

We'll Be Wearing Red

The Texas Tech Red Raiders will embark on their 70th football campaign starting Saturday when they host the potent New Mexico Lobos at Jones Stadium. A crowd of 35,000 is anticipated for the 1 p.m. kickoff.

The Red Raiders traditionally have been tough in season openers, especially at home. Tech is 45-21-3 in opening games overall, and 36-11-2 in home season openers. The Red Raiders routed Pacific 55-7 in last year's opening game in Lubbock.

On the surface it appears that this series has been dominated by Tech but actually things have been much closer than the Raiders' 27-5-2 advantage indicates. The last time these two schools met in 1990, the Raiders escaped with a 34-32 victory in Albuquerque thanks to a late Lin Elliot field goal. Beginning in 1982, the Raiders are just 4-3 vs. the Lobos and all four victories have come by a touchdown or less. In games played in Lubbock, Tech is 17-2 vs. New Mexico. The two schools have a return engagement slated next year on Oct. 28 in Albuquerque.

The game will mark the debut of

Raider alley, a huge pre-game party that is the brainchild of Tech Director of Athletics Bob Bockrath. A portion of the Dan Law Baseball Field area will host 20 tented vendors and an outdoor stage that will



20,000 fans in attendance. Texas Tech

returns three offensive and seven defensive starters, plus one kicker, among 36 lettermen from last year's 6-6 John Hancock Bowl team. The offense has had to be completely revamped. Of Tech's 5,228 rushing and receiving yards from the 12 games a year ago, only 339 returns. The defense, which was ranked ninth nationally last season in takeaways, has been weakened by the loss of starters Stephen

retired. K CBD-TV Lubbock is the game sponsor for the game. The station will give away red sun visors to the first

Gaines (tackle) and Dwayne Bryant (free safety), both of whom are academically ineligible.

Spike Dykes and three of his assistants have ties to the Lobo football program. Dykes served as an assistant coach at UNM in 1977 and 1978. The second year he was defensive coordinator for a 7-5 team and current Tech secondary coach Dean Campbell served in a similar capacity for Dykes at UNM. Son Rick Dykes, Tech's running backs coach, graduated from New Mexico in 1982 after starring at Albuquerque Sandia. Tech assistant head coach and offensive coordinator Dick Winder was quarterback coach at New Mexico in 1979.

The Lobos are riding the waves of last year's 6-5 season, the school's first winning adventure since 1982 and only the sixth for the school in the last 29 campaigns. UMN won six of its last eight games and four of the losses were by a total of eight points. Out to record the school's first back-to-back winning seasons since 1970-71, nine starters are back (four on offense and five on defense) among 33 lettermen. All-America candidate Stoney Case of Odessa (Permian) was responsible for 31 TDs last year (17 throwing, 14 running) while spearheading an offense that turned the ball over just 17 times all year. He has a huge

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EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

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Week of September 1 to September 7, 1994

Lubbock, Texas

Proyecto de Ley de Criminalidad Revela Verdaderos Representantes

Por Patricia Guadalupe

Los miembros del Grupo de Congresistas Hispánicos, que representan a distritos con poblaciones mayormente hispanas, no votaron como un

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

Images of South Africa, Ireland and Haiti leaped into my mind yesterday when I received a fax from COMA, now the Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, that said that I had to sign the back of my ballot when I vote in the upcoming election on Sept. 9th.

It's not against the law -- according to COMA's election chair -- who quickly pointed out that she was a lawyer and I was not -- "Where did you get your law degree?" I don't have one, I said... "Well I dooo!" she said.

She must have had me mistaken for someone who cares.

Elections have happened every year - or maybe every other year for COMA - excuse me if I kept referring to the former name - and some have even been contested. Most have not, since it costs more to serve than it pays.

This year, it seems that more that what it doesn't pay is up for grabs. COMA is now receiving more than \$70,000 from members - mostly from the corporate kind that pay in order not to be exposed as

Continued Page 2



sólo bloque en el importante proyecto de ley de criminalidad. Ni siquiera votaron a lo largo de las líneas partidistas.

Sorprendidos?

No deberían de estarlo.

Como sus colegas, los 17 latinos de la Cámara de Representantes votaron según los intereses de sus electorados. Los 14 miembros demócratas del grupo se alinearon 11 a 3 en favor del proyecto; sus miembros republicanos la favorecieron 2 a 1.

Fué otro ejemplo de lo que los miembros del grupo califican como la fuerza de su diversidad, y otros enmarcan a menudo como "falta de unidad."

Los cuatro que votaron en contra del proyecto de ley proceden de Texas. A los demócratas Kika de la Garza, Solomón Ortiz y Frank Tejeda se unió el republicano Henry Bonilla para oponerse al proyecto de ley de valor de \$30.2 mil millones. Ellos son de un estado que, como dijo un congresista: "Aquí, el estar en contra de eso (la prohibición de las armas de asalto contenida en el proyecto) es suicidio."

Ellos representan igualmente a electores de pueblos pequeños que se quejaron de que el proyecto intenta gastar demasiado dinero en ciudades lejanas.

El único latino de Texas que respaldó al proyecto de ley fué el inconformista de 73 años de edad Henry B. González, de

la ciudad de San Antonio.

Los dos republicanos hispanos que cruzaron la fila y votaron con la mayoría a favor de la medida, Lincoln Díaz-Balart e Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, son ambos de Miami, una ciudad que tiene mucho que ganar de los programas auspiciados por el proyecto de ley.

Por ejemplo, hay estipulaciones tales como la Ley Anti-Pandillas, propuesta por Esteban Torres, cuyo distrito del Este de Los Angeles incluye algunas de las vecindades más peligrosas del país. El demócrata Torres dijo en el pleno de la Cámara: "Estoy cansado de ir a velorios y entierros. Las madres y los padres me dicen: 'Congresista, haga algo'."

Su proyecto de ley por \$5.5 mil millones clasifica a los delitos cometidos por pandilleros como crímenes federales, dando jurisdicción a las autoridades federales. También aumenta las sentencias mínimas obligatorias por un delito violento o mayor relacionado con las drogas de cinco hasta diez años.

"Queríamos medidas sólidas contra los delincuentes, más cárceles, más policías, sentencias más estrictas", dijo la republicana Ros-Lehtinen. "No es un asunto partidista. Es lo que necesita mi distrito."

Los electores del distrito de Nydia Velázquez en la ciudad de Nueva York, uno de los más pobres del país, quieren



también esos policías adicionales y programas para la prevención del abuso de las drogas. En un punto del debate, ella amonestó a sus colegas de la Cámara que salgan de la seguridad de sus suburbios "y bajen a mi distrito urbano."

"Bájense de sus torres de marfil suburbanas y vengan a mi distrito urbano."

Por el contrario, su colega demócrata Tejeda, veterano de la Infantería de Marina que ocupa un lugar en los Comités de los Servicios Armados y de los Veteranos, y cuyo distrito del Sur de Texas incluyen dos bases militares, reaccionó así: "La prohibición de las llamadas armas de asalto es realmente un asalto contra la Constitución y las libertades estadounidenses." Sus electores esperan

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News Briefs

Special Called Meeting of The Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Members of the Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, formerly COMA, have banded together to call a special meeting to deal with the upcoming election. Members were unhappy with procedures set up by the election committee as to how the election will be conducted this coming September 9th.

According to sources among prime concerns are having to sign ballots in order to vote, candidates will not be allowed to address the members, no financial report has been included in the annual general membership meeting, no copies of the proposed by-law changes have been distributed to members and other by-law violations.

The meeting will be held Wednesday, September 7 at 7 p.m. at the LHCC/COMA offices, 1114 10th Street.

Adults See Violence as #1 School Problem

AP reports that a Gallup poll found that adults rate violence as the biggest problem confronting public schools, despite statistics showing a steady decrease in the nation's overall crime rate. "Lack of discipline" shared top billing. The poll of 1,326 adults was commissioned by Phi Delta Kappa, a professional fraternity for educators.

The majority of those polled favored stronger penalties for student possession of weapons. In descending order, other solutions favored: better training for school staffs, more vocational or job training, drug and alcohol abuse programs, values and ethnic education, and education to reduce racial and ethnic tensions.

Ranked next as the biggest problems with which their public schools must deal, were lack of proper financial support, drug abuse, and standards or quality of education. In the 1993 poll, lack of financial support was listed first.

The public blames the perceived increase in public school violence on: increased use of drugs and alcohol, growth of youth gangs, easy availability of weapons, the breakdown of families in the U.S., schools lacking discipline authority they once had, and increased portrayal of violence in media. Blame also was placed on the inability of school staff to resolve conflicts between students, shortage in school personnel, trying to deal with troubled students in the regular classroom instead of special classes, and a curriculum that is out of touch with the needs of today's students.

Advocates Call for Better Lunches

AP reports that the nutrition-advocacy group, Public Voice for Food and Health Policy, is calling for an acceleration of the USDA timetable for healthier school lunches.

Mark S. Epstein, head of the advocacy group, applauded the Agriculture Department's initiative to improve school lunches, but said students shouldn't have to wait until the imposed 1998 deadline. He cited 41 schools across the nation that are already serving healthier meals. [See List: Schools Serving Healthy Meal's 8/30 in News & Blues]

Carolyn Gump, the food service director for one of the school districts cited, said, "creativity is what it takes to meet dietary guidelines in a school district." Students taste-tested foods, wrote menus and organized special nationality days, she said. As a result, she said, over the last four years school lunch participation has risen by 800 students a day in the Greater Latrobe School District of Pennsylvania. Cutting back on fat can be as simple as adding more fruits and vegetables to the meals, she said.

While the USDA has doubled its shipment of fresh fruits

Midiendo la Distancia Entre Los Balseros y Los Marielitos

Por Jorge Luis Romeu

Abril de 1980. El teléfono sonó. Era una llamada de larga distancia desde el Mariel, pero no era mi hermana, que había llegado a Cuba en una embarcación camarónera para ayudarnos a escapar. Ella había llamado el día anterior para decirnos que estaba allí y que mi esposa, mis tres hijos y yo deberíamos prepararnos para salir de Cuba en la embarcación.

"Vine en la embarcación con tu hermana," dijo una voz masculina. "Ella no se atreve a llamarte para darte la noticia. El gobierno cubano ha anunciado un nuevo curso de acción -- por cada familiar que querramos llevar con nosotros, ellos pondrán a seis personas de su elección en la embarcación. Nos tememos que no tendremos suficiente espacio. De modo que dame tu selección de las personas de tu familia si sólo podemos llevar con nosotros a una, dos o tres de ellas..."

Ese fué el puente marítimo del Mariel en abril de 1980.

Hoy, el gobierno de Cuba está amenazando otra vez con una operación semejante a la del Mariel. Tiene una buena razón: En La Habana, el 5 de agosto, hubo desórdenes graves en las calles. Más de 20,000 cubanos rompieron vidrieras de tiendas, destruyeron autos y gritaron: "¡Fuera Castro!" Una vez más, el gobierno está dejando que la gente se vaya en cualquier cosa que flote.

Las mismas personas que durante años han sido condenadas a términos de prisión de hasta 10 años por tratar de huir, pueden hacerlo ahora

El Editor Newspapers

Measuring the Distance Between the Blaseros and the Marielitos

By Jorge Luis Romeu

April, 1980. The telephone rang. It was long distance from Mariel, but it was not my sister, who had come to Cuba on a shrimp trawler to help us escape. She had called the day before to tell us she was there and that my wife, three children and I should prepare to leave Cuba on the boat.

"I came on the boat with your sister," a male voice said. "She does not dare call you to give you the news. The Cuban government has announced a new policy -- for each relative we want to take with us, they will put six persons of their choice on the boat. We are afraid we will run out of space. So give me your choice of people in your family if we can only take one of you with us, if we can take two, if we can take three..."

That was the Mariel boat lift of April 1980.

Today, the Cuban government is again threatening a Mariel-like operation. It has good reason: in Havana on Aug. 5 there were serious street disorders. More than 20,000 Cubans broke store windows, wrecked cars and shouted, "Out with Castro." Once again the government is letting people leave in anything that floats.

The same people who for years were being sentenced to terms of up to 10 years for trying to flee can leave unmolested now, the same people it drowned on July 13 when the Cuban navy sank a tugboat rather than let it reach U.S. shores.

However, unlike Mariel, this exodus of balseros -- rafters -- has met stiff resistance from the U.S. administration and has been received with little enthusiasm among the Cuban exile community.

During Mariel, President Carter sent the Cuban refugees to U.S. bases in Florida,

sin tropiezos, la misma gente que el régimen hizo que se ahogara el 13 de julio último cuando la marina de guerra de Cuba hundió a un remolcador antes que permitir que llegara a las costas de los Estados Unidos.

Sin embargo, a diferencia del Mariel, este éxodo de balseros ha tropezado con una resistencia rígida por parte del gobierno de los Estados Unidos y ha sido recibido con poco entusiasmo entre la comunidad cubana exiliada.

Durante el éxodo del Mariel, el Presidente Carter envió a los refugiados cubanos a cuatro bases militares en los Estados Unidos.

Hoy se les está enviando a la base naval de Guantánamo.

Los exiliados cubanos que viajaron por cientos desde la Florida hasta Cuba durante el Mariel y que todavía envían dinero y auxilio humanitario, en dólares de los Estados Unidos, a los que quedaron atrás, están quedándose en sus casas ahora.

¿Qué ha hecho cambiar las ideas de decenas de millares de exiliados cubanos? ¿Qué ha hecho cambiar a la actitud del gobierno de los Estados Unidos hacia los refugiados cubanos? ¿Qué ha hecho cambiar al mundo para hacer que este nuevo Mariel sea diferente?

Durante el éxodo del Mariel, 125,000 cubanos salieron de la isla. La gran mayoría de nosotros no éramos delincuentes, ni pacientes de asilos mentales ni maleantes. Éramos personas que estábamos hartas del comunismo. Y, a través del trabajo enérgico, hemos llevado nuestras vidas con éxito en los Estados Unidos.

Durante 35 años, los cubanos de la isla han sido encarcela-

dos por solicitar un plebiscito o comprar alimentos en el mercado ilegal para sus hijos. Ellos viven en un país donde la adhesión al dogma socialista es requisito indispensable para adelantar.

¿Es que estamos menos preocupados? ¿Hemos subido la escalera después de salir? ¿Qué ha cambiado?

En 1980, el mundo estaba en el clima de la Guerra Fría. Cuba era aliada de la Unión Soviética y constituía un problema estratégico para los Estados Unidos. La oposición interior de Cuba era incapaz de organizarse con éxito. El gobierno encarcelaba a los que trataban de hacerlo.

La única estrategia contraria al gobierno que tenía alguna esperanza de lograr éxito involucraba salir del país. Es imposible comprender al éxodo del Mariel sin comprender ese último hecho. Muchos de nosotros decidimos irnos, no solamente para mejorar nuestras propias vidas, sino para hallar los modos de mejorar las circunstancias en la Cuba que dejábamos atrás. No podíamos hacer mucho dentro de la isla. Teníamos expedientes policíacos en el Ministerio del Interior. No podíamos escribir en los periódicos ni enseñar en las escuelas. No teníamos una voz.

Al salir, nos convertimos en las voces de la inconformidad cubana. Nos unimos al mundo académico para difundir nuestras ideas. Nos unimos a los medios informativos y comenzamos a escribir, en español e inglés -- en los Estados Unidos, en Europa y en la América Latina. La nuestra ha sido una lucha no violenta de ideas por el pluralismo en Cuba.

Cuba we left behind. We could do little inside the island. We had police records in the Interior Ministry. We could not write for the newspapers or teach in the schools. We had no voice.

By leaving, we became the voice of Cuban dissidence. We joined academe to spread our ideas. We joined the media and started writing, in Spanish and English -- in the United States, in Europe and in Latin America. Ours has been a nonviolent struggle of ideas for pluralism in Cuba.

This support allowed the internal opposition to grow. Before, no one could protest inside because the government had free hands to dispose of the dissidents. This was no longer so. We could watch and tell the world.

The Cuban dissident movement is like a guitar. In Cuba, they make the music; we provide the box that resounds and keeps them from being wiped out.

Mariel changed both the Cuban exile and the internal struggle.

Este apoyo permitió que la oposición interior creciera. Antes, nadie podía protestar dentro de la isla porque el gobierno tenía las manos sueltas para disponer de los inconformes. Ya esto no era más así. Podíamos vigilar y decirle al mundo.

El movimiento de inconformidad en Cuba es como una guitarra. En Cuba, ellos hacen la música; nosotros proporcionamos la caja de resonancia que evita el que ellos sean barridos del mapa.

El Mariel cambió tanto al exilio cubano como a la lucha interior.

Pero nuestra salida del país tiene consecuencias negativas que, a través del tiempo, pesan mucho más que las ventajas. La tradición cubana se basa en una familia estrechamente unida. Cuando nos vamos, dejamos que nuestros mayores mueran solos. Rompemos los enlaces de toda la vida y desbaratamos a nuestras familias extendidas.

Esa es la verdadera tragedia del pueblo cubano.

El salir del país no es la solución, ni individual ni colectiva. El admitir a 100,000 refugiados más a los Estados Unidos no resolverá el problema. Más familias aún quedarán trastornadas.

La solución consiste en ayudar a los cubanos a crear ellos mismos una transición pacífica al pluralismo, a reconstruir a una nación donde podamos vivir con dignidad, donde nadie necesite construir una balsa y capear los mares y destruir a la familia cubana en el trámite.

(Jorge Luis Romeu es profesor adjunto del Colegio Universitario Estatal de Cortland, Nueva York. El redacta una columna semanal para el "Syracuse Post-Standard" sobre asuntos hispanos.)

But our leaving the country has negative consequences that in time far outweigh the advantages. The Cuban tradition is based on a closely knit family. When we go, we leave our elders to die alone. We break lifelong liaisons and shatter our extended families.

That is the true tragedy of the Cuban people.

Leaving the country is no solution, individual or collective. Letting 100,000 additional Cuban refugees into the United States will not solve the problem. Even more families will be disrupted.

The solution lies in helping Cubans help themselves create a peaceful transition to pluralism, in rebuilding a nation where we can live with dignity, where no one needs to build a raft and brave the seas and destroy the Cuban family in the process.

(Jorge Luis Romeu is an associate professor at the State University College, Cortland, N.Y. He writes a weekly column for the Syracuse Post-Standard on Hispanic issues.)

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Comentarios

to their lack of affirmative action as to employees and lack of complying with federal rules as far as lending and discrimination are concerned.

Sources to El Editor have even told us that last minute members (employees) of these corporations have signed up their employees in order to control upcoming elections.

Although I'm tempted to name them, Javan, my salesman, says he can't stand the loss of business.

So what is happening to COMA? (In my opinion)

1. COMA was established in order to help

minority businesspersons. NOW - COMA has put fundraising and paying for administrative costs (including probably paid trips to San Francisco this week) above everything else.

2. One of COMA's main mission was to get procurement opportunities for minorities. NOW COMA has been influenced by big businesses, Banks and the like to ignore lack of procurement opportunities and lack of fulfilling requirements by the federal government. A prime example is when the CRA State Coalition proved that Lubbock banks where not fulfilling requirements by

FCNL Legislative Update

This is the Friends Committee on National Legislation with updated legislative information. To speak with a staff member, call (202) 547-6000. This message was prepared at 6:00 p.m. on Friday, August 26, and it will NOT be updated until Friday, September 9, unless unexpected circumstances require an interim update. This message contains information and action suggestions on CUBA and on HEALTH CARE REFORM.

HEALTH CARE REFORM. Both the House and Senate have recessed without passing a health care bill, but don't give up on Health Care Reform. When Congress resumes business the week of September 12, members will return to the health care reform debate. Despite the lack of consensus displayed this month in both the House and the Senate, movement toward real reform is still possible in the final weeks of the 103rd Congress, if your representative and senators hear from you during the recess.

House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (MO) has introduced a plan for universal health care coverage, based on the bill passed by the House Ways and Means Committee. Though the plan is not exactly as FCNL would have designed it, it DOES meet most of our health care principles, and IS supportable.

The Senate debate is currently focused on the plan proposed by Majority Leader George Mitchell (ME). The bill does not provide for universal coverage and has other shortcomings. As now proposed, the Mitchell plan does NOT meet FCNL's health care principles.

ACTION: During the recess, please urge your Representative to support the Gephardt plan in the House and oppose weakening bills such as the Rowland-Bilirakis substitute. Please appeal to your Senators to support strengthening amendments to the Mitchell bill and oppose the so-called "mainstream" substitute by Senator Chaffee and others.

Our messages to Congress should continue to stress the basic principles for health care reform that FCNL has been advocating for several years, such as universal coverage by a date certain. Urge your SENATORS to REJECT any plan that is not structured to assure health care for the most vulnerable in our society.

CUBA. Masses of Cubans fleeing their island by boat have once again brought U.S. policy toward Cuba to a crisis point. There are numerous causes for the recent exodus of Cubans from their homes. Many seek to be reunited with relatives who now live in the United States. Some are leaving to find a place for their political expression. Still others are simply trying to find relief from the severe economic conditions -- conditions brought on by the policies of the Cuban government, the dramatic reduction in aid from the Soviet bloc nations, and U.S. economic sanctions on the island.

From the opening days of his administration, President Clinton, with the strong support of many members of Congress and vocal representatives of Cuban-Americans, has maintained a get-tough policy toward Cuba in the hope of sparking an overthrow of Castro. Clinton implemented the Torricelli legislation that further restricted Cuba's ability to buy food and medicine and increased the penalties against U.S. citizens traveling to Cuba without U.S. government approval. In recent days, Clinton banned private monetary transfers to Cuba, making it impossible for Cuban-Americans to send assistance to their families in Cuba. And, in response to the flood of Cubans taking to the seas, Clinton reversed the longstanding open door policy for Cubans arriving in the United States. Thus far, suggestions for negotiation between Cuba and the U.S. have been rebuffed by Clinton.

Some in Congress advocate another approach. Senator Dodd (CT) has called for talks between the U.S. and Cuba. Rep. Rangel (NY) has introduced a bill (H.R. 2229) that would lift the embargo and normalize relations between the U.S. and Cuba.

FCNL has long advocated a new U.S. policy toward Cuba. We oppose the economic embargo and the Torricelli restrictions. We favor increased communication and travel between the people of Cuba and the U.S., and we strongly support an open dialogue between the two governments. The FCNL statement of legislative policy urges U.S. foreign policy that respects a nation's right to adopt the socioeconomic system of its choosing and an individual's right to speak out freely against human rights abuses. FCNL advocates nothing less for the people of Cuba.

ACTION: Please urge President Clinton to change the direction of U.S. policy from confrontation to negotiation and diplomacy with Cuba. Tell President Clinton that the embargo only gives Castro cover for repressive policies; U.S. - Cuba exchanges will open Cuba to change. Register your opinion on the White House Comment phone line: 202/456-1111. Or fax to 202/456-2461. The White House e-mail address is: president@whitehouse.gov. Send copies of your message to your members of Congress, especially if they serve on the Senate Foreign Relations or House Foreign Affairs committees.

This concludes our message. For more information, please write to the Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002. To follow these and related issues on a regular basis, read the FCNL WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER. Contact FCNL for information on how to receive the newsletter.

the Feds. COMA's answer: "Things have changed." (Now they're charter members.)

Opps, Sorry Javan..... guess we just lost another account. So we might as well say it.... Our sources

have told us that advisors have told First National Bank ... both Chairperson Paula and President Dominguez serve on the Community Advisory Committee... not to advertize with us.

3. COMA was established to help the small and Hispanic businessperson. NOW.... over 50% of COMA membership is big businesses,

banks, insurance companies, and people who would like us to think that they even care.

So...why am I writing this column...some would say...you should.. you're the founder.

Elections are Friday....September 9. Vote or forever hold your peace.

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Crime Bill Bears Real Latino Caucus

By Patricia Guadalupe

Members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, all of whom represent districts with majority-Hispanic populations, didn't vote as a bloc on the landmark Omnibus Crime bill. They didn't even vote along straight party lines.

Surprised? You shouldn't be. Like their colleagues, the 17 Latinos in the U.S. House of Representatives voted their constituent interests. The caucus' 14 Democratic members lined up 11-3 for the bill; its GOP members favored passage, 2-1.

It was another example of what caucus members call the strength of their diversity, a condition others often frame as a "lack of unity."

The four who voted against the bill all hail from Texas. Democrats Kika de la Garza, Solomón Ortiz and Frank Tejeda were joined by Republican Henry Bonilla in opposing the \$30.2 billion anti-crime act. They come from a state that, as one congressman put it, "Down here, being against that (the bill's ban on assault weapons) is suicidal."

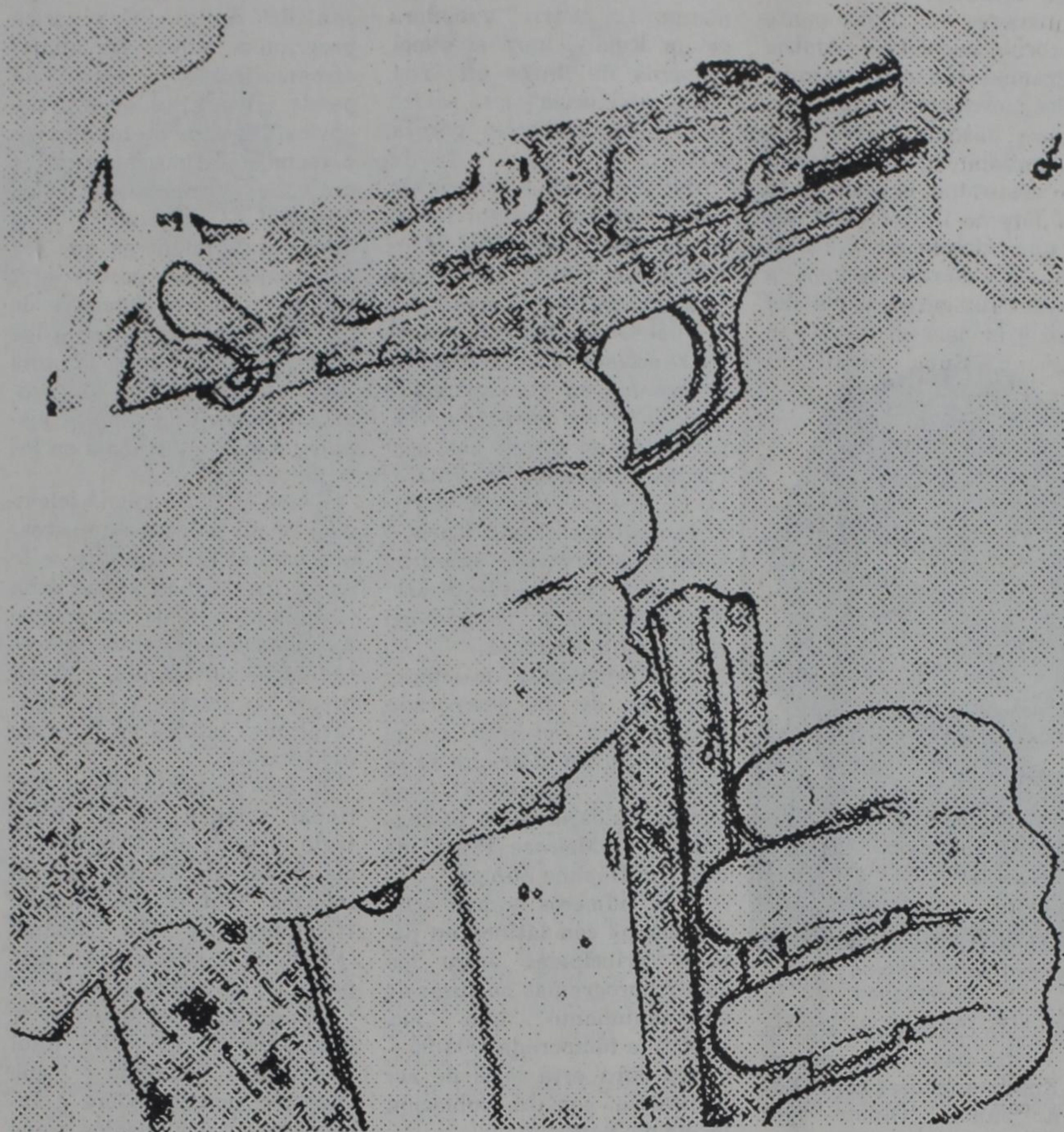
They also represent constituents from small towns who complained the bill spends too much money on far-away cities.

The one Lone Star State Latino to back the bill was 73-year-old maverick Henry B. González, of San Antonio.

The two Hispanic Republicans who crossed party lines and voted with the majority for the measure, Reps. Lincoln Díaz-Balart and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, are both from Miami, a city that has a lot to gain from the bill's programs.

For example, there are provisions such as the Criminal Street Gang Prevention Act, proposed by Esteban Torres, whose East Los Angeles district includes some of the toughest neighborhoods in the country. Democrat Torres said on the floor, "I'm tired of going to wakes and funerals. Mothers and fathers tell me, 'Congressman, do something.'"

His \$5.5 billion provision makes crimes committed by gang members a federal offense, giving jurisdiction to federal law enforcement authorities. The act also increases mandatory minimum sentences for a violent crime or a drug felony from five to up to 10 years.



"We wanted strong measures against criminals, more jails, more police, stiffer sentences," said Republican Ros-Lehtinen. "It's not a partisan issue. It's what my district needs."

Voters in Nydia Velázquez's New York City district, one of the poorest in the country, also want those extra police officers and drug prevention programs. At one point in the debate, she lectured House colleagues: "Come down from your suburban ivory towers and into my urban district."

Conversely, fellow Democrat Tejeda, a Marine Corps veteran who sits on the Armed Services and Veterans committees and whose South Texas district includes two military bases, reacted, "The so-called assault weapons ban is really an assault on the Constitution and American liberty." His constituents would expect him to speak and act as he did.

In the same vein, nine

months ago the caucus split 9-8 in voting its constituents' interests on the North American Free Trade Agreement. Members from the large, urban, Eastern districts, whose constituents could lose if economic development went south, were virulently against it.

Members whose Southwest and Western constituents stood to benefit from creation of the world's largest consumer market, however, pushed hard for it. In the end they prevailed, but not before the same type of fractious debate that almost overwhelmed the crime bill.

It is precisely those constituent and geographical differences, said Congressional Hispanic Caucus chair José Serrano of the Bronx, that critics don't take into account when they complain the caucus is splintered and therefore has no influence.

"We are here to represent our constituents first, just like any other members of Congress," he said.

Serrano especially loathes being compared to the Congressional Black Caucus, whose largely homogeneous membership of 40 represents a powerful voting bloc.

"All of them except one are Democrats," he said. "That's not the case here. On top of that, we have Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, Cuban Americans. How can anybody expect us to agree on everything all the time? That doesn't even happen in the real world."

True enough. But in recent years they have closed ranks successfully and flexed their collective muscle on certain education, immigration and census issues of special importance to Hispanics nationwide.

In particular, those Hispanics who criticize the caucus for its apparent "lack of unity" should examine this political animal more carefully before accusing it of doing the very thing we hate others to do -- expecting all Hispanics to look and think alike.

(Patricia Guadalupe covers Congress and the White House for Hispanic Link Weekly Report, as well as for National Public Radio's Latino USA weekly news magazine, the international Spanish-language Radio Bilingue network, and radio station WKAQ in Puerto Rico.)

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EL PROYECTO DE LEY DE CRIMINALIDAD REVELA

arían de él que hablara y actuara como lo hizo.

Por la misma razón, hace nueve meses el grupo hispano se dividió 9 contra 8 al votar según los intereses de sus electores con respecto al Tratado de Libre Comercio.

Los miembros procedentes de los distritos grandes y urbanos del este, cuyos electorados podrían perder si el desarrollo económico fuera hacia el sur, estuvieron virulentamente en contra del mismo.

Los miembros cuyos electores del suroeste y el oeste podrían beneficiarse de la creación del mayor mercado de consumo en el mundo, sin embargo, empujaron sólidamente por el tratado. Al final prevalecieron, pero no sin que antes hubiera la misma clase de debate fraccionador que casi arrolló al proyecto de ley de criminalidad.

Son precisamente esas diferencias geográficas y de electorados, según dice el presidente del Grupo de Congressistas Hispanos, José Serrano, que representa al Bronx, que los críticos no toman en cuenta al quejarse de que el grupo está dividido y por lo tanto carece de influencia. "Estamos aquí para representar primero a nuestros electores, como cualquier otro miembro del Congreso."

Serrano particularmente detesta a que se les compare con el Grupo de Congressistas Afroamericanos, cuya membresía en gran medida homogénea de 40 personas representa un poderoso bloque de votos.

"Todos ellos, menos uno, son demócratas. Ese no es el

caso de nosotros. Encima de eso, tenemos puertorriqueños, méxicoamericanos y cubanoamericanos. ¿Cómo puede alguien esperar que estemos de acuerdo en todo durante todo el tiempo?" Eso ni siquiera, añadió Serrano, fuertemente del Congreso.

Seguramente. Pero recientemente ellos han flexionado su poder colectivo en ciertos asuntos de educación, inmigración y demografía que son de importancia especial para los hispanos de todo el país.

En particular, los hispanos que critican al grupo por su "falta de unidad" aparente, deberían examinar a esta entidad política más cuidadosamente antes de acusarle de hacer lo mismo que odiamos que otros hagan -- pensar que todos los hispanos parezcan y piensen igual.

(Patricia Guadalupe informa sobre el Congreso y la Casa Blanca para el Hispanic Link Weekly Report, así como para el noticiero "Latino USA" de la radio pública nacional, la red internacional en español "Radio Bilingue", y WKAQ Radio de Puerto Rico.)

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FALL 1994 SCHEDULE

September 16	5:30-9:30 pm
September 17	8:30 am-4:30pm
September 18	2:00-6:00pm
Sept. 20, 22, 27	6:00-10:00pm
September 29	6:00-9:00pm

Diversidad de la Tele Excuye a Hispanos

Fall Television Lineup Excludes Hispanics

Por Antonio Mejías-Rentas

Año tras año, los premios Emmy proveen un barómetro efectivo para determinar cómo los latinos son mostrados por las cadenas de televisión estadounidenses.

Tómese la temporada 1993-94. De las 85 nominaciones en categorías de actuación para el más importante reconocimiento de la televisión, dadas a conocer el mes pasado, sólo tres dan alguna semblanza de presencia latina.

Las nominaciones para el 46o premio Emmy anual incluyeron a: Una actriz latina en un papel de latina.

Un actor latino en un papel no hispano.

Un actor no hispano que interpreta un papel latino.

Si le parece que los números son desagradables, considere por un momento que la temporada D93-94 constituyó un buen año para los Latinos en los llamados "networks", con un número récord de actores y actrices hispanas interpretando personajes regulares en programas de horario nocturno.

El año pasado, habían 10 latinos destacados en esos programas nocturnos, incluyendo a cuatro en el mismo número de programas estrenados por la cadena NBC. De esa cosecha surgió la nominación al Emmy para la veterana actriz Liz Torres, que hace el papel de Mahalia Sánchez en "The John Larroquette Show."

Torres -- que ya ha sido

nominada en el pasado y que ha sido vista frecuentemente en la televisión estadounidense desde sus días en el programa "All in the Family" -- fue nominada esta vez en la categoría de "actriz de reparto en una comedia". Los otros nominados fueron Martin Sheen, por una actuación de artista invitado en "Murphy Brown" de la CBS, y Nick Turturro, que interpreta al detective James Martínez en el drama bien cotizado de la NBC, "NYPD Blue".

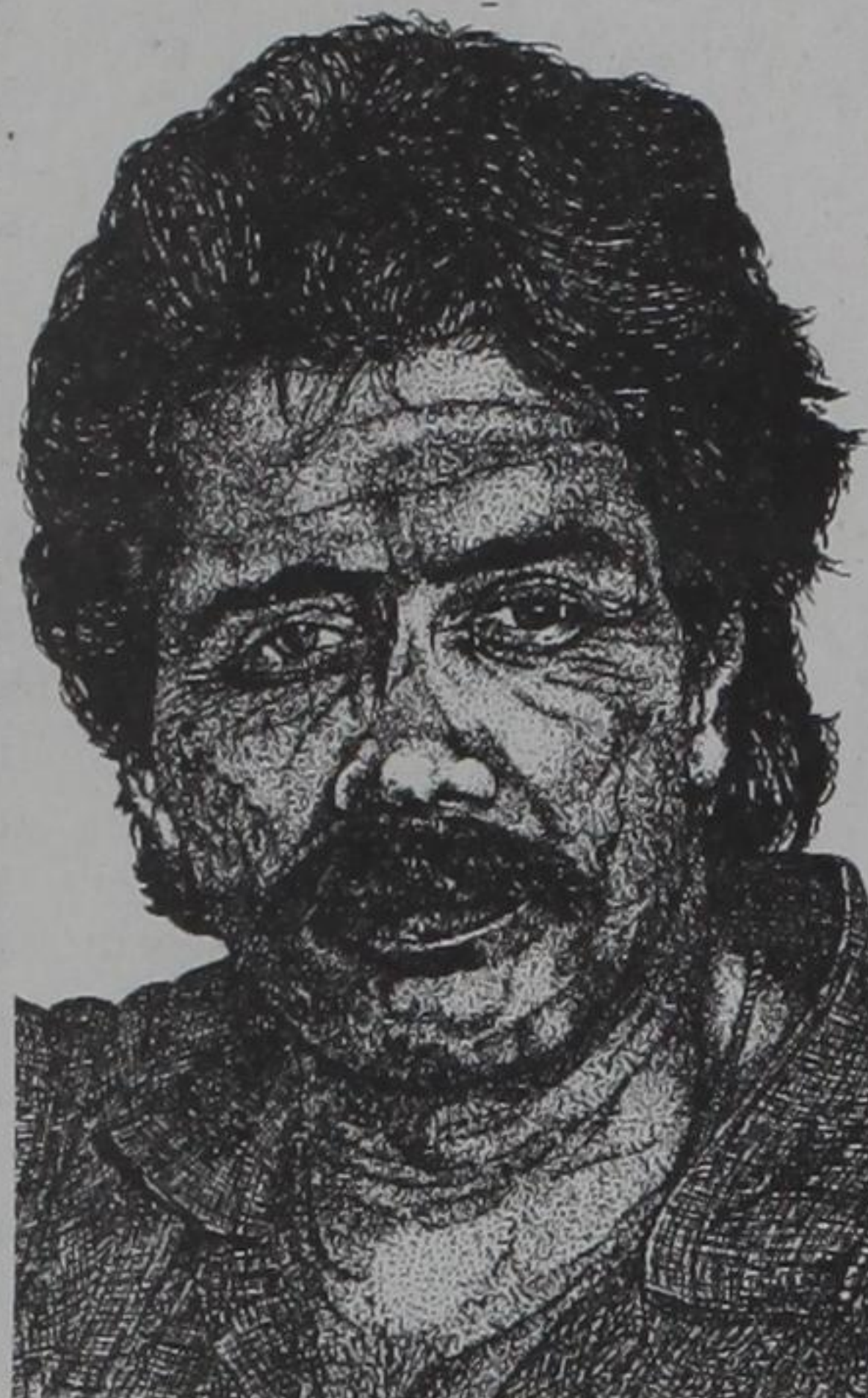
Pero Torres es sólo una entre los cuatro actores latinos que volverán a verse en programas nocturnos en el otoño, cuando inicie la nueva temporada. Y ellos se unirán a cuatro actores latinos más que aparecerán con papeles importantes en los 29 nuevos programas que ha sido anunciados para la temporada D94-95.

Los cuatro nuevos programas con latinos -- uno cada uno en ABC, CBS, NBC y Fox -- son todos series dramáticas de una hora de duración. Sólo uno de ellos cuenta con una Latina.

Por lo menos dos de esos nuevos programas mostrarán a sus actores latinos interpretando papeles hispanos, y ambos están programados para el mismo día y la misma hora. El veterano actor de cine y televisión, Héctor Elizondo, formará parte del elenco de "Chicago Hope", un nuevo drama sobre hospitales de la CBS. El novel Michael DeLorenzo hará el papel de Eddie

Torres en la nueva serie de la Fox "Uptown Undercover". Su personaje, según el material de prensa, es "un policía latino sexy cuyas relaciones con mujeres son típicamente de corta duración". Ambos programas serán transmitidos los jueves por la noche.

Los mismos jueves será transmitida, en un horario más temprano, la serie de la ABC "My So Called Life," sobre una adolescente y su familia. El elenco incluye a Wilson Cruz en el papel del padre de la chica.



Edward James Olmos
Entertainer

NBC, la cadena que alguna vez le dio papeles ganadores del Emmy a actores como Edward James Olmos (por "Miami Vice") y Jimmy Smits ("L.A. Law") -- y que mantiene el récord, en la his-

toria reciente de los "networks", de empleo de actores latinos -- debutará un programa en el que Rita Moreno será una de las protagonistas. La actriz, ganadora de un Emmy, hará el papel del ama de llaves en "The Cosby Mysteries", que saldrá al aire los miércoles por la noche.

NBC volverá a transmitir otro programa con un latino de su temporada D93-94 -- "seaQuest DSV", en el que Marco Sánchez interpreta a Miguel Ortiz. Pero la cadena ha cancelado a cuatro de los programas en que aparecían cinco hispanos en papeles importantes en programas nocturnos. Se han ido del itinerario "L.A. Law" (Con A Martínez), "Nurses" (Ada Maris y Carlos LaCamara), "Saved by the Bell: The College Years" (Mario López) y "The Second Half" (John Mendoza).

Otros programas con actores hispanos de la temporada D93-94 que volverán en el otoño incluyen al drama de la ABC "The Commish", con Teresa Saldana como protagonista, y "Melrose Place" de Fox, con Daphne Zúñiga.

Los números suman ocho programas con latinos en papeles principales entre los casi 70 programas nocturnos de entretenimiento que formarán la temporada D94-95 -- y esa cifra está lejos de ser equitativa con la población latina del país.

Y mientras ya se ha comentado que la temporada otoñal

traerá nueva diversidad a las pantallas de televisión estadounidenses -- incluyendo al primer programa sobre una familia coreana, "All American Girl" de la ABC, y varios programas sobre personajes afroamericanos -- uno no puede ignorar los hechos tan obvios. Algunos de los nuevos personajes latinos repiten los antiguos estereotipos de "amante latino" y "sirvienta", mientras que los personajes más positivos y visibles, como el detective de "NYPD Blue", se le dan a los actores no hispanos. Y una vez más, no habrá un sólo programa sobre una familia hispana que vive y trabaja en los Estados Unidos.

Si bien es cierto que la televisión es un juego de números, entonces el mensaje que se le da a los latinos se escucha claramente -- no contamos. Ese mensaje se repite temporada tras temporada, y finalmente los líderes y las organizaciones latinos ya lo están escuchando.

El mes pasado, el grupo National Council of La Raza trató el tema en su conferencia anual en Miami, con el informe "Out of the Picture: Hispanics in the Media" (Fuera de la pantalla: los hispanos en los medios).

Al anunciar el informe, el presidente de la NCLR Raul Yzaguirre advirtió que "nuestra imagen pobre e incorrecta en los medios tiene un efecto devastador en prácticamente todos los aspectos de la agenda hispana".

By Antonio Mejías-Rentas

Year in and year out, the Emmy provides an effective barometer to gauge how Latinos are portrayed on network television. Take the 1993-94 television season. Out of the 35 performers nominated last month for television's highest accolade, only three give any semblance of Latino presence on network television.

Nominees for the 46th Emmy Awards include:

One Latina actress in a Latina role.

One Latino actor in a non-Latino role.

One non-Latino actor playing a Latino role.

If you think the numbers stink, stop to consider that '93-'94 was generally considered a good year for Latinos, with a record number in regular, prime-time roles.

Last year, 10 Latino actors figured prominently on prime-time network programs, including four in new shows on NBC. That crop yielded an Emmy nomination for TV veteran Liz Torres, who plays Mahalia Sánchez on the "John Larroquette Show."

Torres, a previous nominee who has been seen frequently on network television since her days on "All in the Family," was nominated in the "supporting actress in a comedy series" category. The other nominees were Martin Sheen, for a guest role on CBS's "Murphy Brown," and Nicholas Turturro, for playing Detective James Martínez on NBC's highly acclaimed drama "NYPD Blue."

Torres is one of only four Hispanics returning to regular spots on network television programming this fall. They join just four others with lead or recurring roles among the 29 new shows announced by the networks for the '94-'95 season.

The four new shows with Latinos -- one each on ABC, CBS, NBC and Fox -- are all one-hour dramas.

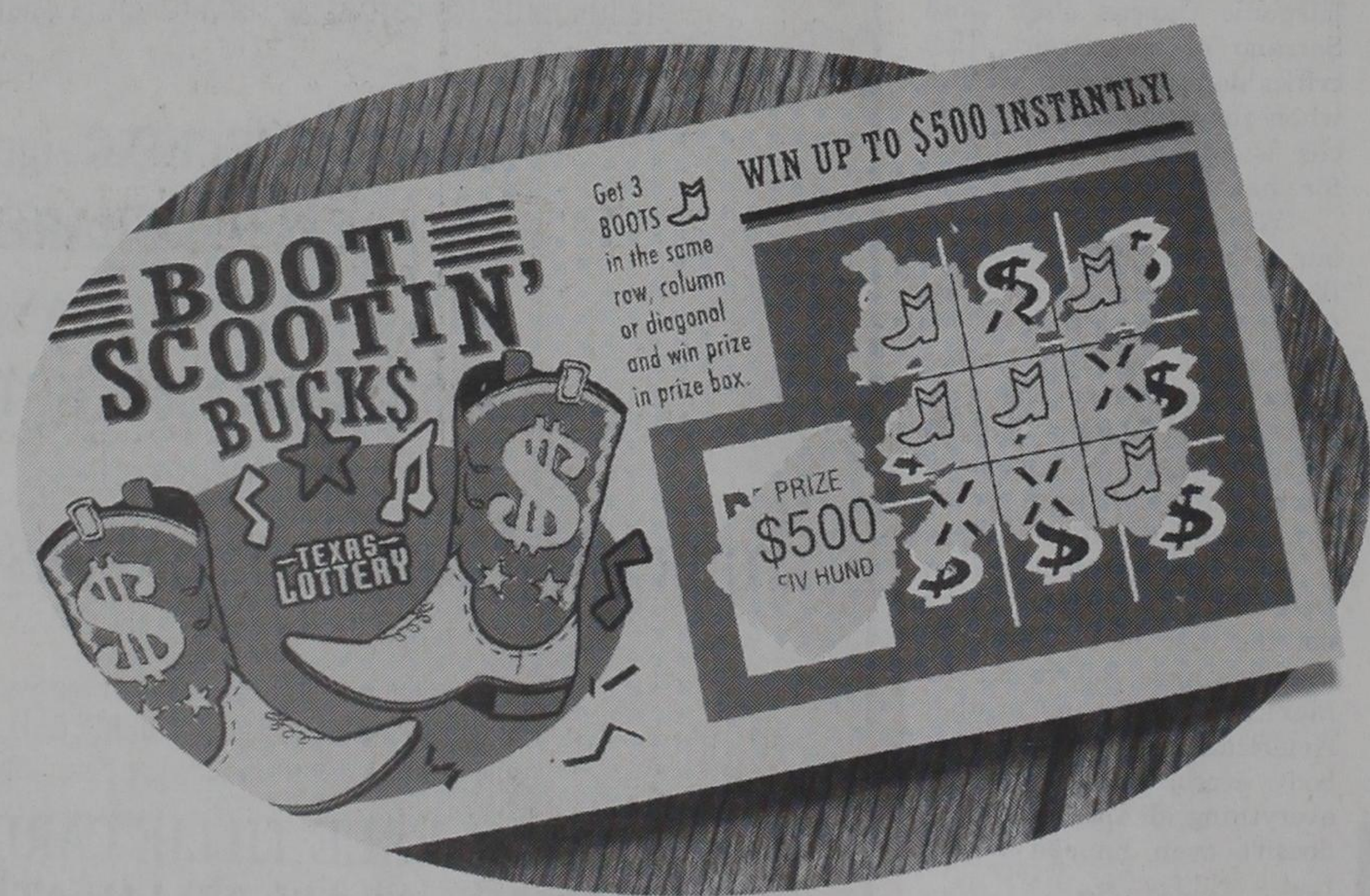
Only one features a Latina. Two are expected to feature their Latino actors playing Hispanic roles, and they are scheduled opposite each other. Veteran TV and film actor Héctor Elizondo is part of the ensemble cast of "Chicago Hope," a new hospital drama on CBS. Newcomer Michael DeLorenzo will play Eddie Torres on Fox's "Uptown Undercover," described in press materials as a "sexy Latino cop whose many relationships with women are typically short-lived." Both shows air Thursday nights.

Also airing on Thursdays, at an earlier time, will be NBC's "My So-Called Life," about a teen-ager and her family. The cast includes Wilson Cruz as the girl's father.

NBC, the network that once gave Emmy-winning roles to Edward James Olmos ("Miami Vice") and Jimmy Smits ("L.A. Law") -- and which holds the best Latino casting record in recent network history -- will premiere a new show in which Rita Moreno has a starring role. The Emmy-winning actress will play Angie, a housekeeper, on "The Cosby Mysteries," which will air on Wednesday nights.

NBC is returning another show with a Latino lead from its '93-'94 season -- "seaQuest DSV," with Marco Sánchez playing Miguel Ortiz. But the network has canceled four of the shows that accounted for five other Hispanics in prime-time roles. Gone are "L.A. Law" (with A Martínez), "Nurses" (Ada Maris and Carlos LaCamara), "Saved by the Bell: The College Years" (Mario López), and "The Second Half" (John Mendoza).

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Win Red Raiders

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target in 6-7, 250 pound tight end David Sloan. The strength of the defense, which led the Western Athletic Conference in scoring defense and pass defense last year, lies in the front seven.

"We're a big question mark in 1994," says Coach Dykes "I don't know what kind of team we'll have. I do know our chemistry has been really good. That's what can happen when you have a lot of no-names like we have. And I know this is the best recruiting class we've had in the 10 years I've been here (three as an assistant). It's not even close. Everybody says that on signing day but we're saying that after they have been here three weeks. I would guess we have at least half a dozen true freshmen who will play. The strength of our offense right now is our coaches. Dick Winder is as good as there is in the business. We are just going back to the ground floor with our offense. We will be much more restrictive on what we ask them to do. We are young, tender and unproven but we do have some good athletes. We also have a number of guys who have waited their turn and I think they'll do well."

About New Mexico, Spike said, "They have a tremendous quarterback and a really good running back. They got the taste of winning last year. We're going to have a hard time beating them."



On the defense Spike says that it has a chance to be pretty good. "We finally have some speed at outside linebacker and cornerback. We are going to try to take up where we left off last year when we had so much success in takeaways. The inside linebacker position is a great one for us with Zach Thomas and Shawn Banks. I wouldn't trade those two guys for anybody's in college football."

Zach Thomas, the junior from Pampa, has all the makings of putting together a tremendous season. After leading the Red Raiders in tackles last year with 117, the 6-0, 232-pounder was named

the spring's most improved player. He has taken right up where he left off in the spring. "Zach is one of those Tommy Nobis-type football players that you don't get very often. Football is very important to him. He loves football and he plays like he plays like he loves it. He gives us a great defensive quarterback on the field. He's a great leader," Dykes said.

The Lobos will throw an offensive line at the Red Raiders that averages 309 pounds per player. The largest is 6-7, 363-pound junior guard Calvin Allen.

Major moves on the Tech team include Robert Johnson to strongside linebacker, running back Matt DuBuc to wide receiver and defensive end Damon Wickware to defensive tackle. Wickware, who was recruited in 1990 as a defensive back, has grown to 279 pounds.

Tickets to the game are on sale at the Texas Tech Ticket Office weekdays from 8:30 to 5:30 p.m. Prices for premium sideline sections are \$20 and

reduced price packages for other sections also are available. The Tech Ticket Office will be open on game day from 9 am to 10:30 am. Ticket windows at the stadium will open at 11:30 a.m.

Next week the Red Raiders will host nationally ranked Nebraska on Thursday, Sept. 8 at 7 p.m. The game will be televised nationally by ESPN.

James Toney to Fight Jones

LAS VEGAS, Aug 30 (Reuter) - The highly-anticipated super middleweight showdown between undefeated fighters James Toney and Roy Jones will take place November 18 at the MGM Grand in Las Vegas, promoters said on Tuesday.

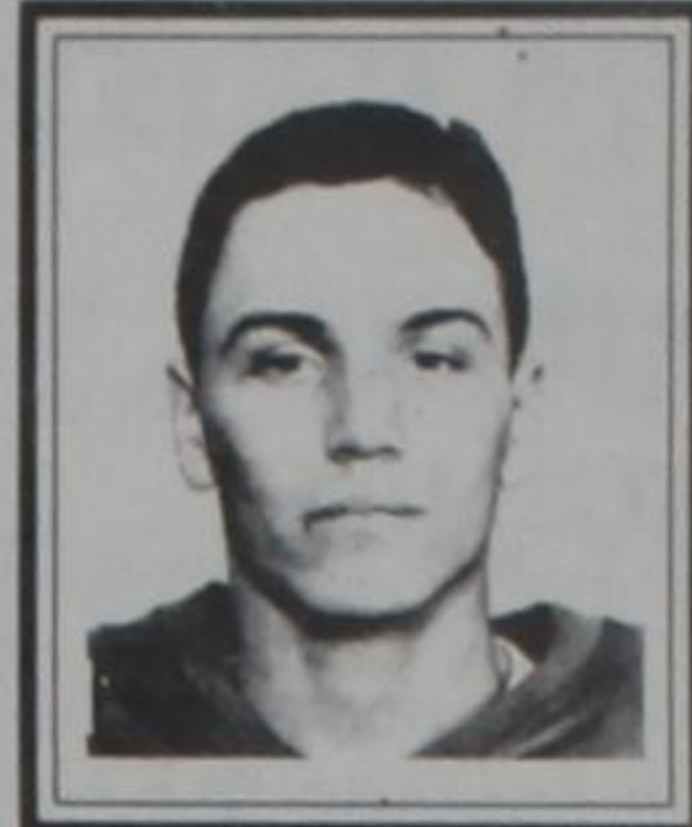
Toney is the defending International Boxing Federation super middleweight champion. Jones is the IBF middleweight champion.

Toney is 44-0-2 with 29 inside the distance. Jones is 26-0 with 23 inside the distance.

Quarterback?

The most visible position on the team also is the most unsettled. Soph Sone Cavazos and redshirt freshmen Zebbie Lethridge and Tony Darden

type of situation going into a season. I don't know when we will decide on a starter but we'll wait until we are ready," Dykes said. Should Lethridge or Darden open against New



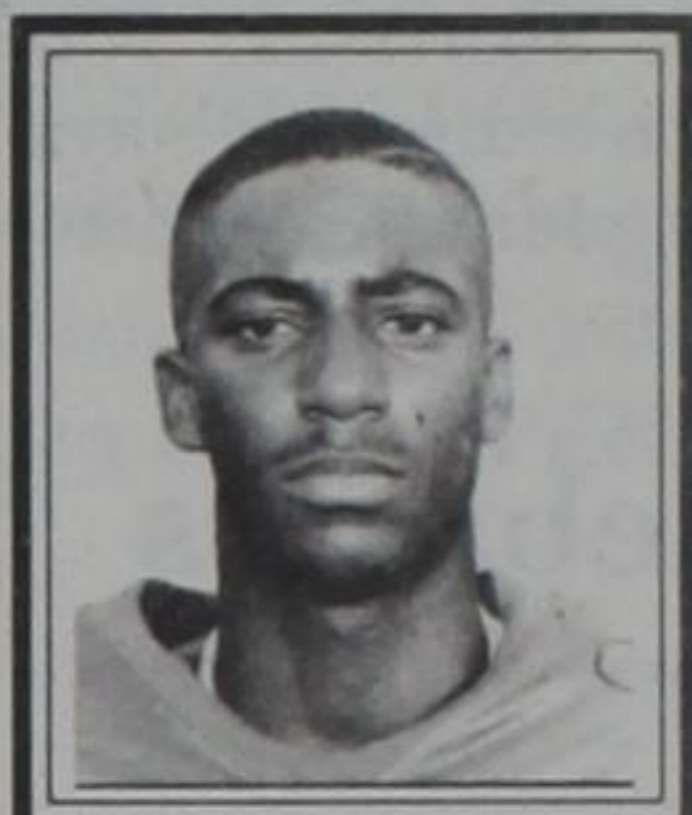
15
SONE CAVAZOS
Quarterback
6-1, 195, So-Sq
Weslaco

have battled on even terms throughout two-a-days. "We have a tough decision to make. I've never been anywhere where we have had this

Mexico, it is believed it would be the first time a freshman quarterback would have ever started a season opener at Texas Tech.



8
ZEBBIE LETHRIDGE
Quarterback
6-0, 175, Fr-Rs
Lubbock (Estacado)



11
TONY DARDEN
Quarterback
6-0, 175, Fr-Rs
San Antonio (Holmes)



Go Raiders!



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...It's a first-time home buyer, low interest mortgage loan program for low to moderate income families.

WHY SHOULD YOU TAKE THE CLASSES?

...You will learn about owning a home and the HOPE 3 special financing program.

WHEN AND WHERE ARE THE CLASSES??

...Saturday, September 3, 1994

...9:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

...Lubbock Memorial Civic Center, Room 104

...In order to receive a certificate of completion you must attend the entire class.

...Child care is not provided. Space is limited.

...A calculator would be helpful.

...Classes given by Lubbock Habitat for Humanity for the City of Lubbock's Housing Section.

¿Acaso a Pensado Usted Si Usted Puede Comprar Una Casa?

...Entonces no se pierda la clase para personas con el deseo de ser propietarios bajo el programa HOPE 3 de el departamento de alojamiento y rehabilitación de la Ciudad de Lubbock que sera ofrecida en La Exposición de Alojamiento el 3 de Septiembre de 1994.

¿QUE ES EL PROGRAMA HOPE 3?

...HOPE 3 es un programa para personas que nunca an sido dueños de su propia casa, ofrece bajo interes y es solo para familias de bajos o moderados ingresos economicos.

¿PORQUE DEBO ASISTIR A ESTA CLASE?

...Porque aprendera mas de programa HOPE 3 y de las oportunidades financieras que ofrece.

...Porque para poder participar en el programa se debe tomar la clase y se le otorgara un certificado de cumplimiento con la clase.

¿DONDE Y CUANDO SE LLEVARA ACABO LA CLASE?

...El Sabado 3 de Septiembre de 1994

...De las 9:30 p.m.

...En El Centro Civico de Lubbock, despacho 104

RECUERDE

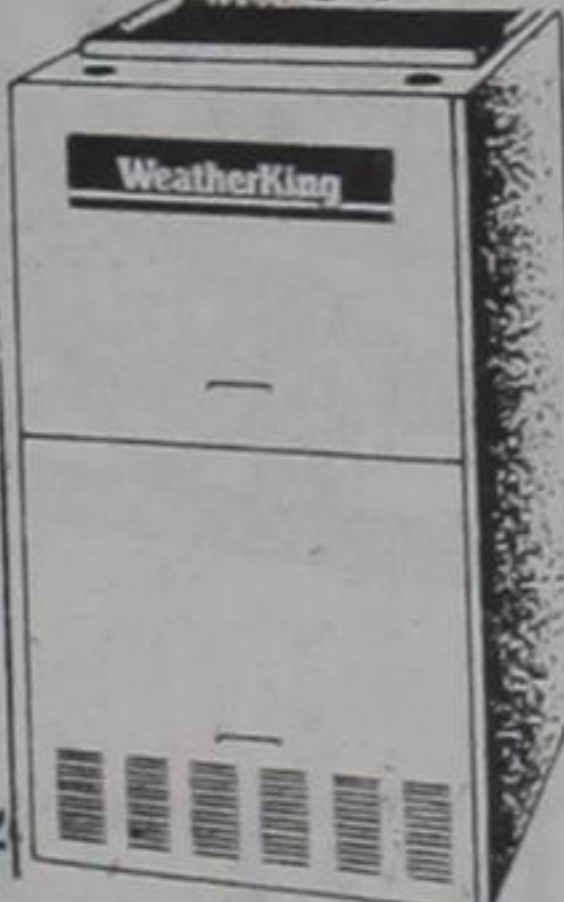
...Para recibir su certificado de cumplimiento, ay que asistir a la clase completa....No habra guarderia par años y el espacio es limitado.

...Si tiene una calculadora, traigala. Le sera muy util en la clase.

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Thanks to everyone and God Bless.

Jim and Nancy Gomez

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CLAY WALKER
Sat., Sept. 24

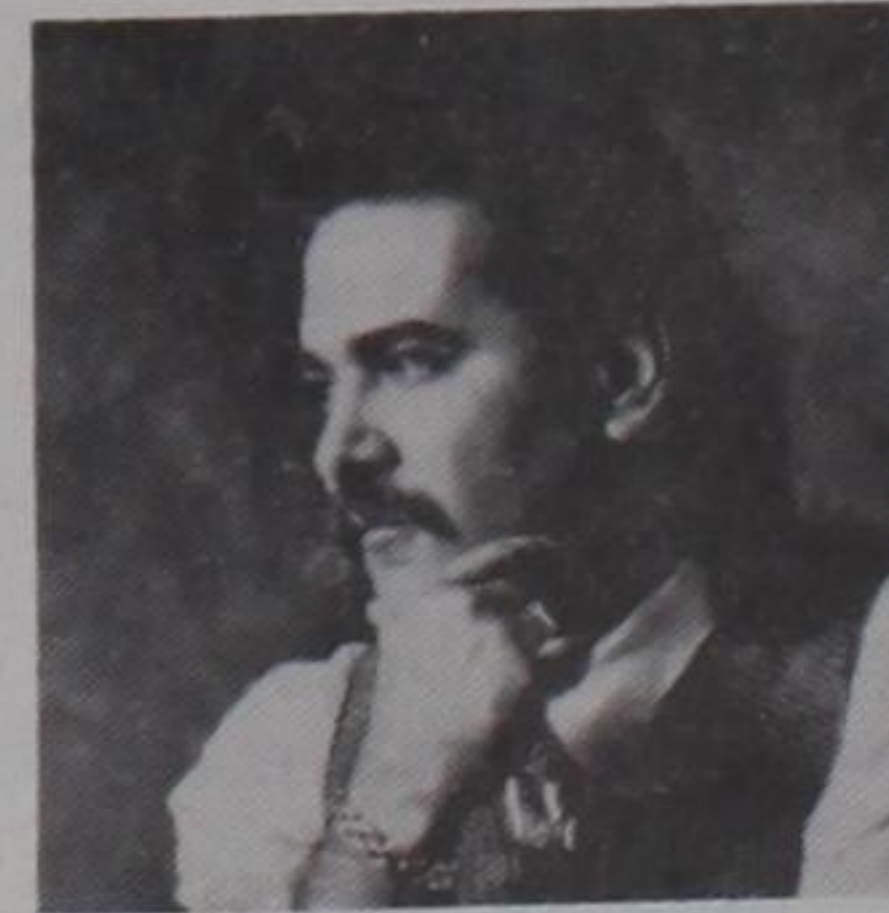
CHARLEY PRIDE
Sun., Sept. 25

BILLY DEAN
Fri., Sept. 30

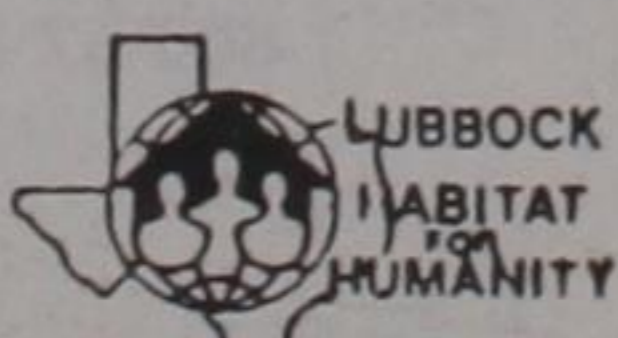
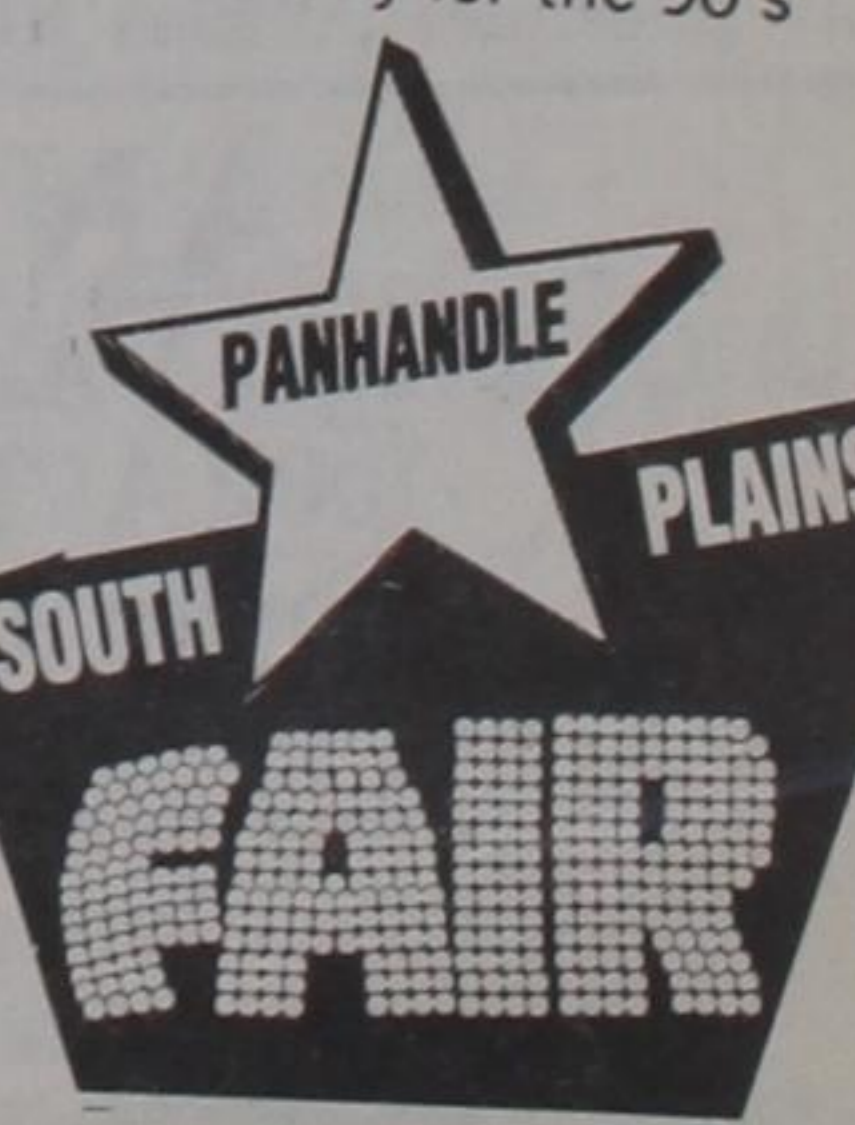
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7 & 9 PM



RAM HERRERA
Wed. Sept. 28
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News Briefs

and vegetables to schools in the past year, that still amounts to only two more apples a year for each student, said Epstein. He called for further increases in fresh fruits and vegetables in the program and urged that schools be required to meet nutrition guidelines by the 1996-97 school year. Added Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-VT, chairman of Ag Committee, too many schools offer children a choice between "green glop and gray glop."

Clinton Administration Pushes Family Planning

AP reports that President Clinton is restoring international aid for family planning programs and is pushing for an activist agenda at the upcoming population conference in Cairo, Egypt. "Our goal is to make these (family-planning) programs available to every citizen in the world by early in the next century," Clinton said.

The Clinton administration's policy on population and family contrasts sharply from that of the Reagan-Bush administrations. In 1984 at a Mexico City conference on world population, the U.S. delegation said that global population growth was "a neutral phenomenon... not necessarily good or ill." Washington subsequently withdrew U.S. aid from the U.N. Population Fund, criticizing the agency's support for birth-control programs in China, where local officials reportedly coerced women into sterilizations and abortions.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation also lost funding, because of Reagan administration concerns that some of the federation's affiliates facilitated abortions. Nafis Sadik, the U.N. Population Fund executive director, says the withdrawal of U.S. aid crippled family-planning efforts internationally for a decade.

Communist Party Celebrates 75th Anniversary

The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) will mark the 75th anniversary of its birth with a two month celebration in September and October, 1994. The party was launched August 31-September 1, 1919 in Chicago.

The 75th anniversary will be highlighted with the simultaneous holding of 75 public mass protest rallies across the country on Sunday October 23rd. They will be linked via telephone from Chicago where the main rally will be held.

The rallies will protest the economic crisis and the policies of Clinton administration and Congress. They will also call for the passage of an emergency public works bill to put millions of unemployed to work at union wages rebuilding the country, a new civil rights law, a single-payer health care bill, a massive transfer of funds from the military budget and new taxes on the rich and corporate profits.

Modest Health Bill Might Pass

AP reports that a Tony Coelho, special advisor to the Democratic Party said yesterday that President Clinton would probably sign a scaled-back version of health reform as long as it moved toward his goal of universal coverage. "If something gets through that might be insurance reform or something, he probably wouldn't veto that," Coelho said. "He won't support anything that doesn't go down the path that he wants."

Meanwhile, it appears highly unlikely that Congress will produce a sweeping health reform before the end of the year. "The debate today is do you get incremental reform or no reform at all in the remaining weeks of the session," said Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-IN. "I think some health care reform should be passed in an incremental sort of a way within the next few weeks," Hamilton said. "I hope very much that that is what we will do."

Senator Richard Lugar, R-IN, said, "I think the dilemma we face is that discussion on the Senate floor... has so frightened two-thirds of the American public, they're afraid of any reform," Lugar said. "Even (with) a small incremental reform right now, they may weigh in at least with their calls and letters. So we really have our work cut out for us."

Schools Getting Tough on Guns

The New York Times reports that school systems across the country this summer enacted tough and controversial anti-gun measures to eliminate weapons from high schools and junior high schools. Under most of these provisions, a student caught with a gun will automatically be suspended for up to a year, even if the student is not ultimately convicted of a criminal offense. The measures are enforced by a variety of means, such as dogs, metal detectors and surprise locker searches.

The Clinton's Administration's Goals 2000 Act requires school districts to address the issue of guns in schools by enacting local regulations. The failure to do so may result in the loss of money for federal education programs, like Chapter One. Officials in the Dept. of Education acknowledge that the legislation was meant to encourage school districts, even those with no weapons incidents, to take a strong approach. Tough anti-gun measures are increasingly popular among many parents, students and school officials. And according to the National School Safety Center, a nonprofit research group in Westlake, CA, anti-gun efforts have grown in the last four years.

About 135,000 guns are brought to the nation's schools every day, according to an estimate by the National School Boards Association. But school officials across the country say that metal detectors, security forces and locker inspections have only made a dent in that number. Many of them share the skepticism expressed by parents and students over whether zero-tolerance policies will be effective.

Single Parent Families on The Rise

By Deborah Zabarenko

WASHINGTON (Reuter) - Perhaps the word traditional shouldn't be applied to families any longer.

Half of all U.S. children live in families that include single parents, grandparents, step-parents or others, the U.S. Census Bureau reported Monday.

"With more and more women bearing children out of wedlock, along with high divorce rates, more children than ever are spending at least part of their childhood in single-parent families," said Stacy Furukawa, who wrote the report.

The report, based on 1991 statistics, found 32.3 million U.S. children live in so-called non-traditional families, meaning those with only one biological parent, extended families including grandparents, other relatives or non-relatives, or in families that include step-parents and half brothers and sisters.

White children were much more likely than black or Hispanic children to live in a home with two biological parents and children who are all full biological siblings, the report found.

Fifty-six percent of white children lived in traditional families, while only 26 percent of black children and 38



percent of Hispanics did.

Nearly half of all black children -- 49 percent -- lived in single-parent homes, while less than one-fifth of white children and less than one-third of Hispanic children did.

But many children who lived in one-parent households also lived with extended families including grandparents, aunts and uncles and unrelated adults.

Furukawa attributed this primarily to economics. Poverty, unemployment and the shortage of affordable housing figured large in the decision for a single parent to move in with parents or other adults, she said, adding cultural factors also played a role.

The report found that 72.8 percent of all U.S. children lived in households with two parents -- be they step-parents, adoptive parents, foster par-

ents or biological parents.

Where children lived with only one parent, that parent was overwhelmingly likely to be the mother, according to the report, a statistic that crossed racial and ethnic lines.

Overall, 21.2 percent of children lived with just their mothers, while 2.7 percent lived with only their fathers.

While this is the first time the Census Bureau has examined all the permutations of children's living arrangements, earlier statistics on two-parent and one-parent households show a distinct trend, Furukawa said in a telephone interview.

In 1960, 88 percent of U.S. children lived with two parents, and only nine percent lived with one parent; the two-parent number had dropped to 85 percent by 1970, 77 percent by 1980 and 73 percent by 1990, Furukawa said.

Fall Lineup

Other returning shows with Hispanic actors include ABC's long-running drama "The Commish," and "Melrose Place," with Daphne Zuniga.

The numbers add up to just eight Latino actors in lead roles among the nearly 70 prime-time entertainment programs that will make up the '94-'95 seasons -- a figure that is hardly equitable to this country's Latino population.

The new season is touted as one that will bring new diversity to the nation's TV screens. It includes the first-ever sitcom about Korean American characters, ABC's "All American Girl," and several new and returning shows with African American storylines. Yet, some new roles reprise the "Latino Lover" and "maid" stereotypes, while positive, high-profile Latino characters like the "NYPD" detective are given to non-Latino actors. Once again, there isn't a single show about a Latino family living and working in the United States.

If it's true that television is a game of numbers, then the message to Latinos is loud and clear -- we don't count. It is a message that is repeated season after season, one that Latino leaders and organizations are finally hearing.

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Un Raylito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

Los lideres religiosos y los lideres politicos judios, fracasaron como guias de su pueblo, porque eran pastores que no sabian cuidar sus ovejas. Y Dios hizo nacer un pastor descendiente del Rey David para que dirigiera Su Pueblo en paz y en justicia. Efesios 2, 13-18.

Los judios y los gentiles se unieron para formar un pueblo. Jesucristo murio para romper todas las paredes que separaban a la humanidad; ahora, todos podemos dirigirnos al mismo Padre, siguiendo las inspiraciones del Espiritu Santo.

Una vez que los apóstoles regresaron de un viaje, enseñando la Buena Nueva, Jesus los invito a descansar. Pero luego, de repente, mucha gente, y Jesus sintio compasion de ellos porque andaban como ovejas sin pastor, y Jesus sintio compasion de ellos porque andaban como ovejas sin pastor, y necesitaban un buen guia que los guiara. Y Jesus se puso a enseñarles.

Todos estamos convencidos de que necesitamos una buena autoridad en la sociedad, y en la Iglesia, y en la familia. Pero no cualquier autoridad...sino, una autoridad que sepa y que pueda guiarnos bien...y que sea capaz de reunirnos para enseñarnos, y para compartirnos las responsabilidades, y que, dulcemente, nos infunda confianza en nuestros planes de apostolado, porque, de lo contrario, es decir, sin apoyo, estamos seguros que vamos a fracasar...(I de Pedro 5, 1-4).

Ya tenemos la experiencia de que no todos los llamados "pastores" o "lideres" o "directores" usan bien su autoridad...Y despues todos tenemos que sufrir y llorar esos abusos de autoridad, y tenemos que caminar solos, sin guia, y sin apoyo.Y...sin ayuda de ningun clase no podemos encontrar una buena respuesta a nuestras necesidades.

Asi, igualito, viea Dios a Su Pueblo en el tiempo del profeta Jeremias: Los Jefes politicos y los jefes religiosos eran los pastores encargados de cuidar las ovejas que formaban el pueblo de Dios. Pero en lugar de unir las ovejas, las desunieron; y en

lugar de cuidarlas, las abandonaron...(Ezequiel 34)

Dios les llamo la atención muy fuerte por "abusar de la autoridad"; se olvidaron de los planes salvadores de Dios; pero...los planes de Dios se cumplieron. Dios prometio a Su Pueblo que les iba a mandar un Verdadero Pastor, descendiente del Rey David, que no nomas iba a cuidar las ovejas, sino que hastaiba a dar Su vida por ellas. (Mat. 27, 45-56. Marcos 15, 33-41. Luc. 23, 44-49. Jn. 19, 28-30)

En Cristo, el Mesias, se cumplio la promesa que Dios hizo a la humanidad. Varias veces, Jesus nos dice que "El Buen Pastor" de la vida por Sus ovejas...Todo el tiempo, estuvo, aqui en la tierra, sirviendo, cuidando, ayudando, sanando, perdonando a Sus ovejas. Y nunca abuso de Sus muy justos y muy santos poderes. En esto, deberiamos de animarnos a imitar a Jesucristo.

Si estamos desunidos, quien nos va a unir amorosamente con los demas hermanos?

Muchos lideres desunen y nos abandonan porque, ellos, andan buscando "otras cosas", y se olvidan que su mision es la que Jesucristo les dio: Enseñarnos a obedecer, a amarnos unos a otros, y a reconciliarnos para vivir santamente, unidos con Dios y con toda la gente.

"Dad and Mom: Sean buenos pastores, tus hijitos necesitan tu orientación, que nadie mas les puede dar"...

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4: En él estaba la vida, y la vida era la luz de los hombres.

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Applicants selected for participation will receive special instruction in math, science, English skills, spanish, and personal development. In addition to these Saturday morning academic sessions, Upward Bounders also are eligible for free tutoring and free passes to selected cultural events, as well as many other additional privileges usually reserved for Tech students. Also while enrolled in the program, students participate in a special six-week residential summer program where students live on the campus of Texas Tech. Another special feature of the program is the fact that after high school graduation, the program sponsors the students' first six hours of college course work.

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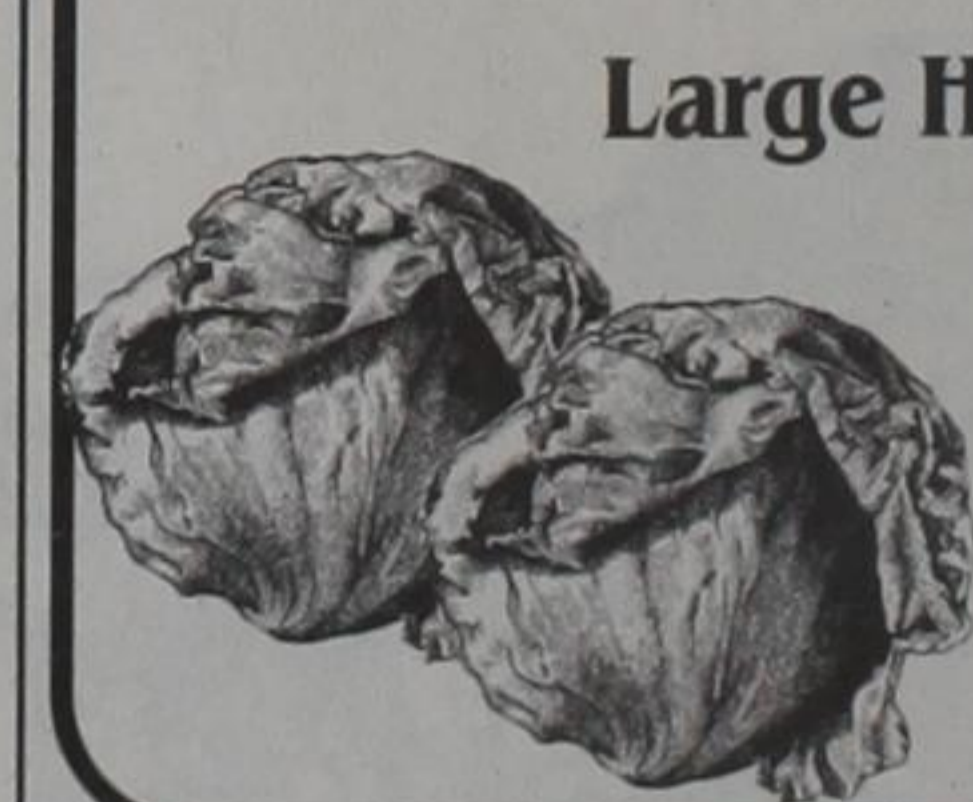
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