

La Crisis Oculta del Sida Entre Mujeres

Por Margarita Contin

A medida que la historia de las víctimas del sida en los Estados Unidos ha sido revelada durante el decenio último, se ha estado dando poca atención a las dificultades de las latinas. Y como resultado, dicen los activistas hispanos de la salud, un grupo que está convirtiéndose en una de las poblaciones de mayor riesgo en la nación carece aún de información y recursos suficientes para detener su epidemia cada vez mayor.

Hoy las latinas, que comprenden el 9% de la población femenina de los Estados Unidos, forman el 21% de sus casos del sida. Los Centros para el Control de las Enfermedades (CDC en inglés) informan que en 1993 hubo 3,324 casos nuevos diagnosticados entre las latinas, una cifra que se aproxima a los 4,103 casos hallados en aquel año entre todas las mujeres blancas no hispanas.

La cantidad de casos nuevos

del sida entre las latinas fue mayor que el número de latinas diagnosticadas -- 3,169 -- para todo el espacio de cuatro años entre 1988 y 1991, según los CDC. Estos identificaron al uso de los narcóticos y al contacto sexual como causas igualmente predominantes de la exposición.

En los años recientes, los grupos latinos de enseñanza y prevención sobre el sida han empleado sus recursos limitados para crear una mezcla de programas enfocados sobre las necesidades y los matices de las latinas, desde pláticas informales hasta la distribución de preservativos en las lavanderías automáticas y la incorporación de la información para la prevención del sida a los programas de tratamiento para la adicción a drogas.

Muchos incluyen medidas para permitir la habilitación sexual. Dalia Ash, directora de Para Mí/Para Tí, un grupo femenino de socialización que ella fundó hace cinco

años como parte del Proyecto Arizona/Sonora en Tucson, Arizona, hace notar: "El conseguir que nuestras parejas usen preservativos ha sido siempre un asunto de nuestra cultura y continuará siéndolo, porque la mayor parte del tiempo el varón dicta lo que sucede en la cama y la mayor parte de nuestras mujeres no se sienten cómodas diciendo de lo que disfrutan, mucho menos diciéndole al hombre lo que ha de hacer".

Jane Delgado, directora ejecutiva de la Coalición Nacional de Organizaciones de Salud y Servicios Humanos, subraya que las latinas deben dar prioridad a su propia salud. "Estamos tan ocupadas haciendo cosas para los demás, que se nos olvida mirarnos a nosotras mismas... (pero) si una no se siente cómoda al pedir a un hombre que use un preservativo, ¿por qué tener relaciones sexuales con él? ¡Este es un asunto de vida o muerte!"

Hay diferencias regionales

y culturales que considerar. "En el nordeste de los Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico, la manera más frecuente de transmitir la enfermedad para las latinas es mediante el uso intravenoso de narcóticos y las relaciones sexuales con parejas que se los inyectan", dice Elena Alvarado, coordinadora de un proyecto que está desarrollando un plan maestro nacional para ayudar a enfrentarse a la crisis. "En el oeste y el suroeste, la forma más común es mediante el contacto sexual con hombres que tienen relaciones con otros hombres o se inyectan".

El grupo de Alvarado, Hispanic Designers Inc., con sede en Washington, DC., se halla en la etapa final de su Plan de Asociación HIV/sida con las Latinas, un programa de trabajo nacional para cursos de acción públicos con recomendaciones de salud por y para las latinas.

El programa de trabajo, financiado mediante una sub-

News Briefs

"Contract w/America" Would Cost States \$\$\$

The New York Times reports the Contract with America would cost states billions of dollars in cuts in federal programs, according to a CBO state-by-state analysis.

States that would see the largest spending cuts - in billions - include: CA \$38.5, NY \$26.4, TX \$20.5, FL \$17.0, PA \$15.9 IL \$13.8, OH \$12.1, MI \$10.2, NJ \$9.8, LA \$5.9

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office derived its numbers from current and estimated deficit figures, plans to consolidate federal entitlement programs into block grants, and from proposed tax cuts. The analysis showed that the proposed balanced budget amendment alone would cut New York's budget by \$8.2 billion. New York would have to increase state taxes across the board by 17.4% to make up for the loss of federal grants.

Senate Democratic leader Tom Daschle said, "This study points out the logical inconsistencies of the Republicans' promises to balance the budget, cut taxes, and spend additional billions on their Contract With America. As one who supports a balanced budget amendment, I strongly believe the states and the American people have a right to know exactly how the budget will be balanced."

Call for Repeal of NAFTA

Reuters News reports a group of U.S. legislators called Wednesday for the repeal of the North American Free Trade Agreement, saying the year-old pact linking the U.S., Canada and Mexico is a "looming catastrophe." Representative Peter De Fazio (D-OR) told a news conference that 15 Democrats and two Republicans had agreed to co-sponsor a bill calling for the United States' withdrawal from NAFTA.

De Fazio charged that the Clinton administration was trying to cover up NAFTA's shortcomings by pouring billions of dollars into Mexico and doctoring trade figures. The U.S. last month spearheaded an international effort to raise \$18 billion in emergency loans to help Mexico after a massive devaluation of the peso, and announced on Wednesday that it was willing to grant more financial support to its southern neighbor.

Congressman Bill Richardson (D-NM), who helped secure NAFTA's approval in 1993, called the idea to pull out of the pact absurd. "That is not going to happen," he stated at a conference on the Mexican currency crisis.

Employment Gains for Blacks

The New York Times reports the unemployment rate for African-Americans dropped faster in 1994 than for whites, falling below 10% for the first time in more than two decades.

Economists and other labor analysts say they are uncertain whether the December 9.8% figure for blacks was an isolated gain or a sign of increased job security. Overall, the nationwide rate stands at 4.8%. The rate for unemployed black youth aged 16-19 years is 34.6% compared to 14.7% for white youths.

Thomas J. Plewes, associate commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, noted that the unemployment rate measures the percentage of the labor force that is actively looking for work. He suggests a more meaningful index is the employment population ratio, which measures the percentage of people over age 16 that are employed. Using this index, 23.9% of African-American youth are working compared to 48.5% of white youth. "Young blacks are not getting a lot of exposure to labor market, still," Plewes said. "Both in terms of an unemployment rate that is twice as high for blacks and more than twice as high for young people, there is still a very long way to go."

Along with other civil rights leaders, Wade Henderson, legislative director of the NAACP, said he was pleased by the report, but skeptical of its significance as a large number of blacks have simply dropped out of the labor market and are therefore not counted in the unemployment statistics.

Reno Considers Anti-Abortion Violence Issue

Associated Press reports that Attorney General Janet Reno ordered review of legislative needs to curb anti-abortion violence, following the December 30 attacks on two Brookline, MA clinics that killed two people and wounded five. Included will be a possible revision of the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act of 1994.

Reno said she would not decide whether to seek new legislation or amendments until hearing from the criminal and civil rights divisions and the Justice task force investigating the possibility of a national conspiracy behind clinic violence.

Abortion-rights activists suggest the clinic access law does not adequately address incitement to violence. Justice spokesman Carl Stern said advocates asked if a federal guard force could be created for clinics since there are not enough US marshals to cover all 4,000 clinics. He said the groups also questioned whether Congress should pay for states to set up guard forces or whether the Justice Department could inform states they could use \$450 million in crime-law block grants to hire guards.

Shalala at Committee Hearing on Welfare Reform

The New York Times reports that HHS Secretary Donna Shalala appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee Tuesday and said that the administration would support separating children from their parents in some cases in which the parents repeatedly refused to work while receiving welfare benefits. Shalala made the statement while testifying for more than two hours before the committee, which plans to recommend a comprehensive welfare reform bill.

"We are committed first and foremost to insuring that everybody who can work does work," Shalala said. If able-bodied women refuse to comply with work requirements, she said, they should lose their welfare benefits, and the children could be taken away from the parents by state authorities and placed in foster care or group homes or put up for adoption.

Established
Establecido
1977

"El respeto al
derecho ajeno
es la paz"
Lic. Benito Juarez



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Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

The Arena question. As I wrote last week, I am opposed to sales tax increases because of the simple fact that they affect poor people more than the rich.



The questions asked last week are still questions and need to be addressed

by our community leaders if the sales tax increase passes.

Although I am strongly against increases in sales taxes, I have decided that the tax increase proposed by our City Council in this instance should get a YES vote from our community.

The reasons are few but beneficial. First we would no longer have to put up with the heat of the coliseum as we see our young graduate or attend a MAZZ, Little Joe or La Mafia concert during the summer. Secondly, the arena would give our community a first class facility to have events that have up to now not come to Lubbock. I can foresee shows such as Vicente Fernandez, Juan Gabriel, El Puma, Ana Gabriel filling the arena that would attract persons from all over West Texas. Of course some work has to be done to encourage the Civic Center board to pay more attention to these sort of events and try to attract them to Lubbock.

Although I am in favor of the arena issue. The questions previously asked must be addressed and I hope that our City fathers, especially Victor and T.J. will speak to them.

It's really sad that Lubbock voters in County Commissioner's Pct. 3 have to go all the way to Idalou to vote in Saturday's election of the Buffalo Lake Board. Our endorsement still goes to Ysidro Gutierrez for the Pct. 3 position and because we have not had any conversation with the Pct 2 candidates will not make an endorsement for that position. In the at large election, we would ask our readers to vote for Tommy Fisher who took the time to talk to us and tell us his positions. We still will encourage all our people to go vote at the Idalou City Hall to vote on Saturday. Buffalo Lake has made some good progress in making the Lake a true recreational facility for all the citizens of Lubbock. Still there exists efforts to make the Lake an exclusive residential area in which all of us will not be welcome. It's our job to vote and make the Lake accessible to everyone. Rides will be available by calling 763-3841

The Hidden Latina AIDS Crisis Help is on the Way

By Margarita Contin

As the story of U.S. AIDS victims has been revealed over the past decade, little notice has been given to the plight of the Latina.

And as a result, say Hispanic health activists, a group that is becoming one of the nation's highest-risk populations still lacks sufficient information and resources to stem its growing epidemic.

Today, Latinas, who comprise about 9 percent of the U.S. female population, account for 21 percent of its AIDS cases. The Centers for Disease Control reports that in 1993, 3,324 new cases were diagnosed among Latinas, a figure approaching the 4,103 cases found that year among all non-Hispanic white females.

The number of new Latina AIDS cases in 1993 was greater than the number of diagnosed Latinas -- 3,169 -- for the entire four-year period of 1988-1991, according to the CDC. It identified drug use and sexual contact as equally dominant causes of exposure.

In recent years, Latino AIDS education and prevention groups have used their limited resources to create a mix of programs targeting the needs and nuances of Latinas, from informal pláticas (health education sessions) to passing out condoms at coin laundries and incorporating AIDS prevention information into drug treatment programs.

Many include steps to allow for sexual empowerment. Dalia Ash, director of Para Mí/Para Tí, a women's socialization group she began five years ago as a part of El Proyecto Arizona/Sonora in Tucson, Ariz., notes, "Getting our partners to use condoms has always been an issue in our culture and will continue to be, because most of the time the male dictates what happens in bed and most of our women don't feel comfortable saying what they enjoy, much less telling the man what to do."

Jane Delgado, executive director of the National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations, underlines that Latinas must prioritize their own health. "We're so busy doing things for others that we forget



to look at ourselves... (but) if you're not comfortable asking a man to use a condom, why are you having sex with him? This is a matter of life and death!"

There are regional and cultural differences to consider. "In the Northeast and Puerto Rico, the highest mode of transmission for Latinas is through intravenous drug use and sex with partners who shoot up," says Elena Alvarado, coordinator of a project that is developing a national master plan to help confront the crisis.

"In the West and Southwest, the most common mode is through sexual contact with male partners who have sex with men or shoot up."

Alvarado's group, the Washington, D.C.-based Hispanic Designers, Inc., is in the final stage of its Latinas: HIV/AIDS Partnership Plan, a national public policy agenda with health recommendations by and for Latinas.

Funded through a renewable \$350,000-a-year grant from the CDC, the agenda encourages Latinas to collaborate in their efforts. "We will be dis-

tributing the plan at the end of February to 4,000 policymakers," she says. Four years in the planning, it covers how Latinas are affected in terms of prevention/education, care and treatment, research and clinical trials, and legal and ethical issues.

Alvarado partially attributes the disproportionate incidence of AIDS among Latinas to the lack of adequate strategies to reach them. Most of the attention is focused on gay white men, she remarks, but "as Latinas, we know the best way to approach other Latinas...and we want to create a movement around Latinas and health."

Some Latina doctors are beginning to focus their research on transmission and Latina behavioral practices, she says.

Juan Delgado, a program coordinator for the San Francisco-based Latino AIDS Project, observes, "Latinas are more at risk now (because) they're not putting the information into practice. It's very difficult to change our behaviors."

Frank Yurrita, Latino ser-

El Editor, Lubbock, TX, January 19, 1995

La Epoca del 'Blade Runner Esta Sobre Nosotros

Por Tony Castro

Esta es la forma de que el mundo termina

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No con una explosión

Sino con un lloriqueo.

-- "The Hollow Man", T.S. Eliot.

En Washington, DC., los asaltos contra la Casa Blanca -- y contra la vida del presidente -- han llegado a ser casi rutinarios. En México, la vida política ha llegado a estar tan devaluada como el peso. En California, los inmigrantes hispanos asustados viven en escondites.

Y en algún lugar del cielo, Anne Frank está orando.

Las Américas se han convertido ahora en un refugio de la mentalidad de Gestapo de la humanidad. Este año de 1994 nos lo aseguró.

Un año que empezó envuelto en esperanza y promesa, terminó nublado por una incertidumbre del día del fin del mundo.

En Washington, el primer presidente estadounidense de

la generación de la explosión demográfica que siguió a la Segunda Guerra Mundial ha sido repudiado, su gobierno está en confusión y desarrenglo, su promesa está dilapidada.

En México, unas elecciones presidenciales que una vez ofrecieron visiones de una verdadera democracia mexicana llegaron a estar descoloridas por la sangre de campesinos y políticos por igual. La estabilidad económica del país ahora se tambalea sólo unos cuantos pasos adelante del Condado de Orange, en California.

En California, un clima político de demagogia fea y racismo latente se disfrazó con el nombre del patriotismo, preparado a librar la guerra contra los inmigrantes, en un espíritu que no se diferencia en nada de la "solución judía" de la Alemania nazi.

¿Quién habría pensado hace un año que el número "187" estaría esculpido en la frente del estado, como alguna clase de tatuaje de un campo de concentración de los últimos días?

Bienvenidos al siglo XXI. La ciudad de Los Angeles de la película de 1982, "Blade Runner", está a la mano: Escenas del Tercer Mundo atropellado de los Estados Unidos, impulsado y atemorizado hasta el borde mismo de la existencia y de la desesperación.

Todo lo que necesitamos ahora es la lluvia ácida.

"Es el Los Angeles de peores pesadillas", me dijo una vez Eddie Olmos, una de las estrellas de dicha cinta, sobre el ambiente futurista de aquella película.

Era una película, incidentalmente, en la que el Blade Runner daba caza a los androides que habían llegado ilegalmente del espacio exterior a la tierra. ¿Hay un paralelo con lo que ocurre hoy, o a qué?

No quiero enturbercer la tranquilidad de nadie, pero la situación de las Américas no es prometedora, ya sea en el nuevo año o en el viejo.

El optimismo es barato. Es demasiado fácil el regocijarse porque la Proposición 187 esté siendo obstruccionada

por los tribunales. Con respecto a eso, también hay "tranque" en Sacramento. Las medidas de seguridad aumentan en la Casa Blanca. El nuevo presidente de México hace fintas con los campesinos armados de Chiapas.

Esperen que el ejército mexicano marche hacia Chiapas y mate a los campesinos, como lo hizo el año pasado. Esta es la forma que tienen los gobiernos para hacer frente a estas cosas.

Acuérdense de Waco, y de ese desastre completo con una secta religiosa rebelde. El mismo empezó y terminó con ataques armados por parte de los agentes federales, resultando en derramamiento de sangre por ambas partes.

Esta es la manera del mundo.

A menos que cambiemos nuestras maneras, ésta será también la manera de que termine el mundo.

(Tony Castro es editor administrativo de Eastern Group Publications, una cadena de periódicos de la zona metropolitana de Los Angeles.)

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Native Americans in Poverty Despite Casinos

The Boston Globe reports that the success experienced by Native Americans who run profitable casinos in Ledyard, CT and a score of other communities, represents the exception rather than the rule for most indigenous people in the United States.

Nowhere is the situation more bleak than in South Dakota, which the Census Bureau recently said is home to three of the five poorest US counties -- because a reservation dominates each. "It's so bad in most places... it seems like it shouldn't happen in America," said Mark Rubin, Indian affairs specialist for US Rep. Tim Johnson, a South Dakota Democrat. "The folks in Connecticut, God bless them, are the exception to the rule."

While gambling has helped some tribes -- such as the Mashantucket Pequot in CT, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux in MN, the Oneida in WI and the Seminole of FL -- its financial impact on many others is limited. Statistics from the Census Bureau and from an independent Montana-based organization called the Political Economy Research Center show:

Native American family income is more than a third lower than the national average, \$21,750 compared with \$35,225. And 14% of reservation households earn less than \$2,500 a year, compared with 5% nationally. Unemployment on some reservations is 40%, and almost a third of residents live in poverty, compared to about 13% of all people in the U.S.

Only about 65% of Native Americans receive high school educations, 9% graduate from college and 3.2% get postgraduate degrees. The numbers for the overall population are 75%, 20% and 7.2% respectively. Nine homicides are reported for every 100,000 US residents, but 15.4 homicides occur among every 100,000 Native Americans. Suicides also occur more frequently, at a rate of 17.5 per 100,000 compared with 11.4 nationally.

Deaths from diabetes and accidents occur at about triple the US average, or almost 30 for every 100,000 for the former and 93 per 100,000 for the latter. Liver disease and cirrhosis kill almost 30 per 100,000 Native Americans, but only 9 of 100,000 of all people in the U.S. Only about 4% of the nearly 2 million Native Americans in this country were older than 70 in the last census, compared with more than 8% nationally.

The growth of gambling on reservations in the last few years, with its accompanying prosperity, has helped some tribes. But many Native Americans, politicians and economists are concerned that even that boom may prove short-lived.

Tribal leaders around the country, Bureau of Indian Affairs officials and politicians generally agree that solutions to the problems of poverty have been difficult to find because of federal and state budget limitations, and differences in approach and politics. The bureau generally gets much of the blame for moving too slowly and trying to impose "outsider" solutions such as education and jobs off the reservation.

What is clear, according to Brian Drapeaux, executive director of the Northern Plains Tribal Gaming Alliance, is that casinos alone won't be the answer to historical woes.

Age of the Blade Runner Is Upon Us

By Tony Castro

This is the way the world ends

This is the way the world ends

This is the way the world ends

Not with a bang

But with a whimper.

-- The Hollow Man; T.S. Eliot

In Washington, D.C., assaults on the White House -- and on the President's life -- have almost become routine. In Mexico, political life has become as devalued as the peso. In California, fearful Hispanic immigrants live in hiding.

And somewhere in heaven, Anne Frank is praying.

The Americas have today become the haven of mankind's Gestapo mentality. This 1994 assured us.

A year that began enveloped with hope and promise wound down clouded by a doomsday uncertainty.

In Washington, the first U.S. president of the post-World War II baby-boom generation has been repudiated, his administration in shambles and disarray, his promise squandered.

In Mexico, a presidential election that once offered visions of true Mexican democracy became discolored by the blood of peasants and politicians alike. The country's financial stability now teeters only a few steps ahead of Orange County, Calif.

In California, a political climate of ugly demagoguery and latent racism disguises itself in the name of patriotism prepared to wage war against immigrants in a spirit not altogether different from Nazi Germany's "Jewish solution."

A year ago, who would have thought that today the name "187" would be emblazoned across the forehead of the state like some kind of latter-day

concentration camp tattoo?

Welcome to the 21st Century. The Los Angeles of the 1982 feature film "Blade Runner" is at hand: scenes of the down-trodden Third World of America, driven and frightened to the very edge of existence and despair.

All we need now is the acid rain.

"It is the Los Angeles of your worst nightmares," Edward James Olmos, one of the stars of "Blade Runner," once told me about the futuristic setting of that film.

It was a film, incidentally, in which the blade runner was an agent who hunted down androids who had illegally immigrated to earth from space stations. Is that a fitting parallel to today?

I don't mean to rain on anyone's parade, but the state of the Americas isn't promising, new year or old.

Optimism is cheap. It is all too easy to gloat over Proposition 187 being blocked by the

courts. For that matter, there is also gridlock in Sacramento. Security is being beefed up at the White House. The new president of Mexico is sparing with the armed peasants in Chiapas.

Expect the Mexican army to march into Chiapas and slaughter the farmers as it did last year. This is the way governments deal with these things.

Remember Waco, Texas, and that entire disaster with a rebellious religious cult. It began and ended with armed assaults by federal agents, resulting in needless bloodshed on both sides.

This is the way of the world.

Unless we change our ways, this too will be the way the world ends.

(Tony Castro is managing editor of Eastern Group Publications, a chain of newspapers in Greater Los Angeles.)

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USDA Analysis of GOP Welfare Reforms

An analysis released by the Ag Department Tuesday says that the GOP proposal to dismantle federal nutrition programs could force as many as 6.3 million from the food stamp rolls in 1996 and would cut federal spending on nutrition programs by nearly \$31 billion over five years, threatening farm incomes, grocers and the rural economy.

The consequences of such deep cuts, the USDA's study suggests, include rising health problems linked to poor diets among low income families, a decline in retail food sales by as much as \$10 billion, and the loss of more than a 100,000 jobs.

The USDA study says the welfare bill would ultimately make less money available to support food purchases and agricultural incomes in three ways: by cutting overall nutrition spending; repealing the USDA's authority to donate commodities to school lunch programs, food banks or other feeding programs, and allowing states to give poor families cash instead of coupons or vouchers for food purchases. As food spending declines, the report said, the losses would affect earnings of food manufacturing and distribution firms. Agricultural producers would also suffer as farm prices and food sales tumble.

In the short run, the department said the block grant plan and a \$5 billion reduction in spending could cost 126,000 to 138,000 jobs, mostly in the food sector. In the long run, the act would reduce employment in farm production by 15,000 to 45,000 jobs and output by more than \$1 billion. Food processing and distribution sectors could lose 28,000 to 83,000 jobs.

Dr. Larry Brown, director of Center on Hunger, Poverty and Nutrition at Tufts University, said the proposed cuts come at a time when researchers have established strong evidence linking even mild undernutrition to learning impairments in children that can last a lifetime. "For people who are concerned primarily about the productivity of the work force and the competitiveness of the U.S. economy, making more poor children hungry is not the way to go, which is what the block grants would do," Brown said.

The Time I Was Almost Shipped Home to Mexico

By Raymond G. Rodriguez

Sentiment is building among politicians, and the U.S. public as well, to round up the Mexicans and drive them "back home." That includes U.S.-born children of undocumented persons.

Since the November passage of California's anti-immigrant Proposition 187, its author, Ron Prince, says he has been contacted by individuals and groups in about 20 states who want to replicate his initiative in some way.

Former singer Sonny Bono, who parlayed his vigorous endorsement of Prop. 187 into a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, has already been placed on an immigration subcommittee by GOP leaders there.

The ugly, brewing storm reminds me of the day that I, as a native U.S. child of legal U.S. parents, almost was "sent home" to a country I'd never seen.

During the Depression of the 1930s, the cry "get rid of the Mexicans" was common throughout the Southwest. Los Angeles County became the hotbed of efforts to ship Mexicans and their children south of border.

Indiscriminate tactics were utilized to frighten our families into leaving the country. We knew of many other families, fearing the rising anti-Mexican tide, who had fled south of the border.

The fact that my parents were legal residents and that

my father worked his own farm didn't safeguard us from the harassment. My father, in fact, is one who finally succumbed to the pressure and decided to go back to Mexico. In a drama repeated in many other families, my mother chose not to accompany him.

She loved her adopted country, for all its faults, and was determined to raise her children here. But the threat of deportation created terror among my five siblings and me. I recall that my mother and my older sister visited our local parish to seek the priest's advice. Confused by all the threats and rumors, we weren't certain whether we could legally -- that's the key word -- be forced to leave.

The priest advised my mother that we could not be deported. He urged us to resist all efforts to convince us to go.

That should have settled the issue. But zealots are not deterred by legal niceties. Politicians, so-called patriotic clubs and civic organizations demanded the ouster of all Mexicans in order to provide jobs for "Americans" and end the Depression. Then, as today, they spoke of how much money it would save the government in health care, education and welfare benefits. (At that time, only 1 percent of the U.S. population was of Mexican origin.)

The promoters denied being racists or that their efforts were intended to single out

Mexicans. The term did not appear in any legislation. Yet the repatriation trains leaving the United States were filled only with persons of Mexican ancestry -- including thousands of legal U.S. residents -- and their children.

Many left rather than live in a country that had turned its back on them. They could not endure the insults and discrimination.

My mother, a strong-willed woman, understood the pressures her children were under. She advised us, "No se dejen" -- don't let anyone put you down. So that no harm befall me or my sisters and brother, she would bless each one of us before we went to school.

Oposición Reclama Retirar Apoyo a Salinas

México, 5 ene. (IPS) -- Los dos principales partidos de oposición pidieron hoy al Gobierno de México que retire su apoyo al ex Presidente Carlos Salinas para la dirección de la Organización Mundial de Comercio (OMC), por su responsabilidad en la ógrava situación económica que vive el país.

Según el Partido de la Revolución Democrática (PRD) y el Partido Acción Nacional (PAN), el Presidente Ernesto Zedillo deber'a castigar políticamente a su asesor, pues óno se puede respaldar a un posible delincuente.

El PRD fue m s alla y

presentó una denuncia penal contra el ex mandatario ante la Procuraduría General de la República óporcausar graves perjuicios a la federación, a los estados y a la sociedad en su conjunto.

Este miércoles, el PRD solicitó también formalmente al Congreso que enjuicie políticamente a Salinas por óctos deliberadamente engañosos sobre la situación económica y por ómisiones dolosas que afectaron al patrimonio del país.

Salinas, quien compite para dirigir la OMC con el ex ministro italiano Renato Ruggiero, y el ex ministro de Comer-

cio de Corea del Sur, Kim-Chul-Su, es señalado junto a su equipo económico como el responsable de los problemas que ahora afronta México.

Al anunciar la devaluación de la moneda y la restricción al gasto, entre otras medidas, Zedillo responsabilizó, aunque no lo dijo directamente, a la administración anterior de los problemas actuales de la economía mexicana.

Ningún portavoz de la Presidencia ha comentado los pedidos de juicios y acusaciones directas contra Salinas, quien actualmente se encuentra de gira internacional promo-

cionando su candidatura para la OMC.

La OMC, que reemplazó al iniciar el año al GATT (Acuerdo General de Aranceles y Comercio), celebrará su primera reunión constitutiva a finales de este mes en Ginebra.

De acuerdo a un acuerdo preliminar entre los países miembros del desaparecido GATT, su ex director, Peter Sutherland, asumir en forma provisional la OMC hasta que la situación de las candidaturas se resuelva.

Las normas de la OMC estipulan que su director debe ser designado por consenso.

News Briefs

Rep. Bill Archer, R-TX, chairman of the panel, said the administration's position was somewhat similar to a Republican proposal that would make federal money available to states "to establish and operate orphanages."

Rep. Pete Stark, D-CA, concurred. He said the difference between the plans of the administration and the House Republicans was only a matter of degree. "When you cut off welfare because the parents don't comply with work requirements, you're punishing innocent children, and that's unacceptable," Stark told Dr. Shalala.

On other issues, Dr. Shalala urged Congress to be wary of "block grants". The danger, she said, is that the amount of money will not automatically grow to meet the need in time of recession. Referring to the same issue, Rep. Richard Gephardt, D-MO, told the committee that if Congress turned large amounts of money over to the states, it should demand specific results. "Let's tell the states that in return for a welfare block grant, they must insure that children in the poorest families - say, those under 90% of the poverty level - all have decent nutrition, housing and health care," Gephardt said.

Study: More Black Women Die in Pregnancy

Associated Press reports a CDC study showed that overall, more US women survive childbirth than ever before. Black women, however, are three times more likely to die from pregnancy complications than are whites.

Federal health officials cite problems African-American women have in getting affordable health care and the quality of care received, as the causes for the survival disparity. While three-fourths of all pregnant women get prenatal care in their first trimester, blacks are twice as likely as whites not to receive the care, the study said.

Study statistics compared survival rates per 100,00 pregnancies between 1940 and 1990, finding that African-American women have not benefited as much as whites from medical advances in the past five decades. In 1940, 781.7 black women died compared to 319.8 white women. In 1990, the number of deaths declined to 18.6 for blacks and 5.7 for whites. Pregnancies included live births, abortions, miscarriages and other complications.

Study: Poverty Linked to Children's Deaths

Chicago Tribune reports a study by the National Center for Health Statistics links poverty-related issues such as poor prenatal and primary health care, to children's deaths. Between 1987 and 1991, the study showed that if all counties nationwide had the same death rate as the wealthiest counties, there would have been 23,000 fewer deaths each year. According to Center researchers, the total number of children, aged from birth to 19, who died in the nation during the five year period, was 350,118.

Unemployment Claims Rise

Reuters reports the Labor Department stated the number of Americans filing for first-time unemployment benefits rose to 355,000, up by 17,000 last week. This is the highest total since July 16, indicating that the jobs market may not be as strong as previously thought.

The Department said 18 states reported claims increases of more than 1,000 in the week ending December 31, the latest period data was available. Wisconsin showed the largest increase with 13,125. Out of six states reporting decreases of 1,000 or more, Florida had the least claims with 1,215. Other state figures include:

AL 4,156, AR 4,267, CA 8,364, IL 5,521, KY 4,408, MA 5,282, MI 8,830, NC 8,678, PA 11,533, SC 4,203, TX 3,747, VA 2,513, WA 1,448

vención renovable de \$350,000 al año, anima a las latinas a cooperar en sus gestiones. "Estaremos distribuyendo el plan a fines de febrero a 4,000 formuladores de cursos de acción públicos", dice ella. El mismo, planeado durante cuatro años, comprende los modos de que las latinas resultan afectadas en términos de prevención y enseñanza, atención y tratamiento, investigación y pruebas clínicas, así como los asuntos legales y éticos.

Alvarado atribuye en parte a incidencia desproporcionada del sida entre las latinas a la carencia de estrategias adecuadas para proyectarse hasta ellas. La mayor parte de la atención se enfoca sobre los hombres blancos homosexuales, observa ella, pero "como latinas, conocemos el mejor modo de aproximarnos a otras latinas... y queremos crear un movimiento alrededor de las latinas y la salud".

Algunas médicas latinas están empezando a enfocar su investigación sobre la transmisión de la enfermedad y las prácticas de conducta de las latinas, dice ella.

Juan Delgado, coordinador de programas para el Proyecto Latino sobre el sida, con sede en San Francisco, observa: "Las latinas corren un riesgo mayor ahora (porque) no están poniendo en práctica la información. Es muy difícil el cambiar nuestras conductas".

Frank Yurrita, director de servicios a los latinos de la Clínica Whitman Walker de Washington, DC., hace énfasis en que: "Las latinas tienen miedo de enfrentarse a los hombres porque no están acostumbradas a hacerlo". Pero él halla que su preocupación está aumentando. "Ellas están trabajando fuera de sus casos en mayor medida cada vez y ven que están viviendo en una sociedad que es más abierta hacia los derechos de las mujeres".

El especula igualmente que las cifras de CDC no representan la verdadera magnitud de la epidemia entre las latinas: "CDC no toma en cuenta a los latinos indocumentados", dice él. "Muchos casos quedan sin informar". (Margarita Contín es reportera del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report, en Washington, DC.) Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

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 Bidal Agüero

La Vez En Que Casi Me Embarcaron A Casa Hacia Mexico

Por Raymond G. Rodríguez

Aumenta el sentimiento entre los políticos y el público estadounidense igualmente, para recoger a los mexicanos y enviarlos "de regreso a su tierra". Eso incluye a los niños nacidos en los Estados Unidos de personas indocumentadas.

Desde la aprobación en noviembre último de la Proposición 187 contra los inmigrantes en California, su autor Ron Price dice que personas y grupos de casi 20 estados que desean reproducir su iniciativa de algún modo se han comunicado con él.

Ex-cantante Sonny Bono, que transformó su respaldo vigoroso a la Proposición 187 en un escaño en la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos, ya ha sido ubicado en un sub-comité sobre inmigración por los dirigentes republicanos allí.

La tormenta fea que amenaza me recuerda el día en que yo, como hijo nacido en los Estados Unidos de padres estadounidenses legales, casi fui "enviado a mi tierra", a un país que nunca había visto.

Durante la depresión del decenio de 1930, el grito de "fuera los mexicanos" era común por todo el suroeste. El Condado de Los Angeles se convirtió en vivero de las gestiones para enviar a los mexicanos y a sus hijos hacia el sur de la frontera. Se emplearon tácticas indiscriminadas para atemorizar a nuestras familias y hacer que se fueran de este país. Supimos de muchas otras familias, temerosas de la marea antimexicana que se elevaba, que habían huido al sur de la frontera.

El hecho de que mis padres fueran residentes legales y de que mi padre trabajara en su propia granja no nos protegió del hostigamiento. Mi padre, en verdad, fue uno de los que sucumbieron por último a la presión y decidieron regresar a México. En un drama que se repitió en muchas otras familias, mi madre resolvió no acompañarlo. Ella amaba a su país adoptivo con todos sus

Clinton Urged to Preserve Civil Rights

A study released today by the Citizens' Commission on Civil Rights highlights a number of civil rights successes during President Clinton's tenure. Among the victories: The administration's promotion of minorities' access to education and employment, the expansion of voting rights, and strong efforts against housing discrimination.

"For the first time in more than a decade, people who encounter bigotry have reason to believe that government will be their ally, not their foe," the group said. But the commission also faulted Clinton for delays in making key civil rights appointments, his lack of a clear civil rights agenda and his failure to confront tensions over immigration issues.

The commission said legislation and court cases on affirmative action pose new threats to civil rights, as do pledges by members of the new Congress to cut funding for social programs. It recommended that Clinton: Create a White House post responsible for civil rights policy; Fill judicial vacancies with more women, minorities and those who share his views on civil rights; Present an urban policy that creates inner city jobs; Revitalize the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; Encourage use of affirmative action plans; Defend congressional districts drawn to help elect minorities; Enforce the National Voter Registration Act. And reform Health Care

defectos, y estaba determinada a criar a sus hijos aquí.

Pero la amenaza de la deportación creó el terror entre mis cinco hermanos y yo. Recuerdo que mi madre y mi hermana mayor visitaron a nuestra parroquia local para solicitar el consejo del sacerdote. Confundidos por todas las amenazas y los rumores, no estábamos seguros de si podríamos legalmente -- ésa es la palabra clave -- ser obligados a marcharnos.

El sacerdote advirtió a mi madre que no podíamos ser deportados. El nos instó a que nos resistiéramos a todas las gestiones para convencernos a que nos fuéramos.

Eso debería haber resuelto el asunto. Pero a los fanáticos no se les disuade mediante tecnicismos legales. Los políticos, las llamadas "asociaciones patrióticas" y las organizaciones cívicas exigían la expulsión de todos los mexicanos, a fin de proporcionar empleos para los "americanos" y poner fin a la depresión. Entonces, como ahora, ellos hablaban de

cuánto dinero se ahorraría el gobierno por los conceptos de atención a la salud, enseñanza y beneficios de la asistencia económica pública. (En aquella fecha, sólo el 1% de la población estadounidense era de origen mexicano.)

Los promotores negaban ser racistas o que sus gestiones se destinaran a singularizar a los mexicanos. Esa palabra no aparecía en ningún proyecto de legislación. Empero, los trenes de repatriación que salían de los Estados Unidos estaban llenos sólo de personas de origen mexicano -- incluyendo a millares de residentes legales de los Estados Unidos -- y de sus hijos.

Muchos se fueron antes que vivir en un país que les había vuelto sus espaldas. Ellos no pudieron soportar los insultos ni la discriminación.

Mi madre, que era una mujer de voluntad sólida, comprendía la presión a que se enfrentaban sus hijos. Ella nos aconsejaba: "No se dejen" -- no dejen que nadie los humille. Para que ningún

mal cayera sobre mis hermanas, mi hermano y yo, ella nos bendecía a cada uno de nosotros antes de que saliéramos hacia la escuela.

Si ella hubiera actuado de otro modo, yo no estaría probablemente aquí hoy. O bien podría haber compartido la experiencia irónica de muchos jóvenes que fueron expulsados, pero que regresaron para combatir por la democracia estadounidense en la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

Por conocer de primera mano cuán frágil puede ser el destino, rezo para que la Proposición 187 y su progenie no ocasionen el que los Estados Unidos repitan sus excesos del decenio de 1930. No quiero ver que niños pequeños pierdan a sus padres o se hallen sujetos al trauma que mi familia se vió obligada a experimentar.

(Raymond G. Rodríguez, de Long Beach, California, es un catedrático universitario jubilado y columnista periódico de Hispanic Link.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

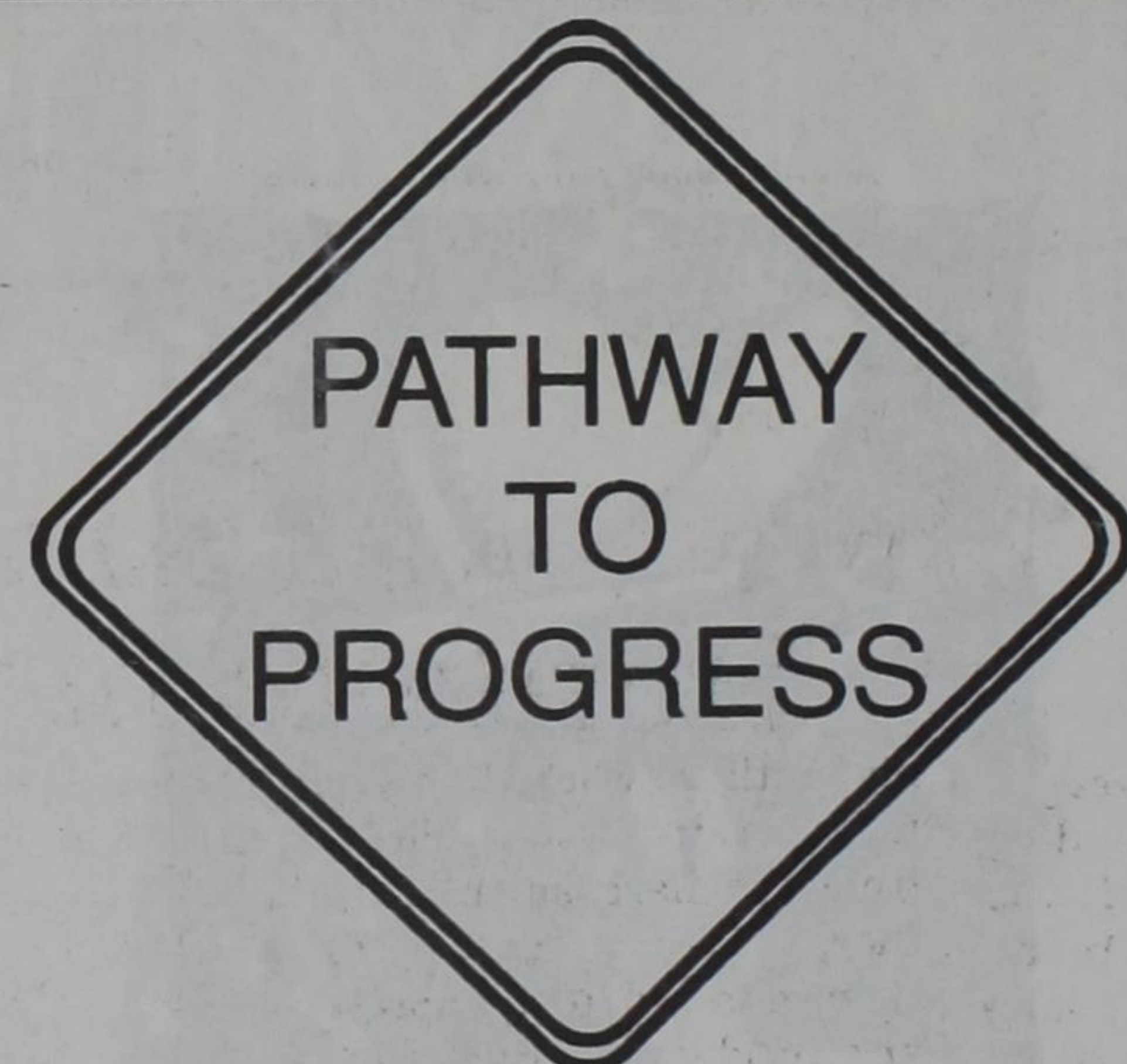
¿QUÉ HARÁ PARA LUBBOCK UN VOTO POR LA NUEVA ARENA?

Paid for by FACT-PAC, Mikel Ward, treasurer

1. Aumentará sus impuestos. El impuesto de las ventas aumentará a 8 1/4 centavos. Eso sería un promedio anual de \$87.00 que será tomado del presupuesto de su familia. Por ley pagaremos estos impuestos durante los siguientes 20 años. Esto hará más daño a la gente de ingresos anuales bajos.
2. Beneficiará a pocas personas. Ciertos grupos selectos con interés especial junto con los planificadores centrales de la ciudad, obtendrán ganancias de la arena, pero el ciudadano promedio que paga impuestos también, no recibirá beneficio alguno. El gran engaño aquí está en que la arena proveería entretenimiento para los ricos, pagado por muchos de los que no tienen con qué pagar la entrada para ir a los eventos allí.
3. Perderá dinero y será un constante desahúe para la ciudad. Aún el estudio del Price Waterhouse Sports and Convention Facilities group, que costó a la ciudad \$58,500 proyectó una pérdida anual inmensa para una nueva arena. Además de los pagos anuales de \$5000,000 y el déficit de \$540,000 para su operación (la cual aumentará un 2% por año), los promotores y los artistas e intérpretes musicales se llevarán más dinero que no será usado para en entretenimiento y la diversión local.
4. Dará a la ciudad un cheque de \$200 millones para gastar. Considerando los fiascos más recientes como el lago inservible de Allen Henry y la pérdida del servicio de avión jet de nuestro aeropuerto construido en exceso, ¿Es sabio dar a la ciudad un cheque en blanco y la autorización de poder pedir prestado más dinero sin el aprubeo de los votantes para siempre?
5. No creará empleos, por lo tanto no producirá desarrollo económico. Fracasa entonces el objetivo principal de City Hall.
6. Un voto por la arena no aumentará la calidad de la vida en Lubbock. El ciudadano general de nuestra ciudad preferiría que la ciudad hiciera algo con sus impuestos para aliviar el alto porcentaje del crimen violento, y arreglar las calles y previeran drenaje. ¡Estas cosas sí aumentarían la calidad de nuestra vida en Lubbock!

¿No sería una decisión sabia el guardar nuestro último aumento legal de 1/2 centavo sobre las ventas, para un proyecto de mayor importancia que crearla empleos, para el pueblo en vez de desperdiciarlo en una arena en la que habrá una pérdida anual continua? Ayúdenos a enviar este mensaje a City Hall, votando por ahora en contra del aumento de impuestos.

La votación temprana será hasta el 17 de enero, en los siguientes lugares: City Secretary's office, 1625 13th St.; South Plains Mall, northwest entrance near Weinerschnitzel; LISD Central Office, 1628 19th St.; Albertsons Supermarket, 302, University Ave.; United Supermarket, 8201 Quaker Ave.; United Supermarket, 401 Slide Road; Monterey High School, 3211 47th St.; Alderson Jr High, 219 Walnut St.; Coronado High School, 3307 Vicksburg Ave. El día principal para votar es el 21 de enero. Consulte el periódico por los lugares dónde puede votar.



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VOTE "FOR" CHILDREN IN LUBBOCK!



Eduardo Palomo prepara una gira para promer su álbum "Mover el tiempo".

Eduardo Palomo quiere cantar a dúo con su novia Carina

MEXICO, (AHP).- Motivado por el reciente éxito musical que ha tenido en México, Venezuela e Italia, y la gran aceptación de su último papel en la telenovela «Corazón Salvaje», Eduardo Palomo dijo aquí que desea él mismo escribir y producir su próxima telenovela.

«Quiero hacer la propuesta a Televisa, decir cuál será la historia, quienes los autores, y claro, producirla», comentó Palomo a quien se le identifica como «Juan del Diablo», el papel que interpretara en Corazón Salvaje.

Consideró que después de varios años de trabajo, con una imagen fuerte, y de una proyección internacional, ahora necesita darle una supervisión personal a todos sus trabajos, incluyendo el cine.

Palomo acaba de regresar de Italia, en donde se presentó en cinco lugares diferentes, promoviendo su primer álbum «Mover el Tiempo».

Eduardo Palomo dijo estar

gratamente sorprendido por el éxito que ha tenido como cantante. «Mi intención era hacer un acetato como primera propuesta y colarme en el mercado del disco. No sólo se logró eso, sino que el disco ha dado origen a otros sencillos, como el tema «Piel con piel» que está sonando ahora, cuya letra y música con mías», agregó.

Por eso ya está pensando en su segundo álbum, y ya está trabajando con Fernando Riba y Kiko Campos, quienes están buscando canciones. «Queremos dar un segundo paso a mucha distancia del primer álbum», dijo Palomo.

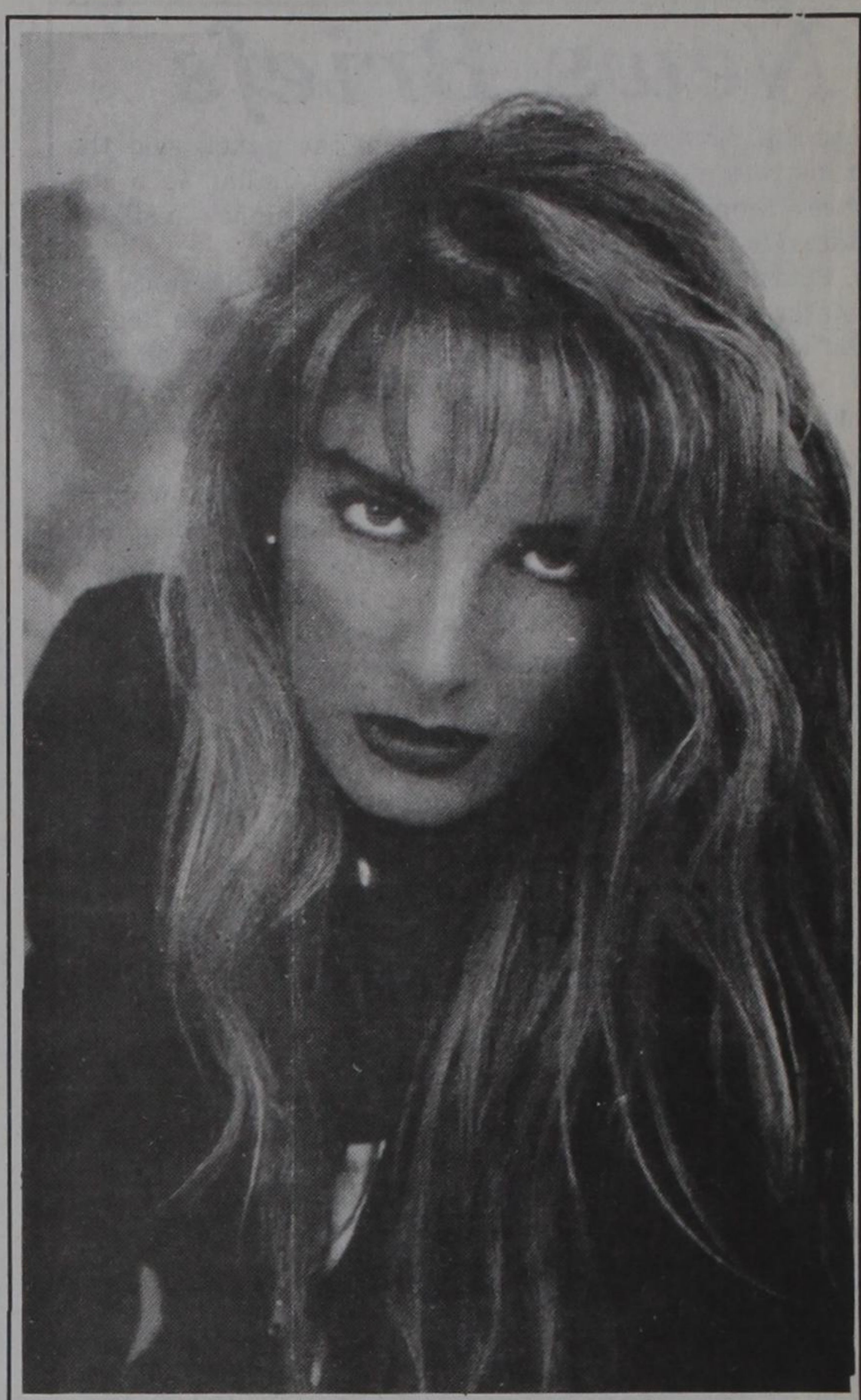
Entre sus planes, nos comentó que le gustaría iniciar una gira a fines de este año, promoviendo su álbum Mover el Tiempo, acompañado por su novia la cantante Carina Ricco con quien desea interpretar varios temas. En principio tiene planeado iniciar la gira en noviembre pero no hay nada definitivo, explicó.

vor if if the recipient could not find a job.

Advocacy groups also hope to persuade governors that the proposal to replace poverty programs with block grants would be detrimental fiscally. Block grant funds would not expand as the caseloads expand, which is currently the case with entitlement programs. Mark Greenberg, of the Center for Law and Social Poverty explained, "The first reaction of state officials is sometimes an interest in having more flexibility and the belief that with fewer Federal requirements they could do a better job. However, no block grant formula is able to predict a recession - or to predict accurately the number of people who will need help a year or two or three years in the future."

Governor Howard Dean, (D-VT), chairman of the National Governor's Association said that in such a situation, state must raise taxes in a recession or cut people off, mostly children. Dean reported that he has found considerable uneasiness among Republican governors about this element of their party's welfare plan.

A strategy that Sharon Daly, deputy director of Catholic Charities USA, is employing is to encourage her organization's agencies to meet with their Congressional representatives and explain how their constituencies will be affected by the proposals. The Child Welfare League, an association of 800 agencies is adopting a similar strategy. "We're going to fight like hell, said David Liederman, executive director of the league. "Why go through this exercise to create more poor kids, more orphans, to put more and more children below the poverty line?," he questioned.



Carina Ricco.

Advocates Fight Welfare Reform

Children's rights and other advocates face immense hurdles in their struggle to defeat proposed welfare reform plans. The public is disgruntled, the Democratic Party is still reeling from defeat in November and the administration, according to the Times, has been eager to identify itself with welfare overhaul. "Low income groups don't send generous checks to advocacy groups to represent their interests," said Jennifer Vasiloff, executive director of the Coalition on Human Needs.

Despite that, advocates have been generating news conferences, reports and news releases, trying to change the

terms of the debate. On Friday, the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources begins hearings on the issue. The panel will begin voting on actual welfare legislation next month and the full House is committed to voting on welfare reform as part of the Republicans' agenda for the first 100 days.

Advocacy groups hope to shift the attention toward children, who would be the ones most affected by the proposals being advanced. "When the American people voted for change, and for less government, I don't believe they voted to hurt millions of children, or to make them hungry,

or homeless, or to take them away from their families," said Marian Wright Edelman, president of the Children's Defense Fund.

Representative Charles B. Rangel, (D-NY), a member of the Human Resources Subcommittee, said, "While we're doing this political thing ... the bottom line is we're talking about children not being cared for." Mr. Rangel hopes to capitalize on public ambivalence identified in a survey by the Kaiser Family Foundation, HN2934, and Harvard University, the Times said. The survey found that two-thirds of Americans support welfare time limits, but only 16% would fa-



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Sports-Deportes

Baseball Mediator to Mee With Owners Reps on Thursday

WASHINGTON, Jan 16 - Federal mediator William J. Usery is scheduled to meet Thursday with members of the baseball owners' negotiating team in an effort to revive the stalled negotiations with striking players.

Usery, urged on by Labour Secretary Robert Reich and the Clinton Administration, hopes to be able to set a date for a resumption of talks when he meets with the owners' team here, a spokesman for Usery said.

The players have been on strike since August 12. Last month major league owners declared an impasse in the talks and unilaterally imposed their system which includes a salary cap.

The baseball strike forced cancellation of the playoffs and World Series.

Management has indicated that if no agreement is reached with the players' union prior to the start of the 1995 season, replacement players will be used.

The Major League Baseball Executive Council last week approved the guidelines for the 28 clubs to sign temporary



replacement players, if necessary, and to prepare for the opening of spring training and the regular season on time.

Union head Donald Fehr is currently updating various players and agents on the status of the stalemate. He completes a seven-city tour in Ca-

racas, Venezuela, Monday and will ask Latin players not to break ranks with the union.

Representatives of baseball's club owners and the union have already filed unfair labour practice complaints against each other with the National Labour Relations Board.

San Francisco Celebrates Victory Over Cowboys

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 15 (Reuter) - San Franciscans shook off days of severe flooding in northern California to celebrate in the streets after their 49ers beat the two-time defending champion Dallas Cowboys on Sunday to earn a trip to the Super Bowl.

Though officially the National Football Conference championship, this game, played in front of a record 69,125 Candlestick Park crowd, was hyped all week as the "real" Super Bowl, and a chance for San Francisco to avenge losses to the Cowboys in NFC title tilts the previous two years.

After the Niners' 38-28 victory, big crowds collected in the streets, cheering and chanting. Traffic was snarled all over town as driv-

ers drove through honking horns and waving 49er flags.

Police said there were several arrests for blocking traffic and public drunkenness. Police also said someone had fired celebratory shots into the air on a street corner, but no one was hurt. Rain eventually drove most of the celebrants indoors.

No one was more exultant than 49ers coach George Seifert, despite his reputation as Mr Cerebral.

"The real Super Bowl is in two weeks," said Seifert, "but this was a titanic battle.

"Think of the most emotional day in your life, and multiply it by 25," he said.

The Seifert said the fans' spirit reminded him of the wild and crazy days when

San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury neighborhood was the world capital of free-spirited hippiedom.

"I wanted to win so bad for everyone who have worked their butts off. And the fans. The crowd was the best since I've been here. It was the best bunch of berserk jerks since the days of Haight-Ashbury. I couldn't be more proud to be a San Franciscan."

This was the game the 49ers had pointed to ever since they lost last year's NFC championship game in Dallas.

The club used the offseason to beef up its defence with some key acquisitions, none more eye-catching than Deion "Prime Time" Sanders, who gave up more lucrative offers from other teams to chase his championship dream.

After the game, Sanders said: "It feels wonderful to let everyone know it's all right to have a dream. To put away finances and have a dream, that is more important."

The former Atlanta Falcon called his signing with San Francisco "one of the best decisions in sports."

"San Francisco had a lot of great players," said Sanders. "They would have made it to the playoffs without me. I was brought here for this one game."

Sanders, who neutralised former 49er-killer Alvin Harper on Sunday, will get his first chance at a Super Bowl ring when San Francisco faces the underdog AFC champion San Diego Chargers in Miami on January 29 in the first all-California Super Bowl ever.

Sanders' teammates credit the flashy defensive back with bringing more fun to their formerly bland style.

"With Deion," 49ers quarterback Steve Young said, "we've learned to enjoy the path to victory. Even George (Seifert) is loose, and that is saying something."

Said Young: "Tonight we are going to celebrate. We are going to take over some place, and run the joint till it dies."

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Sudden Impact

NEW YORK-Jan. 17, 1995--SHOWTIME will present a championship boxing doubleheader featuring World Boxing Council (WBC) Super Middleweight Champion Nigel Benn defending his title against knockout artist Gerald McClellan; and WBC Light Heavyweight Champion Mike McCallum making the first defense of his title against Carl Jones on Saturday, Feb. 25, from London Arena in London.

SHOWTIME will offer same-day coverage of the two title bouts at 10 p.m. ET/PT. The championship doubleheader is part of a fight card promoted by Don King Productions.

Benn (39-2-1, 32 KOs), fighting out of Kent, England, is coming off a victory over Juan Carlos Gimenez on Sept. 10, 1994. Known as "The Dark Destroyer" for his awesome punching power, Benn won the belt in October 1992, with a fourth-round technical knockout over Mauro Galvano in Italy. Benn will be making the seventh defense of his championship, and his fourth straight appearance on SHOWTIME.

McClellan (31-2, 29 KOs), from Freeport, Ill., will be fighting for the first time since his 83-second dismantling of Julian Jackson on May 7, 1994. Sidelined by knuckle surgery on his left hand, McClellan decided not to risk further injury by fighting again in 1994.

Arguably the hardest puncher in boxing today, McClellan has knocked out 20 of his 33 opponents in the first round, and eight others before the end of three rounds. McClellan, the current WBC middleweight champion, will be vacating his title in order to fight for the WBC super middleweight championship.

In the co-feature main event, Mike McCallum (47-2-1, 35 KOs), from Kingston, Jamaica, will step into the ring for the first time in seven months to defend the WBC light heavyweight title he won from Jeff Harding on July 23, 1994, in Bismarck, N.D. A 38-year-old ring warrior, McCallum is a three-time world champion in three different weight classes. The 14-year veteran is trained by the legendary Eddie Futch.

Jones (22-4-4, 12 KOs), from Los Angeles, will get his first world title shot in a career that spans 14 years. Jones fought three times in 1994, having knocked out all three of his opponents.



Jesse Jackson Attacks Wilson

SAN FRANCISCO - Civil rights leaders are coming out early to fight a proposed ballot measure that would end most affirmative action in California, sweeping aside such programs as school desegregation.

Jesse Jackson toured the state this week to mount a "Resist and Register" campaign. He compared Gov. Pete Wilson to George Wallace and other Southern governors who fought integration in the 1950s and 1960s.

"Pete Wilson of California is likened unto Wallace of Alabama - he wants to stand in front of the schoolhouse doors," Jackson said Wednesday.

Wilson has taken no position on the 1996 ballot measure, but has called for an end to legal preferences for minorities and women.

Supporters of the proposed initiative argue that affirmative action has turned into little more than a numbers game that discriminates against white men and undermines the nation's achievement-oriented culture.

The proposal follows Proposition 187, approved by voters in November, which denies schooling and medical services to illegal immigrants.

It is not being enforced while the courts consider whether it is legal.

Jackson promised that the affirmative action measure would meet a court challenge, too.

Jackson was joined at a news conference by Hispanic, Asian and other black leaders, as well as the head of the National Organization for Women.

"We believe that this is one of the most significant attacks on our rights that has come through this state in our recent history," said NOW's Elizabeth Toledo.

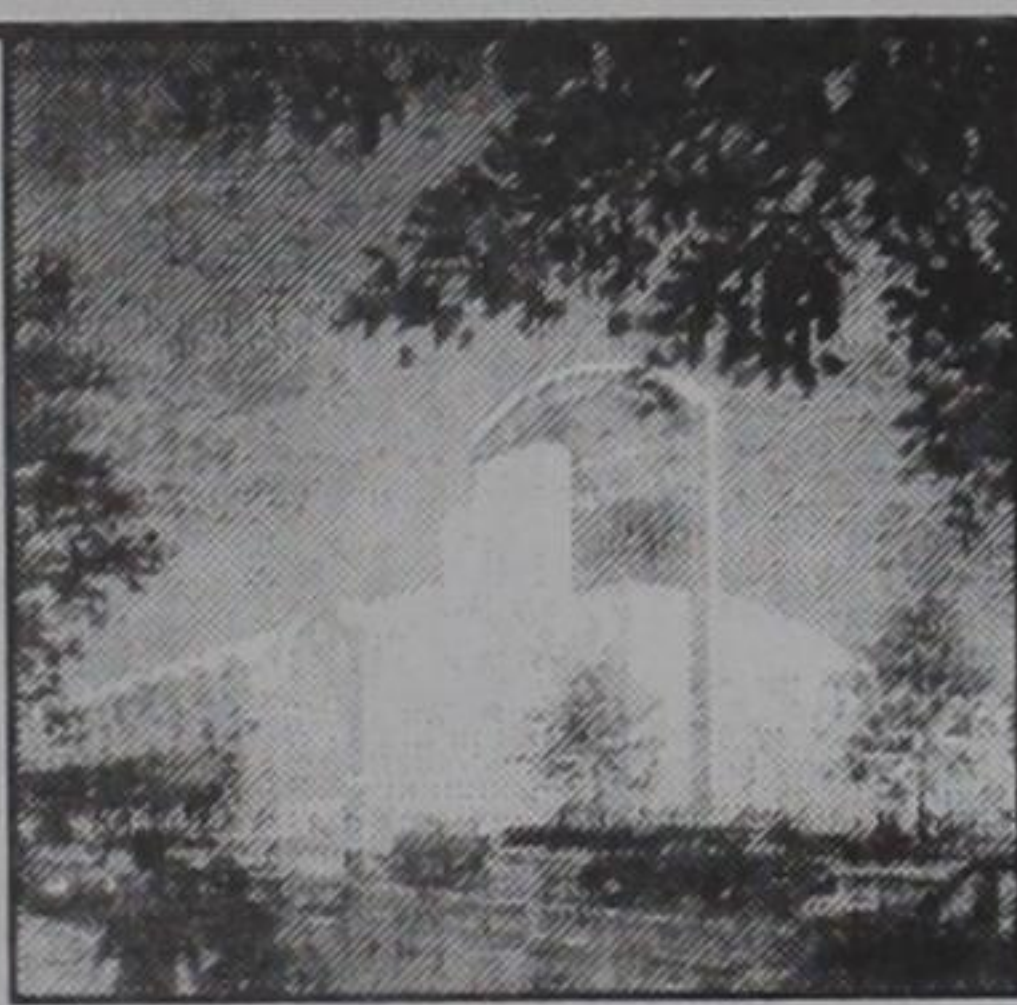
The proposed initiative would outlaw all affirmative action programs except those required by federal law.

It would end voluntary desegregation plans in public schools, such as open enrollment, magnet programs and busing; end special tutoring and financial aid programs for minority and female college students; and prohibit admissions officers at public universities from considering race or sex.

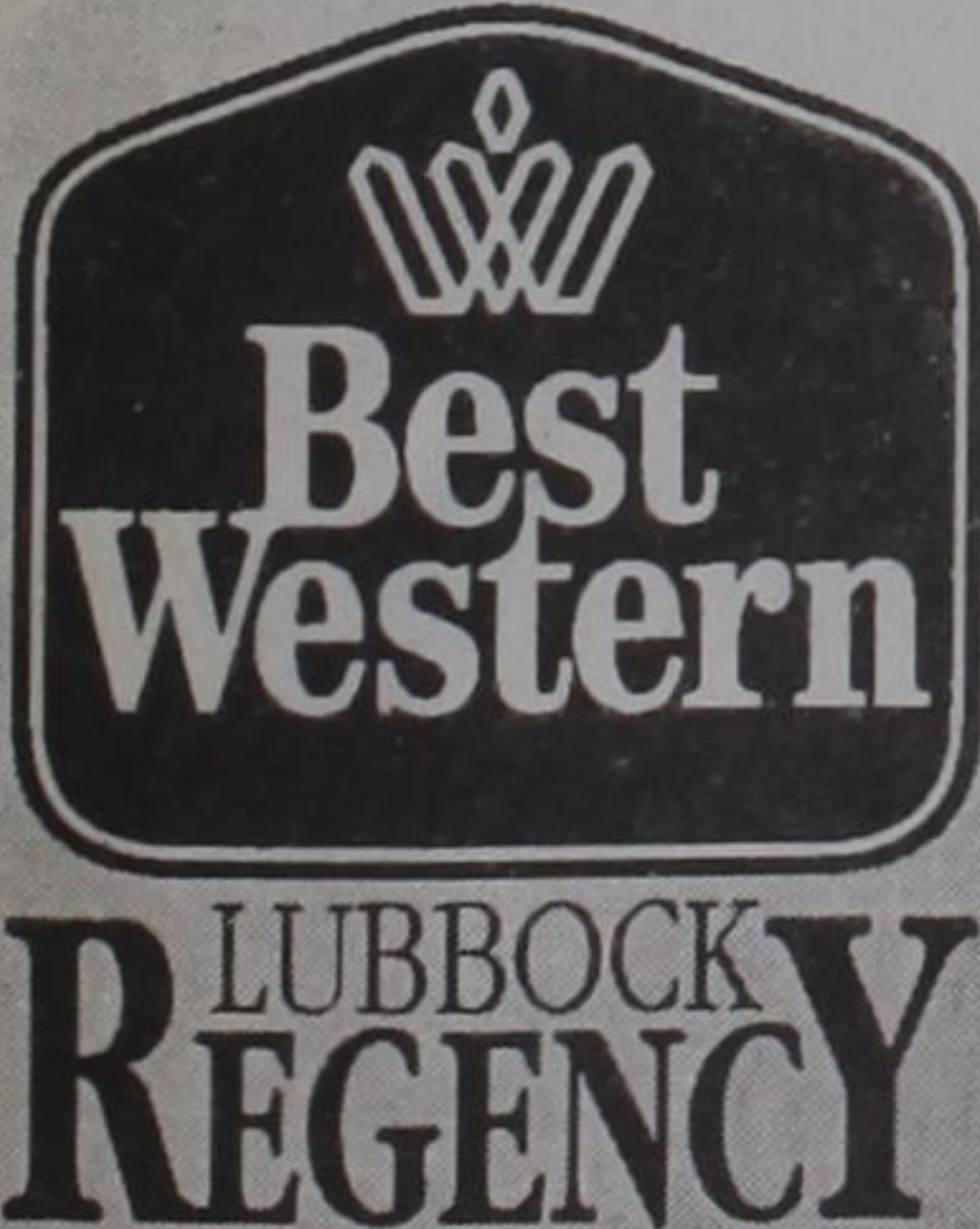
It also would stop voluntary programs to hire and promote women and minorities in state and local governments and eliminate incentives to awarding them public contracts.

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Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

Jesucristo no fue asesinado. El voluntariamente se entregó a la muerte por amor a nosotros los pecadores para cargar con nuestro pecado. el tomó sobre sí todos nuestros pecados y al morir en la cruz murió para siempre muerto en la cruz de Jesucristo.

Es como si se muere una persona que se llama Luía Alfonso. Naturalmente que cuando muere Luís en ese mismo instante muere Alfonso.

Eso fue lo que sucedió en la muerte de Jesucristo. El no tenía pecado, pero, cargando con todos nuestros pecados se hizo pecado: 2a. Cor 5, 21. Por lo tanto, en la cruz estaba "Jesus-pecado"; y al morir Jesús, a las 3 de la tarde de aquel Viernes Santo, también se murió pecado, nuestro pecado. En la cruz de Cristo murió todo lo que debía y podía morir.

Además Jesús suprimió todas las consecuencias del pecado. Si el pecado es la causa de todos los males en este mundo, al ser arrancada esa raíz por Jesús, fueron suprimidas todas las tristes consecuencias del

The Search

As a teenager I see a lot of what the world has to offer. As a hispanic teenager I am beginning to see the doors that were shut to our race open, and I appreciate the choices that I now have. As a young lady I see the limitations and struggles that I will have to go through in a world that is still dominated by males; but I see women rise everyday. Yet, as a christian I see more doors open to me now that many young people of any age, race, sex because I have the Lord on my side. My side is my eternal life. With the choices I make I see opportunity rise and fall; yet I have something that most young people don't have these days. I have a reason to get up in the morning.

Many youth I know have a color of a rag to help them feel like they are a part of something, a society of gangs. I have the Lord. Some youth need drugs to take away the pain and confusion. I have the Lord. Some youth run away from their problems because

pecado. Con Su resistencia pacífica, murió toda violencia. Con la entrega de todo lo que tenía, murió el afán de las riquezas y la ambición de poder. Con Su impotencia murió el deseo de dominio y de poder terreno.

Con la obediencia a Su Padre, murió la independencia frente a Dios Con el abandono en las manos de Su Padre, murió toda confianza y seguridad terrenas. Con el perdón dado a los verdugos, murieron odios y rencores y resentimientos. Con Su entrega, murió todo egoísmo. en la cruz de Jesús, murió todo lo que nos dejaba vivir como hijos de Dios. (1 de Juan 4, 4 y 6).

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vices director for the Whitman Walker Clinic in Washington, D.C., emphasizes, "Latinas are afraid to confront men because they're not used to it." But he finds their concern increasing. "They are working outside the home more and see that they're living in a society that is more open to the rights of women."

He also speculates that the CDC figures do not represent the true magnitude of the Latina epidemic: "The CDC doesn't take into account undocumented Latinos," he says. "So many cases go unreported."

(Margarita Contín is a reporter with the national journal Hispanic Link Weekly Report in Washington, D.C.)
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they feel they don't have anyone to fix them. I have the Lord. And you don't have to be perfect to have what I have, you just have to begin looking for the answer that will fill your void and allow the Lord into your life. I hope that your search begins today.

If you are a youth from grades 7-12, I invite you to spend one of your Fridays with me and my youth group for fellowship or prayer. for more information or if you need someone to talk to please call Jimmie and Virginia Guajardo at 795-4501 or 762-1796. come and join Iglesia Bautista Templo Youth Group one Sunday at 40th and Ave. B and let us help you begin your search for a reason to get up in the morning. May the Lord bless you.

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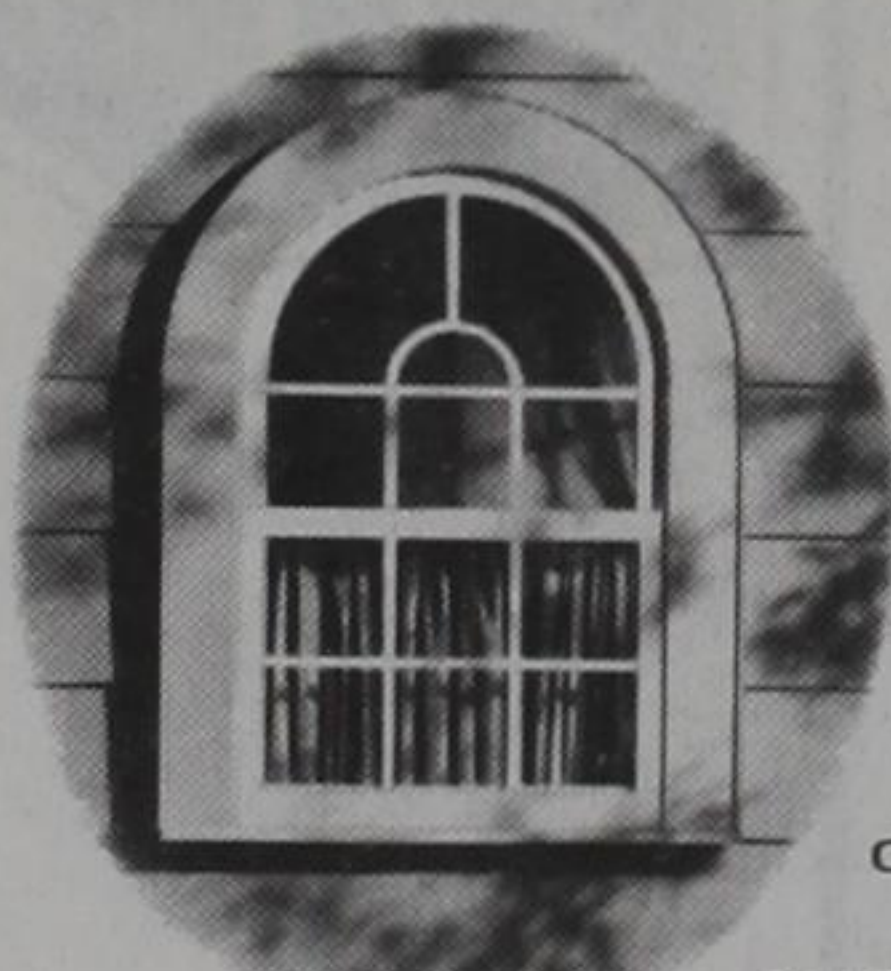
Assistant Attorney General-111, Salary \$2,236 - \$3,785 per month. Job duties include to represent the State of Texas in County and District Court in the establishment and enforcement of child support cases. Minimum qualifications are person to be licensed to practice law in the State of Texas and one year experience in practice of law. Preferred qualification of experience in handling family law cases. The Office of the Attorney General is an Equal Opportunity Employer. All qualified applicants will receive consideration without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, or age. Resumes not accepted in lieu of application. Applications may be obtained at: Office of the Attorney General, Child Support enforcement, 1209 14th, Suite 1100, Lubbock, TX 79401. Tel: 806-765-0094.

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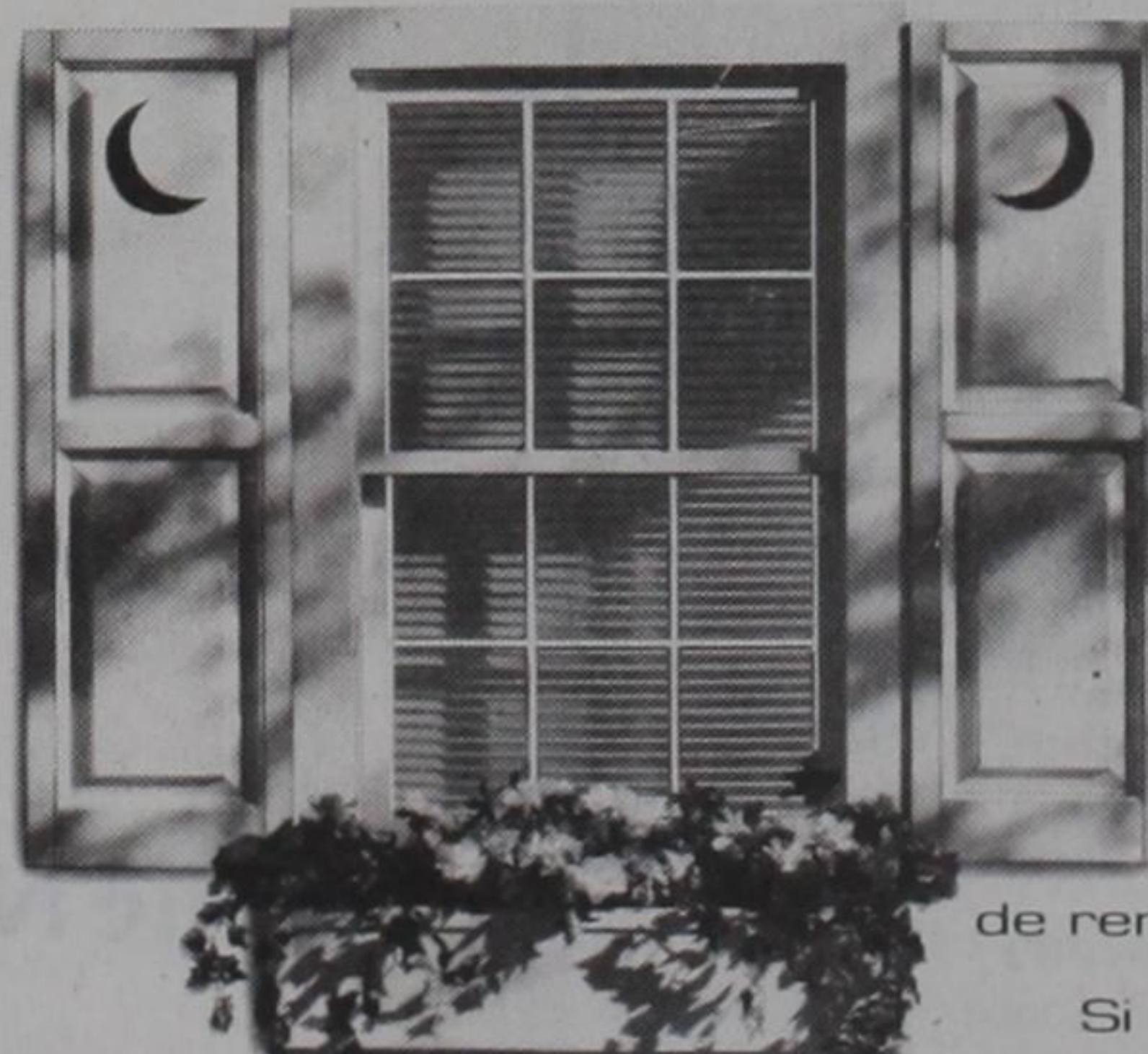
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