Supreme Court Says Judges to be Elected by Single Member Districts

Local attorneys and Hispanic leaders are hailing today's decision by the U.S. Supreme Court as a major victory for minorities not only in Texas but throughout the United States.

The Supreme Court ruled 6 to 3 today that a key provision of a federal law protecting the voting power of minorities applies to the election of state and local judges.

The 6-3 in cases from Louisiana and Texas is a victory for civil rights groups and a boost to blacks and Hispanics hoping to win election to scores of judgeships.

"I'm elated," said Lubbock president of the Hispanic Bar Association, Ramon Gallegos. Gallegos said that he had recieved the legal opinion and was surprised that the decision had come so quick.

"At a recent meeting, they told us that the decision would probably not be given soon, but I'm glad that it was made this soon."

San Antonio attorney Rolando Rios, who has handled many voting rights cases including many in Lubbock said that the ruling was not surprising. "We proved our case. The 5th Circuit ruled against us but we were not preturbed. The Constitution of the United States is on our side and there was no way that it could be overturned," said Rios in an exclusive interview with El Ed-

Justice John Paul Stevens, writing for the court, said judges must be considered representatives" covered by the voting rights law.

"If executive officers, such

as prosecutors, sheriffs, state attorneys general and state treasurers can be considered representatives simply because they are chosen by popular

election, then the same reasoning should apply to elected judges," he said.

Justice Antonin Scalia, in a dissenting opinion, said the court was misreading the law to achieve a desired result.

Judges are not representatives," he said. He was joined by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justice Anthony M. Kennedy.

In a separate 6-3 ruling, the court said that full protection of the voting rights law applies also to trial judges elected from single-member districts.

The act encompasses the election of judges - and executive officers - whose responsibilities are exercised independently in an area coextensive with the districts from which they are elected, Stevens said for the court.

Locally, District Attorney Travis Ware was criticized when the orginal decision was made in 1989 by many local Hispanic groups when he said that if judges were elected by single member districts, "it was, going to create chaos (in Lubbock). All of the districts will not be represented by qualified people to sit on the bench."

Later Ware said that he had been quoted "out of context." Local groups including LU-LAC held press conferences blasting Ware for his com-

ments. Gallegos told El Editor in No-

vember of 1989 that he "was offended and that Ware owed us an apology. He is implyng

that there are no Hispanic attornevs capable of being judges," said Gallegos.

In a press conference held a few days later by then LULAC

District Director Linda Chavez, LULAC said that they were concerned about the statement

Continnued Page 5

Community Advocates Protest Bank Reform

UPI reports a coalition of community groups are organizing to save the 14-year old Community Reinvestment Act, a law requiring banks to meet the credit needs of working class and poor neighborhoods. CRA is falling victim to Bush a

Supporters of the CRA said it has prevented flagrant redlining and stimulated bank participation in hundreds of reinvestment partnerships across the nation, generating some \$8 billion in housing and other loan commitments in depressed areas.

"Credit is the lifeblood of any community," said Bart Harvey, chairman of the National Community Reinvestment Coalition, made up of some 30 civil rights religious, neighborhood and elected officials' groups. "There shouldn't be sections of any community cut out from receiving credit because they are poor. They should have the right to credit if they qualify for it - especially if you're willing to take their deposits."

CRA is threatened by two amendments to the bank reform legislation offered by Rep. Paul Kanjorski (D-PA) which were adopted during subcommittee hearings May 23. Both have the strong support in the banking industry.

One would exempt 90 percent of the nation's banks from complying with the CRA and the second, called the "safe harbor" amendment, would exempt banks from challenges by community groups if federal regulators give them a "satisfactory" rating.

The House Banking Committee is scheduled to begin work on the bill today, 6/19, and activists from around the country organized by ACORN, the Asssociation of Community Organizations for Reform Now, plan to fill the committee room to urge the of the Kanjorski amendments be dropped, along with other efforts to "modernize" the CRA.

Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-TX), chair of the Banking Committee, has said the amendments adopted by the subcommittee 'severely crippled" the CRA and "pose a serious threat to the economic well-being of all our communities." Gonzalez and eight other committee members, led by Rep. Esteban Torres (D-CA) have threatened to withhold suport from the bill unless

the CRA is at retained in its present form. On Monday, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady said that unless Congress passes "a strong, comprehensive banking reform bill" taxpayers may be faced with the need to bail out the banks as they have the savings and loan industry.

Births To Unwed Mothers Up

AP reports 26% of all newborns in the U.S., the highest number ever, are born to unmarried women. The federal Centers for Disease Control said 1,005,299 babies were born to unmarried women in 1988, the latest year for such statistics. In 1980, 18% of births were to unwed mothers.

"We're seeing a shift in the typical age of the unmarried mother. Increasingly, they're older than they used to be," noted Stephanie J. Ventura of the National Center for Health Statistics. Rates are up for all age groups, but the sharpest increases were among older women. The unwed birth rate for women 15-17 rose 29 percent from 1980 to 1988. The rate for women 30-34 rose 52 percent.

By race, infants born to unmarried women accounted for 63 percent of the black babies born in the United States, 34 percent of Hispanic babies and 18 percent of white babies. The rate for black women was 89 unmarried births per 1,000, compared with 27 for whites. But the white rate grew 51 percent from 1980, while the black rate rose only 7 percent.

Unmarried women are 50 percent more likely to have low birth weight babies, lessening their chances for a healthy life, Ventura said. Studies have shown unmarried mothers get worse prenatal care and are more likely to drink or use drugs, she said.

Bush Agenda on Domestic Ills

The N.Y. Times reports President Bush, often accused of lacking initiative on problems at home, yesterday restated his agenda on the domestic issues that Americans say will deter-

mine how they vote. Bush took the offensive by criticizing Congress for blocking his efforts to "tackle urgent problems on the home front." His speech offered no new programs, beyond restating the modest proposals he has already given Congress. Bush said both the unfettered market policies of the Reagan administration and the 'big government' approach of Carter had failed. He called for a synthesis of Reagan-era economics with government and community-based action to cure the nation's serious social ills.

The scope of the problems is staggering. An estimated 37 million people in the U.S. have no health insurance, and health care expenses are one of the fastest-rising costs.

The nation's unemployment rate, after holding steady at around 5.3 percent for the first year of Bush's presidency, has jumped to 6.9 percent, as another 1.7 million lost their jobs.

The latest cost estimate of the savings and loan bailout rose to \$150 billion, more than triple what Bush estimated when he took office.

A new national study of student mathematics skills showed that most high school seniors perform below the eighth-grade level.

RTC Giveaway

AP reports the Resolution Trust Corp. is giving away hundreds of properties, another indication that the government is having a hard time managing the extensive real estate holdings it inherited from troubled savings and loans.

The properties are available for such uses as affordable housing, day care for children from low-income families and urban parks. The giveaway is part of a national program, but is most active in Texas, where half of the RTC's real estate is located.

Monday, the RTC donated 13 houses and two vacant lots to the City of Austin Housing Finance Corp. and six nonprofit organizations. Two weeks ago, 177 houses were given to the City of San Antonio Housing Finance Corp. RTC officials say they have about 600 more residential and commercial properties statewide that they want to dispense for public use.

"These properties ... represent almost no value to RTC, either because of their condition or because the cost of holding them, whether that's maintenance, taxes or insurance, is so high," said RTC Southwest Regional Director Carmen Sullivan. "It's frankly in the taxpayers' best interest that we find a vehicle to convey them to the private sector, where they can be utilized for good purpose."

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ajeno, es la paz

Lic Benito Juarez.

Week Of June 20 thru June 26, 1991

Lubbock, Texas

Cavazos Savs His Latino Critics Hurt Effectiveness

By Zita Arocha

Almost from the moment Lauro Cavazos was appointed by Ronald Reagan to head the Department of Education in 1988, his relationship with Hispanic leaders began to show signs of strain. His conservative philosophy on school reform and funding clashed with the more liberal attitudes of Hispanic educators, advocates and legislators.

Cavazos said he was proud of his Hispanics heritage, but he alienated most of Washington's Hispanic leadership by refusing to be out front on Hispanic education issues.

Most damaging to his image as the first Hispanic-American Cabinet member was the flood of public criticism following two speeches he gave in his home state of Texas. His comments were interpreted as an unfair attempt to blame Hispanic parents for the high dropout rate among their children and an attack on bilingual educa-

Now, five months after resigning, Cavazos admits he was stung by the critical comments made by Hispanic leaders. He claims they hampered his effectiveness.

"These political comments didn't help me when I tried to move an issue in the White House," the former university president told me during an interview published last week in Nuestro Tiempo, the Los Angeles Times' bilingual newspa-

"I didn't want blind support," he said, "but I didn't needed backbiting."

At the same time, Cavazos claims to have "done more for Hispanics than any other person in the history of this na-

You have to admire this principled man who was willing to take the heat for speaking unpopular convictions. he refused to back down when he stepped on others' sensibilities and refused to engage in political double talk.

An example of his uncompromising attitude was his trip to Texas while the state was in the middle of a fight over redistricting money between rich and poor school districts. When Cavazos told the legislators that money alone would not solve the crisis in education, several Hispanics walked out during his speech.

In our interview Cavazos agreed with a critic who charged that he had "zero political sense."

"I don't care about politics. That's not my game," he said. I went there to help kids get an

education." Cavazos' comments betray his naivete about the rough and tumble world of Washington. He was appointed for political reasons -- to help deliver the

Hispanic vote in Texas for Bush in the 1988 election -- yet was reluctant to play the backroom hardball necessary to get things done. By refusing to compromise on some issues, he alienated the interest groups, including his own constituency, the Hispanics.

He was the classic political pawn -- brought in to help with an election and then dumped when the president's education agenda wasn't getting enough good press.

"Hispanics were not asking for his resignation so he can't blame leaders for his demise," says Raúl Yzaguirre, president of the National Council of La Raza. Yzaguirre says he has several heated private discussions with Cavazos over school funding.

Yzaguirre is right. While the public squabbles between Cavazos and Hispanic leaders may have contributed to his early departure from the Department of Education, they did not precipitate his ouster. Rumors had circulated for more than a year that Bush was unhappy with his performance and intended to replace him.

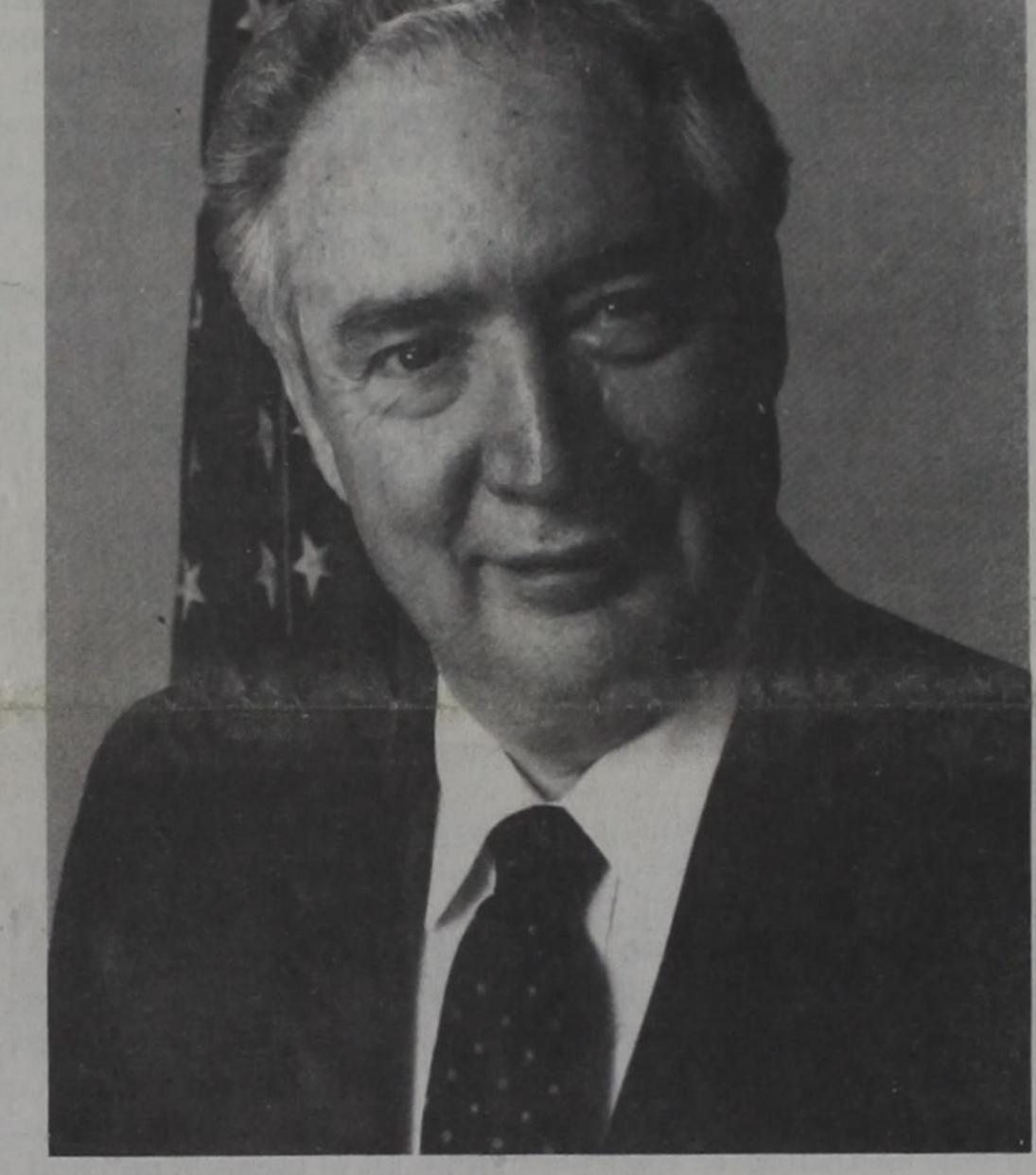
Rather than dwell on their past disagreements, Cavazos and Hispanic leaders should focus on what has been accomplished for Hispanic Americans during the last three years.

There's no doubt Cavazos brought an increased awareness and sensitivity to the Education Department and White

House on concerns affecting Hispanic students -- the high dropout rate, bilingual education and Head Start.

The concrete result of Cavazos' tenure is an executive order on Hispanic education signed by President Bush last September after a two-year lobbying campaign by a dozen Hispanic groups.

The order is supposed to improve educational opportunities for Hispanic Americans by creating a presidential advisory commission and an office in



Lauro F. Cavazos

Lauro F. Cavazos was asked by President George Bush to continue as secretary of education following the November 1988 presidential election. Secretary Cavazos was originally nominated for the post by President Ronald Reagan on August 9, 1988, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate September 20, 1990. Cavazos is a sixth-generation Texan. He earned bachelor's and master's degrees in zoology at Texas Tech University and holds a doctoral degree in physiology. In 1980, Dr. Cavazos became the 10th president of Texas Tech University, and the first Hispanic to hold that office.

the Educational Department to monitor Hispanic participation in education programs. If the initiative is implemented by Cavazos' successor, Lamar Alexander, it will have a meaningful impact on educating Hispanic youngsters.

Hispanic leaders who lobbied for the executive order claim that Cavazos initially was lukewarm to the idea. But they grudgingly concede it probably wouldn't have reached Bush's desk without Cavazos to shepherd it through the Education

Department maze and the White House. Who gets the credit for the executive order is irrelevant. The important thing is that it was adopted.

And while Cavazos may exaggerate when he says he's done more for Hispanics than anyone else, there is truth in what he says. His very presence in the Cabinet was a pro-Hispanic statement.

As the first Latino to head the Education Department, he brought the problems of Hispanics into national focus.

Census Report on Home Owners

WASHINGTON-Minorities, percent of homes in the market of buying a median-priced the report said. American home, particularly in And 15 percent could not atthe expensive Northeast and ford to buy a home at even the West, the Census Bureau said lowest prices. Thursday.

median priced house with a surveyed in the spring of 1988, conventional, 30-year, fixed- found sharp differences in the report, "Who Can Afford to gion, age, marital status and Buy a House?"

fined as one that is more expen- able make the move to home sive than half the homes in a ownership. market and less expensive than

half. Even a modestly priced house, defined as one where 75

young people and renters of all cost more, is too expensive for backgrounds have little chance 48 percent of U.S. households,

The study, which analyzed In fact, 57 percent of all the income, debt levels and households could not afford a savings of 12,000 households rate mortgage, according to the ability to buy a home by rerace or ethnic background. In A median-priced house is de- addition, few renters seemed

> For instance, 77 percent of black families and 74 percent of Hispanic families could not buy a median priced home, com-

pared with 43 percent of whites and 46 percent of non-Hispanics.

Thirty-nine percent of married couples could not afford a median house compared with 75 percent of all single people and 87 percent of single women with children.

I wenty-seven percent of families headed by individuals between 55 and 64 years old could not purchase a home versus 94 percent headed by individuals younger than 25.

The study found that 36 percent of current homeowners did not qualify for a median-priced home compared with 91 percent of the renters.

This seems to be telling Us

CAMINI IN DOMA E

La Reforma de la Enseanza Esta Creando Leprosos

Por Denise De La Rosa

Cuando el Secretario de Educación Lamar Alexander se enfocó sobre el fracaso de los estudiantes de esta nación en lograr niveles altos de habilidad en las matemáticas, él reconoció que el primer paso hacia el mejoramiento es sabor dónde esta-

El y sus colegas dijeron que ésa es la razón de que las pruebas coorsinadas en masa de los alumnos de cuarto, octavo duodécimo grados en habilidades matemáticas, realizadas por la Evaluación Nacional del Adelanto en la Enseñanza (siglas de los exámenes en una conferencia de prensa transmitido por satélite a 32 de los 37 estados que participaron en la prueba, ellos se jactaron reiteradamente de su "muestra representativa" de los estudiantes de la nación.

¿Cuán representativa fué esta muestra, que formará la base para el modo de enfocar nuestros programas de reforma de la enseñanza y nuestros dólares?

No lo fué. Se omitió premeditadamente de ella más que la mitad de los 4.5 millones de estudiantes con un cnonocimiento limitado del inglés (designados por la sigla en inglés LEP), la mayoria de los cuales son hispanos.

Basándonos en otros medidas de logros académicos y abandono de los estudios, este número creciente de niñas y niños, que aumentean cada vez más son, irónicamente, los que tienen una necesidad mayor de enfoques nuevos y de valores nuevos y más pluralistas en nuestro sistema de enseñanza pública. Con demasiada frecuencia, a estos niños se les almacena en las escuelas más pobres, más descuidadas y menos productivas de nuestra nación.

El estudio de la NAEP practicamente descontó a los alumnos de inglés limitado, excepto

los pocos que habían sido incluídos en clases regulares. Sus creadores optaron por no incluir a aquellos que todavia estaban en aulas bilingües.

La muestra de NAEP excluyó el 100% de los estudiantes clasificados LEP en los estados de Colorado, Illinois y Nueva Jersey. En la Florida, la muestra dejó afurera dos terceras partes de ellos; en Nueva York y Nuevo México, la mitad. En Texas, ifnoró al 40% de ellos; en California, 56%.

En 1990, los distritos escolares de California informaron que matricularon a 861, 531 alumnos de la clasificación LEP, un aumento desde 376,794 de un decenio antes.

Más de la mitad de los estudiantes de primer grado y "kindergarten" en Los Angeles y Nueva York -- los dos distritos escolares más grandes de la nación -- habla otro idioma que no sea inglés, según la Asociación Nacional de Educación Bilingüe.

El fracaso federal en medir el "status" educacional de alumnos LEP resuita descorazonador por varias razones. Sin información sobre ellos -- información dificil de obtener tradicionalmente -- sus problemas continuarán sin ser atendidos, así como el valor potencial de las experiencias multiculturales que ellos nos traen. Los programas que se desarrollen basándose en lo que hallen

los exámenes federales serán defectuosos en el mejor de los casos y muy perjudiciales en el peor de ellos. Los alumnos de la clasificación LEP continuarán siendo los :leprosos" de la enseñanza.

Durante el decenio de 1980, la población hispana de los Estados Unidos continentales aumentó de 14.6 millones a 22.4 La cantidad de millones. asiáticos e isleños del Pacifico se duplicó en exceso, de 3.5 millones a 7.3 millones. Una proporción importante de los dos grupos se halla en la clasificación ¬ π. La relativa corta edad de estos y otros inmigrantes y refugiados que se dirigen a los Estados Unidos continuará reflejándose en nuestra población de edad escolar. Es indispensable el vigilar su adelanto en cualesquiera evaluaciones nacionales del progreso nacional en la ensenanza.

El Presidente Bush anunció recientemente sus estrategias para la reforma escolar, tituladas "America 2,000." Uno de los principales ingredientes pide un Examen Estadounidense de Logros para igualar a las norma de funcionamiento de nivel mundial en matemáticas, ciencias, historia, inglés y geografía.

El Grupo Nacional de Metas para la Enseñanza (que tiene un sólo educador hispano entre sus 23 miembros) está encargado de desarrollar criterios y la propia evaluación nacional. El mismo está mirando hacia la NAEP y otros exámenes semejantes como el modelo y la base fundamental para la reforma.

Para su crédito, el estudio de la NAEP titulado "La Situación de las Matemáticas" proporciona un caudal apreciable de información sobre la situación y los logros de los estudiantes, desglosados en los 37 estados claves por raza, grupo étnico y sexo. El mismo puede ayudar a revelar las desigualdades y a identificar las imperfecciones del sistema.

Es interesante el que, aún sin la inclusión completa de los estudiantes clasificados como LEP, su información muestra que el conocimiento de las matemáticas por parte de los estudiantes hispanos es mucho menor que el de los blancos.

Ya sea que uno crea o no en la confiabilidad de los exámenes nacionales -- el Consejo Nacional de La Raza y otros grupos preocupados por exámenes 'encarrilamiento" de niños de diversos antecedentes culturales han manifesto reiteradamente sus reservas graves acerca de muchas pruebas --deben haber seguriadades de que los estudios nacionales sean com-

El que las próximas evaluaciones sean cambiadas para asegurar que los estudiantes LEP no queden afuera, es un reto para el Grupo Nacional de Metes en la Enseñanza y para los Orden Ejecutiva 12729, el mandato de "Excelencia en la Enseñanza para los Hispano-Americanos" firmado en Septiembre último por el Presidente Bush.

(Denise De La Rosa es la analizadora principal de cursos de acción en materia de enseñanza en el Consejo Nacional de La Raza, en su oficina de Washington. D.C.)

el editor newspapers

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Education Reform Creating a Leper Colony

By Denise De La Rosa

When Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander addressed the failure of our nation's students to achieve high levels of mathematics proficiency this month, he acknowledged that the first step toward improvement is knowing where we stand.

He and his cohorts said that

is why the coordinated, massive testing of 4th, 8th and 12th graders' math skills conducted by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is also so important. And in releasing test scores at a press conference carried by the satellite to 32 of the 37 states that participated in the test, they bragged repeatedly about their "representative sample" of the nation's students.

How representative was this sample that will form the basis for how we target our education reform programs and dol-

It wasn't. Deliberately omitted from it were more than half of the nation's 4.5 million limited-English-proficient (LEP) students. the majority of who are Hispanic.

Based on other academic achievement and drop-out measurements, this growing number of girls and boys are, ironically, the ones most in need of fresh approaches and new, more pluralistic values in our public education system. Yet too often, these are the children who are warehoused in our nation's poorest, most neglected and least productive schools.

The NAEP survey virtually wrote off limited-English students, except for some who had moved into mainstream classes. Its framers chose not to deal with those still bilingual classrooms. NAEP's sampling omitted 100 percent of LEP students in Colorado, Illinois, and New Jersey. In Florida, the sample bypassed two-thirds of them; in New York and New Mexico, half. In Texas, it ignored 40 percent of them; in California, 56 percent.

In 1990, California school districts reported that they enrolled 861,531 LEP Students, up from 376,794 a decade earlier. More than half of preschool and kindergarten-age children in Los Angeles and New York City -- the nation's two largest school districts -speak a language other than English, according to the National Association for Bilingual

Education. The federal failure to measure the educational status of LEP students is distressing for several reasons. Without data on them -- data traditionally difficult to obtain -- their problems will remain unaddressed, as

will the potential value of the multicultural experience they bring us. Programs developed based on what the federal tests find will be flawed at best, very harmful at worst. LEP students will remain education's lepers

During the '80s, the U.S. mainland Hispanic population increased from 14.6 million to 22.4 million. The number of Asian and Pacific Islanders more than doubled, from 3.5 million to 7.3 million. A significant proportion of the two groups have limited proficiency in English. The relative youthfulness of these and other U.S. immigrants and refugees will continue to be reflected in our school-age population. Monitoring their progress is essential in any national assessment of our educational progress.

President Bush recently announced his "America 2000" school reform strategies. A major ingredient calls for an American Achievement Test to meet world-class performances standards in math, science, history, English and geography.

The National Educational Goals Panel (with a single Hispanic educator among its 23 members) is charged with developing criteria and the national assessment itself. It is looking to NAEP and similar tests as the model and fundamental basis for reform.

To its credit, NAEP's "State of Mathematics" survey does provide a windfall of information on status and achievement of students, broken down in the 37 states by race, ethnicity and sex. It can help expose inequities and identify systemic shortcomings.

Interestingly, even without the full inclusion of LEP students, its data show Hispanic students' math proficiency to be much lower than that of whites.

Whether one believes in the reliance of national tests -- the National Council of La Raza and other groups concerned about testing and tracking of children of different cultural backgrounds have repeatedly expressed serious reservations on many tests -- there must assurances that national surveys are comprehensive.

Whether forthcoming assessments are changed to ensure that LEP students aren't frozen out is a test for the National Education Goals Panel and for Executive Order 12729, the "Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans" mandate signed last September by President Bush.

(Denise De La Rosa is the Senior Education Policy Analyst for the National Council of La Raza in its Washington, D.C., office.)

Language Issue Brings U.S. Latinos Closer

By Antonio M. Stevens-

Making Spanish the official language of Puerto Rico in 1991 was not an act that dropped out of heaven like a ripe coconut. It was part of a larger political drama stretched out over the past two years in which President Bush and the 'preppy" wing of the Republican Party attempted to convert Puerto Rico into the 51st state in time for the 1992 elections.

Apparently believing that Puerto Rico statehood would prove a rallying cry for all Latinos on the campaign trail, el presidente engineered legislation for a 1991 plebiscite to decide the island's future. This idea was generally welcomed among Puerto Ricans, particularly those who see the perennial debates among the three options of statehood, independence or commonwealth as draining the people of political energies better spent on issues such as the economy and the

island's quality of life. Yet, once the bill was in Congress, the administration betrayed its promise for a fair election and turned to partisan politics-as-usual. White House officials came to Capitol Hill to punish any option but state-

For example, when independence supporters offered a plan

to rent military bases back to the United States instead of taking welfare handouts, the Pentagon insisted that the United States would retain the bases without the need for rent, even in an independent Republic of Puerto Rico.

Yet when it came to statehood: "Yes, Puerto Ricans would get immediate welfare benefits under statehood." 'No, they would not have to pay federal income taxes immediately." The administration promised to "wait and see" on crucial issues such as tax exemptions for corporations and the role of Spanish language.

This kind of favoritism towards statehood and unyielding resistance to any reasonable exploration of commonwealth and independence was doomed from the beginning. It did not hold up under congressional scrutiny.

Moreover, the neoconservative wing of the Republican Party unleashed its big guns -- Patrick Buchanan, James J. Kilpatrick and George Will -- it the media. Each began to question the wisdom of the statehood option.

Ironically, these U.S. conservatives borrowed the arguments of independentistas in showing the incompatibility of Puerto Rican culture and economy with absorption into the federal union. George Will's

BY STEPHEN C. MCINTYRE

My good friend Inez Crawford is in the hospital. She called from her hospital bed Sunday night to wish me a happy Father's Day and informed us she had suffered a stroke. We had been trying to call her all week to see if she wanted to go to the mariachi festival at Texas Tech.

Some of you politically active folks know Inez. She is the white haired activist who works on just about every progressive issue that has come up in this city.

She is supposed to get out of the hospital in a couple days. Those of you who still pray from time to time can say one for

The Lubbock Avalanche-Journal constantly moans about black on black violence in South Africa.. I guess that is some kind of coded message that black folks in South Africa are somehow unfit to govern.

I wonder when the AJ will comment on the white on white violence of the American Revolution and Civil War, World War I, violence in Northern Ireland, civil war all over the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, etc.

6/25 1876 Indians defeat Custer, Little Big Horn

6/26 1945 UN established by charter signed in San Francisco 6/30 1914 Gandhi's first arrest, in campaign for Indian equal rights in South Africa.

1971 26th 918-20 year old voting) Amendment

1973 Draft ended

Ah, yes the good ole days. On June 21, 1964 three civil rights workers-James Chaney (black) and Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner (white)- are reported missing after a short trip to Philadelphia, Mississippi.

And then there is today. A few days ago Congress passed a Civil Rights Bill that simply returns the law to what it was a couple years ago before the Reagan Supreme Court overturned a number of established principles used for years to litigate equal employment cases. If faces a veto by Bush because he says it mandates quotas. Yet the bill that was passed specifically makes quotas illegal. But Bush says the law will force employers to use quotas anyway.

The bill simply returns the law to what it was a couple years ago and makes it clearly illegal to use quotas. Do any of you recall any quotas ever being used in Lubbock, Texas two years ago?

"Law & Order" in 1968, "Willie Horton" in 1988 and "Quotas" in 1992 have become the code words for the Republican Southern strategy for reelection. It may be their strategy for the entire na-

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declaration that "Puerto Rico doesn't fir (in the United States)" was scarcely different from the rhetoric of the left in Puerto Rico which has insisted for decades that the United States doesn't fit in Puerto Rico. Thus, the elaborate plebiscite bill of the Senate died in committee.

Unfortunately, the neoconservative columnists often infected their reasoning with a scarcely veiled prejudice against not just Puerto Ricans but all Latinos. The issue "smoked them out."

The final stake in the heart of Bush's plebiscite came with the resolute action by the Puerto Rican people to put Spanish first. Its adoption as the official language replaces a 1902 law imposed nearly 90 years ago by a fawning, one-party legislature elected in the first days of U.S. colonial rule over the island.

The importance of the declaraion lies in the implicit statement it makes about Latino lan-

guage and culture. Now educators, business leaders and social planners must evaluate seriously the need for cultural and linguistic pluralism. Puerto Ricans have shown that in Mr. Bush's New World Order, Latinos are not going to be passive.

As the New York Times suggested, Puerto Rico is the U.S. version of Lithuania, and what

happens to us has as much importance to Latinos in the 50 states as the Baltic question does to the nationalities of the Soviet Union. The fabric of national unity some years hence may well depend on decisions taken now.

This is not to say that each Latino in the United States is some sort of radical separatist. But just as this cultural and linguistic question refused to go away in Canada and now is likely to achieve independence for Quebec, Puerto Rico's decision to insist on Spanish first is not an idle political gesture.

Latinos everywhere should seek to interpret the Puerto Rican vote carefully and recognize that it heralds a new state in the struggle to maintain our culture and language. How can this democratic de-

cision in 1991 by Puerto Ricans best serve that cause of Latinos in the 50 states?

Ironically, the declaration that put distance between Puerto Rico and the United States politically may have brought islanders and Latinos closer together culturally.

(Dr. Antonio M. Stevens-Arroyo, formerly vice chairman of the New York State Committee for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, is Professor of Puerto Riccan Studies at Brooklyn College, City University of New

Call Javan At El Editor for Effective Advertising 763-3841

Legislative Update

The National Voter Registration Act, S250, will be voted on by the Senate anytime after they have delt with the crime bill. The "motor-voter" bill mandates uniform registration procedures for federal elections including automatic registration for anyone getting a drivers license and registration by mail and at public agencies. Encourage your Senators to vote for the Voter Registration Act, which will add millions of people to the voting rolls.

The Senate is discussing a bi-partisan compromise on civil rights, but has not introduced a bill. INTERFAITH IMPACT is supporting the development of a strong bi-partisan compromise bill that will overrule the Supreme Court's 1989 decisions which weakened discrimination protections, and that will not have lowered caps on punitive damages. Please urge your Senator to support a compromise bill with these provisions.

Funds for programs in the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 are being considered by the Senate subcommittee for Veterans Affairs, HUD, and Independent Agencies, in the Appropriations Committee. Also competing for these funds is the Space Station program, which NASA is obviously pressuring for. The subcommittee mark-up of the Affordable Housing Act is expected before the July 4th holidays. Urge your Senators on the Appropriations Committee to support full funding of these housing programs.

The Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 is being threatened by two amendments to HR1501 that were passed in the Financial Institutions Subcommittee of the House Banking Committee. The Community Reinvestment Act, CRA, forces banking institutions to help meet the credit needs of the entire community, including low- and moderate-income areas. Approximately \$4 billion dollars in investments have been stimulated through these reinvestment partnerships in local communities. It is crucial that we help save the CRA by calling Congresspersons, especially those on the House Banking Committee. Urge them to support the CRA and to oppose the two Kanjorski amendments.

Last month, unemployment increased to 6.9 percent, leaving 8.6 million people out of work in this country. A bill has been introduced to reform the unemployment insurance system: 1) by increasing the number of weeks that workers can receive unemployment compensation; 2) by expanding eligibility for qualifying for compensation; and 3) by making the Federal Unemployment Tax Rate more progressive through an expanded taxable wage base. The bill has been referred to the Human Resources Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee. Please contact the following members of the subcommittee this week and urge them to cosponsor HR 1367: Ford, Kennelly, M. Andrews, McDermott, Levin, Moody, Shaw, N. Johnson, Grandy, and Chandler.

Floor votes on the Family Medical Leave Act, HR2 and S5, may come up soon. We are especially needing support from republican senators and southern democrats.

CONTACT Christie L. Goodman, INTERFAITH IMPACT

for Justice and Peace 202/543-2800.

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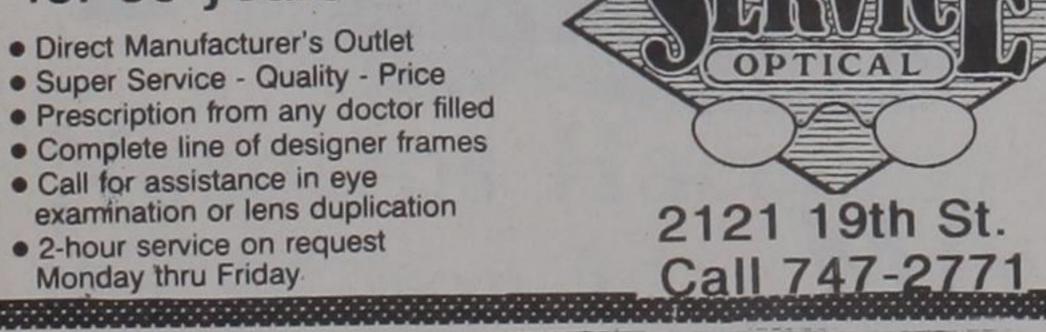
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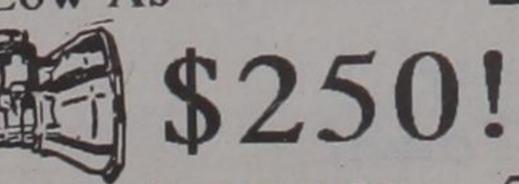
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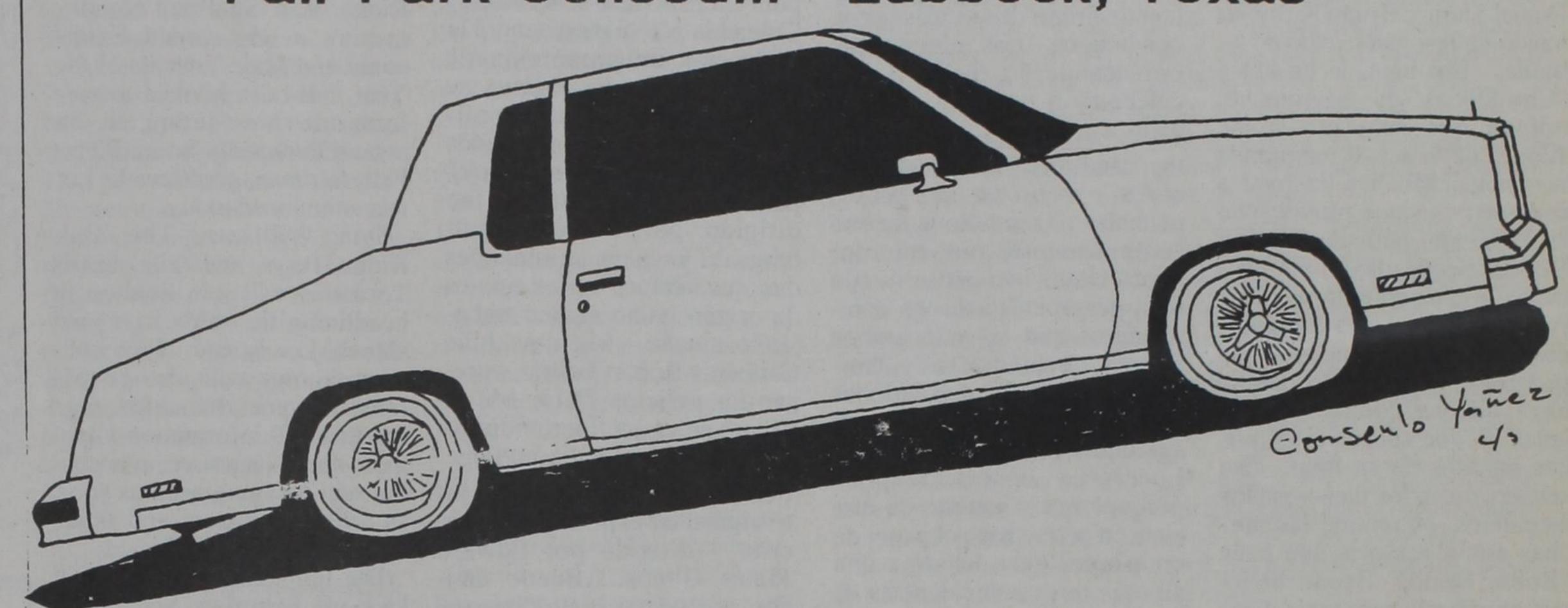
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ENTRETENIMIENTO .

"Hablande de Hollywood" Per Estrellie

Que tal, amigos y amigas, otra vez estoy aquí con ustedes para ofrecerles las más recientes novedades sobre lo que siempre ocurre en el siempre cambiante mundo de Hollywood...Primero quiero decirles que Billy Crystal es por ahora uno de los actores más felices de la vida. Resulta que su nueva película, "City Slikers," en la que lleva de compañeros a Daniel Stern y Bruno Kirby, ha tenido un resonante éxito de taquilla. Tan bien, le ha ido a "City Slikers" que hay quienes opinan que será el "Home Alone" de la actual temporada veraniega...Muchos y variados comentarios sigue provocando la esperada película "Robin Hood." Según dicen mis contactos que tengo entre los chicos de la prensa, a la compañía distribuidora del filme, no le ha parecido muy sensato que se haya dado a conocer, desde antes, lo que sucede a los pocos minutos de su final. Ese secreto, dicen los mencionados ejecutivos, es una de las muchas armas secretes que tiene "Robin Hood." Bueno habrá que prepárarse para verla y conocer ese famoso secreto del que ya se habla tanto... Ya terminaron de hacerse todos los preparativos para celebrar la ceremonia en la que contraerán matrimonio la bonita actirz Julia Roberts y su galán Kieffer Sutherland Acompanados de

un selecto grupo de amigos los futuros esposos ecuparán uno de los foros de mayor tradicion que hay en los estudios 20th Century Fox, así, dicen ellos, el cine será el mejor testigo del amor que se tienen. La boda se llevará a cabo la próxima semana, esperen nuevas noticias de ella...Hace algunos diás, en un cafe del bulevard Hollywood, el actor Scott Glen se reunió con un grupo de sus más cercanos amigos. Los motivos que provocaron eso, fueron dos: la celebración del éxito que siguen teniendo "The Silence of the Lambs" y "Backdraft" sus recientes películas...Tranquilo y sereno como siempre, nos dijeron, Scott Glenn se expresó con toda generosidad de los companñeros que tuvo en amboa folmes...A John Candy también le siguen favoreciendo los actuales meses inactivo hizo la agredable comedia "Only the Lonely" y dentro de poco porque verá el estreno de otra cinta en la que hace el papel de un escritor que, debido a una de esas rares coincidencias de la vida, se ve transportado hasta el mundo ficticio creado por el mismo...Los que siguen ocupando espacio en las revistas de mayor tiraje en Hollywood son Spike Lee director de "Jungle Fever" y Anabella Sciorra su linda protagonista. Se decía que durante la filma-

"IUNA EXPLOSIVA AVENTURA

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- ROLLING STONE, Peter Travers

GRAN ESTRENO VIERNES 21 DE JUNIO

ción de esa película habían surgido grandes problemas entre ellos dos, pero para evitar que se siguieran propagando todas esas versiones Spike y Anabella declararon, simple y sencillamente, que nada era cierto y que seguían siendo tan grandes amigos como siempre...Felices de la vida quedaron los ejecutivos de la compañía Columbia Pictures despues que el actor Dustin Hoffman estampó su firma en un contrato exclusivo von dicha corporación. El compromiso mutuo establece que Hoffman tendrá libertad absoluta para desarrollar y proponer temas para seis filmes. Columbia por su parte tendrá la obligación de proporcionarle apoyo financiero. Esto se logró, senalaron fuentes confiables, gracias a los resultados que seobtuvieron con "Hook" película en la que Hoffman fue dirigido por Steven Spielberg...Y ya para terminar les diré que también varios actores de origen latino siguen trabajando mucho. Mientras Julie Carmen y Robert Beltrán estrenan su pelicula "Kiss Me A KIller" en la que fueron dirigidos por Marcus de León, Pepe Serna y Evelina Fernandez intervienen en la primer cinta escrita y dirigida por Edward James Olmos.....Bueno amigos, nos vemos la pródima semana en esta su columna.

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Entertainers Set for Fair in Sept.

LUBBOCK (SPECIAL) -- Ricky Van Shelton, country music's newly named Entertainer and Male Vocalist of the Year, has been booked to perform one show during the 7th annual Panhandle-South Plains Fair, fair manager Steve L. Lewis announced today.

Don Williams, The Oak Ridge Boys and The Texas Tornados will join Shelton in headlining the fair's four paid shows, Lewis said. Free coliseum shows will also be offered this year, he added, noting that full information about these shows is not yet available but will be announced as soon as artists, sponsors and ticket information are confirmed.

The fair's eight-day run will kick off Saturday, September 21 and wrap up Saturday, September 28.

Williams will perform one show, at 7 p.m., September 21. Tickets for his show are \$10.

The Texas Tornados whirl on the stage September 26 with two shows, at 7 and 9 p.m. Tickets for both performances are \$10.

Shelton takes the spotlight for one show, at 7 p.m., September 27. Tickets for his performance will be \$12.

The Oak Ridge Boys will give two performances: a 4 p.m. matinee, priced at \$8, and a 7 p.m. evening performance, priced at \$12, on Saturday, September 28.

Country music fans voted Shelton Entertainer of the Year and Male Vocalist of the Year during Monday's TNN/Music City News Country Awards. Shelton's popularity appears to

be firmly rooted -- he was 1990's Entertainer and Male Vocalist of the Year as well.

Shelton called the awards "icing on the cake".

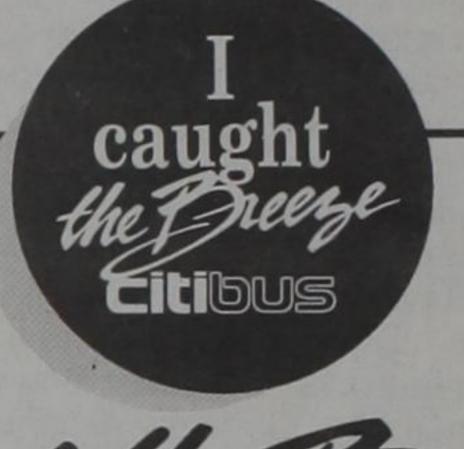
"I'm not in music for awards.
I'm in music because I love to sing. I love to play and I love to record," he said. "I love it (country music) with all my heart and soul."

"This is something we've wrestled with for several years now," Lewis said.
"Handling all the mail orders has really gotten to be quite a task. We have to bring in extra

help. We telt this nominal tee would help us keep ticket prices and gate admission low while still recouping some of our expenses."

Show tickets, he stressed, do not include gate admission -- which remains at \$3 for adults and children over 12; \$1 for children 6 through 11; children under 6 are admitted free.

For mail order tickets write: SHOW TICKETS, BOX 208, LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79408. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope plus \$1.00 for handling charge.



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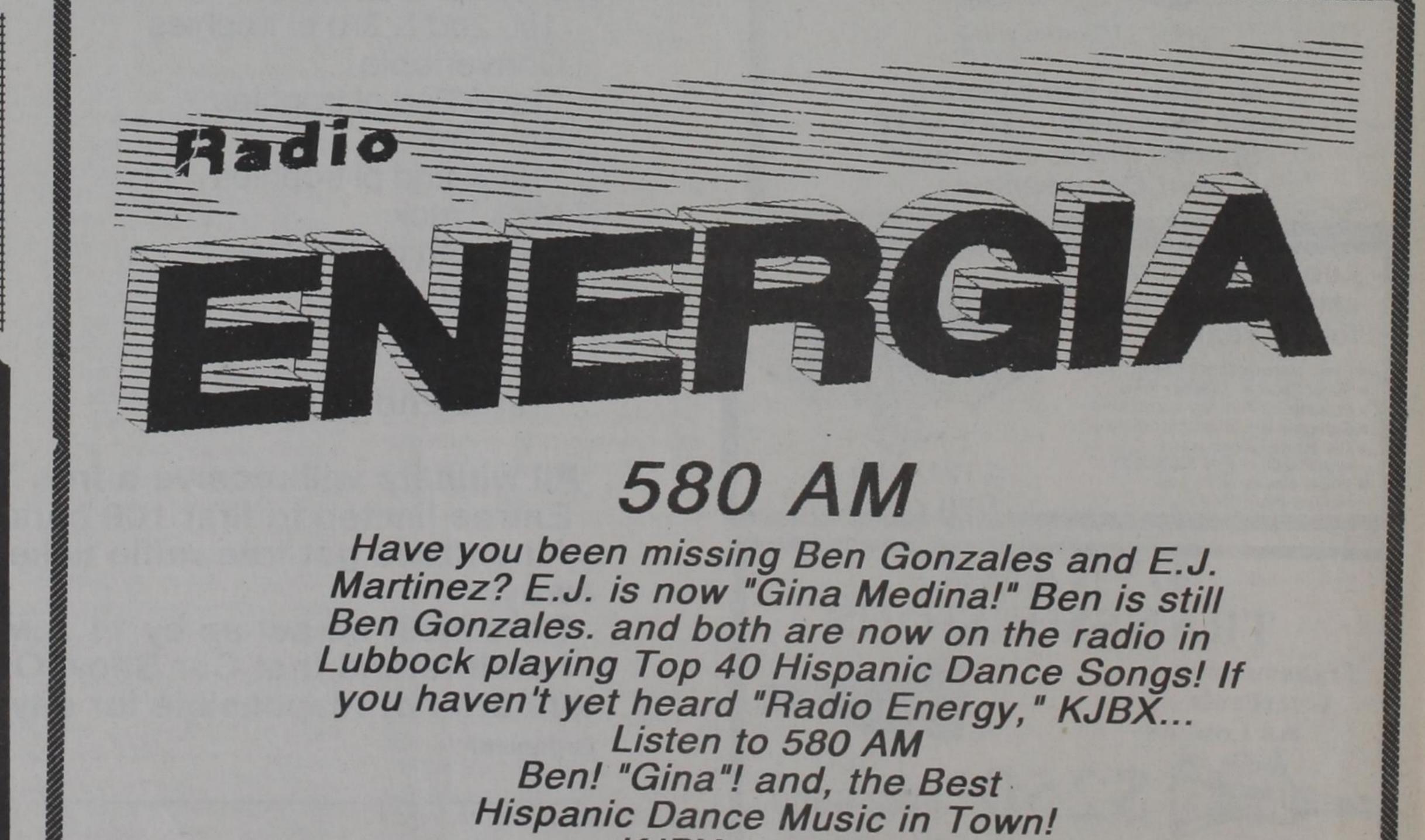
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KJBX -- 580 AM

El Editor-Lubbock, Texas, June 20, 1991 Judges From Page 1

made by Ware.

insult to uor hispanic communtiy...Does our D.A. think our ified and capable candidates?" asked LULAC.

"How can our D.A. qualify his statement without knowing

distric tooundries or who live where? Public statements like the ones made by Ware show the insensititivty toward the mi-"The statement was a direct nority community of Lubbock," said Chavez.

The controversy over the votcommunity does not have qula- ing rights law focused on the South. But since at least some judges are elected in most states, the outcome is expected to have nationwide impact.

AVISO PUBLICO

Breves Declaraciones Explicativas De Las ENMIENDAS CONSTITUCIONALES PROPUESTAS ELECCION ESPECIAL 10 DE AGOSTO DE 1991

PROPUESTA NUM. 1 EN LA BOLETA DE VOTACION

La Resolución Senatorial Conjunta número 42 propone una enmienda constitucional que autorice a los districtos escolares recién establecidos a nivel de condado, a celebrar elecciones para eximir de impuestos al valor (ad valorem) a cierto porcentaje del precio en plaza del hogar residencial de las personas mayores de edad, ya sean casadas o solteras. El porcentaje eximido no podría superar el 20 por ciento de dicho precio en plaza, y el monto de la exención no podría ser de menos de cinco mil dólares. Dicha enmienda también autorizaría a los distritos escolares a nivel de condado, a celebrar elecciones para eximir de impuestos al valor (ad valorem) no menos de tres mil dólares del precio en plaza del hogar residencial de las personas incapacitadas o de personas de sesenta y cinco o más años de edad. Por último, la enmienda autorizaría celebrar elecciones en distritos escolares a nivel de condado, para la recaudación de impuestos a ciertos bienes personales tangibles eximidos por la legislatura de tributación ad valorem.

La enmienda que se propone, aparecerá sobre la boleta de votación en los siguientes términos:

"Enmienda constitucional que autorice a los votantes de los distritos escolares a nivel de condado, a adoptar ciertas exenciones de la tributación al valor (ad valorem) en dicho distrito a los hogares residenciales, y a disponer la recaudación de impuestos a ciertos bienes personales tangibles."

PROPUESTA NUM. 2 EN LA BOLETA DE VOTACION

La Resolución Senatorial Conjunta número 5 propone una enmienda constitucional que permita a la legislatura promulgar leyes generales que autoricen a la Mesa Coordinadora de Estudios Superiores de Tejas, o a la agencia sucesora de la misma, a emitir y a vender hasta trescientos millones de dólares en bonos con garantía del gobierno, a fin de costear préstamos a estudiantes para fines educativos. Se fijaría por ley el máximo efectivo de la tasa de interés neto a ser devengado por tales bonos. Dicha enmienda también autorizaría a la legislatura a disponer la inversión del producto de los bonos y a establecer un fondo de intereses y amortización que pague los bonos y determine la inversión de dicho fondo. El pago de los bonos autorizados de acuerdo a la presente enmienda, se efectuaría con los primeros fondos que durante cada año fiscal entraran a la tesorería y no estuviesen asignados en otra forma por la constitución, restándoles las sumas de dinero que formen parte de un fondo de intereses y amortización establecido a fines del año anterior en prenda al pago de los bonos o intereses.

La enmienda que se propone, aparecerá sobre la boleta de votación en los siguientes términos:

"Enmienda constitucional que disponga la emisión de bonos con garantía del gobierno destinados a proporcionar préstamos educativos a estudiantes."

Publicado por la oficina del Secretario de Estado de Tejas



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The 1965 voting rights law has helped minorities win election to many legislative and executive branch offices. Minorities have been less successful in increasing their numbers on the bench.

A 1985 survey said 465 of 12,000 fulltime state court judges were black and 150 Hispanic.

At issue was Section 2 of the law barring states from diluting, even unintentionally, the voting power of minorities.

At-large elections have been challenged under the law if it means that substantial groups of minority voters living in particular areas are outnumbered by whites. Creating smaller districts in which blacks or Hispanics constitute the majority would help elect a member of the racial minority.

The Supreme Court ruled in a Georgia case last October that Section 5 of the voting rights act applies to judicial elections. That provision requires Southern states and portions of some Northern states with a history of discrimination to get Justice Department approval before changing election procedures.

Section 2, which applies to all states, was strengthened by Congress in 1982 to make it illegal for states to enforce election rules that result in less minority political clout even if there is no proof of discriminatory intent.

The New Orleans-based 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled the new provision does not apply to judges because the section speaks of `representatives."

Census From Page 1

that the step from renting to home ownership is a big step for a large number of households and perhaps a bigger step than was generally realized," said economist Mark Obrinsky of the Federal National Mortgage Association.

By region, the percentage of households who couldn't afford a median house were: the West, 63; Northeast, 59; South, 56, and Midwest, 51. The median prices were Northeast, \$100,000; West, \$95,000, and Midwest and South, \$60,000.

Howard Savage, a Census Bureau statistician who wrote the report with Peter Fronczek, said the most surprising finding was that lower interest rates, which translate into lower monthly mortgage payments, did almost nothing to improve renters' prospects of home ownership.

"It helps some but it's not statistically significant. They just flat don't have the money. You can lower monthly payments but if they don't have enough for a down payment, then it's an irrelevant question," Savage

He said the findings are still valid, three years later. On one hand, home price i in many markets have risen less rapidly or even declined and mortgage rates have fallen from between 10 percent and 10.5 percent in 1988 to 9.5 percent this spring. However, with the onset of the recession, fewer lenders are offering mortgages with low down payments.

Also, the availability of mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration offered only a marginal reduction in the inability to purchase a median house.

Pulsera Iman:

JEPORTES

Wrestlers Tied To Steroid MD'

HARRISBURG, Pa. - A doctor accused of illegally prescribing steroids supplied Hulk Hogan, "Rowdy Roddy" Piper and other pro wrestlers with the bodybuilding drugs, sources said.

Dr. George Zahorian III, an osteopath and urologic surgeon, goes on trial Monday on charges of distributing or intending to distribute steroids and other controlled substances. He was indicted earlier this

The indictment accuses Zahorian of supplying anabolic steroids to five wrestlers from 1988 to 1990.

The indictment identifies each wrestler by the name John Doe, but three sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said in separate interviews that the five are Hogan, Piper, Rick Martel, Brian Blair and Dan Spivey.

U.S. Attorney Theodore Smith III and Zahorian's attorney, William Costopoulos, refused to identify the wrestlers.

Smith said none of the wrestlers faces charges because steroid use was not a federal crime during the period covered in the indictment.

The sources said Hogan's lawyer, Jerry McDevitt, has asked U.S. District Judge William Caldwell to keep his client

Strawberry Placed On 15-Day DL

LOS ANGELES - Darryl Strawberry, still bothered by a shoulder injury sustained more than a month ago, was placed on the 15-day disabled list Tuesday by the Los Angeles Dod-

The injury originally was diagnosed as a mild separation of the left shoulder. He now is suffering from inflammation in the

shoulder, said Dr. Frank Jobe, the Dodgers' team physician. Strawberry already has missed 12 games with the injury, including Tuesday night's contest against the Chicago Cubs.

He hurt the shoulder in a game against Montreal on May 15 when he crashed into the wall in right field as he caught a drive by Marquis Grissom. Although he hit the wall hard, Strawberry held onto the ball and finished the inning.

Though he has played since the injury, Strawberry said he has not been 100 percent. He had a magnetic resonance imaging test to try to determine if there was more extensive damage to the shoulder, but the test was negative and Strawberry rested the shoulder for the next seven games.

He said his arm was bothering him and he wanted a doctor to look at it," Dodger manager Tom Lasorda said before the game against the Cubs. `When he swings at certain pitches, it hurts him more than others."

Signed as a free agent to a 5-year, \$20.25 million contract over the winter, Strawberry has played in 53 of the Dodgers' 63 games, hitting .224 with seven homers and 26 RBIs.

Despite his low batting average, he is the leading vote-getter in All-Star balloting among outfielders.

from testifying at the trial. Caldwell was expected to rule Thursday.

McDevitt did not return calls to his office Wednesday.

World Wrestling Federation spokesman Steve Plenamenta did not return calls seeking

comment Wednesday, and telephone listings for Hogan and the other wrestlers were not immediately available. The wrestlers compete under the WWF.

Hogan, a two-time WWF champion, probably is the bestknown figure in pro wrestling.



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La gracia es algo que viene de Dios, como la reluciente belleza de un glorioso amanecer. La gracia es la forma personal en que Dios se da a nosotros, pero no lo miramos. Nomas podemos responderle en fe, pero la fe apenas nos deja ver la grandeza de Su luz. Dios quiere guiarnos en el camino de la vida pero nosotros no le entendemos. Por eso fue que Jesus vino al mundo, para ensenarnos a caminar alegremente, danzando hasta que lleguemos al cielo. (Juan 10,10). Por ejemplo, lo que hacen el esfuerzo de perdonar, a aquellos que les han ofendido, o herido, o lastimado, simplemente porque Jesucristo pidio que perdonaramos. Esos ya han sentido el gozo, y ese gozo es muy grande, sin duda, todo lo contrario de la amargura el resenttimiento.

los corazones, estrangula el como lo prometio Jesucristo. gozo: Un hombre que fue de- (Mateo 7,21).

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scriminado hace diez anos. Le hicieron un dano que fue como una herida abierta que sangraba todos los dias de su vida, hasta que dejo aquel trabajo. Sus amigos trataron de ayudarle a olvidar y a personar. El parecia que no oia a nadie, porque a nadie le hacia caso de sus consejos. No entendia que el gozo es producto de los corazones que perdonan.

La importantisima ayuda de los demas, para alcanzar el gozo, no debe de ser despreciada. San Pablo dice: "Alegrense siempre, sean agradecidos de todo y por todo". (Fillipenses 4,4). Esto quiere decir que el Poder de alegrarnos esta dentro de nosotros.

Que pasaria si usted decidiera perdonar todo, y abirle su corazon a Dios en senal de agradecimiento? Si usted se concentra en el agradecimiento no habra lugar ni tiempo para la amargura. Rece pidiendole a Dios la gracia de hacer lo que enseno Jesucristo.

Aun cuando su situacion actual le este causando tristeza, tenga confianza em Dios. El le dara la sobrenatural y milagrosa gracia, que necesita. El gozo les llega a aquellos que procuran devolver bien por mal. Los malos sentimientos no son eternos, sino pasajeras emociones. No les ponga stencion. La obediencia a Dios esta en la voluntad. Y la voluntad dice si o no. Ore por todos aquellos que lo han ofendido, especialmente si usted cree que no lo merecen. Entonces empezara a conocer lo que vale el La amargura, que encierran gozo y le felicidad de la vida,

Léa El Editor

EL EDITOR

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Large state agency seeks executive -level director for new Environmental Affairs Division. Coordinate, plan, provide oversight for implementation, integration, strategic management of environmental activities of agency. Provide central offices focus for all activities relating to chemical or hazardous materials. Extensive contact with public; state/federal officials; regulatory authorities: individuals and organizations representing environmental interests; and agency employees. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: Graduation from accredited four-year college or university with degree in environmental science or related field; at least four years experience in executive-level management position that required extensive knowledge of environmental programs including development, implementation, and monitoring, plus employee development and organizational management; OR at least eight years in responsible professional capacity in field that required extensive environmental knowledge, including four years upper-level management experience. Salary \$5250 per month. Complete job description available from local Texas Employment Commission office, refer to job order number 5912899. Qualified applicants submit current resume that responds specifically to minimum qualifications to: State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Attention: D-17, 125 EAST 11TH STREET, Austin, TX, 78701-2483. Resumes accepted until 8:30 a.m., July 1, 1991. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

Director, Civil Rights

Large state agency seeks executive-level director for new Civil Rights Division. Coordinate, plan, provide oversight for all civil right-related activities of agency, internal and external. Ensure all organizational units in agency provide equal opportunities under Title VII in employment, promotion, training, employee services. Ensure equal opportunities under Title VI for those who wish to participate in business, contracting, public services. Extensive contact with public; state/federal officials; regulatory authorities; individuals and organizations representing interests of women, minorities, disabled; department employees. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: graduation from accredited four-year college or university; career development in public or business administration, human resources, personnel management, social services, or closely related field preferred. At least four years experience in executive-level management position that required extensive knowledge of equal opportunity programs including development, implementation and monitoring, plus employee development and organizational management; OR at least eight years in responsible professionals capacity in field that required extensive knowledge of equal opportunity programs including four years upper-level management experience. Salary \$5250 per month. Complete job description available from local Texas Employment Commission office, refer to job order number 5912898. Qualified applicants submit current resume that responds specifically to minimum qualifications to: State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Attention: D-14, 125 EAST 11TH STREET, Austin, 78701-2483. Resumes accepted until 8:30 a.m., July 1, 1991.

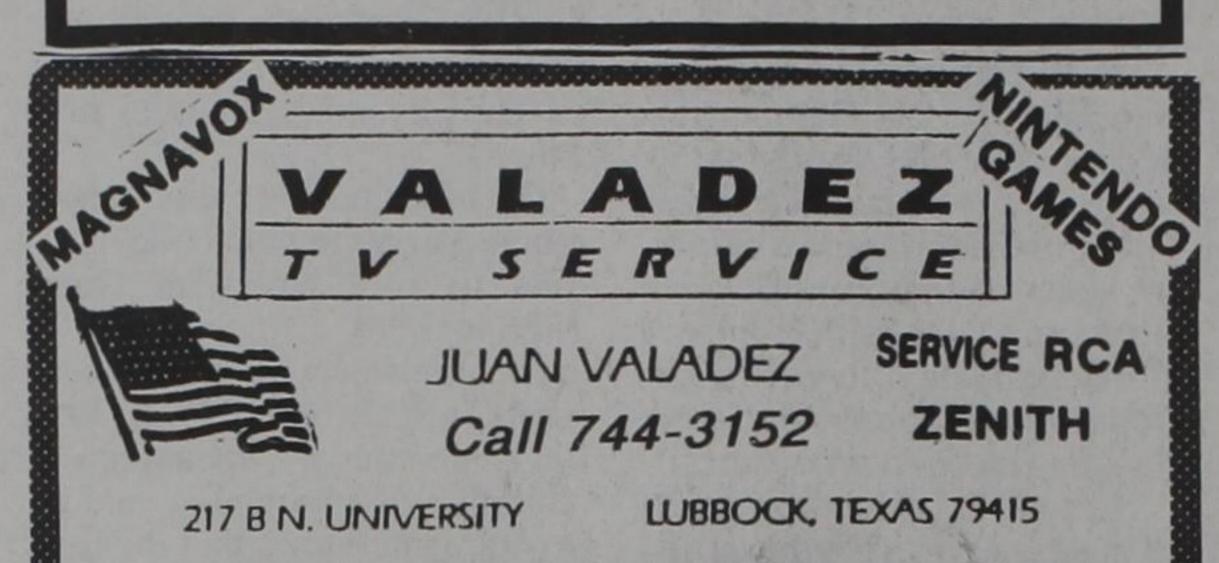
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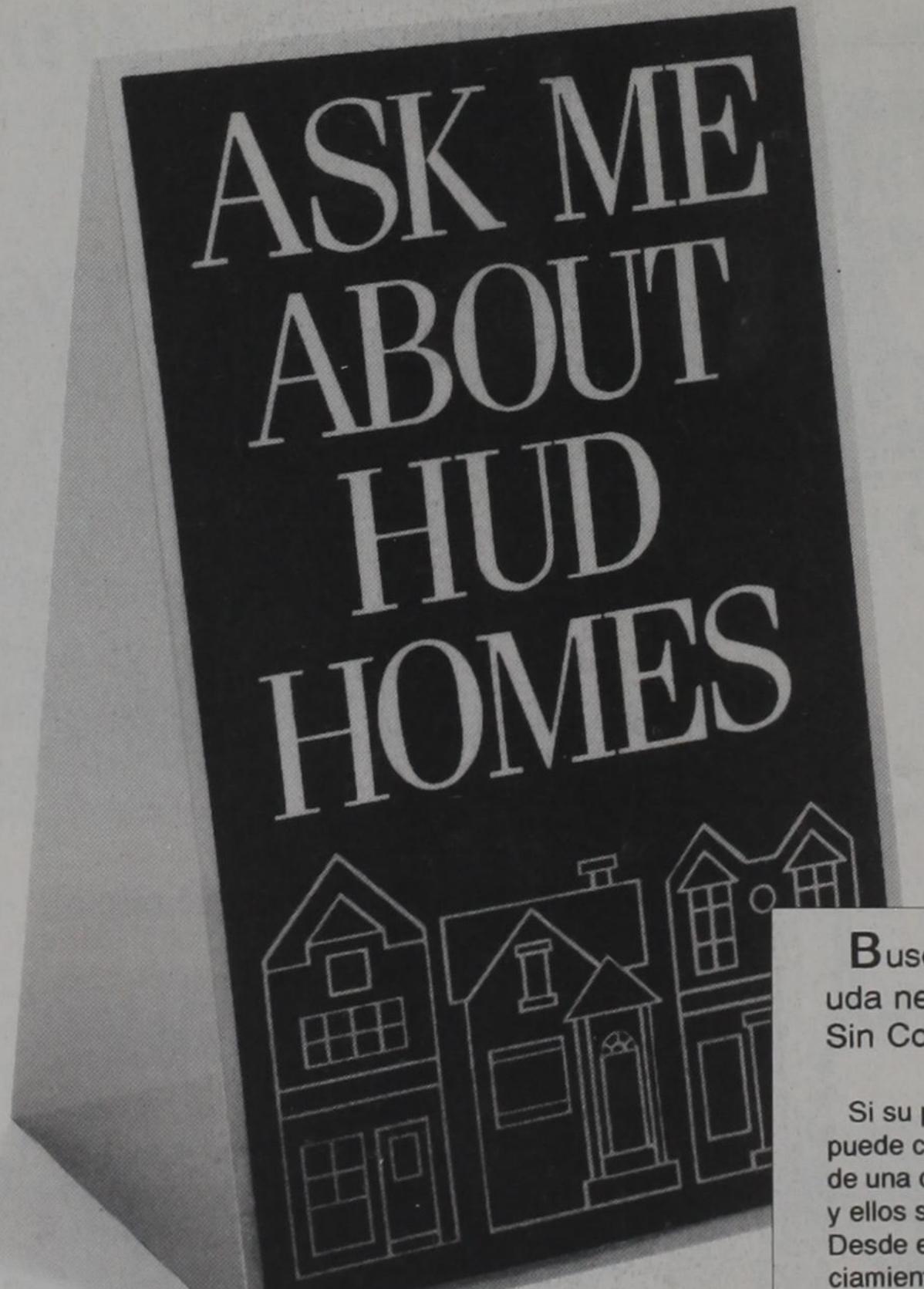
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