \$1**

**NEW CROP Chilean Peaches**  
lb. **.99**

**Super Value Pack Split Fryer Breast**  
lb. **.99**

**USDA Choice Super Value Pack Chuck Roast**  
Blade Cut  
lb. **.99**

**NEW CROP Crisp Green Cabbage**  
lb. **.19**

**Farmland Extra Tender Boneless Pork Tenderloins**  
2 pk. **\$3.49**  
lb.

**UNITED CHOICE BEEF** Single pk. **\$1.09**

**California Kiwi Fruit** 6 for **\$1**