

Convención Annual De USHCC:

"Próxima Década Será De Los Hispanos"

San Diego - Una alta funcionaria del Gobierno federal reveló que la próxima década será la de los hispanos, por su crecimiento económico y poblacional en Estados Unidos.

La subsecretaria del Departamento de Comercio, Ruth Sandoval, dijo a empresarios latinos que realizan una convención en San Diego que a los próximos diez años se les llamará "la década de los hispanos".

"Creo también que el próximo siglo también va a ser de los hispanos", acotó Sandoval, que se refirió a un nuevo estudio del Departamento de Comercio que destaca el desarrollo económico de los hispanos en el país y su proyección como la "minoría mayoritaria" de Estados Unidos en los próximos años.

La funcionaria federal fue una de las oradoras de la Vigésima Convención Anual de la Cámara Hispana de Comercio de EE.UU. (USHCC) que concluyó el pasado fin de semana.

El presidente de la USHCC,



George Herrera

George Herrera, dijo que el poder económico hispano que reconoce el gobierno federal debe servir para que las grandes corporaciones muestren su interés en el mercado latino.

"Nuestro mensaje, como ya he

dicho en varias ocasiones, es muy sencillo: decirle a las grandes corporaciones que la capacidad de compra de los hispanos es de 340,000 millones de dólares, y que así como nosotros les compramos sus productos, ellos también pueden comprar nuestros servicios", apuntó Herrera.

En la convención participan además representantes de líneas aéreas internacionales así como de compañías telefónicas de larga distancia y digitales y de algunos bancos, entre otros.

A esta reunión asisten miembros de 250 cámaras de comercio locales hispanas del país.

El número de negocios hispanos en el país alcanza los 1.4 millones, y sus ventas anuales llegan en conjunto los 184,000 millones de dólares. Aparte del crecimiento económico hispano, la Oficina del Censo informó que este grupo étnico ya es la mayoría de la población en el estado de Nuevo México, y dentro de unos 20 años también alcanzará esa clasificación en estados como Cal-

ifornia y Texas.

Mas lentamente pero también con firmeza, los hispanos crecen en número en estados como Arizona, Illinois, Nueva York, Florida y Nueva Jersey. Los políticos valoran ese crecimiento poblacional de futuros electores.

El vicepresidente Al Gore, quien es el favorito para ganar la nominación demócrata para las elecciones presidenciales del 2000, dijo a los empresarios latinos que él apoya una serie de iniciativas favorables a este grupo poblacional, como los programas de acción afirmativa y fondos para la educación.

Gore atacó directamente una propuesta de su rival del Partido Republicano, el gobernador de Texas, George W. Bush, que dijo en Los Angeles que las escuelas públicas pueden subsistir sin retribuciones de gastos del gobierno federal. Herrera dijo que Gore aprovechó mejor la oportunidad de acercarse a los "verdaderos líderes del nuevo milenio".



No falte a la presentación del Ballet Folklorico de Roy Lozano y el Mariachi Mi Tierra esta proxima semana aqui en Lubbock. Vea la pagina 4 para mas información.

News Briefs

Latina Democratic National Leader Pushes Hispanic Vote

By Patricia Giovine

El Paso, Texas, - Lydia Camarillo, the first Hispanic appointed as executive director of the Democratic National Convention, announced Monday that her party will promote Hispanic participation in the year 2000 presidential elections.

"Thanks to the teachings of my parents, I have always fought to serve my community and today I feel honored as an Hispanic to be able to lead such an important event," Camarillo said after her appointment to lead the year 2000 Democratic National Convention.

Camarillo has led the San Antonio, Texas-based Southwestern Voter Education Project since 1994, and will resign to take over her new position.

Camarillo emphasized that her parents, who are of Mexican origin, taught her that it is necessary to fight for her community and for the respectful and dignified treatment of immigrants.

Camarillo added that the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles, California, which will be held from Aug. 14-17, 2000, is critical because it will determine the Democratic Party's candidate for the year 2000 presidential elections.

Los Angeles - where the latest census statistics show 40 percent of the population is of Hispanic origin - beat out Boston and Denver when it came time to decide the site for the convention.

Camarillo said her efforts would be directed towards Democrats all around the nation, but that as a Hispanic, she will fight to promote the Hispanic vote as part of the convention.

"The political participation of Hispanics will help them to gain more opportunities in this nation," Camarillo said.

According to statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau, there are about 30 million Hispanics in the United States and they will become the largest minority in the United States with the turn of the millenium.

Currently, Hispanics represent 5 percent of the current electoral vote.

Camarillo emphasized that, traditionally, the Hispanic vote has overwhelmingly favored Democrats because their political platforms "revolve around family, education, and preparation as well as social and medical services," for minorities.

Camarillo, a sociologist, has 23 years of community service behind her, is married, and has an eight-year-old son.

In the last elections, California clearly demonstrated that it is a vitally important state for the Democratic Party.

As the state with the largest number of delegates sent to the National Democratic Convention, California controls 54 electoral votes and its political weight can be critically important when it comes time to choose a new candidate.

Drug Traffickers, Illegals Enter Country Through Pipes & Sewers

El Paso, Texas, - The Border Patrol said Friday that in the last year, drug traffickers and illegal immigrants were increasingly using drain pipes and sewer networks to enter the United States from Mexico.

In response, the Border Patrol will install grids at the mouths of the sewers and drain pipes.

In El Paso, Texas, authorities plan to set up surveillance systems to detect the presence of intruders in sewers and drain pipes. The systems would include sensors and surveillance cameras, as well as daily inspections of sewers and drain pipes.

El Paso Border Patrol spokesman Douglas Mosier said that on Thursday, a group of illegal immigrants was discovered as it emerged from the sewers in downtown El Paso.

The would-be immigrants included a couple and their eight year-old son, who were on the verge of passing out due to toxic fumes and heat in the sewers.

Mosier said that the family was rescued when the Border Patrol spotted a previous group coming out. Members of that group said there were other people in the sewer.

According to the El Paso Fire Department spokesman Raul Tarango, drain pipes and sewer networks in border cities generally flow into the Rio Grande.

"It is difficult to control the situation. Drain and sewer networks are extensive and it is impossible to guard all the outlets," he said.

Colorado Governor Speaks Highly of Mexico's Future

By Olga Luna

Denver, - Regardless of who wins the 2000 presidential elections, Mexico's future appears equally bright because democracy there is very strong at present, Colorado Governor Bill Owens said on Monday.

Experts predict the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) - in power for 70 years - will win the presidency once again, but should another candidate emerge with the victory, Mexico's future would be equally sound, Owens said in an interview with EFE.

Owens, in the company of 40 representatives from Colorado's strongest companies, led a trade mission to Mexico last week aimed at strengthening commercial ties.

According to Owens, inflation continues in a downward trend and trade with the United States and Canada has seen unprecedented growth, which means that Mexico's future looks very promising.

Mexico is the United States' second most important trading partner, after Canada. Over the last five years, trade with Mexico has increased 100 percent, thanks to trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Owens said.

Owens's three-day visit to the Mexican capital and Guadalajara was not devoid of controversy however. Prior to his departure, a group of Colorado students protested in defense of indigenous peoples in Chiapas because the Colorado governor had failed to include human rights on the trade mission agenda.

In a meeting with Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo, one of the matters discussed was that of illegal immigration by Mexicans to the United States.

Owens said the problem of illegal immigration could be solved by a strengthening Mexican economy.

"El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz." "Respect for the Rights of Others is Peace" Lic. Benito Juarez

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Experts, New Survey Forewarn Republicans on Hispanic Vote

By Patricia Guadalupe

Even with popular Texas Gov. George W. Bush on the scene, Republicans will face an uphill battle luring Hispanics into the fold next year.

A bipartisan poll commissioned by the Spanish-language television network Univisión and shared with experts from both parties reveals that if a national election were held today, instead of 13 months from now, two-thirds of the nation's Hispanic voters would still support a Democratic presidential or congressional candidate.

The survey was conducted by Republican Party consultant Michael Deaver and Democratic Party pollsters Penn, Schoen & Berland. It tapped the voting inclinations of 502 Hispanics in five major U.S. cities: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami and Houston.

Fifty percent of those surveyed said they believe that the Republican Party "takes them for granted." Another 50% said they disapprove of the way Republicans in Congress are performing, crediting the Democrats with "doing a better job" at handling a number of key issues (see chart below).

Additionally, the survey showed that by a 4-1 margin, Latinos are "optimistic about their future" and feel their own economic situation has improved in the last four years.

And by a 5-1 margin, they approve of the job President Clinton is doing. In 1996, Clinton received 78% of the Hispanic vote, contrasted to an unusually low 12% for Bob Dole.

In the congressional races that year, 74% of Hispanic voters cast their ballots for Democratic candidates, compared to 24% for Republicans. Last year, Democratic congressional candidates received 65% of the Hispanic vote vs. 31% for GOP candidates.

"Clearly we have a lot of work to do in the

Hispanic community," Republican National Committee Chairman Jim Nicholson told Hispanic Link News Service. "But when we sit down and talk to Hispanics, we find we have a lot in common with them, such as family, individual opportunity and individual responsibility. Those are our core values and those are the core values of the Hispanic community."

The poll was released at a day-long seminar coordinated by Univisión in Washington, D.C., Sept. 17. The event, brought together strategists for the two major U.S. political parties to discuss the growing significance of Hispanic political involvement.

us on many issues, but they can't get past the negative impression that Republicans give them."

Deaver did qualify that there are some Republicans who "get it" and are reaching out to the Latino community.

The analysts all agreed that increasing interest by the major parties to appeal to Hispanics is occurring because the Latino vote has become pivotal in recent years - including the 1998 gubernatorial race in California, as well as in several congressional contests.

Between the 1992 and 1996 presidential election years, Latino voter registration increased by 690,000, to nearly 5 million. It



Gore



Bradlev



Bush

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WHOM DO LATINOS TRUST?

	Demos	Repubs
Medicare.....	70%	17%
Healthcare.....	65	21
Welfare.....	65	23
Education.....	64	24
Jobs.....	58	25
The Economy.....	57	30
Taxes.....	54	32

"There is no doubt that Latinos will be the key vote next year," emphasized GOP analyst Victor Pinzón. "It will be transcendental, particularly in the states where the important electoral votes are, which also happen to be where the majority of Hispanics live."

GOP analyst Deaver chided his party for ignoring the Hispanic community in the past. "Republicans better wise up. It's not just positions that people listen to. People make decisions based on impressions as well, such as whether someone cares about them," he told Hispanic Link. "I've seen that Latinos support

jumped another 400,000 since '96, with 56% of the eligible Latino population now registered.

Noted Antonio González, president of the William C. Velázquez Institute, "The trend we notice is that Hispanics are registering at a much faster pace than before, and while the conventional wisdom was that the Hispanic electorate was homogeneous in its election patterns except for Florida, the big question for next year is, 'Will there be Latinos in other states that go a different way than before?'"

(Patricia Guadalupe is editor of the national newsweekly "Hispanic Link Weekly Report")

Expertos y Nueva Encuesta Advierten al Partido Republicano Sobre el Voto Hispano

Por Patricia Guadalupe

Aún con el popular gobernador de Texas, George W. Bush, en escena, los republicanos tendrán que batallar, cuesta arriba, para atraer a los hispanos a su redil el próximo año.

Una encuesta bipartidista dirigida por la cadena de televisión en español Univisión, y compartida con expertos de ambos partidos, revela que de efectuarse hoy las elecciones nacionales, dos tercios de los electores hispanos apoyarían todavía a un candidato presidencial o congresional demócrata.

La encuesta fue realizada por el consultor Michael Deaver, del Partido Republicano, y por los encuestadores del Partido Demócrata, Penn, Schoen & Berland. La misma exploró las inclinaciones electorales de 502 hispanos en cinco de las más importantes ciudades de Estados Unidos: Nueva York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami y Houston.

El 50% de los encuestados dijeron creer que el Partido Republicano "no los aprecia como deberían." Otro 50% dijo que no aprueban el modo de funcionar de los republicanos en el Congreso, dando crédito a los demócratas por "hacer un trabajo mejor" al manejar cierto número de asuntos considerados esenciales (véase el cuadro al final del artículo).

Adicionalmente, la encuesta mostró que, por margen de 4 a 1, los latinos se sienten "optimistas sobre su futuro" y creen que su situación económica ha mejorado durante los cuatro años últimos.

Y por un margen de 5 a 1, ellos aprueban el trabajo que está haciendo el Presidente Clinton. En 1996, Clinton recibió el 78% de los votos hispanos, a comparación del 12% -inusitadamente bajo- para Bob Dole

En las contiendas congresionales de aquel año, el 74% de los electores hispanos votaron por candidatos demócratas, comparados con el 24% para los republicanos. El año pasado, los candidatos congresionales demócratas recibieron el 65% de los votos hispanos, contra el 31% de los candidatos del Partido Republicano.

"Está claro que tenemos mucho trabajo por hacer en la comunidad hispana," dijo el presidente del Comité Republicano Nacional, Jim Nicholson al Hispanic Link News Service. "Pero cuando hablamos con los hispanos, encontramos que tenemos mucho en común con ellos, en asuntos tales como la familia, oportunidades y la responsabilidad individual. Esos son nuestros valores centrales y también los valores centrales de la comunidad hispana."

La encuesta fue dada a conocer en un seminario coordinado por Univisión en Washington, D.C., el 17 de septiembre. El evento auspiciado por Univisión reunió a los estrategas de los dos partidos políticos más importantes de Estados Unidos, con el fin de discutir la importancia cada vez mayor de los hispanos en la política.

"No hay duda de que los latinos tendrán el voto decisivo el próximo año," enfatizó Victor Pinzón, analista del Partido Republicano. "Será transcendental, especialmente en los estados donde se hallan los votos electorales importantes, en donde también vive la mayoría de los hispanos."

Deaver, analista republicano, criticó a su partido por haber pasado por alto a la comunidad hispana anteriormente. "Es mejor que los republicanos despierten. Las personas no sólo toman en cuenta las posturas. Las personas toman decisiones basándose también en

sus impresiones, incluyendo si alguien se preocupa por ellos," dijo a Hispanic Link. "He visto que los latinos nos apoyan en muchos asuntos, pero ellos no pueden considerar más allá de la impresión negativa que les dan los republicanos."

Deaver precisó que hay algunos republicanos que "se han dado cuenta" de esto y están proyectándose hacia la comunidad latina.

Todos los analistas estuvieron de acuerdo en que el aumento del interés por parte de los partidos importantes para atraer a los hispanos está ocurriendo debido a que el voto de los latinos ha llegado a ser decisivo en los años recientes - incluyendo la contienda por la gubernatura del estado de California en 1998, así como en varias contiendas congresionales.

Entre los años de elecciones presidenciales de 1992 y 1996, el registro de votantes latinos aumentó 690,000, hasta casi 5 millones. El padrón se añadió 400,000 mil desde 1996, y ahora el 56% de la población latina en condiciones de votar está inscrita.

Antonio González, presidente del Instituto William C. Velázquez, resaltó: "La tendencia que advertimos es que los hispanos están inscribiéndose para votar a un ritmo mucho más rápido que antes, y aunque la creencia tradicional era que el electorado hispano era homogéneo en sus preferencias electorales, con excepción de Florida, la gran pregunta para el año próximo es: '¿Habrá latinos en otros estados que emprendan un camino distinto al de siempre?'"

(Patricia Guadalupe es la editora del semanario nacional "Hispanic Link Weekly Report" en Washington, DC. Es posible comunicarse con ella por el teléfono (202) 234-0280, o por E-mail al indicativo zapotecoaol.com)

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La Clemencia De Clinton Y Las Diferencias Irreconcilables Con Puerto Rico

Por Antonio Stevens-Arroyo

El carnaval político que crece alrededor de la clemencia condicional otorgada el 11 de agosto por el presidente Clinton a 11 nacionalistas puertorriqueños encarcelados en prisiones federales es un ejemplo de la creciente brecha entre Puerto Rico y los Estados Unidos.

Las repercusiones llegan más allá del 1600 de la Avenida de Pennsylvania, donde la primera dama Hillary Rodham Clinton ocasionó una conmoción el 3 de septiembre cuando pidió que la oferta hecha por su esposo fuera dejada a un lado.

La mayoría de los prisioneros aceptaron la clemencia pocos días después y fueron puestos en libertad el 10 de septiembre. Pero sus decisiones no pusieron fin a nada. Se prometieron inmediatamente audiencias congresionales y la campaña de la primera dama en busca de un escaño en el Senado de los Estados Unidos en representación del Estado de Nueva York sufrió una nueva andanada de golpes por parte de los líderes puertorriqueños.

Nosotros, los puertorriqueños, vemos a los nacionalistas como presos políticos sentenciados a períodos de prisión irrazonablemente extensos.

Sin embargo, para la televisión de los Estados Unidos, ellos son "terroristas" que no merecen clemencia. Por todos los Estados Unidos, los líderes religiosos, académicos y políticos puertorriqueños, con pocas excepciones, hablaron en voz alta y clara en apoyo de su puesta en libertad. Los defensores internacionales de los derechos humanos, incluyendo al arzobispo Desmond Tutu de Sur-Africa, al ex-presidente Jimmy Carter, al cardenal John O'Connor de Nueva York y a Coretta Scott King, agregaron sus voces.

El elenco que se oponía a la liberación incluía a republicanos como el representante Dan Burton, el gobernador de Oklahoma Frank Keating (ex-agente de la FBI) y el alcalde de Nueva York,

Rudolph Giuliani.

La cuestión de quién es un "preso político" y quién es un "terrorista" es un asunto de derecho internacional. Es demasiado complicado como para ser resuelto fácilmente. Sin duda que, si George Washington hubiera perdido la Guerra de Independencia, a los estudiantes de Inglaterra y a sus colonias norteamericanas se les habría enseñado acerca de un terrorista de Virginia que llevaba dientes de madera.

Puesto que los medios informativos ejercen una influencia predominante en la formación de la opinión pública, es interesante comparar las diferencias entre las reacciones de Puerto Rico y las de los Estados Unidos. Pregúntele a cualquiera si son partidarios de la liberación anticipada de los terroristas de las prisiones, y la respuesta probable será que "no." Pero si la pregunta se enmarca sobre la justicia de mantener a las personas encarceladas debido a sus convencimientos políticos, la mayoría diría con mayor probabilidad: "¡Déjenlos salir!"

Es oportuno el repetir que ninguno de los prisioneros puertorriqueños fué declarado culpable de participar en los más de 100 atentados de bombas efectuados por las FALN (Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional) una organización independentista cuyos ataques contra las instalaciones militares de los Estados Unidos y las empresas multinacionales durante un espacio de 10 años mataron a seis personas.

Si su intención era la de matar, esas cifras argumentarían que éste no es un grupo muy eficaz. Aunque sus blancos fueron principalmente edificios e instalaciones vacíos, el FALN aboga por la violencia, basándose en que Puerto Rico se halla en estado de guerra con los Estados Unidos debido a la denegación continua de nuestra soberanía.

Los prisioneros apoyaron al FALN de varios modos. Una mujer aceptó pagar por una llamada por cobrar de un familiar político que era miembro del FALN. Esa

fué una de las razones para que la arrestaran.

Los fiscales del gobierno trataron probablemente de castigar a los miembros de las FALN encarcelando a sus familias y a sus seres queridos (aunque las dependencias para la ejecución de la ley nunca reconocen públicamente esas tácticas).

A los puertorriqueños se les acusó de conspiración sediciosa, pero la mayoría fueron declarados culpables de transgresiones menores, tales como posesión ilegal de armas de fuego y transporte de vehículos robados por sobre las líneas de los estados. Por estas transgresiones ellos recibieron sentencias de prisión que fluctuaron desde 35 hasta 90 años.

En una época en la que los asesinos declarados culpables son elegibles para la libertad provisional después de cumplir siete años, las sentencias de los puertorriqueños fueron claramente motivadas por sus convencimientos políticos. La decisión del Presidente Clinton de conmutar las sentencias se suponía que restableciera alguna proporción entre la transgresión y el tiempo de prisión.

Pero como él lo hace tan a menudo, Clinton se las jugó. En vez de un indulto incondicional, como el otorgado por el presidente Carter a otros grupos de nacionalistas puertorriqueños en 1977 y 1979, Clinton decidió imponer condiciones.

A cambio de su liberación, los prisioneros tenían que renunciar al uso de la violencia para obtener sus propósitos, cesar la actividad política para liberar a Puerto Rico y acordar que no hablarían unos con los otros.

Mientras los presos políticos deliberaban sobre la oferta de clemencia, al asunto se le inyectó la política en los principales medios informativos. Los contrarios de Clinton en la radio fueron los primeros. El delincuente declarado culpable en el caso de Watergate, G. Gordon Liddy, alegó ceremoniosamente que las personas

que se dedican a acciones clandestinas deberían "podrirse en la cárcel." El liderazo republicano de la Cámara, buscando la ventaja política, prometió efectuar audiencias congresionales.

El argumento para retirar la promesa de clemencia sigue a la lógica de culpabilidad por asociación. En un artículo del New York Times, el gobernador Keating argumentó que apoyar a un grupo violento, aún cuando uno no esté involucrado en la violencia, es un delito punible. Desde luego, si esa lógica le fuera aplicada a la FBI, el mismo Keating estaría en la cárcel. Y, ¿cuántos de nosotros apoyamos a nuestra fuerza policiaca local, aún cuando algunos agentes cometan brutalidad?

No retengan el aliento esperando que los Estados Unidos renuncien al empleo de la fuerza para obtener sus fines políticos.

Una mayoría abrumadora de los puertorriqueños ven a los presos políticos como que han sido castigados injustamente por sus convencimientos. En una época en que el gobierno federal se hace de la vista gorda sobre la voluntad de la mayoría de los puertorriqueños sobre asuntos críticos, como los bombardeos de la isla de Vieques por parte de la Marina de Guerra, y que un partidario de la estadidad como el gobernador Pedro Rosselló se siente impulsado a quejarse a las Naciones Unidas sobre el imperialismo estadounidense, el asunto de los presos políticos asume una importancia mayor que la que a cualquiera le gustaría en Washington.

Este caso es simbólico de las diferencias irreconcilables entre los Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico. Y las diferencias irreconcilables son bases para el divorcio.

(El Dr. Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo es Catedrático de Estudios Puertorriqueños y Latinos en la Escuela Superior de Brooklyn, Universidad Municipal de Nueva York.)

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Clinton's Clemency & Puerto Rico's Irreconcilable Differences

By Antonio Stevens-Arroyo

The expanding political carnival girdling the conditional clemency granted Aug. 11 by President Clinton to 14 Puerto Rican nationalists in federal jails is an example of the growing gap between Puerto Rico and the United States.

The reverberations reach beyond 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, where First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton caused a commotion Sept. 3, when she called for her husband's offer to be rescinded.

Most of the prisoners accepted the clemency a few days later and were freed Sept. 10 and 11. But their decision ended nothing. Congressional hearings were immediately promised, and the first lady's campaign for a U.S. Senate seat representing New York suffered a new barrage of blows from Puerto Rican leaders there.

We Puerto Ricans see the nationalists as (ITAL)presos políticos (UNITAL) -- political prisoners sentenced to unreasonably long prison terms. Yet on U.S. television, they are portrayed as "terrorists" who deserve no mercy. Across the United States, Puerto Rican religious, academic and political leaders, with few exceptions, spoke loudly and clearly in support of their release. International human rights defenders, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, former President Jimmy Carter, John Cardinal O'Connor of New York and Coretta Scott King -- added their voices.

The cast opposed to the release included Republicans like Congressman Dan Burton, Oklahoma Gov. Frank Keating (a former FBI agent), and New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani.

The question of who is a "political prisoner" and who is a "terrorist" is a matter of international law. It's much too complicated to be settled easily. No doubt, if George Washington had lost the War for Independence, schoolchildren in Great Britain and its North American colonies today would be taught about a Virginian terrorist with wooden teeth.

Since the media exert dominant influence in forming public opinion, it is interesting to compare the differences in the Puerto Rican and U.S. reactions. Ask someone if he or she backs early release from prison of terrorists, and the probable answer is "no." But if the question is framed about the justice of keeping people in jail because of political convictions, most would likely say, "Let the people go!"

It bears repeating that none of the Puerto Rican prisoners was found guilty of participation in any of the more than 100 bombings by the FALN (Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional), an underground independence organization whose attacks against U.S. military installations and multinational corporations over a 10-year period killed six people.

If their intent was to kill, those numbers would argue that this is not a very efficient group. Although it targeted mostly empty buildings and installations, the FALN advocated violence on the grounds that Puerto Rico is in a state of war with the United States because of the continued denial of its sovereignty.

The prisoners supported the FALN in various ways. One woman accepted charges on a long-distance phone call from an in-law who is an FALN member

that became one of the reasons for her arrest.

Government prosecutors probably intended to punish the FALN members by incarcerating their families and loved ones (although law-enforcement agencies never admit publicly to such tactics.)

The Puerto Ricans were charged with seditious conspiracy, but most were found guilty of lesser crimes, such as possession of illegal arms and transporting stolen vehicles across state lines. For these offenses they received jail sentences ranging from 35 years up to 90 years.

In an era when convicted murderers are eligible for parole after seven years, the Puerto Ricans' sentences were clearly motivated by their politics. The decision by President Clinton to commute the sentences was supposed to restore some proportion between the offense and the jail time.

But as he so often does, Clinton played it cute. Instead of an unconditional pardon, such as the one granted by President Carter to other groups of Puerto Rican nationalists in 1977 and 1979, Clinton chose to impose conditions. In exchange for release, the prisoners had to renounce the use of violence to obtain their ends, cease political activity to free Puerto Rico and agree not to speak with each other.

While the (ITAL)presos políticos (UNITAL) deliberated about the clemency offer, the issue was politicized in the mainstream media. Clinton bashers on smash-mouth radio were the first to do so. Convicted Watergate felon G. Gordon Liddy sanctimoniously claimed that people who

engage in clandestine acts should "rot in jail." Sensing political advantage, the Republican House leadership promised congressional hearings.

The argument for withdrawing the clemency promise follows the logic of guilt by association. In a New York Times article, Gov. Keating argued that supporting a violent group, even if one is not involved in the violence, is a punishable offense. Of course, if that logic were applied to the FBI, Keating himself would be in jail. And how many of us support our local police force, even though some officers commit brutality?

Don't hold your breath waiting for the United States to renounce the use of force to obtain its political ends.

An overwhelming majority of Puerto Ricans view the (ITAL)presos políticos (UNITAL) as unfairly punished for their convictions. At a time when the federal government ignores the will of the majority of Puerto Ricans on crucial issues like the bombing of the island of Vieques by the Navy, and a pro-statehood advocate like Gov. Pedro Rosselló feels compelled to complain to the United Nations about U.S. imperialism, the matter of the (ITAL)presos políticos (UNITAL) assumes a greater importance than anyone in Washington would like.

This case is symbolic of the irreconcilable differences between the United States and Puerto Rico. And irreconcilable differences are grounds for divorce.

(Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo is a professor of Puerto Rican and Latino Studies at Brooklyn College, City University of New York.)

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STATEMENT OF RAUL YZAGUIRRE, NCLR PRESIDENT

THE SITUATION IN VIEQUES

[NCLR participated in a news conference on this issue with members of the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda (NHLA)]

The recent news focus on the issue of clemency for jailed members of Puerto Rican independence groups has, unfortunately, overshadowed growing concern both in Puerto Rico and on the mainland about the safety and fundamental civil rights of the over 9,000 U.S. citizens who reside on the island of Vieques. The U.S.

Navy has been conducting warfare-training exercises with live ammunition on the island of Vieques, off the coast of Puerto Rico, for 58 years. In April, a Navy pilot miscalculated and dropped two 500-pound bombs on a watchtower, killing a Puerto Rican civilian and wounding four others. This is only one of a string of military-related "mistakes." In February 1999, the Navy reported the accidental firing of 263 depleted uranium shells on the eastside of Vieques, of which only 57 have been recovered. Environmental advisers to the Governor of Puerto Rico affirmed that since munitions with depleted uranium burn up on impact, some of the radioactive material remains in the air and water, endangering the health of people for miles around. Moreover, a commission convened by the Governor of Puerto Rico to investigate the civilian death has exposed severe physical and environmental damage on Vieques resulting from Navy operations, as well as suspiciously high rates of cancer on the island that may be linked to these operations. Recent surveys indicate that more than four-fifths of island residents, from across the political spectrum, support the commission's conclusion that the Navy should leave Vieques as soon as possible.

Hearings this month and the findings of a Presidential panel will pit alleged "national security" concerns against the legitimacy of the methods the U.S. government exercises to impose a warfare-training facility without the consent of its citizens. The U.S. response thus far to Puerto Rico's objections to the Navy warfare-training facility -- a stance shared by all the political parties on the island -- illustrates the awkwardness of U.S.-Puerto Rico relations. Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens by birth, but they are not being treated as other Americans would be in similar situations.

The House and the Senate will conduct hearings on September 21 - 22, 1999 that will address the issue of Vieques, yet the Senate hearings apparently do not include the perspectives of Puerto Rico residents. The witness list is stacked in favor of the Navy's position to retain the training facility for live-fire training practices and has as of yet no representative who can speak to the harm that Vieques residents have suffered and continue to face every day. Does the right to have a voice in decisions that dramatically affect their lives, which every American cherishes, not extend to the citizens of Puerto Rico?

The President and the U.S. Congress should not impose a decision on Vieques without the consent of the people of Puerto Rico. Doing so insults and undermines our national faith in representative democracy. The people of Puerto Rico have no official control over Navy operations on Vieques. The Governor of Puerto Rico, Pedro Rosselló, and the Resident Commissioner, Carlos Romero-Barceló, have no vote on Navy appropriations or its operational decisions. It is a violation of the constitutional rights of Puerto Ricans to continue Navy warfare-training operations as long as Puerto Rico lacks meaningful representation in the U.S. government.

The American people do not support military practices that endanger civilian lives. If military training with live ammunition was conducted in Oklahoma, for instance, and if a civilian had been killed, and cancer rates were extremely high, Sen. Inhofe's constituents would not and should not stand for it, and, we hope, neither would he. Having no accountability to the Puerto Rican people, the Navy has conducted its operations in disregard of the U.S. citizens it is supposed to help protect.

This is not a question of opposition to the military. The Hispanic and civil rights communities recognize the need to train U.S. troops, and Puerto Ricans have represented our country with exceptional valor in the armed services. But the Navy's practices in Vieques are wrong. And it is especially troubling that this review process -- provoked by a young man's death -- is being conducted with complete disregard for the democratic ideals that such training is intended to uphold. A wiser course for Congress and the Navy would be to listen to their fellow citizens in Puerto Rico and identify another site, far from any civilian population, for the use of live warfare exercises.

Letters to the Editor

Reference Mr. Junior Vasquez's "Letter to the Editor" (L A-J, 9-28-99). In his commentary Mr. Vasquez expresses outrage over his naive confidence in the manner in which Lubbock County Judge Tom Head filled the vacated Precinct 4 County Commissioner seat.

If Mr. Vasquez's contention that Judge Head based his choice on political expediency is correct, then the good Judge has breached the trust and confidence of all citizens by foregoing the selection of the best qualified candidate. If Judge Hed selected Mr. Ziegler for the sake of grooming the young conservative for future political office, the breach of public trust is even greater, because such an act would constitute the use of the office for private gain or for the advancement of private goals.

Judge Head announced that his selection of Mr. Ziegler was influenced by the young man's conservative ideology, which is similar to his own. If the Judge's goal is to have a homogenous Commissioners Court, its hallmark is likely to be the absence of debate on matters affecting the public interest.

Thank you. -- Ysidro V. Gutierrez

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Sometimes It's The Test That Needs To Be Tested

By Victor Landa

The conventional thinking is that if children of color are not passing a standardized test, then something is wrong either with the test or with the children. Conventional thinking also held at one time that the earth was flat and that bleeding was a cure for stomach pains.

With this impractical record to support it, the conventional thinking behind the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS) test is being debated in federal court.

Lawyers for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund argue that the practice of using the TAAS as a requisite for high school graduation is discriminatory. Their claim, as I understand it, is that

because of the manner in which certain elements of the test are written, the test favors children who have the benefit of rich extra-curricular experiences.

For instance, there may be questions in the test that discuss the opera, or a playbill, or the classic logic exercise where a cup must be matched with a saucer. But if children have never been exposed to the opera, been to the theatre or seen a saucer in their home, they will be at a severe disadvantage.

Children in more affluent schools, where the parents can afford such luxuries and where operas and playbills are common, tend to do much better in the TAAS.

The children most affected by

this discrepancy, according to MALDEF, are black and Mexican American. But the common denominators among most of the children who fail seem to be poverty, lack of acculturation, and immigration.

A poverty-stricken home is usually an uneducated household where there are no books on the shelves, where parents never read to their children and where the prospects for betterment are almost non-existent.

The defenders of the TAAS would blame the children for the "shortcomings" of their home environment. Their claim is that the TAAS is a good measure of how Texas high school students are doing in comparison with each other. They defend the

TAAS as an accurate measure of a child's knowledge and preparation, and they claim that the test is meticulously edited by experts whose job it is to eliminate any semblance of discrimination that might be present or implied.

On these merits, a federal judge must decide whether the TAAS test should continue to be the standard low-water mark for high school graduation, or be abolished.

But maybe what's at stake here is more than just a test of basic skills. Maybe the problem with the TAAS is much deeper than the conventional thinking dares to go.

I see the TAAS as a funnel, a passageway large on one end and small on the other, through which all high school students in Texas must pass. The purpose of this TAAS funnel is to homogenize all who go through it, labeling those who get left behind as

spillage, not worthy of attention.

Since its inception, public education in the United States has had the purpose of teaching basic skills for the betterment of the nation. But it has also served as an assimilation assembly-line where all children are taught the majority culture's versions of language, history and values. For the most part it has worked, and it continues to work, taking a melting pot of citizens and churning out homogenous "Americans."

The TAAS could be seen as the last test of this process, the final funnel of assimilation.

In order for the TAAS to be a fair and accurate measure of a child's success in education, it should test knowledge, and only knowledge. Cultural processes happen at their own pace. Much to the dismay of many champions of the Latino culture in the United States, they are inevi-

table. The difference is that now we know better.

We know today that it is cruel and inhuman to punish or reprimand schoolchildren for speaking their primary language or living their native culture -- as was done to the Germans and the Jews and the Italians. We understand through proven history that immigrants and people of color will not ruin our nation and that the assimilation process takes one or two generations. We also know that a person's intelligence has nothing to do with acculturation.

So why does Texas insist on the TAAS?

Why? For lack of a better instrument.

Which is exactly what is being debated in federal court. It's not that the process of testing is unfair; it's that this particular test is.

El Español Logra Una Nueva Victoria en Texas

Algunas Veces El Examen Es Lo Que Necesita Ser Examinado Algunas Veces

Por Victor Landa

El pensamiento tradicional dice que si los niños de color no están siendo aprobados en un examen estandarizado, entonces hay algo malo con el examen o con los niños. El pensamiento tradicional alguna vez sostuvo también que la tierra era plana y que el extraer sangre curaba los dolores de estómago.

Con este historial impráctico para apoyarla, el pensamiento tradicional que respalda a la Evaluación de Habilidades Académicas de Texas (TAAS en inglés), está siendo debatida en los tribunales federales.

Los abogados del Fondo Méxicoamericano para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza (MALDEF en inglés) argumentan que la práctica de emplear el examen TAAS como requisito para la graduación de la escuela secundaria es discriminatoria. Su alegato, como yo lo entiendo, es que debido al modo en que algunos elementos del examen están redactados favorece a los niños que tienen el beneficio de las actividades extracurriculares.

Por ejemplo, puede haber preguntas en el examen que tratan de la ópera, o de un programa de teatro, o del ejercicio clásico de lógica en el que una taza debe ser comparada con un platillo. Pero si los niños nunca han estado expuestos a la ópera, ni han ido al teatro, ni han visto un platillo en sus casas, se encontrarán en una desventaja grave.

Los niños que asisten a escuelas más ricas, donde los padres se pueden permitir tales lujos y donde las óperas y las obras de teatro son comunes, obtienen mucho mejores calificaciones en el examen TAAS.

Los niños que resultan más afectados por estas discrepancias, según MALDEF, son los negros y mexicanoamericanos. Pero los denominadores comunes entre la mayoría de los niños que fallan parecen ser la pobreza, la falta de cultura y la inmigración.

Un hogar afectado por la pobreza es generalmente una familia carente de instrucción, donde no hay repisas con libros, donde

los padres y las madres nunca leen para sus hijos y donde las perspectivas de mejoramiento son casi inexistentes.

Los defensores del examen TAAS culpan a los niños por las "imperfecciones" de sus ambientes familiares. Su alegato es que el examen TAAS es una buena medida de cómo funcionan los estudiantes de escuela secundaria de Texas al ser comparados entre sí. Ellos defienden al examen TAAS como una medición exacta del conocimiento y la preparación de un niño, y afirman que el examen es editado meticulosamente por expertos, cuyo trabajo es eliminar cualquier rasgo de discriminación que pudiera estar presente o implícito.

Sobre estas razones, un juez federal debe decidir si el examen TAAS debería continuar siendo el límite estándar para la graduación de la escuela secundaria, o bien debería ser abolido.

Pero puede que aquí esté en juego algo más que sólo un examen de habilidades básicas. Es posible que el problema con el examen TAAS sea mucho más profundo que lo que el pensamiento tradicional se atreve a explorar.

Yo veo al examen TAAS como un embudo, un pasaje que es grande en un extremo y pequeño en el otro, a través del cual deben pasar todos los estudiantes de secundaria en Texas. El propósito de este túnel de TAAS es homogeneizar a todos los que pasen a través de él, catalogando a los que se quedan atrás como derrames, indignos de atención.

Desde el principio, la educación pública de Estados Unidos ha tenido el propósito de enseñar habilidades básicas para el mejoramiento de la nación. Pero también ha servido como una línea de producción para la asimilación, donde se enseña a todos los niños las versiones de la cultura mayoritaria sobre el idioma, la historia y los valores. En general ha funcionado, y continúa funcionando, llevando ciudadano hacia a un crisol de mezcla para crear "estadunidenses" homogéneos.

El examen TAAS podría verse

como el último de este proceso, el túnel final de la asimilación.

Para que el examen TAAS sea una medición equitativa y exacta del aprendizaje de un niño, debería someter a prueba el conocimiento, y sólo el conocimiento. Los procesos culturales ocurren a su propio ritmo. Muy a pesar de los defensores de la cultura latina en Estados Unidos, estos procesos son inevitables.

La diferencia es que ahora estamos mejor informados.

Hoy sabemos que es cruel e inhumano el castigar o reprender a los niños por hablar su idioma nativo o por vivir su cultura natal - como se hizo con los alemanes, los judíos y los italianos. Hemos comprendido, a través de

lo que la historia nos ha enseñado, que los inmigrantes y las personas de color no arruinarán a esta nación y que el trámite de la asimilación lleva una o dos generaciones. También sabemos que la inteligencia de una persona no tiene nada que ver con la cultura.

De modo que, ¿por qué Texas insiste en el TAAS?

¿Por qué? Por falta de un instrumento mejor.

Lo cual es exactamente lo que se está debatiendo en los juzgados federales. No es que el proceso de examinación sea injusto; lo que ocurre es que este examen en particular lo es.

(Victor Landa es el director de información de la afiliada de Telemundo KVDA-TV60 en San Antonio, Texas.)

Inicia Búsqueda de 'Selena' Para Obra de Teatro

Austin, - Los productores de la empresa Promotional Management Group han iniciado la búsqueda nacional de la joven latina que interprete a la fallecida cantante de tex-mex, Selena, en la obra de teatro "Selena Forever" (Para siempre, Selena).



La selección del elenco comenzará en la ciudad de San Antonio el próximo 14 de octubre y continuará por las ciudades de Houston, Chicago, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Nueva York, y Miami, dijo Robert Treviño, representante de la empresa.

Los productores piensan concluir la búsqueda de la protagonista de la obra teatral el 10 de noviembre.

Las ciudades de San Diego y Corpus Christi, ciudad donde nació y fue asesinada Selena, podrían incluirse en la lista de ciudades, añadió Treviño.

Los productores neoyorquinos Tom Quinn, Forbes Chandlish y Jerry Frankel necesitan a siete "Selenas" que interpreten la vida de la cantante, desde su niñez hasta su lanzamiento al estrellato como cantante.

"Queremos dar a todas las latinas la oportunidad de protagonizar a Selena. Seguro que esto es lo hubiera querido Selena. Queremos buscar unas nuevas caras, unos nuevos talentos latinos", explicó Treviño.

La obra teatral se estrenará en marzo del 2000 -coincidiendo con el quinto aniversario de la muerte de Selena- y recorrerá 30 ciudades de EEUU.

La producción, con un presupuesto aproximado de un millón de dólares, contará con la música del compositor Fernano M. Rivas, e incluirá varios de los éxitos de Selena.

Selena Quintanilla Perez (1971-1995), fue asesinada por la presidenta de un club de fans, Yolanda Saldívar.

Dallas - El español logró hoy una de sus victorias más importantes por imponerse en Estados Unidos al acordar las autoridades de la ciudad de Dallas corregir los errores ortográficos e incluir la letra "ñ" en la carretera interestatal "Mañana".

La interestatal 35, que es conocida como la carretera del Tratado del Libre Comercio (TLC), comienza en la ciudad de Duluth (Minnesota) y finaliza en Laredo (Texas).

"Es inconcebible que en la autopista del TLC no tengan la cortesía de escribir correctamente los nombres en español", afirmó Jose Peña, un hispano que trabajó en la administración del presidente republicano Ronald Reagan.

Peña, que ha visto con tristeza su apellido escrito incorrectamente sin la "ñ", es presidente del comité estatal de asuntos fronterizos de Texas.

"Desde hace tres años estoy peleando para que la calle Mañana se escriba correctamente", afirmó.

A su odisea lingüística se unió hace un año el entonces recién llegado cónsul general de México en Dallas, Luis Ortiz-Monasterio.

Con el apoyo de las Cámaras Hispánicas de Comercio de Dallas y de asociaciones hispanas, el cónsul afirma que han conseguido que "se reconozca la letra 'ñ' y demás sonidos de nuestra cultura como un elemento de la hispanidad en EEUU".

Se espera que en los próximos días, todos los letreros de la autopista se corrijan con la ortografía adecuada, dijo Elena Stevens, de la oficina de Asuntos Internacionales del Ayuntamiento de Dallas, anunció hoy un portavoz municipal.

Para el cónsul Ortiz, la lucha por la letra "ñ" "no es sólo una lucha ideológica, sino que no podemos renunciar los que hablamos español a un sonido esencial".

Dallas, una ciudad con carácter conservador, tiene un alcalde afroamericano, Ronald Kirk, que desde hace unos meses ofrece a los turistas tarjetas de visita en español y en inglés.

El periódico "The Dallas Morning News" ha publicado esta semana una serie de cuatro artículos sobre la realidad hispana en EEUU, todos traducidos al español.

Otras ciudades tejanas han librado batallas lingüísticas similares. El pasado 4 de agosto, la población fronteriza de El Cenizo declaró el español como lengua predominante.

"Esta es la confirmación de que se pueden tener triunfos espectaculares para reconocer la cultura hispana con pequeñas cosas. Aquí se están produciendo cambios positivos y el efecto de El Cenizo continúa", dijo Ortiz.

El campo de batalla, añadió, se trasladará ahora a las calles de Cabana y Canada, que no tienen la letra "ñ" que les corresponde.

Todos estos nombres han permanecido en castellano desde que gran parte del suroeste pertenecía a México a fines del siglo pasado.

Frederick Hensey, profesor de la Universidad de Texas en Austin, señaló que "el mal uso del español en letreros oficiales y comunicaciones tiene intrínsecos elementos racistas".

"Se piensa que los hispanos no tienen la suficiente cultura para discernir qué está bien o mal escrito y que no se preocupan por el idioma. Esto no pasaría en Quebec (Canadá)", declaró Hensey refiriéndose al carácter bilingüe y bicultural (inglés-francés) de esa ciudad canadiense.

A Toda Personas y Publico Interesado

BROWNFIELD-LITTLEFLD, LBP han hecho una registracion con la Comision de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Texas (TNRCC) para la registración de la Medida de Exención Num. 93 bajo la Registracion Medida de Exención Num. 32747 para construir una **Plata de una Cochura de Concreto en Levelland, Condado de Hockley, Texas.** La dirección de la facilidad propuesta es el **2000 South West Avenue.** Información adicional de esta registración es contenida en la seccion de audiencias publicas en este periodico. Esta notificación sera publicada en la edicion del 30 de Septiembre y el 7 de Octubre del 1999.

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Williams' Sprained Knee Keeps Him Out For Season

LUBBOCK, Texas -- Texas Tech star running back Ricky Williams aggravated his sprained left knee during practice and is out for the rest of the season.

He will have surgery later this week.

Williams missed the team's last two games after injuring the knee in the season opener against Arizona State, and coach Spike Dykes had listed him as "maybe" for Saturday's contest against No. 5 Texas A&M. But in practice Tuesday, Williams aggravated the injury while running in a no-contact exercise.

"It's gut wrenching, no doubt," Dykes said. "The worst thing about athletics is injuries, because these kids put their whole life into it and it can be taken away in an instant. It breaks my heart to see something like that happen to good people."

Before the initial injury, Williams had played every game at Tech (2-1) the past two seasons, rushing for 1,582 yards and 13 touchdowns last year. He also was on pace to eclipse the all-



Ricky Williams

time rushing record held by Texas' former running back of the same name.

He injured his knee in the first half against Arizona State when the ASU defense collapsed the Tech offensive line on top of Williams. But he bandaged his left knee and returned to play

minutes later.

In the second half, he told trainers he felt the knee give out and was helped off the field.

Williams did not play in Tech's 38-17 victory over Louisiana-Lafayette, or the team's stunning 21-14 loss to North Texas last weekend.

The team plans to use several backups to replace Williams.

"It's probably going to be like we've done it in the past," said running back coach Jack Tayrien. "We'll play it by committee and go with the hot hand."

Dykes has said that even if Williams were to miss several games this season, the running back could still stay on track to take the all-time rushing title from Texas' Williams.

"He can always be given a medical redshirt if he is out more than a few games," Dykes said after Williams' missed his first game. "He'll still retain the same amount of eligibility, so if he wants to pursue an all-time rushing title or whatever, he can do that."

Many Factors Involved In Negotiating Rematch

By Norm Fraumenheim

A lousy decision, damning reviews and a loud exchange of insults between boxing's grumpy old men, Don King and Bob Arum, aren't worth repeating. Are they? Mention a rematch, and it's easy to imagine the audience fleeing from the proposed encore with all the haste of Oscar De La Hoya running away from Felix Trinidad.

Nonetheless, there are a lot of reasons to believe there will be a rematch of Trinidad's majority decision over De La Hoya. To be precise, there are 64 million reasons. Those are the dollars that the pay-per-view television industry collected for Saturday night's welterweight fight.

It's an astounding financial score, one that set a record for a weight class other than heavyweight. In fact, it ranks third all time, behind only the two Mike Tyson and Evander Holyfield bouts. In the couple of days after the controversial decision was

announced, there were signs that a rematch was unlikely. After all, the fight had failed to fulfill all its promise. Besides, it looked as if King and Arum couldn't sit at the same table without pummeling each other with the chairs.

But Tuesday's announcement of a pay-per-view audience of 1.25 million had to have the television executives rubbing their hands and saying "Let's do it all over again."

In the end, the television dollars wipe away the deepest differences. King and Arum always manage to get together when the price is right. They might hate each other, but they love the same thing: Money, money, money.

When asked about the pay-per-view numbers, Arum said: "It was a huge amount, and it could be again." With that single comment, Arum, De La Hoya's promoter, appeared to be backing away from the anger he expressed Saturday night, when he seemed to rule out a rematch because he said he couldn't do business with King, Trinidad's promoter.

The real difficulty at negotiating a rematch might be within the fighter's respective camps, themselves.

First, there's Trinidad and his father. They have never been on solid footing with King. They attempted to get out of their contract with him about a year ago. There was a hitch in negotiations long before Saturday night's fight, because of haggling between King and Trinidad's father, Felix Sr. King wound up taking \$2 million from Trinidad's guaranteed purse of between \$10.5 and \$11 million.

"A pittance," King called it.

But if dealing with the Trinidad family was difficult before his victory over De La Hoya, imagine what it has become now. Trinidad, himself, believes he is the best fighter in the world, and, as such, deserves wages that before had only gone to De La Hoya, Holyfield, Lennox Lewis and Tyson. King intends to give Trinidad, the International Boxing Federation and World Boxing Council champion, a shot at the title's third piece, the World Boxing Association's crown, which is held by James Page.

At first glance, the bout should be easy enough to put together. King also owns the promotional rights to Page. But at Trinidad's new asking price, a bout with Page looks almost as unlikely as the De La Hoya rematch did a few days ago. In addition, there is an undercurrent that Trinidad did nothing to prove himself as one of the world's best.

"I was as disappointed in Trinidad as I was Oscar," said trainer

er Emanuel Steward, who said he has dropped Trinidad from first to fifth in his pound-for-pound ratings.

Among promoters and television executives, the consensus is that De La Hoya remains the draw despite the controversial loss. A crowd, other than hardcore, hard-boiled boxing fans, will watch De La Hoya. His good looks and ever-ready smile attracts women who often find the sport offensive. The latest numbers prove it. Meanwhile, Trinidad-Page looms as a good fight, but nothing more.

De La Hoya, himself, is more than a fighter. That's the second part of the problem in putting together a rematch. There are some real questions about whether De La Hoya would rather be doing something else. He has earned more than \$100 million in his career. With a percentage of the pay-per-view receipts, he could collect as much as \$28 million for Saturday night. He talks about a career in singing or acting. In the late rounds against Trinidad, he ran as though he were motivated by vanity. It was as if he were protecting his face more than his record.

Unlike De La Hoya, trainer Teddy Atlas says great boxers and athletes such as Michael Jordan, Muhammad Ali and Sugar Ray Robinson competed for a respected place in history.

"They care about how they're going to be remembered, not by how much money they're going to make," Atlas said. "De La Hoya was saying: 'Thank you for the \$22 million tonight, thank you for \$100 million for my career, but you know what? I don't want to get hit anymore.'"

"So, in the ninth round, he decided not to fight anymore. You can't call yourself great after that. Oh, you can say you're a great businessman, a great entertainer and you were talented. But not in boxing. It's about being professional and having pride."

For De La Hoya, however, the loss still represents an opportunity, if in fact boxing means as much to him as he says it does. Adversity is part and parcel of the brutal business. Defeat is a step toward the moment that defines truly great fighters. If you review the many lists of history's best, the unbeaten Rocky Marciano is rarely included. Muhammad Ali and Sugar Ray Leonard always are. Ali came back from a loss to Joe Frazier. Leonard came back from Roberto Duran.

Now De La Hoya has his chance, if he really wants it.

The opportunity will be there. Bank on it.

Mosley Beats Rivera In 10th Round KnockOut

TEMECULA, Calif. -- One week after the heavily hyped matchup between Oscar de la Hoya and Felix Trinidad left welterweight fans with a sour taste



Shane Mosley strikes a pose during his pre-fight weigh-in on Friday. (AP)

in their mouths, Shane Mosley gave the division a healthy dose of sugar.

"Sugar" Shane Mosley made his debut at 147 pounds a memorable one by knocking out veteran Wilfredo Rivera with 22 seconds left in the 10th and final round.

Displaying a reckless power attack not seen in the division since Tommy Hearns in the mid-1980s, Mosley bombed away at the game Rivera before finally stopping him for the first time in

his career.

Mosley, a former IBF welterweight champion, made a straight jump from the 135-pound weight class. He improved to 33-0 with his 31st knockout. The knockout ratio is the highest of any world champion with more than 20 fights.

"I don't like to leave it in the hands of the judges," Mosley said. "You never know. ... You have seen three of the welterweights, Oscar de la Hoya, Trinidad and me. He (Rivera) had never been knocked out. I proved I have welterweight punching power."

"It makes a statement," admitted Rivera, who fell to 30-4-1. "Anyone can knock anyone out but tonight he was the better man."

Ironically, after last week's very close decision involving Trinidad and de la Hoya, Mosley was trailing on all three cards. He opened with a quick rally that sent Rivera into retreat. As the round played out, it looked like Rivera would survive. But a short left hook to the head sent him sprawling to canvas and when a first attempt to get to his knees failed, referee Robert Byrd waved the fight over.

withstood the onslaught. Even though Mosley was firing power punches at will, he was unable to slow Rivera, who began to jab effectively and control the pace of the fight.

"The lightweights were a lot faster," Mosley added. "Wilfredo takes a great punch. He was coming down from 168 so he knew how to use his size. In close, he knew how to hold and hit. It was hard for me because he was so tall."

By the middle rounds, Rivera was getting the better of the majority of the rounds with Mosley going off in bursts of 10 to 15 seconds. Just as it appeared that the step up in weight was going to sap Mosley of his punching power, he used a late rally in the ninth to swing the momentum.

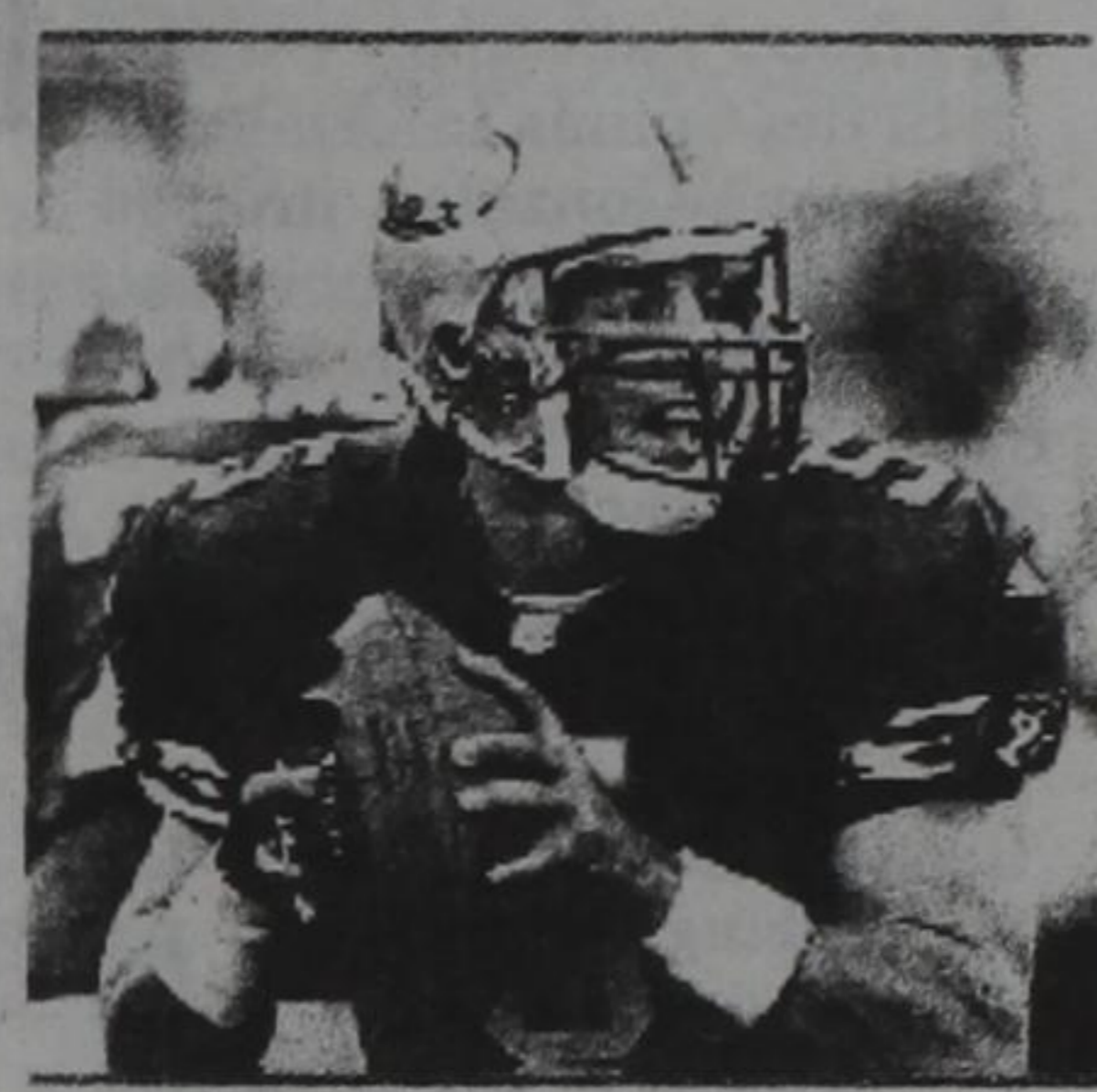
At the urging of his father and trainer, Jack, Mosley fought the 10th round as if he were trailing on all three cards. He opened with a quick rally that sent Rivera into retreat. As the round played out, it looked like Rivera would survive. But a short left hook to the head sent him sprawling to canvas and when a first attempt to get to his knees failed, referee Robert Byrd waved the fight over.

"He is a good fighter," Rivera said. "He has a lot of movement. He is going to be great."

Rivera, whose other losses came to former champions de la Hoya and twice to Pernell Whitaker, was asked who was the best.

"I don't know who would win; they are all great champions," he said.

For Mosley, the impressive debut puts him into a lucrative title picture. Even if he chooses not to go after IBF and WBC champion Trinidad or WBA titleholder James Page, he still has possible bouts with former champions de la Hoya, Ike Quartey or Whitaker.

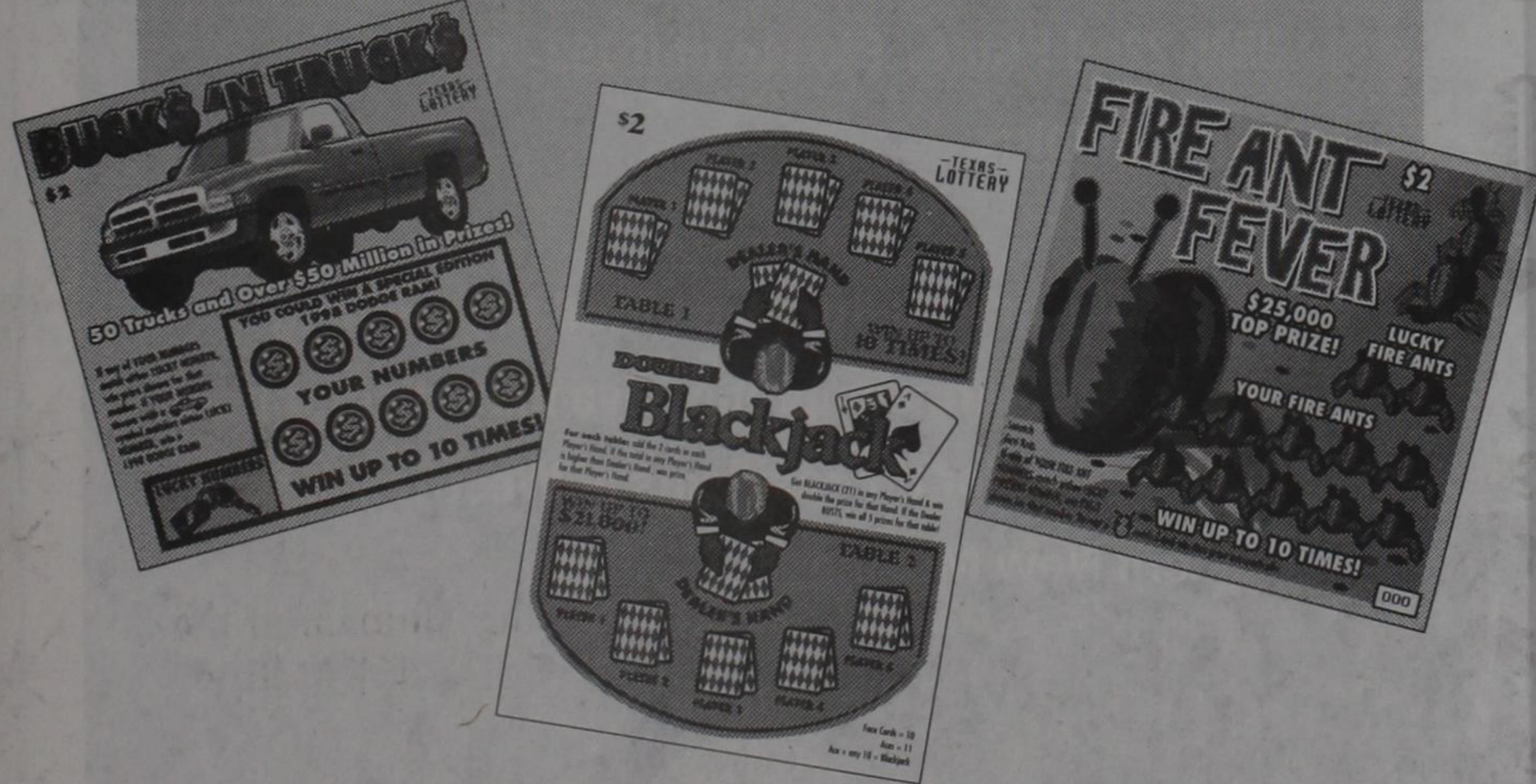


Jeff Garcia

Just a few weeks ago, a freckled-faced, half-Mexican, half-Irish player by the name of Jeff Garcia became the backup quarterback for the 49ers. Now, the 29-year-old farm boy from Gilroy, Calif. has the opportunity to become the favorite for a community that thirsts for more Latino football stars.

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Las probabilidades de ganar "BUCKS 'N TRUCKS" son 1 en 4.81.
Las probabilidades de ganar "Double Blackjack" son 1 en 4.21.
Las probabilidades de ganar "Fire Ant Fever" son 1 en 4.09.

Tienes ser mayor de 18 años para poder comprar boletos. ©1999 Texas Lottery.

If you're feeling tired, sad or hopeless and don't know why, you could be depressed. On Thursday, October 7th, get a free, anonymous depression screening test, for yourself or someone you care about, along with information about depression and an interview regarding the test results. No appointment is necessary. Depression is an illness, but effective treatments are available, and referrals will be made if necessary. You can be happy, and this could be the first step.

Sadness. Fatigue. Hopelessness.

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National Depression Screening Day
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EL DESMAYO**
POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

El desmayo es obio. se deja ver aquí y allá. Pues el desmayo viene a todos, es como el apetito, pero no viene tan seguido como el apetito; pero lo que tiene de buen es que no viene tan seguido como el apetito. Pero de que viene viene. Pero aunque no viene tan seguido como el apetito, el desmayo no tiene nada de bueno. Tal vez alguien me preguntará: ¿Cómo sabe usted pastor García, bueno es que si no le ha venido a usted el desmayo, es quizá porque usted no es pastor. El desmayo es peligroso, porque por lo regular cuando aparece, trae tres caras o tres acompañantes. Desaliento, desánimo y cansancio. Y es por ello que la Palabra de Dios nos aconseja a los cristianos que no nos cansemos nos dice: "No nos cansemos pues de hacer el bien, que a su tiempo segaremos, si no hubiesemos desmayado." Gálatas 6:9.

Según esta Escritura, parece que lo que aparece primero es el cansancio y luego el desmayo y sus acompañantes. Y según nosotros, luego pensamos que tenemos nuestra razón de cansarnos; y más cuando hemos pensado que llevamos la carga nuestra y luego también la de el otro. Pero por lo regular esto sucede cuando vemos las cosas según el punto de vista de nosotros y no el punto de vista de Dios. Pero cuando podemos ver las cosas según el punto de vista de Dios entonces no es difícil para nosotros entender las cosas mejor. Pues las Sagradas Escrituras tienen un sinúmero de recetas y remedios para los que piensan según las Sagradas Escrituras. Porque si los que se cansan espiritualmente hablando, tomaran el ejemplo de Cristo se cumplirían en ellos las Escrituras como se cumplieron en Cristo. Cuando Cristo andubo sobre esta tierra él tuvo el cuidado que las Escrituras se cumplieran en él, según Lucas 24:44. Y de igual manera las Escrituras se pueden cumplir en nosotros esto es si nosotros tenemos el mismo cuidado de ver que las Escrituras se cumplan en nosotros. Pero que si nosotros vivimos vidas descuidadas y de acuerdo a las gentes del mundo, eso cosecharemos. Pues "Dios no puede ser burlado." Gálatas 6:7.

Tal vez nos preguntemos ¿Qué parte de la Palabra de Dios espera Dios que se cumpla en nosotros? Tal vez podemos meditar en esta citas bíblicas: San Juan 3:16. Hechos 7:37-39 Tito 2:11-12. Apocalipsis 2:10 Por Tanto, es menester que con más diligencia atendamos a las cosas que hemos oído, porque acaso no nos escurramos, por lo mismo acerquemonos a Dios y renovemos nustras votos. Porque "Lazo le es al hombre el devorar lo santo, y andar pesquisando después de los votos." Proverbios 20:25. ¡CUIDADO!

Breves de la Salud

Norwegian American Hospital:

Primero en introducir innovador tratamiento prostático

Siempre a la vanguardia en materia de recursos humanos y equipamiento técnico, Norwegian American Hospital introduce, a partir del 1º de octubre, una alternativa revolucionaria en el tratamiento de pacientes con hiperplasia prostática benigna. La cirugía hasta el momento había constituido una opción satisfactoria para quienes sufren esta dolencia, pero es invasiva, costosa y causa efectos secundarios indeseables. A través de la moderna tecnología, ahora se puede acceder a un procedimiento no quirúrgico y más económico que permitirá tratar a la mayoría de los pacientes.

Se trata de "Targis Microwave Thermal Therapy System" (Terapia térmica de microondas), que funciona mediante la inserción de un catéter flexible en la uretra del paciente. Una antena colocada dentro del catéter suministra energía de microondas calibrada específicamente, lo cual crea altas temperaturas que destruyen el tejido prostático enfermo. Al mismo tiempo, el catéter protege la uretra y los tejidos adyacentes sanos, minimizando el dolor, las complicaciones postratamiento y el periodo de recuperación. El procedimiento no requiere anestesia ni hospitalización y se realiza en el consultorio del urólogo en un tiempo relativamente breve (no más de una hora y media).

Debido al compromiso asumido por Norwegian American Hospital hacia el servicio comunitario y a los avances en la administración médica, Norwegian es el primer hospital del área en ofrecer este tipo de tratamiento.

Si desea más información, puede comunicarse con el Dr. Guillermo Gonzáles, urólogo de Norwegian, con vastos conocimientos y práctica sobre este innovador procedimiento médico. Los teléfonos para consultas: (773) 645-0795 ó (773) 292-8200, Ext. 4370. Norwegian American Hospital está localizada en el 1044 North Mozart Avenue, Chicago.

El Editor Newspapers

is a weekly bilingual published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock, Texas, 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Tel. 806-763-3841. Subscribing \$40 per year payable in advance. Opinions and commentaries expressed by guest columnists do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the publisher or of advertisers.

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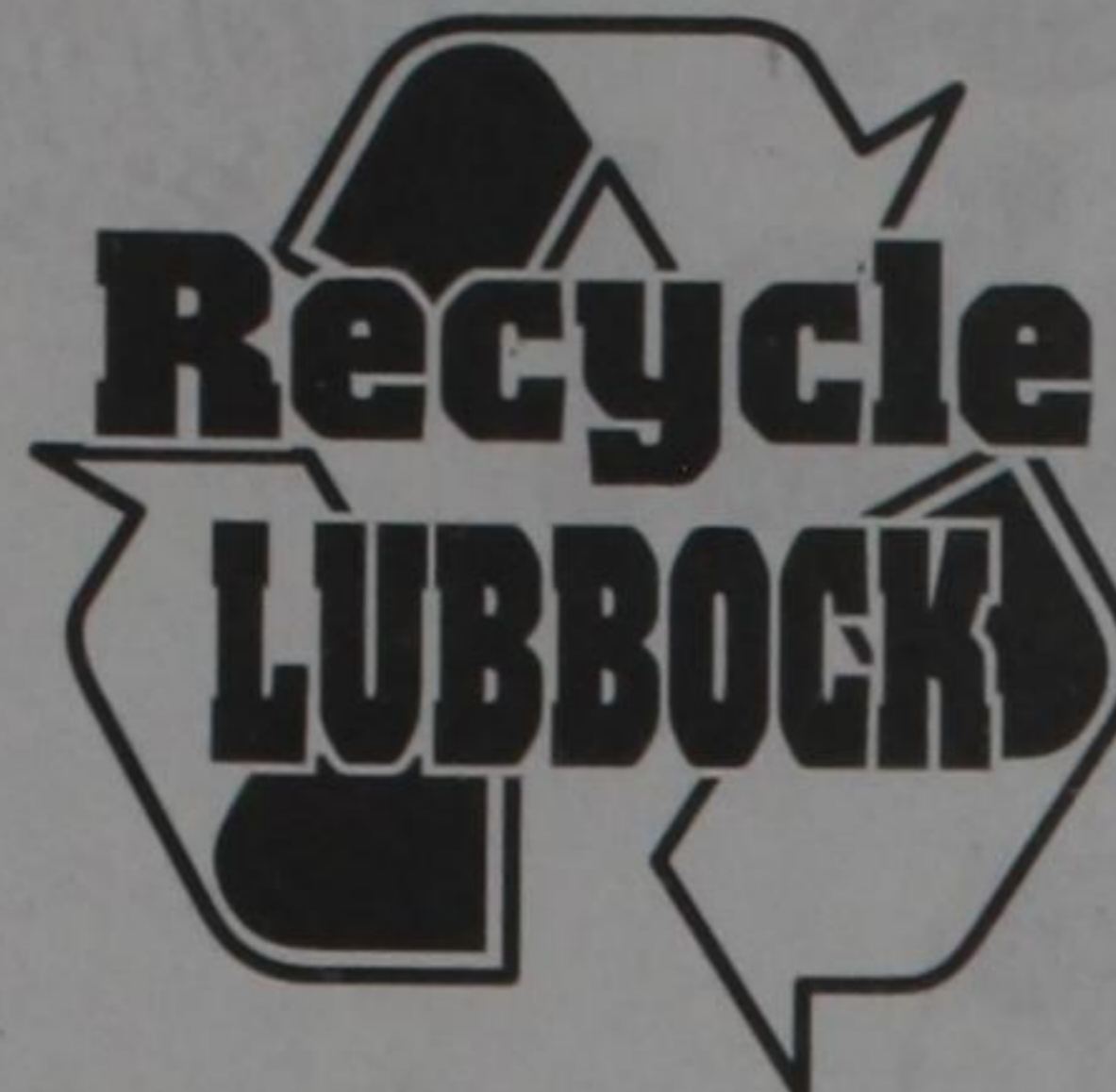
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A Toda Persona y Publico Interesado

Usted es notificación de la oportunidad de hacer comentario publico concerniente de la registracion de la Medida de Exencion Num. 93 por BROWNFIELD-LITTLEFLD, LBP bajo la Registracion de Medida de Exencion Num. 32747 que construyera una Plata de una Cochura de Concreto en Levelland, Condado de Hockley, Texas. La direccion de la facilidad propuesta es el 2000 South West Avenue. Esta facilidad emitara las siguientes contaminantes al atmosfericos: Material particulante incluyendo (pero no limitado a) cemento, agregante y polvo de caminos.

Una copia de la solicitud de registro puede ser revisada o duplicada en el TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, TNRCC Lubbock Regional Office, Air Program (TNRCC) localizada en 4630 50th Street, Suite 600, Lubbock, Texas 79414-3509, telefono (806) 796-3494 y en la Oficina Central del TNRCC, 12124 Park 35 Circle, Edificio C, Austin, Texas 78753. Los documentos de la solicitud e informacion adicional pueden obtenerse con Ms. Kelly Brown, TNRCC Oficina de Calidad de Aire, Division de Nuevos Principios MC-162, P.O. Box

13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, o en la Oficina Regional de Lubbock.

Toda persona interesada puede inspeccionar estos materiales y submitir comentarios al escrito en la Oficina de Calidad de Aire, Division de Nuevos Principios de el TNRCC. Toda persona residiendo en una residencia permanente dentro de una cuarta (1/4) de milla. de la propuesta localidad de la planta puede solicitar una audiencia de caso contestado de la Comision bajo la Section 382.56(d) de el Condido de Salud y Seguridad de Texas. La Comision no es requerida de tener la audiencia de contestacion si el basis de la solicitud es determinada que no sea racional. Todo comentario al escrito y solicitud para audiencia para un caso contestado deben de ser recibidos al escrito no mas de 15 dias despues de la segunda publicacion de esta noticia. Todo comentario al escrito submitido al Director del TNRCC seran considerados en una decision en la registracion. Todo comentario sera desponible para inspeccion publico en la Oficina Regional del TNRCC.

Para solicitar una audiencia, usted debera proporcionar lo siguiente: (1) su nombre, direccion postal, numero de telefono durante el dia, y numero de fax, si hay; (2) el nombre del solicitante y

el numero del permiso; (3) la oracion en ingles "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripcion breve de como y por que las emisiones de la facilidad propuesta le perjudicaran a usted de una manera que no es comun con los miembros del publico en general; y (5) la localizacion de su propiedad en relacion a la facilidad. (6) su propuesta ajustamiento a la registracion/permiso que podria satisfacer sus preocupacion y

causar que usted retire su solicitud para audiencia. Peticiones de audiencia o comentarios sobre la solicitud deberan recibirse por escrito en la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TNRCC, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, telefono (512) 239-3300.

Esta noticia sera publicada en el dia 30 de Septiembre, 1999 y el dia 7 de octubre, 1999.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS
Lubbock Housing Finance Corporation will receive sealed bids until October 14, 1999, 5:00 p.m., at our offices at 1901 University, Suite 401B, Lubbock, Texas 79410 for the following project:

University Pines Duplexes
Renovation Project
After the expiration of the time and at the place as noted, all bids will be opened privately. Bidders will be notified of the results of the bidding process on October 15, 1999 before 5:00 p.m.

This Project will be paid in part by funding from the Community Development Block Grant received from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The project must comply with all applicable Federal laws and Regulations including the payment of Federal minimum wages under the provisions of the Davis Bacon Act, equal opportunity and under Section 3, Affirmative Action and Executive Order 11246.

Lubbock Housing Finance Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Beginning October 4, 1999, specifications must be obtained at the office of Lubbock Housing Finance Corporation, 1901 University, Suite 401B, Lubbock, Texas 79410, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Computer Systems Administrator

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Qualifications: Applicant must be experienced in Windows NT4.0, Windows 95/98, Office 97, Internet Information Server, Netscape Communicator, MS Internet Explorer, and other related software. Hardware and software installation, troubleshooting and repair experience required. Some Back Office (SQL, Exchange) experience desired. Prefer applicants with MCSE and/or A+ certifications. Other optional skills include database-programming experience in Access, Visual Basic, or HTML. Requires good interpersonal skills and the ability to train computer users in a complex computer networking environment.

Send Resume to:
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Se necesitan negocios que puedan proveer computadoras personales (PCs), periféricos y programas de computación. Si su compañía está en capacidad de proveer este servicio en Abilene, Austin, El Paso, Houston, Irving, Lubbock, McAllen, San Antonio, Tyler, o Victoria, por favor comuníquese con nosotros. Se requiere presentar una historia detallada de la compañía y una descripción de sus capacidades.

AGENCIAS DE EMPLEOS TEMPORALES

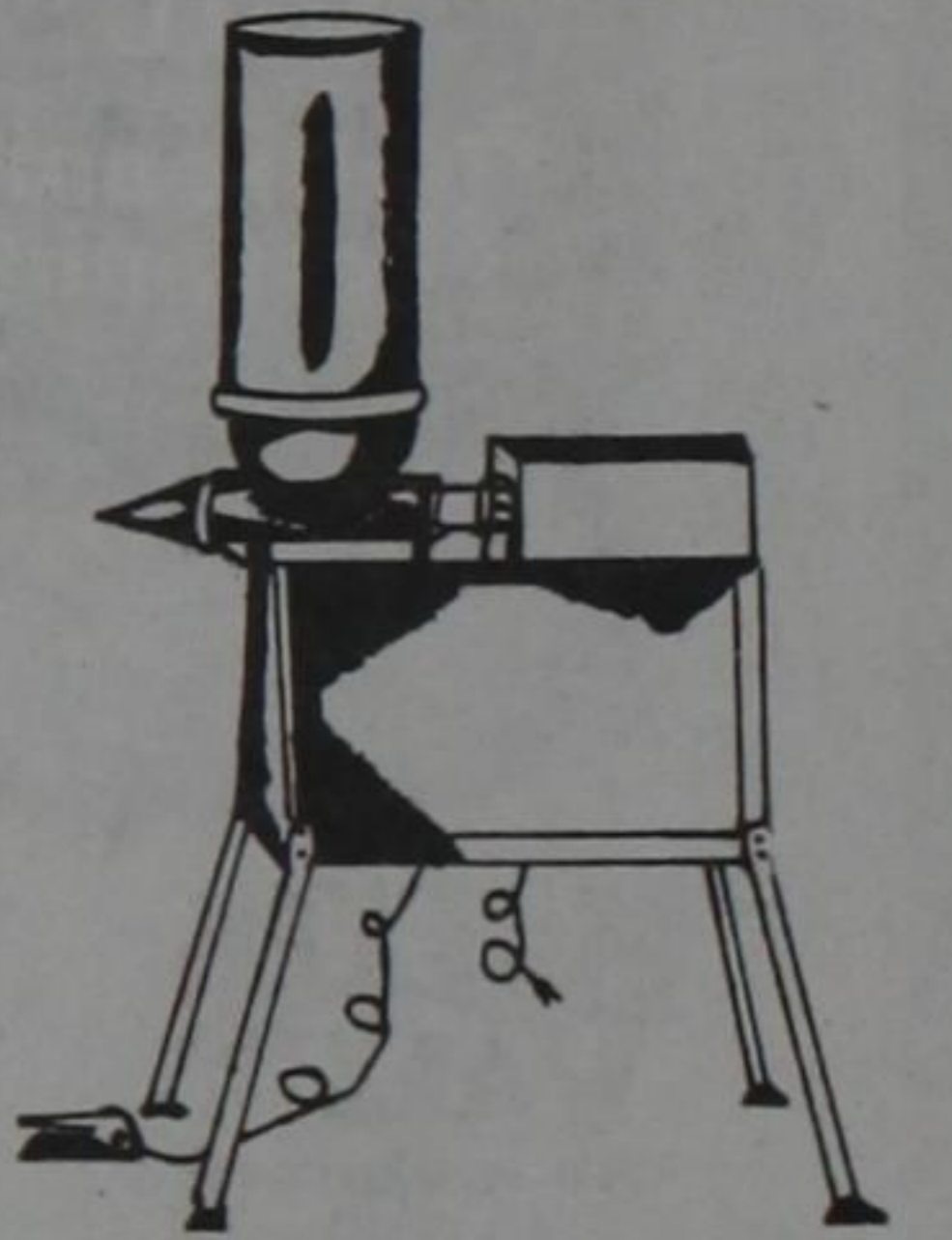
Se necesitan agencias de empleos temporales. Si su compañía puede prestar servicio en Austin, Houston, Irving, o San Antonio, por favor comuníquese con nosotros. Se requiere presentar una historia detallada de la compañía para ser considerada.

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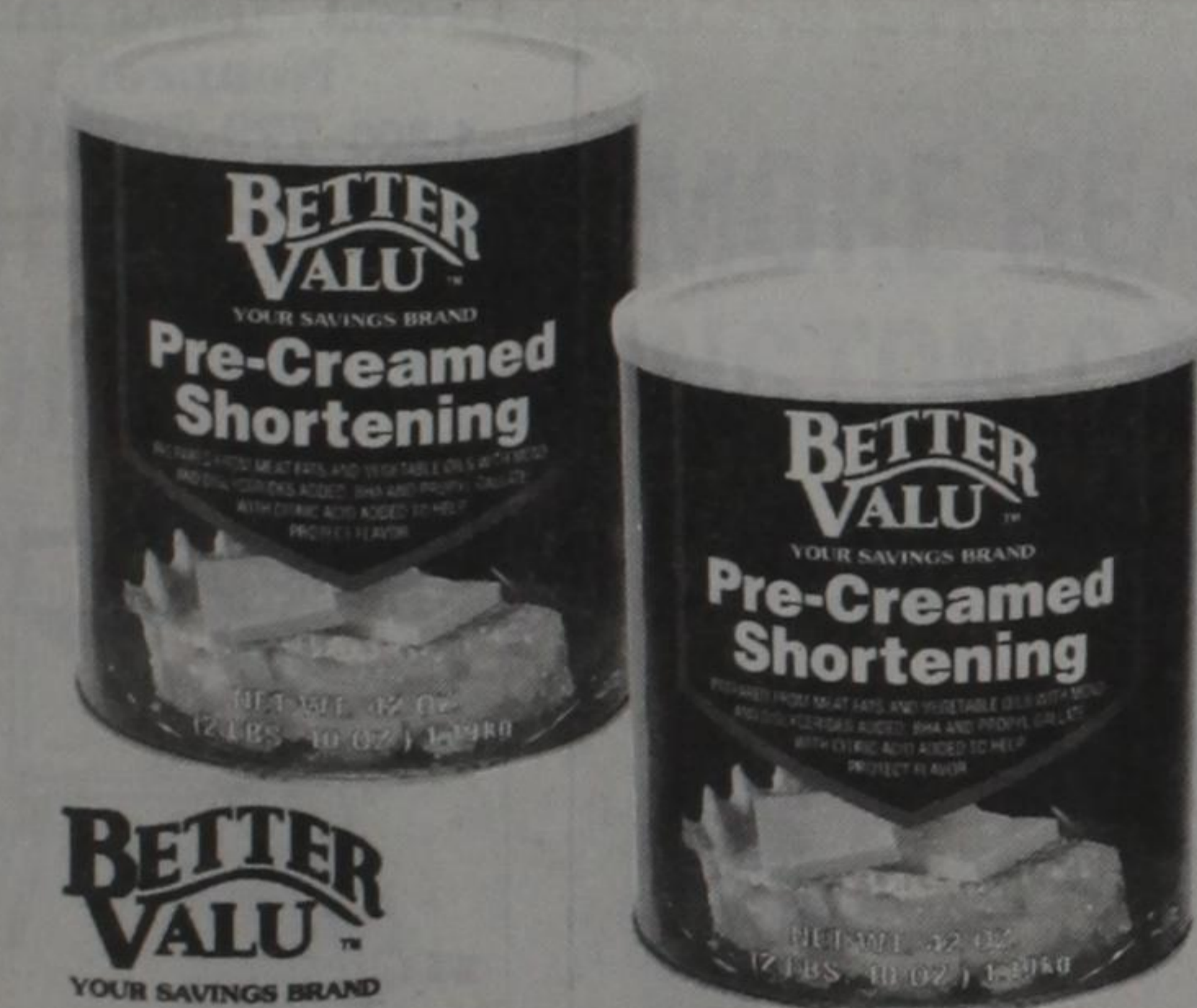
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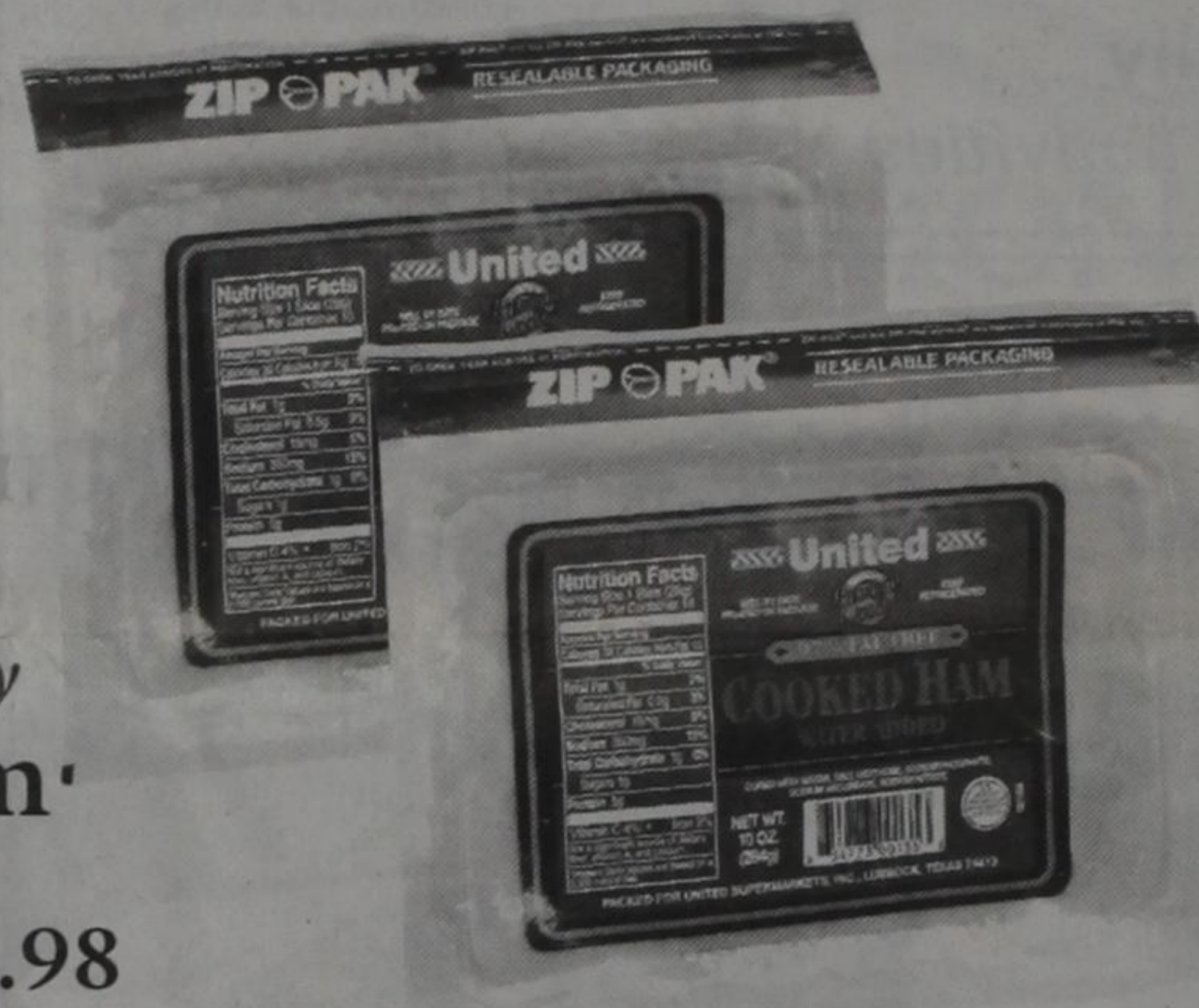


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