

Hispanics Underrepresented In Educational System

Annual Minority Status Report Finds

Washington, D.C. (January 21, 1991) -- Despite the rapid growth and relative youth of the Hispanic population in the United States, Hispanics are grossly underrepresented at every rung of the educational ladder, says a report released today by the American Council on Education. In addition, the report found, the degree of Hispanic underrepresentation increases at each successive educational level.

The study, *The Ninth Annual Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education*, examines the educational progress of Hispanics, African Americans, American Indians, and Asian Americans, presenting data on high school graduation rates; college participation, enrollments, and persistence; and degree attainment.

The report found that although Hispanics are highly concentrated in the school age population, they are less likely than non-Hispanics to have enrolled in preschool programs or

to pursue either secondary or postsecondary education. In addition, while high school graduation rates for the total population have increased recently, those for Hispanics have declined. After ascending for a number of years, high school completion rates for Hispanics ages 18 to 24 dropped from 62.8 percent in 1985 to 56 percent in 1989. Mexican Americans over 25 have the highest proportion of high school dropouts (57.3 percent) among the Hispanic subgroups, followed by Puerto Ricans (46 percent) and Cubans (37 percent).

Among African Americans, the news is only slightly better. Although the gap between the high school completion rates of 18-24-year-old whites and African Americans narrowed during the 1970s and early 1980s, African Americans have experienced little improvement since that time, largely due to stagnation in the rate for African American men. In 1989, 76.1

percent of African Americans in this group had completed high school.

Data show that Asian Americans Complete high school at a much higher rate than other ethnic and racial groups. However when disaggregated, the statistics reveal dramatic disparities among subgroups. Southeast Asians and Filipino Americans have significantly lower rates of high school completion than Japanese and Chinese Americans. In contrast to the overall U.S. population above age 25 at the time of the 1980 U.S. Census, 67 percent of whom had graduated, only 22.3 percent of Hmong Americans and 31.4 percent of Laotian Americans had completed high school.

The status report was prepared by ACE Senior Scholar Reginald Wilson and Deborah Carter, assistant director of ACE's Office of Minorities in Higher Education, with support from the Bell Atlantic Charitable Foundation. A special

section on Hispanic demographic and educational trends was prepared by Jorge Chapa of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas at Austin.

The report found that due to the decline in Hispanic high school completion, the gap between Hispanic and white college participation rates is widening. During the mid-1970s, legislative and judicial mandates, increased federal financial aid for low-income students, and the large number of returning Vietnam veterans almost erased disparities among the college participation rates of Hispanics, African Americans, and whites.

However, by 1989, only 16.1 percent of all Hispanics 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college, compared with 23.5 percent of African Americans and 31.8 percent of whites. The report concludes that the overall educational attainment of the Hispanic population is unlikely to increase

without sustained efforts to raise their rate of high school completion.

In general, younger Hispanics, ages 25 to 34, have higher educational attainment rates than those ages 35 and older. An exception to this pattern is the proportion of Mexican Americans completing four or more years of college, the study found. Only 6.2 percent of Mexican Americans 35 and older and 6.1 percent in the 25-34 age groups had completed four or more years of college as of 1989.

However, among Hispanic subgroups, Mexican Americans were the only ones to follow the classic pattern of progressive increases through each generation in the number of school years completed. In 1988, third generation Mexican American had completed an average of 11.4 years of school, while first generation immigrants had finished only 7.4.

While the number of African Americans enrolled in college reached an all-time high in 1988, the group's rate of participation increased only slightly between 1985 and 1989. Both increases were due primarily to gains made by African American women, who now enroll in college at rates considerably higher than their male counterparts. In 1989, 33.8 percent of African American women high school graduates ages 18 to 24 were attending college, compared to only 27.1 percent of African American men. The report found that this gap is widening.

Undergraduate enrollments for Hispanic increased by about 10 percent between 1986 and 1988, but, as the report states, "Such enrollment increases are an artifact of population growth that tends to mask intolerable declines in rates of high school completions and college participation."

During the 1980s, while the college-age white and African American populations declined by 15 and 4 percent, the number of Hispanics in the same cohort grew by 39 percent.

Hispanics remain concentrated in two-year colleges, and Hispanic enrollment in these institutions grew twice as fast as in four-year colleges and universities in the late 1980s. Meanwhile, for the first time in more than 10 years, gains in enrollment by African Americans at four-year institutions (6.7 percent) outpaced increases at two-year colleges (1.3 percent).

African American enrollment at historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) rose significantly between 1987 and 1989 -- 9.9 percent but the gain did not come at the expense of African American enrollment at predominantly white institutions, which grew by 3.5 percent.

Asian Americans achieved the largest proportional enrollment gains between 1986 and 1988 -- 10.9 percent -- while American Indians and Alaskan Natives experienced the smallest increase, 3.3 percent. These latter groups continue to be ex-

tremely underrepresented in higher education compared with their proportion of the U.S. population, the report notes.

Hispanics were the only group to experience a decline in graduate enrollment between 1986 and 1988. During the two-year period, their enrollment in master's and doctoral programs fell by 15.2 percent.

The report also shows that African Americans and Hispanics persist and achieve four-year degrees at much lower rates than whites and Asians. Data on 1980 high school graduates entering four-year colleges full time revealed that 42.3 percent of Hispanics, 43.5 percent of African Americans, 55.6 percent of whites, and 60.9 percent of Asian Americans stayed in college for at least four years. The disparities between these groups are reduced but not eliminated when the figures are adjusted to reflect socioeconomic status and academic preparedness.

While persistence rates for Hispanics and whites have remained fairly steady over the last 25 years, the rate for African Americans has dropped dramatically. During the mid-1960s, the persistence rate of African Americans was 90 percent of that of whites, but in 1987, their rate was only 60 percent of that of whites. The report suggests that the growing enrollment of African Americans in community colleges and predominantly white institutions during this period may have been factors in reduced persistence, but also notes that further research is needed to explain disparities.

Although whites continue to receive bachelor's degrees at a higher rate than African Americans and Hispanics, the number of degrees awarded to minorities has grown significantly since the late 1970s. Between 1976 and 1987, the number of minorities receiving bachelor's degree increased 30.9 percent, those earning master's degrees remained steady, and the number receiving first professional degrees climbed 63.4 percent. This overall growth was fueled largely by gains made by Asian Americans and Hispanics, while degrees earned by African Americans "dwindled at all level" except first professional degrees, the report states. Increases in the number of women receiving degrees in all groups exceeded degree growth for men, except for Asian Americans at the doctorate level.

The report calls for institutions of higher education to "rise to the challenge of demographic change" as the young Hispanic population becomes a growing part of the U.S. work force. "The long term costs of a failure to adequately educate large numbers of Hispanics in this country are enormous," it states. "Without immediate intervention to educate and train not only those in school now, but those who already have left school, this population may face serious obstacles to full participation in the national economy."

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EL EDITOR
WEST TEXAS' NATIONALLY ACCLAIMED AWARD
WINNING BILINGUAL NEWSPAPER

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Lubbock, Texas

Mexican-American Equality To Air Jan. 28

Film by Hector Galan, *Tracing Arizona Miners' 50-Year Labor Battles, To Be Broadcast In Spanish Over Public Television Stations' SAP Channel, Premieres Monday, January 28 on PBS*

Los Mineros, the story of Mexican-American miners whose labor battles spanned nearly half-a-century from 1903 to 1946 and shaped the course of Arizona history -- premiering Monday, January 28 at 9 p.m. (ET; check local listings) as part of the third season of *The American Experience* series on PBS -- will be simultaneously broadcast in Spanish, courtesy of the National Latino Communications Center. The Spanish version will be available through public television stations' SAP (second audio program) channel; most stereo televisions are equipped with this alternate audio channel.

The *American Experience* is a co-production of WGBH/Boston, Thirteen/WNET in New York, and KCET/Los Angeles. Author and historian David McCullough is the series' host, providing an introductory essay for each broadcast.

Series funding is provided by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and public television stations. Corporate funding is made possible by Etna Life & Casualty.

Judy Crichton is the series' executive producer.

The push to electrify American cities and towns created a huge demand for copper at the turn of the century. By 1910 thousands of Mexican miners -- los mineros -- had come to Arizona to mine ore for American copper companies. It was hard, dangerous work -- 10-to-12 hour shifts in tunnels, 4,000 feet underground -- but Mexican miners could only make half as much as "Anglos" earned for the same work. Mexicans were locked out of the white unions, their families segregated in company-controlled towns.

In the film, mine worker Frank Avery talks about the rigid control the companies exerted over even "Anglo" employees. "This one morning when I went to work, they called me over and told me the mine superintendent wanted to see me. So I went over, and

Mexico's Salinas Earns Praise From World's Leading Magazine

PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y., January 1991 -- Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari is saluted this month in *Reader's Digest*, the world's most widely read magazine.

The magazine with 39 editions is published in English and Spanish, as well as 13 other languages, praises Salinas in its February issue for cracking down on crime and corruption, and for launching a series of "radical" free-market reforms to help the Mexican economy.

"Salinas swiftly began privatizing state-owned companies, renegotiating the foreign debt and seeking a new, constructive relationship with the country's largest trading partner, the United States," says author J. Michael Waller. "He also deregulated the trucking industry and slashed tax rates on income, corporations and imports," and dropped many of Mexico's outdated protectionist trade barriers.

As a result, Waller says, the economy "was jump-started" and government revenues shot up.

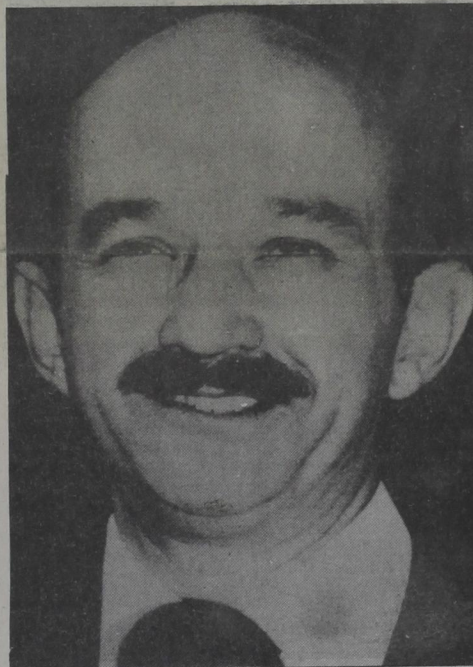
he said, 'Avery, you had so-and-so up at your house last night,' and I said, 'Yea.' He said, 'You don't have Mexicans come to your house.' I said, 'It's my house. I'll have anybody come to it when I want.' He said, 'No, it's a company house,' and he said, 'You work for the company. Remember that.'

Even in Mexico, *los mineros* were treated as less than second-class citizens by Americans who owned Mexican mines.

"Americans were paid three dollars, and the Mexicans were paid three pesos," says Alberto Durazo in the film. "The rate of exchange was two to one so, automatically, Americans for the same type of work got paid twice as much."

Los mineros organized to fight the hated "dual wage system." Battles, strike and bloodshed continued for 50 years until 1946 when the miners won the concessions they had been demanding for so long.

Now 73, David Velasquez, who led the 1946 strike, and other workers and their families bring this Mexican-American community to life through their strike and reminiscences. In addition, producer Hector Galan uses remarkable turn-of-the-century photos, interviews with company employees, contemporary and archival film footage, and traditional Mexican ballads or



Salinas is a graduate of Mexico's National School of Economics and Harvard University, where he received his master's degree and Ph.D.

While Mexico's economic problems are "far from over," *Reader's Digest* says, Salinas's leadership has brought a new optimism to the country. "With the free-trade agreement now being discussed with the

corridos to tell this moving story of the Mexican-American experience in the Southwest.

Hector Galan
Hector Galan has been involved in television for over 15 years. Starting out as a camera operator in his hometown of San Angelo, Texas, he has since been involved in every aspect of television production. In 1980, he produced his first series, *Checking It Out*, a documentary newsmagazine for and about teenagers.

Galan's documentary credits include: *Shakedown in Sante Fe, The Dallas Drug War, New Harvest, Old Shame For Frontline*; three one-hour documentaries for the four-part series *Hispanus*; and half-hour film for the series *Matters of Life and Death, Credits*

Los Mineros is produced and directed by Hector Galan, written by Paul Espinosa and edited by Tricia Reidy. Luis Valdez is narrator.

Judy Crichton is executive producer of *The American Experience*. Senior producer is Margaret Drain.

United States, Mexico seems on the threshold of an economic take-off."

With a circulation of 29 million worldwide, *Reader's Digest* is far and away the world's most widely-read magazine. Just recently it announced the beginning of a Russian-language edition.

Texas Higher Education Board

AUSTIN, Jan. 14, 1991 -- Tax-exempt bonds to be issued through the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board's College Savings Bond Program will be sold later this month in small denominations to give anyone the opportunity to purchase them for funding future college costs.

Prospective purchasers should contact one of five participating underwriters (listed at the end of this release), their banker, an investment broker, or a financial advisor before or during the week of Jan. 21-25.

The Coordinating Board will finalize the sale at its quarterly meeting on Jan. 24.

Purchase prices of these bonds will depend on the maturity value (available increments of \$1,000) and interest rates at the time of the sale. Minimum purchase prices could be as low as several hundred dollars for small denominations bonds with long maturities. These details will be available from brokers when

the bonds are actually offered for sale.

The bonds will accrue interest semi-annually, but will only pay interest at maturity.

Proceeds from this \$25 million bond sale will allow the Coordinating Board to provide low-interest loans to college students in Texas through the board's Hnson-Hazlewood loan program.

"Ordinarily, state bonds are available only in much larger denominations. This bond sale will give more Texans an opportunity to help meet the rising cost of higher education," said Commissioner of Higher Education Kenneth H. Ashworth.

Interest accruing on the bonds is exempt from federal income tax but may be subject to the individual and corporate Alternative Minimum Tax. This is described in a preliminary official statement which should be obtained from an underwriter, banker, investment broker or financial advisor and

read by a prospective purchaser prior to making an investment decision.

Because demand for these bonds is expected to exceed supply, prospective investors should contact their banker, broker, financial advisor, or one of these participating underwriters: Merrill Lynch & Co. at 1-800-637-7455, ext. 7670; W.R. Lazard, Laidlaw & Mead, Inc., 1-800-635-9745; Morgan Stanley & Co., 1-800-422-6464, ext. 7750; Rauscher Pierce Reines, Inc. 1-800-527-7313; or Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., 1-800-366-9194.

For more information, call First Southwest Co. at 1-800-422-7161 or 1-214-953-4000. First Southwest Co. is the Coordinating Board's financial advisor.

James McWhorter, assistant commissioner for administration at the Coordinating Board, also can provide information about the bond sale. His telephone number is 1-512-483-6160.

Letter To The Editor



Editor,
I was too young to understand why my father was in Viet Nam, but now, twenty years later I have a better understanding as to the reason why my brother is in Saudi Arabia. People all over the world are protesting this war. Some carry signs that read: "No blood for oil", others condemn President Bush for his actions, still others go so far as to burn the U.S. flag. Sometimes I feel like going out there, joining the growing wave of protestors with my own sign, then I ask myself: What would happen if my brother saw me protesting the very war he was fighting? What would it do for his moral? His will to fight? It's hard enough for him as it is, why should I make it any harder for him?

Oil may play a factor in this war, however oil is not the only reason our troops are engaged in combat. It's easy to say that we don't want our family or friends to die for oil or to satisfy a President's wish to police the world. It's easy to say all those things, but we have to open our eyes and look past our own rage at the underlying reason of all this madness. The thing we have to keep in mind is a man by the name of Saddam Hussein. We have to deal with this dangerous and unpredictable man, now that we are able to. So far we haven't had to engage a foreign enemy on the shores of the U.S. If we let Saddam Hussein continue as he is, we may not be able to say that a year from now.

I don't want any one to think I'm for war, because that's not the case. I don't want war, but you'll never see me with a sign protesting this war. The Allied troops need our support and prayers not news of war protests or pictures of Americans burning their own flag.

Whether or not we agree with the war or its reasons, let's support our troops by tying a yellow ribbon around a tree or displaying the flag proudly and not setting it on fire. If for some reason you feel the urge to strike a match, think of our troops, then use it to light a candle and pray for peace.

Tony Puente

Check This Out



Check This Out
Operation Desert Storm begins. Bush the butcher orders an air raid on Iraq and Kuwait. Millions of people are watching the news broadcasts about the war in the Middle East. Bush the butcher has lowered himself to the level of that murdering dog, Saddam who is insane by sending Americans to the slaughterhouse. What happened to the human rights? Soldiers are human too. Bush the butcher condemned the massacre in China, El Salvador and Russia, yet he approved the slaughter of maybe millions of people in Iraq and Kuwait. Something is wrong here. Anybody who approves of war must have cheese for brains. The use of military force is evil because human lives from both sides will die. This cynical (chain) of Cane who killed his brother Able in the Holy Bible (Genesis 4,8) must stop. The power of prayer is stronger than all the lethal weapons in the world. Lets pray so that American soldiers do not come home in plastic body bags and those mad men stop this foolish war for power and oil. *Joke* Saddam who is insane, is sane, he is not a camel ridin trigger happy murdering mad man. *Thought* Remember to pray today.

Now my daughter Lorene Tijernina is ten years old. We are very proud of her and love her very much. Happy Birthday Lorene.



HAPPY
BIRTHDAY
LORENE

co son áridos o semi-áridos. La superficie arable total del país es de 57 millones de acres. comparada con 464 millones de acres para los Estados Unidos. Al mirarlo desde otro punto de vista, México tiene 0.7 acres de terreno arable por persona, comparado con 1.9 acres para los Estados Unidos.

El agua y su empleo han sido críticos para el desarrollo agrícola de México y desempeñarán un papel aún mayor a medida que México se enfrente a un conflicto cada vez mayor sobre el uso del agua. Link hace notar que "cerca del 10% de las tierras arables en los Estados Unidos están irrigadas, comparadas con el 20% para México. Gran parte del agua de irrigación de México procede del almacenamiento de superficie. Así, la disponibilidad de agua para la irrigación depende en gran medida de la precipitación."

Más de la mitad de las tierras cultivadas de México se halla en las tierras altas centrales, fertilizadas por la lluvia. En esta región, la precipitación fluctúa ampliamente y a menudo es irregular, puesto que la mayor parte se produce entre Julio y Octubre. Aunque la mayor parte de las cosechas de esta región se cultivan bajo circunstancias sujetas a la lluvia hay alguna irrigación complementaria.

El sector agrícola de México es extremadamente diverso. Con la irrigación, las grandes zonas agrícolas del norte árido producen una gran diversidad de cosechas incluyendo trigo, sorgomujó, semillas oleaginosas, algodón, caña de azúcar, vegetales y alimentos para el ganado.

Las zonas agrícolas pequeñas no irrigadas de las partes centrales del país tienden a descansar en gran medida sobre productos tales como el maíz y los frijoles. Hay alguna diversificación hacia los cereales alimenticios, las semillas oleaginosas, las frutas y los vegetales, particularmente cerca de Ciudad México. Los bolsos irrigados producen cosechas para uso de los elaboradores, tales como las fresas.

Las regiones tropicales meridionales del país están orientadas hacia la producción de café, arroz, caña de azúcar y los cultivos tradicionales de las plantaciones.

Las operaciones ganaderas están concentradas en los estados norteros y del Golfo, donde el ganado se alimenta en gran medida en las montañas.

Las operaciones pecoras y de aves de corral están más descentralizadas y la producción es más intensa en las operaciones comerciales modernas.

Aunque el gobierno de México ha procurado fomentar la

autosuficiencia en la producción agrícola, los agricultores del país no han podido llegar cerca de esa meta. También se han visto sujetos a la presión para que amplien la producción de artículos de exportación, a fin de obtener ganancias en divisas extranjeras, que son muy necesarias.

"La proximidad al mercado mexicano ha permitido a los Estados Unidos el mantener su posición como suministrador principal de México en los renglones agrícolas," dice Link.

"Empero, a pesar del volumen de comercio entre los Estados Unidos y México, persiste una cierta cantidad de problemas que retrasan su expansión. Ambos gobiernos mantienen cursos de acción que limitan al comercio, incluyendo a los requisitos importantes para la obtención de licencias, los aranceles de aduana y los reglamentos estrictos sobre salud animal y vegetal."

También afectan al comercio los procedimientos fronterizos de elaboración estadounidenses y mexicanos, así como la infraestructura insuficiente de México.

"El transporte y otros problemas de la infra-estructura en la frontera y en México han surgido como obstáculos para la ampliación del comercio," dice Link. "El sistema de transporte de México no ha sido capaz de manejar el gran aumento del comercio en los años recientes y, si no se le mejora, continuará limitando el volumen del comercio."

Pero es poco probable que se resuelva otro obstáculo importante al aumento del comercio -- al principio, de cualquier manera -- mediante un acuerdo de libre comercio. Desde 1983 hasta 1988, México sufrió una disminución anual promedio de 2.5% en el ingreso real anual por habitante. Aumentó ligeramente en 1989 y se espera que aumente con mayor rapidez durante los primeros años del decenio de 1990.

La pobreza relativa de México se refleja en las clases de importaciones compradas directamente a los Estados Unidos por el gobierno mexicano, y sugiere que el comercio libre puede no resultar rápidamente en ventas estadounidenses mucho mayores de productos agrícolas de alto valor -- a menos que el ingreso por habitante en México aumente considerablemente.

El gobierno de México desempeña un papel directo como importador y exportador de productos agrícolas, señala Link. En 1988, aproximadamente el 41% de los productos agrícolas importados lo fueron a través del gobierno.

Los productos principales y los porcentajes (de cada uno)

CRAZY HORSE BY STEPHEN C. MCINTYRE

Crazy Horse

By Stephen C. McIntyre
What did you do on Monday to celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday? Did you stop and reflect for five minutes about the things he tried to do? Did you try to imagine what he would be saying and doing today? Are you saying or doing anything about anything in your day to day life? War, hunger, discrimination, homelessness, health care, drugs, education,..... What did you do on Monday to celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday? Well, today start doing something

- *****1/22 1968 B-52 carrying four nuclear bombs crashes off Greenland
- 1/23 1964 24th Amendment (anti-poll tax)
- 1890 United Mine Workers formed
- 1/29 1889 Six thousand railway workers strike for end to 18-hour day
- 1/30 1948 Gandhi assassinated, New Delhi, India, age 78
- *****
- ***** Students who want to contact student organizations concerned about political problems on campus should consider the following:
- *Youth Greens, 909 West 10th Street, Eugene, Oregon 97402.
- *National Student Campaign Against Hunger and Homelessness, 29 Temple Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, (617) 292-4823.
- *Student Environmental Action Coalition, P.O. Box 1168, Chapel Hill, NC 27511, (919) 962-0888 or 968-4299.
- *National Rainbow Coalition-Students, 1110 Vermont Street, NW Suite 410, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 728-1180.
- *Southern Christian Leadership Conference/Youth Section, 334 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, GA. 30312, (404) 522-1420.
- *Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan, CSUN MchA, c/o Chicano Studies, 18111 Nordhoff Street, Northridge, California 91330, (818) 885-2734 Chicano Studies (818) 885-2817 ME-Cha.
- *National Coalition for Universities in the Public Interest, 1801 18th Street NW, Washington DC, 20009, (202) 234-0041. Exposing the corporate agenda for public universities.
- *Interfaith Center For Corporate Responsibility (212) 870-2295; Council On Economic Priorities (212) 420-1133. information on corporate practices.
- *Political Research Associates, 678 Mass. Ave., Suite 205, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, (617) 661-9313. For research on right wing movements.
- *National Commission for Economic Conversion and Disarmament, 1621 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington DC, 20009 (202) 462-1261.
- *University Anti-Intervention and Disarmament Project, P.O. Box 486, North Amherst, Massachusetts 01059 (413) 585-0814.
- *United States Student Association, 1012 14th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005 (202) 347-8772.
- Progressive Student Network, P.O. Box, 1027, Iowa City, Iowa 52244, Alix O'Gorman at (319) 351-8041.

***** "Trends in modern police action and warfare indicate the desire to incapacitate reversibly and demoralize, rather than kill the enemy...With the advent of highly potent natural products, psychotropic and immobilizing drugs, a new era of law enforcement...is being ushered in."

CIA memo

"By 1975 the U.S. Army and CIA had stockpiled at least 50 tons of quinuclidinil benzilate -BZ- enough of this psychochemical military weapon to incapacitate everyone on earth. BZ has been designated as a riot control agent exempt from chemical and biological warfare bans."

Mother Jones magazine, May 1982
***** Stephen C. McIntyre is a partner in the Lubbock law firm of Mercado & McIntyre.

importados por el gobierno fueron: Trigo, 96%; maíz, 73%; sorgo, 51%; frijol de soya, 20%; frijoles, 9%. Y el gobierno actuó como agente para cerca del 47% del ganado importado.

El gobierno mexicano actuó igualmente como exportador parte un aproximado del 8% de las exportaciones de productos agrícolas de la nación. Los productos principales (y los porcentajes de las exportaciones totales de cada producto) que el gobierno exportó fueron: Café 11%; tabaco, 92%; trigo usado para sembrar, 100%, y miel de abejas, 92%.

El papel del gobierno en el comercio, sin embargo, disminuyó en gran medida en 1989 y 1990.

Esta lista de compras podría agregar a más renglones de alto valor si se firma un acuerdo de libre comercio y comienza a tomar arraigo. Al crear mercados mayores y más libres para los artículos mexicanos, los ingresos deberían aumentar y permitir a los mexicanos el comprar más artículos estadounidenses.

Un acuerdo podría igualmente adelantar bastante en la solución de uno de los mayores problemas existentes entre los Estados Unidos y México -- el de la inmigración ilegal.

"Por estar un 18% de la fuerza mexicana de trabajo desempleada y un 40% adicional subempleada," dice Link, "Hay un estímulo continuo para hacer el viaje hacia el norte, a los Estados Unidos."

En el lado estadounidense, la oposición a un acuerdo ya ha sido manifestada por algunos intereses productores de los Estados Unidos. Algunos cultivadores de las regiones meridionales de los Estados Unidos -- desde California hasta la Florida -- podrían perder una ventaja estacional si se diera un acceso completo a los mercados estadounidenses a las fru-

tas y los vegetales mexicanos. Por otra parte, los productos de cereales y semillas oleaginosas han manifestado su apoyo hacia un acuerdo.

De poder lograrse el acuerdo (que incluya también al Canadá), hay un premio envidiable aguardando: Un "Mercado Común" norte-americano más rico y más poblado que la Comunidad Europea.

(Douglas Martínez es redactor de "Farmline."

Proyecto a Favor de Campesinos Mexicanos en E. U.
EL PASO, Texas.— En una etapa piloto serán construidos campamentos-dormitorios para los campesinos mexicanos contratados en Estados Unidos, anunció el cónsul general Roberto Gamboa Mascareña.

La medida promovida por el presidente de México construirá los albergues en los Estados de Nuevo México, Arizona y al oeste de Texas.

Con este proyecto pretenden elevar el nivel de vida de los trabajadores mexicanos migrantes.

Los dormitorios contarán con cocina y servicios básicos sanitarios.

El cónsul informó que para iniciar este programa se realizan las negociaciones necesarias con los rancheros norteamericanos y organizaciones de trabajadores agrícolas.

Los recursos para el proyecto serán aportados por los productores agrícolas quienes deberán proporcionar terrenos para las obras.

La segunda etapa del programa prevé la construcción de campamentos en el Estado de California, en donde hay un elevado número de trabajadores agrícolas mexicanos, declaró.

Tratado de Libre Comercio

Por Douglas Martínez
El sueño de un "Mercado Común" norteamericano que rivalice en el tamaño de su territorio al de la Comunidad Europea puede convertirse en realidad con mayor facilidad que lo que cualquiera haya imaginado.

Al mismo tiempo, la lucha de México para salir de su situación de nación del Tercer Mundo antes de terminar el siglo, puede llegar a ser mucho más fácil.

Estas dos visiones surgen de la propuesta de acuerdo sobre libre comercio que está discutiéndose entre los Estados Unidos y México.

En verdad, los funcionarios canadienses, que entraron en un acuerdo de libre comercio con los Estados Unidos en 1989, han pedido que se les incluya en cualesquiera negociaciones formales que lleven a un acuerdo entre México y los Estados Unidos, manteniendo la esperanza de un acuerdo que vincule a las tres naciones de la América del Norte.

Esa idea parece natural, dados los vínculos de comercio y otros que existen ya entre estas naciones. En verdad, eso es tan cierto respecto de los Estados Unidos y México como lo es acerca de los Estados Unidos y el Canadá. Pocas economías y sociedades se hallan tan inter-relacionadas.

México es el tercer mercado en importancia de un sólo país para las exportaciones agrícolas de los Estados Unidos por valor de \$2,700 millones. También fue el segundo proveedor en importancia de productos agrícolas para los Estados Unidos en ese año (después del Canadá), al exportar cerca de \$2,300 millones en productos agrícolas a los Estados Unidos.

"Durante 1989, los Estados Unidos importaron un estimado del 90% de las exportaciones agrícolas mexicanas y porciónaron las tres cuartas partes de las importaciones agrícolas de México," dice el economista John Link, del Servicio de Investigación Económica del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos. "El saldo del comercio agrícola estuvo a favor de México durante los decenios de 1960 y 1970, y a favor de los Estados Unidos durante la mayor parte del decenio de 1980."

El comercio agrícola entre los Estados Unidos y México aumentó desde \$3,500 millones en 1980 hasta \$5,000 millones en 1989.

Pero, según hace notar Link, "mientras que las exportaciones

mexicanas de productos agrícolas hacia los Estados Unidos mostraron por lo general una tendencia continua al aumento (aparte de los altos precios del café), las exportaciones de productos agrícolas de los Estados Unidos a México han fluctuado ampliamente, reflejando primordialmente las circunstancias de las cosechas mexicanas." El menciona a la disponibilidad de las garantías crediticias para las exportaciones estadounidenses y a la competencia por parte de otros proveedores como otros factores posibles.

Link dice que México es nuestro tercer mercado por su importancia, detrás del Canadá y el Japón, recibiendo el 6% de las exportaciones totales de mercancías estadounidenses. "En el lado de las importaciones, México ha sido el cuarto proveedor en importancia (suministrando el 5% de las importaciones totales de los Estados Unidos) detrás del Japón, el Canadá y Alemania Occidental."

Hay todavía diferencias importantes entre estas naciones que plantean problemas para los negociadores. Con un producto interior bruto de \$201,000 millones en 1989, la cuantía de éste fue menos que el 5% del de los Estados Unidos. Sobre una base por habitante, el producto interior bruto de los Estados Unidos fue de \$20,900, comparado con \$2,400 para México.

La economía de México también descansa en medida mucho mayor sobre la agricultura. Su sector agrícola comprende aproximadamente el 9% del producto interior bruto, mientras que la proporción en los Estados Unidos es menor que el 3%. Aproximadamente un tercio de la población mexicana continúa viviendo y trabajando en zonas rurales y primordialmente agrícolas. Esa cifra no representa probablemente la importancia del sector de "alimento y fibra" de México, porque no toma en cuenta al mercado y la elaboración, según advierte Link.

La población mexicana es aproximadamente de 80 millones, un tercio de la de los Estados Unidos. En su extensión territorial, México es la duodécima nación del mundo -- aproximadamente el 20% del tamaño de los Estados Unidos.

Las fortalezas relativas de los sectores agrícolas de las dos naciones han planteado el temor entre algunos mexicanos de que los Estados Unidos ganarían más de cualquier acuerdo de libre comercio.

Casi los dos tercios de Méxi-

Pay Lags Behind Demand For Bilingual Skills

By Carol Monaco

The demand for bilingual skills on the job is outpacing the benefits and compensation for employees with such abilities, according to representatives in the private and public sector interviewed by Hispanic Link News Service.

The problem, say those surveyed, is that bilingualism is not recognized as an added skill, although those who can speak a second language may end up doing more than their fair share of work.

"We definitely have seen a concern raised regarding a lack of provisions or lack of credit for people who use bilingual skills," says Suzanne Ramos, legislative staff attorney for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Ramos notes a trend in which bilingual employees are often called on to assist their monolingual co-workers and unable to complete their own work.

"They don't want to be punished for it," Ramos says.

The need for bilingualism, particularly in Spanish and English, exists widely in public sector areas such as education, law enforcement, health care and social services. It varies according to region. The demand for employees who speak Spanish and English is particularly evident in communities along the 2,000-mile U.S.-Mexico border, on the West Coast and in South Florida.

In some instances the skill is now recognized and compensated. Congress, for example, passed legislation in 1988 that gives agents in the Drug Enforcement Administration and FBI additional annual compensation ranging from \$3,000 to \$7,500, depending on fluency and frequency of use on the job. Another example is the \$5,000 yearly bonus the Los Angeles school district offers to bilingual education teachers.

"I think the public sector is a little more ahead than the private sector. The pressure to provide services ... lends to this," says Los Angeles attorney Hermán Sillas, director of the California Department of Motor Vehicles in the mid-'70s.

Sillas says that the DMV surveyed its 147 field offices at that time and found that 20 percent of their clients did not speak English. The department took the issue to the state's Personnel Board and its approved bilingual incentive pay of \$35 a month for DMV employees who used a second language in their work.

"Since a person who could serve 100 percent of the people is more valuable, that person should be paid a premium," Sillas says.

The DMV's program became a model for other state departments. But Irene Taylor, California Personnel Board presi-

dent at that time and past member of the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission, notes that before Sillas pursued that matter, the state offered no language incentive pay and there had been little encouragement for bilingual skills in the public sector.

While compensation is coming slowly in the public sector, in the private sector the need is determined by a profit motive.

"If your clients are Spanish-speaking, obviously it is a plus -- if not a necessity -- to have a bilingual staff. If the clientele is corporate, having a bilingual ability is nice but nobody is going to pay extra for it, and it is not treated as a necessity," Sillas says.

Telecommunications is one industry that is seeing a growing demand for bilingual skills.

Burke Stinson, a spokesman at AT&T headquarters in New Jersey, says AT&T pays for second-language training for its employees. And those with bilingual skills have a better chance of promotion.

"It's not so much a money sign. (Compensation) comes in the form of faster advancement," he says.

Stinson also notes, "You will find if the managed is bilingual, then getting recognition, credit or a little extra chance of making more money is easier to come by. If you have an insecure manager who speaks one language, then there's almost a resentment."

Fran Buchanan, director of civil and human rights for the Service Employees International Union in Washington, D.C., describes the problem: "If we do not try to negotiate contracts or make provisions, we find these workers spend a lot more time and do a lot more work without compensation."

As more limited-English-speaking people enter the work force, the demand for multilingual managers and supervisors will increase in the public and private sector. If regional populations continue to change to the point where no one ethnic group is in the majority, those looking for employment will have to speak more than one language to be competitive, the individuals interviewed agree.

This issue has been raised by some black leaders in Miami, who claim that Latinos are given preference over blacks, even for unskilled jobs -- sometimes because their supervisors have limited English skills.

"If you're looking to capture 100 percent of the market, you have to have the ability to communicate with all groups," Sillas stresses. "The monolingual individual will be at a disadvantage and that will be reflected in the inability to gain promotions and maybe even to get hired."

(Carol Monaco, of Chevy Chase, Md., is a free-lance writer.)

La Paga Va a La Zaga De Las Habilidades Bilingue

Por Carol Monaco

La demanda de habilidades bilingües en el empleo está creciendo mucho más rápidamente que los beneficios y la remuneración para los empleados con dichas habilidades, según los representantes de los sectores público y privado entrevistados por Hispanic Link News Service.

El problema, dicen los entrevistados, es que el bilingüismo no se reconoce como una habilidad agregada, aunque los que pueden hablar un segundo idioma pueden terminar haciendo más que su parte equitativa del trabajo.

"Hemos visto definitivamente plantearse una preocupación con respecto a la falta de disposiciones o de crédito para las personas que emplean habilidades bilingües," dice Suzanne Ramos, abogada legislativa del Fondo Mexicano-Americano para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza.

La Lic. Ramos hace notar una tendencia en la cual se llama a menudo a los empleados bilingüe y, por lo tanto, no pueden terminar su propio trabajo.

"Ellos no quieren que se les castigue por eso," dice la Lic. Ramos.

La necesidad del bilingüismo, especialmente en español e inglés, existe ampliamente en los campos del sector público tales como la enseñanza, la ejecución de la ley, la atención sanitaria y los servicios sociales.

Variá según la región. La demanda de empleados que hablen español e inglés se hace especialmente evidente en las comunidades situadas a lo largo de la frontera de 2,000 millas entre los Estados Unidos y México, en la costa occidental y en el sur de la Florida.

En algunos casos, dicha habilidad se reconoce y compensa ahora. El Congreso, por ejemplo, aprobó una legislación en 1988 que da a los agentes de la Administración para el Cumplimiento de las Leyes de Narcóticos (DEA en inglés) y a la Oficina Federal de Investigaciones (FBI) una compensación adicional anual que fluctúa entre \$3,000 y \$7,500, dependiendo de la soltura y la frecuencia del uso en el trabajo. Otro ejemplo es la concesión anual de \$5,000 que el distrito escolar de Los Angeles ofrece a los maestros de enseñanza bilingüe.

"Creo que el sector público se halla un poco más adelante que el sector privado. La presión para prestar servicios ... se presta a esto," dice el abogado Hermán Sillas, de Los Angeles, director del Departamento de Vehículos a Motor de California a mediados del decenio de 1970.

Sillas dice que la citada dependencia estudió a sus 147 oficinas territoriales en aquella época y halló que el 20% de sus clientes no hablaban inglés. El departamento llevó el asunto

to a la Junta de Personal del estado y ésta aprobó una paga de estímulo bilingüe de \$35 mensuales para los empleados del Departamento de Vehículos a Motor que emplearan un segundo idioma en su trabajo.

"Puesto que una persona que pueda servir al 100% del público es más valiosa, a esa persona debe pagársele una prima," dice Sillas.

El programa de la mencionada dependencia llegó a ser un modelo para otros departamentos estatales. Pero Irene Tovar, presidenta en aquella época de la Junta de Personal de California y anteriormente miembro de la Comisión del Servicio Civil de Los Angeles, hacer notar que, antes de que Sillas propugnara el asunto, el estado no brindaba paga de estímulo bilingüe y había habido poco aliento para las habilidades bilingüe en el sector público.

Aunque la compensación está llegando lentamente al sector público, en el sector privado la necesidad queda determinada por una razón de lucro.

"Si sus clientes son de habla hispana, evidentemente es una ventaja -- si no es una necesidad -- el tener personal bilingüe. Si la clientela es empresarial, el tener una habilidad bilingüe es agradable, pero nadie va a pagar adicionalmente por ella, y no se le trata como a una necesidad," dice Sillas.

La industria de las telecomunicaciones es una que está

viendo una demanda cada vez mayor de habilidades bilingües. Burke Stinson, portavoz de las oficinas principales de la AT&T en Nueva Jersey, dice que esa empresa paga el adiestramiento de un segundo idioma para sus empleados. Y los que poseen habilidades bilingües tienen mejores posibilidades de ascender.

"No es tanto una señal de dinero. (La compensación) viene en la forma de un adelanto más rápido," dice Stinson.

Este hace notar ingualmente que "Ud. hallará que si el administrador es bilingüe, entonces el obtener reconocimiento, crédito o una oportunidad adicional de ganar más dinero es más fácil de alcanzar. Si se tiene un administrador inseguro que habla un sólo idioma, entonces hay casi un resentimiento."

Fran Buchanan, director de derechos civiles y humanos del Sindicato Internacional de Empleados de Servicio, en Washington, D.C., describe el problema: "Si no tratamos de negociar contratos o de hacer disposiciones, encontramos que estos trabajadores emplean mucho más tiempo y hacen mucho más trabajo sin compensación."

A medida que una cantidad mayor de personas con dominio limitado del inglés entran a la fuerza de trabajo, la demanda

Continua en Pagina 5

WHEN SOME COCAINE USERS RUN OUT OF MONEY, THEY TURN TO THEIR PARENTS.



If you told Mrs. Turner her son was using cocaine last month, she wouldn't have believed you.

Sure he's been losing weight and can't sleep at night, but that doesn't mean he's on drugs, she'd say.

Then last week, the money in her purse started to disappear. First she ignored it. But when she caught him stealing from her in the middle of the night, she knew something was terribly wrong.

She turned on the light and asked him why he was taking her money. He said to buy cocaine.

She said she could help him stop. He said he didn't want to stop. All he wanted to do was get out of the house. She ran in

front of the doorway, blocking it, refusing to let him go.

He felt he had no choice. He knocked her out of the way and left with the money.

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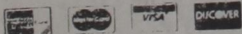
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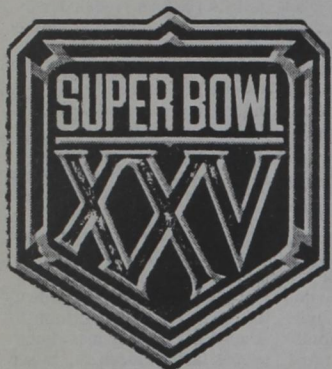
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HOSTETLER



KELLY

Tyson podría vérselas contra el invicto Bowe

WASHINGTON, D.C. (UPI).- El promotor Don King propuso al púgil invicto Riddick Bowe una pelea en junio contra el ex campeón de los pesos completos, Mike Tyson, dijo el apoderado del primer boxeador, Rock Newman.

Newman indicó que King presentó la propuesta durante una reunión en Las Vegas, Nevada, y que decidirá si la acepta o la rechaza después de examinarla durante una semana.

"Don conversó en forma conceptual pero presentó la propuesta", señaló Newman. "Creemos que Riddick puede ganar cualquier pelea que aceptemos. Podríamos aceptar la pelea contra Tyson por el mérito de que es una combate contra Tyson y por lo que puede significar para la carrera de Riddick Bowe", expresó.

Tyson tiene previsto una pelea para el 18 de marzo contra el canadiense Donovan "Razor" Ruddock.

King señaló que si Tyson derrota a Ruddock, después peleará contra Bowe en junio mientras espera enfrentar al ganador del combate del 19 de abril entre al actual campeón de la división, Evander Holyfield, y el veterano George Foreman.

"Eso parece ser el plan de Tyson", señaló Newman.

Newman indicó que conversará con el promotor de Holyfield, Dan Duva, para conocer si Bowe figura en el programa de peleas del campeón a fin de decidir si Bowe se compromete a enfrentar a Tyson.

"Sin embargo, una pelea con Tyson es algo que interesa (al entrenador de Bowe), Eddie (Futch), y a mí", manifestó Newman.

Al igual que Tyson, Bowe es originario del sector de Brooklyn, en Nueva York, y ahora vive en Washington. Bowe firmó la semana pasada un contrato de dos peleas con la cadena televisiva ABC.

Bowe enfrentará el 2 de marzo a Tyrell Biggs y a un rival no determinado el 20 de ese mismo mes.

KEY MATCHUP

Giants LB Lawrence Taylor vs. Bills LT Will Wolford

They keep talking about Taylor being over the hill or on the down side of his career, but he's still making the big plays just as he did with Sunday's fumble recovery in San Francisco. Almost exclusively a pass rusher, Taylor normally comes from the far right side, but he'll blitz up the middle, too. Said inside linebacker Pepper Johnson, "Every time someone starts to count Lawrence out or say he is getting old, I see him get that look in his eye and he picks up the tempo."



TAYLOR

Wolford, a No. 1 draft choice in 1986, has started every game he has ever played for the Bills. The Pro Bowl selection has adequate feet but relies more on his size (6-5, 295 pounds) to control deftenders. He generally draws the opposition's best pass rusher at his left tackle spot, but he and the entire line protected quarterback Jim Kelly well this season, allowing only 27 sacks. In the standard offensive set, Wolford will get help from fullback Jamie Mueller.



WOLFORD

Ryan nombrado Deportista Masculino del Año por UPI

ARLINGTON, TX. - Sería lógico pensar que Lynn Nolan Ryan, en algún momento y lugar, montando un caballo en uno de sus tres ranchos de ganado situados a lo largo de las llanuras costeras de Texas, haga un alto y recuerde algunos de los grandes momentos en su asombrosa carrera como beisbolista de las Grandes Ligas.

Después de todo, sus estadísticas son asombrosas, la aclamación ha sido universal y sus logros históricos.

Ryan es un hombre de familia y dedica gran parte de sus energías a su esposa e hijos, pero no descuida los negocios. Es un gran aficionado a la condición física y cuando de lanzar la bola se trata lo hace con todo.

Sin embargo, hay veces en

que es necesaria una pequeña reflexión sobre lo que ha logrado en todos estos años.

¿Eres una persona reflexiva? ¿Cuál es tu opinión, Nolan? "No", manifestó Ryan hace poco, en las instalaciones del equipo Rangers de Texas.

"Jamás lo he sido. Creo que jamás pienso en lo que he hecho", agregó.

Vaya. Si lo hicieras ¿en qué pensarías? De todas las cosas que has logrado, ¿de cuál te sientes más orgulloso?

Casi como si se le estuviera pidiendo que se sometiera a una endodancia, Ryan se mantuvo pensativo por un momento y finalmente dijo:

"En síntesis, creo que el hecho de que haya tenido la longevidad que he tenido y el hecho de que haya podido mantener el nivel que ha mantenido por tanto tiempo. Después de todo, pensé que estaría fuera del béisbol hace 10 años."

Pero, Ryan no está fuera de este deporte. En 1991 comenzará su vigésimo cuarta temporada en Grandes Ligas y cumplirá 44 años de edad cuando suba en abril al montículo para los Rangers.

Por todas estas cosas y muchas más. Ryan, el beisbolista de mayor edad activo en las Mayores, fue nombrado como el Deportista Masculino del Año por la agencia noticiosa UPI.

Luby's Cafeteria Donates Phone Line to CDES

San Antonio -- January 1991 -- In an effort to educate the citizens of Lubbock about the dangers of illegal drugs, Luby's Cafeterias, Inc., the San Antonio based cafeteria chain which will open its first location in Lubbock on January 30, 1991, will donate its Community Drug Education System to the community. The system will be utilized by the local school districts, police departments, Texas Tech University and other concerned citizens.

The Lubbock Community Drug Education System (CDES) combines a computer disk and telephone technologies to provide timely drug and alcohol educational information through a special local access number, 794-1481. Once the main number is reached, callers can access over 55 pre-recorded messages with the help of a "menu" that lists the three-digit codes for each message.

A special version of the system will be developed for Texas Tech University to include messages that affect college students, including "Can I Spot a Drug User?" "Responsible Party Giver," and "What to Do if Someone You Care About Has a Chemical Problem."

The announcement will be made on Tuesday, January 29, at 10:00 a.m. at the Lubbock City Council Chambers, located at 1625 13th Street. Lubbock Mayor B.C. "Peck" McMinn will accept the systems on behalf of the city from Luby's President and CEO Ralph "Pete" Erben and Vice President of Marketing V.E. "Bud" Schrader.

The system, housed in Luby's first location in Lubbock in the South Plains Mall at 6002 Slide Road, can be accessed from anywhere in the city free of charge. Valued be-

tween \$15,000-35,000, similar systems have been installed by Luby's in over 35 cities in Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, Florida, New Mexico, and Louisiana. Together, the CDES has received more than 1.2 million calls since its inception in 1987.

"We are pleased that Luby's is able to help the community of Lubbock say no to drugs," said Erben. "Thanks to the support of the community, the Lubbock Community Drug Education System will educate citizens on the harmful effects of drugs, and provide help for themselves and their families."

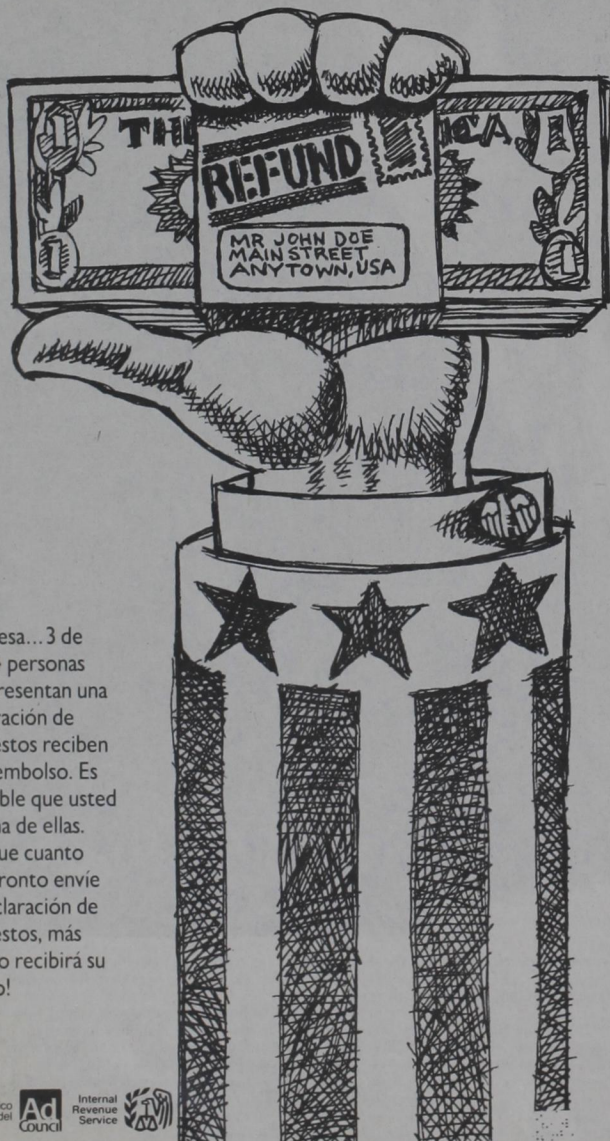
A 24-hour emergency crisis line operated by The Lubbock Council on Alcohol & Drug Abuse (763-87630 will handle telephone calls from residents who are looking for immediate assistance. The system's messages range in topics from -- how to start "Just Say No Clubs" and how to say no to drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, PCP, crack and alcohol -- to drug abuse information for parents only and what to do if your child has a drug problem.

The Community Drug Education System was initiated by the Just Say No Foundation, with computer and telephone equipment and the recording of taped messages developed by the Institute for Drug and Alcohol Prevention in San Diego. Luby's received the President's Citation for Private Sector Initiatives award for its community work with the CDES.

Luby's Cafeterias is a publicly-held company traded on the New York Stock Exchange (LUB). The company's 143 cafeterias are located in Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, Florida and Louisiana.

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ENTRETENIMIENTO

"Hablando de Hollywood"



LOS ANGELES, California.- Martin Sheen, aparece en la gráfica acompañado de su hijo, el actor Charlie Sheen.

Hollywoodense

LOS ANGELES, California.— Martin Sheen, el actor, activista y ocasional ocupante de una celda policial, es además --y a pesar suyo-- la cabeza de una dinastía hollywoodense.

Sus tres hijos y una hija son estrellas cinematográficas por derecho propio, algo que satisface, sorprende y preocupa permanentemente a Sheen.

El actor afirma no haber hecho absolutamente nada para que sus descendientes se sintieran alentados a seguir sus huellas.

"Yo no hubiera infligido el mundo del espectáculo a mis hijos. No creo que alguna persona que piense honestamente sobre esta actividad quisiera que sus hijos estuvieran en ella, con franqueza", subrayó.

Sheen cree que sus descendientes podrían haber desarrollado carreras satisfactorias en un marco ajeno a Hollywood.

Después de todo, su hijo mayor, Emilio, habló sobre la posibilidad de hacerse guardabosques y el menor, Charlie, tenía todas sus esperanzas

puestas en transformarse en un jugador de béisbol de las Grandes Ligas.

Los otros dos integrantes de la dinastía Sheen vinculada con la industria cinematográfica son su hija Renee y su hijo Ramón.

La actividad profesional ha vinculado a los Sheen en más de una oportunidad. Martin y su hija Renee hicieron su primer trabajo juntos en la película para televisión Babies Having Babies. En ella, Renee cumplió su primer papel protagónico mientras que su padre logró su introducción a la televisión como director, a través de la cual ganó uno de los preciados pre-

"Estoy extremadamente orgulloso de ellos", dice al referirse a sus hijos. "Son mis amigos más íntimos. No puedo dejar de mirar la pantalla cuando aparecen ellos y sollozar de alegría, con amor, con preocupación, con memoria. Quiero decir que hemos estado juntos, hemos formado un grupo sumamente unido".

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Por Estrellita

.....El más importante acontecimiento en el mundo de la música, los prestigiosos premios "Grammys", serán otorgados el 20 de febrero desde el Radio City Music Hall en Nueva York. Nominados en la categoría "pop Latino" se encuentran Luis Miguel ("20 Años), Jose Feliciano ("¿Por Qué Te Tengo Que Olvidar?"), Ana Gabriel ("Quién Como Tú") y de España, Isabel Pantoja ("Se Me Enamora el Alma") y Duncan Dhu



("Autobiografía"). El veterano músico Tijo Puente recibió dos nominaciones en la categoría "tropical", mientras que Vicente Fernandez fue nominado en la división "mexico-americana" por su álbum "Las Clásicas de José Alfredo Jiménez". "Hispanic Hollywood: The Latina in Motion Pictures" es un informativo e interesante



libro acerca de un tema anteriormente ignorado. Su autor, George Hadley-García, cuenta la lucha de aquellos artistas de descendencia hispana al intentar

abrirse camino en Hollywood.

El libro recuerda "la época dorada" de las películas mudas, cuando estrellas como Lupe Velez, Dolores Del Rio y Ramon Novarro radiantemente iluminaban la pantalla. Pero luego llegaron las películas con sonido y, debido a sus acentos, los latinos fueron relegados a papeles secundarios de vampiras o villanos. El libro, repleto de fotos, está salpicado con interesantes datos y ané. El autor concluye con un tono optimista, declarando que hoy en día ningún papel esta fuera del alcance para talentosos artistas latinos.....Pocos días antes de su boda sorpresa con la jovencita modelo Rachel Hunter, Rod Stewart puso en venta su mansión en Los Angeles por \$14.5 millones, admitiendo querer "comenzar una nueva vida". El cantante escocés de 45 años, conocido por sus muchos éxitos disqueros como "Maggie May" y "Tonight's the Night" tendrá un nuevo álbum en febrero, y en abril comienza una gira de 18 meses por Europa.....El humorista Armando Navarrete Navarrete (más conocido por su personaje "Mandolino") ha sido contratado como artista exclusivo de la cadena Telemundo.....La actriz Julie Carmen recién acabo de filmar "Mittelmann's Hardware", tele-película para la cadena ABC, en cual comparte la pantalla con Hector Elizondo y el destacado actor George C. Scott, y su próximo proyecto será el papel principal en "Kiss Me A Killer", una erótica película de suspenso. Pero cuando Julie no esta ocupada trabajando, dedica su tiempo a varias organizaciones, incluso Amnistía Internacional, United Farmworkers y "El Rescate" para refugiados centroamericanos. Y, ¡como si todo esto no fuera bastante! la talentosa actriz también enseña drama en una universidad de Los Angeles, y sirve como consejera en el Chicano Medical Students Scholarship Committee.....La "mamá" en la popular serie, "Married.....With Children," Katey Sagal, pronto se encontrará "Unmarried.....with Child", ya que esta felizmente "infanticipando" su primer hijo para Julio. Katey, quien es soltera, se esta manteniendo

Escuche La Music Listen to the Music

by Miguel "M&M" Medrano



Well, I've been waiting a whole week y todavía no se me hace la conexión .By the end of the week I can guarantee that I'll be receiving all kinds of material. So this time I went to one of my old sources ELLLLL PAUL RAMON now P.D. at Q95 and I asked for some of the latest stuff . He said , "ORALE ."

So I closed my eyes and out of the blue WOW mi tocalla MICHELLE , hay babydoll. Like I had said on the first review it would not be just onda I would be reviewing . This week it's INTERNACIONAL , "JUWATCH OUT." This is gonna be interesting .

MICHELLE now has been recording for quite a few years so she is no ROOKIE to the business. MICHELLE "MAS, MAS Y MAS" is her latest effort on recording label HACIENDA INTERNACIONAL. Internacional is the key word here with MICHELLE doing spanish versions of past english hits . Here of some of the tunes .

NO PUEDO VIVIR SIN TI is the first cut which I quickly recognized as Never Can Say Goodbye . Well, decent start if I may say so. Then there's Freeda Payne's BAND OF GOLD entitled ESTE ANILLO, not bad . MAS, MAS, Y MAS hijole the title tune is some how escaping my mind , "QUE AGUITE ." The only other song that I really recognize is CARAMELO AKA "SUGAR SUGAR " formerly done by the Archies as in cartoons. She is no Rocio Durcal but , give her time she is still young .

45-45-45-45 is what I give this LP . What I mean is that I'd probably buy it for my nieces and not myself , but you judge for yourself .

So til next week "HASTA LAMBADA DUDES AND DUETTES , GOD LOVES YOU, Y BUENO BYE!!!!!!!"

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NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION AND HEARING ON PROPOSED SETTLEMENT

State Farm Insurance Companies has agreed to settle an employment discrimination class action now pending in federal court in Houston, Texas. The lawsuit claimed that State Farm discriminated against women, blacks and Hispanics in the recruitment and hire of insurance sales agents and field claims representatives between 1975 and 1983. The proposed Consent Decree affects only State Farm's Texas Region, which covers roughly the southern half of Texas, including such cities as Houston, San Antonio, Austin and El Paso.

1. **The Proposed Consent Decree.** A settlement fund of \$11.5 million will be established to satisfy individual backpay claims. The money will be distributed through a claims procedure administered by the Houston office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Individual claimants may recover up to \$100,000 or more from this fund. In order to be entitled to an award, a claimant will be required to meet certain qualifications and follow the agreed-upon claims procedure.

2. **The Affected Classes.** The following persons may file claims under the proposed Consent Decree: All women, blacks, and Hispanics who were not hired within 18 months after applying or constructively applying for a Trainee Agent position in State Farm's Texas Region at any time from January 1, 1975 through December 31, 1983;

All women and blacks who were not hired within 18 months after applying for a Field Claims Representative Trainee position in State Farm's Texas Region at any time from January 1, 1979 through July 1, 1983; and

All women employed as claims secretaries or inside claims representatives in State Farm's Texas Region who applied for promotion to Field Claims Representative Trainee positions at anytime from January 1, 1979 through July 1, 1983, but were not selected within 18 months of their initial application.

3. **Rights of Class Members.** If you are a member of one or more of the classes listed above, you have four options:

- A. You may participate in the settlement proceeding.
- B. You may request exclusion from the class and the settlement.
- C. You may object to the proposed Consent Decree.
- D. You may do nothing.

4. **IMPORTANT NOTICE TO POTENTIAL CLASS MEMBERS WHO HAVE RECEIVED NO NOTICE THROUGH THE MAIL.** Mailed notice has already been sent to the last known addresses of those individuals believed to be potential class members. If you believe you are a class member, but received nothing in the mail similar to this notice within the last month, then you must notify the EEOC if you wish to participate in the class. To notify the EEOC, please call the EEOC Claims Counselor at the following toll-free number: 1-800-253-1175 or in Houston 650-1557. Once the EEOC has been notified, your name will be placed on the class mailing list, and you will receive further notices and instructions by mail. Failure to notify the EEOC will result in your receiving no further notice regarding this action.

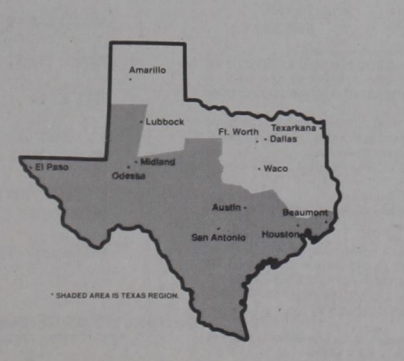
5. If you wish to object to the proposed Consent Decree, you must mail written objections to either Mari Mayeda, counsel for plaintiffs, or A.L. Dent III, counsel for State Farm, at the addresses listed below, no later than January 15, 1991. A hearing will be held regarding the fairness of the proposed Consent Decree on January 28, 1991 at 9 a.m. and persons who have mailed written objections will have an opportunity to voice objections at the hearing.

6. **Further Information.** A copy of the complete Consent Decree is available for inspection or copying upon request from the library of the Houston District Office of the EEOC, 1919 Smith Street, 7th Floor, Houston, Texas 77002, telephone number 1-800-253-1175 or in Houston 650-1557. If you or your attorney have any questions about the Consent Decree or desire further information, you may contact the following individuals at their respective addresses and telephone numbers listed below:

Mari Mayeda
Attorney for Plaintiffs and Private Class Counsel
Saperstein, Seligman, Mayeda & Larkin
1300 Clay Street, 11th Floor
Oakland, California 94612
(800) 338-2200

Jim Sacher
Regional Attorney
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1919 Smith Street, 7th Floor
Houston, Texas 77002
1-800-253-1175 / 713-650-1557

A.L. Dent III
Fulbright & Jaworski
1301 McKinney, Suite 5100
Houston, Texas 77010-3095
(713) 651-5151



From Page 3

de administradores y supervisores multilingües aumentará en los sectores público y privado. Si las poblaciones regionales continúan cambiando hasta el punto en que ningún grupo étnico esté en mayoría, los que busquen trabajo tendrán que hablar más de un idioma para poder competir, según dicen los individuos entrevistados.

Este asunto ha sido planteado por algunos dirigentes negros de Miami, quienes alegan que a los latinos se les da preferencia sobre los negros, aún para los trabajos que no exigen habilidades -- algunas veces debido a que sus supervisores tienen habilidades limitadas en inglés.

"Si se procura capturar al 100% del mercado, hay que tener la habilidad para comunicarse con todos los grupos," destaca Sillas. "La persona monolingüe se hallará en desventaja y eso se reflejará en la incapacidad de obtener ascensos y puede que hasta de ser reclutado."

(Carol Monaco, de Chevy Chase, Md., es una escritora por cuenta propia.)

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Un Raylito De Luz

por Sofia Martinez

Jesucristo dijo que "No hay amor mas grande que dar la vida por la persona amada". Hermosissima expresion de lo que es el amor, porque amar es darle todo por la persona amada, hasta la propia vida.

Ahora comprendo porque el camino del amor es caminado por tan poquita gente, porque caen tantas desgracias a la pobre humanidad. Es que nos hemos olvidado de lo que nos hace semejantes a Dios y nos diferencia de los demas seres de la creacion: Somos capaces de amar; pero nos hemos quedado tan solo con el sexo y no hemos ido a lo mas grande, que es lo espiritual. Esto es el verdadero amor. El amor no muere, ni admite distancias, ni edades, ni tiempo....el amor es el amor: "Dios es amor". (I de Juan 4,8).

El amor divino es y sera siempre el mismo en toda su perfeccion, pero nuestro amor humano es mortal y es imperfecto, lleno de fallas y defectos y egoismos, por eso necesitamos el perdonar siempre y, mientras haya amor, lo heremos y nos ayudaremos a amar.

Nuestro amor puede venir en cualquier momento y, como por desgracia, puede llegar a morir lentamente con una triste agonía, su final sera la indiferencia y la frustracion y el odio. Esa sera la muerte de nuestro amor humano. Por eso, los hombres dicen: "hagamos el amor", pero nunca dicen "Seamos amor". Porque, sencillamente, el amor es "ser" no "hacer".

El amor en el sentido verdadero primero "es", y luego se manifiesta en obras, sin las cuales no seria amor verdadero. Por eso decia San Pablo: "El amor es paciente, servicial y sin envidias. El amor no quiere aparentar, ni se hace importante. No actua con bajeza, ni busca su propio interes. El amor no se enoja, sino que olvida las ofensas y perdona...el amor disculpa todo, todo lo cree. Todo lo espera y todo lo aguanta". (I Corintios 13). La leccion mas grande de

amor nos la dio Jesucristo al dar Su propia vida por nosotros, porque nos amaba de verdad. El amor nos llevara a muchos detalles chiquitos de la vida diaria que nos uniran mas con las personas amadas hasta llegar a "ser uno" en el amor a pesar de todo. (I. Corintios 13).

The South Plains Regional Chapter of the American Red Cross Needs You To Volunteer

The American Red Cross is a humanitarian organization through which well trained and dedicated volunteers along with paid staff work together to help alleviate human suffering and help people prevent, prepare for, and cope with emergencies.

Toward this mission, the South Plains Regional Chapter provides the following services to the Lubbock community and surrounding areas:

- Disaster Services
- Services to Military Families & Veterans
- Health & Safety Services & Courses
- Cholesterol Screenings
- Youth Courses
- HIV/AIDS Awareness Courses

The South Plains Regional Chapter needs bi-lingual volunteers to participate and become leaders in each of the above fields. This chapter wants to service the entire community and we need you to assist us in achieving our goal. The language barrier can cause further discomfort to a fire victim who has just lost everything they own, or to the mother of a serviceman trying to relay an emergency message to her son overseas, or to the student participating in one of the life-saving National American Red Cross courses.

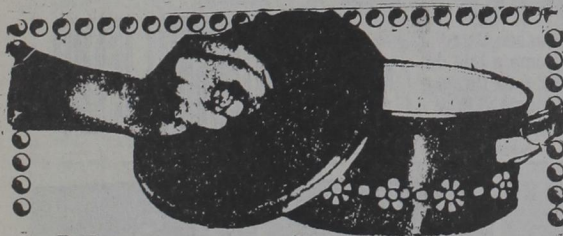
You can be ready when emergencies strike! It's so gratifying to know whether your working on a first aid team - bandaging a scraped knee or assisting with a heart attack victim, the reward comes from the look of relief and assurance that enters the eyes of those you help. Whether you are a banker or a babysitter, a carpenter or a caseworker, your special skills can help the American Red Cross, and the people we serve.

For further information please call the local chapter (806) 765-8534.



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Contractor Notice of Texas Highway Construction

Mowing of State Department of Highways and Public Transportation Right-of-Way

Sealed bids for mowing highway rights-of-way will be received, publicly opened and read on January 30, 1991, at the Lubbock District Office Training Center, 135 Slaton Road, Lubbock, beginning at 9:00 a.m. This is a re-letting.

Bids will be opened on January 30, 1991 for the following contracts:

- Loop 289, Lubbock 9:00 a.m., Floyd County 9:30 a.m.

The State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, in accordance with the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 C.F.R., Part 8), issued pursuant to such Act, hereby notifies all bidders that it will affirmatively ensure that the contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder

without discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin; and further that it will affirmatively ensure that in any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, minority business enterprises will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in consideration for an award. Plans and specifications are available at the Maintenance Office for the above mentioned contracts and at the office of Woody March, Dist. Maint. Supt., 135 Slaton Road, P.O. Box 771, Lubbock, Texas, 79408-0771.

Usual rights reserved. Loop 289, Lubbock Estimate: \$63,296, (4 cycles) Total Acreage: 2944 Floyd County Estimate: \$77,634. (3 cycles) Total Acreage: 8172

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2703 92ND ST	494-101228-203	3 2	\$31,850	*/***	
2317 93RD PL	494-130595-203	3 2	\$48,700		
1821 E Amherst	494-168266-203	3 1	\$15,250	*	
1515 E AUBURN	494-162830-703	3 2	\$17,100	*	
3513 BANGOR	494-119427-203	3 2	\$31,300	*	
4614 BELTON	494-111759-244	6 3	\$39,000	*	TRIPLEX
9117 BOSTON	494-099985-203	3 2	\$29,300	*	
9512 CANTON	494-162221-729	3 2	\$32,800	*	
8205 ELKRIDGE	494-119723-503	3 2	\$36,100	*	
7408 FIR	494-108258-265	3 2	\$30,400	*	
7410 GLOBE	494-103779-265	3 2	\$32,000	*	
4707 LEHIGH	494-092529-203	3	1-1/2 \$29,000	*	New Carpet, Paint
407 TEAK AVE	494-167094-203	3 1	\$11,450	*	
2910 UTE AVE	494 098077-221	3 1	\$19,950	*/***	
7816 VERNON	494-131292-203	3 2	\$49,850	*	POOL
5612 AVE A	494-106935-203	3 1	\$14,400	*	
5613 AVE G	494-119361-502	2 1	\$14,250	*	
6104 AVE P	494-108395-203	2 1	\$13,000	*	
2607 1ST PL	494-118368-203	2 1	\$13,000	CASH	
2308 17TH ST	494-143297-203	7 4	\$27,550	*/***	Cash-Quadplex
1301 26TH ST	494-102724-203	3 2	\$13,250	CASH	
1304 26TH ST	494-169619-703	2 1	\$13,000	CASH	
504 E 36TH ST	494-165095-748	3 1	\$0 PRICE	CASH	
1115 41ST ST	494-149388-221	3 1	\$9,950	CASH	
2511 45TH ST	494-163804-703	3 1	\$24,350	CASH	
1830 E Amherst	494-156921-721	3 2	\$12,650	CASH	
2612 E BAYLOR	494-151259-203	3 1	\$11,500	CASH	
210 DAVID	494-152461-748	3 1	\$0 PRICE	CASH	
4527 MARSHALL	494-094700-203	2 2	\$21,700	CASH	
5613 AVE B	494-095547-203	3 1	\$11,050	CASH	
2007 AVE L	494-098810-203	2 1	\$0 PRICE	CASH	
2019 AVE M	494-123930-203	2 1			
2302 AVE T	494-122383-503	5 1	\$27,000	CASH	
1109 N AVE D	494-154510-203	3 1	\$41,000	*	
707 W STINSON	494-151417-703	3	1-1/2 \$28,900	*	
810 WASHINGTON	494-130293-748	2 1	\$15,500	*	
1303 PIERCE	494-160553-703	3 1	\$27,000	*	
509 8TH ST	494-165309-203	3 2	\$25,000	*/***	
1827 8TH ST	494-130947-203	3 2	\$22,800	*	
1107 11TH ST	494-130731-221	3 1	\$14,950	*	
116 E ADAMS	494-111569-203	2 1	\$16,000	*	
216 CACTUS DR	494-173013-721	2 1	\$25,000	*/***	
2005 COLLEGE	494-128508-203	3 2	\$47,850	*	
207 DARRELL	494-136151-203	3 1	\$25,650	*	
113 ELM	494-126086-203	2 1	\$15,500	*	
902 AVE B	494-117226-203	2 1	\$22,500	*/***	
1925 AVE H	494-151791-703	4 3	\$54,150	*	
1508 AVE D	494-106546-203	3 1	\$16,150	CASH	*/****
1617 GRANT	494-154896-203	3 2	\$12,050	CASH	*
1717 GRANT	494-077060-221	2 1	\$0	CASH PRICE	*
1616 MCKINLEY	494-123128-221	2 1	\$12,350	CASH	*/****
1224 W. 6TH ST	494-162651-703	3 1	\$20,500	*/***	
724 E 16TH ST	494-130591-203	2 1	\$11,700	*	
302 E ELM ST	494-128564-203	3 2	\$21,250	CASH	*
2306 E 1ST ST	494-162961-203	2 1	\$16,300	*	
3911 SIDES	494-136117-703	3 2	\$51,500	*	
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