

5 DE MAYO



En esta foto Josefina Quintero, Jose fina Medellin, Cruz Martinez, Julia DeLeon Gloria Mendoza.



Francisco Cabrera, Ernestina Armenta, Maria M. Acuna, Petra Covarrabio

El General Ignacio Zaragoza Presento batalla a los Franceses en Puebla de los Angeles, Saliendo victorioso, con sus Valientes soldados, a pesar de carecer de las armas indispensables para el combate.

En esta fecha memorable se cubrio de Gloria nuestra hermosa Bandera Tricolor. GLORIA A LOS HEROES MEXICANOS que nos legaron un Paiz Libre ofrendando sus vidas con valor! Hoy este dia 5 de Mayo de 1975 Honramos la memoria del Valiente General IGNACIO ZARAGOZA QUE VIVA MEXICO Y SUS HEROES



Jose Sandoval, Margarita Ortega, Maria de la Luz Hernandez.

Noventa personas dentro de las edades de 18 y 75 empezaron clases esta semana para aprender Ingles. Losclases se estan llevando acabo en el Adult Basic Education Center que esta en el edificio de la escuela Thompson. Los estudiantes son pagados para ir a la escuela 15 horas por semana para solamente aprender Ingles.

Los fondos para este programa fueron dados por la agencia de SPAG a travez de un acto del Congreso de los Estados Unidos llamado Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA). SPAG apoya un programa de Ingles que durara 7 semanas para personas que no saben Ingles. Para que se le podiera pagar a una persona, esa persona tenia que ser de bajos ingresos. Los ingresos son figurados en la cantidad de dinero que la familia hizo en los ultimos 12 meses y que tantos hay en la familia.

Los clases son dados por cuatro maestras quienes son Anita Carmona Harrison, Diana Lopez, Viola Acosta, y Peggy Kinsley. Los clases son de las 9 de la mañana hasta medio dia, de la una de la tarde hasta las cuatro de la tarde, y de las seis-y-media hasta las 9:30 de la noche, cinco dias por

Ninty persons from the ages of 18 to 75 are currently attending classes to learn English. The classes are at the Adult Basic Education Center which is presently located at Thompson School. Students are paid a minimum amount to attend 15 hours per week to learn English.

Funds for this program were given by SPAG through a grant from the Comprehensive Employment Development Act (CETA). SPAG approved the 7 week program for people needing to learn English as a second language. In order to qualify for this program the person must be low income. The income is figured from the family's income for the previous 12 months and how many are in the family.

The classes are given by 4 teacher who are bilingual. They are Anita Carmona Harrison, Diana Lopez, Viola Acosta, and Peggy Kinsley.

Aun que ya no hay posiciones abiertas para estos clases, los organizadores del programa estan tratando de tener mas clases en el futuro, pero no asegurado.

ESTE LUNES DIA 5 DE MAYO SE CELEBRARA EL TRUMFO DEL GENERAL ZARAGOZA EN GRANDE CON UN PROGRAMA DE LA COMUNIDAD PRESENTADO POR MECHA. EL PROGRAMA SE LLEVARA ACABO EN LA ESCUELA MATTHEW JUNIOR HIGH A LAS 7:30 DE LA NOCHE Y ES GRATIS PARA TODOS. SE PRESENTARAN UN PROGRAMA DE TALENTO Y ARTE LOCAL. TODOS SON BIENVENIDOS

QUE ES EL CINCO DE MAYO

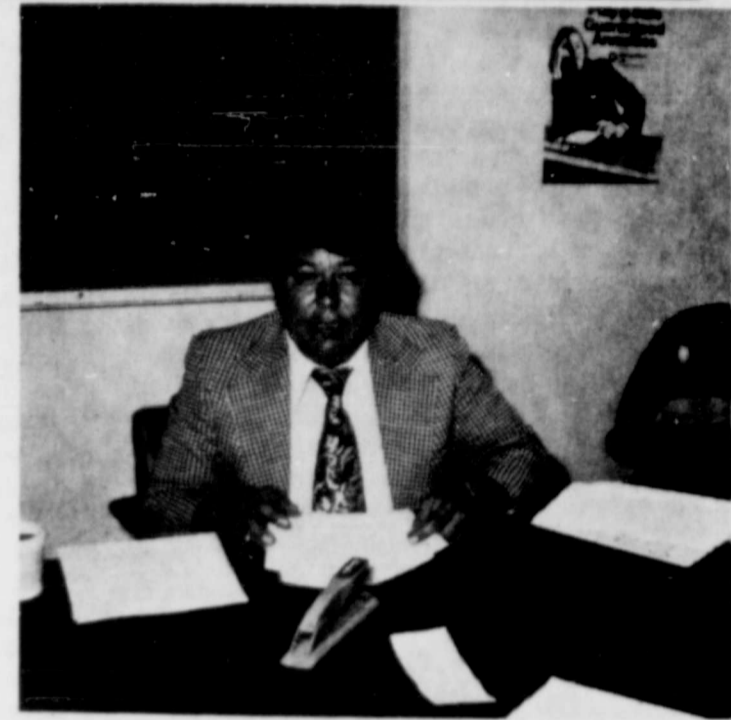
EL CINCO DE MAYO ES CELEBRADO POR LA VICTORIA DEL GENERAL ZARAGOZA ENCONTRA LOS FRANCISES EN EL 5 DE MAYO 1862. MEXICO HABIA SIDO ATACADO POR FUERZAS DE INGLATIERRA, ESPANOL Y FRANCISES. EN ABRIL DE 1862 LOS INGLESES Y ESPANIOLES SE SALIERON PERO SE VIDO QUE LOS FRANCISES NO SE IBAN A SALIR. EL EMPERADOR DE FRANCIA, NAPOLEON III PROCLAMO QUE MEXICO AHORA IBA SER PARTE DE FRANCIA. FRANCIS JOSEPH IBA SER EMPEROR DE MEXICO QUITANDOLE EL PODER A BENITO JUAREZ, PRESIDENTE DE MEXICO. EN EL 5 DE MAYO 1862, MEXICO GANO LA BATALLA DE PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES ENCONTRA LOS FRANCISES.

The pretext for intervention by the French was the failure of Mexico to meet its financial obligations. In 1861 its government ordered the suspension for two years of all payments on the foreign debt, which had been accumulating since independence and now exceeded \$80,000,000. At the end of the year a joint British, French and Spanish expeditionary force landed in Mexico to enforce a debt settlement. But during the negotiations it became evident that the French did not wish to reach an agreement. In April 1862 the British and Spanish withdrew, while the French began to advance into the interior. Mexican resistance proved to be more effective than Napoleon had been led to expect, and on May 5, 1862 the French were defeated at Puebla.

Napoleon III, the emperor of France, had been persuaded by the exiled Mexican conservatives that the majority of the people would welcome and intervention that would restore the right of the church and establish a monarchy.

The classes are from 9 a.m. until 12 noon, from 1 p.m. until 4 p.m. and from 6:30 p.m. until 9:30 p.m.

All slots for this program are full but organizers are trying to have another program such as this in the near future.



Froy Salinas representante de LULAC, anuncio el nuevo plan de distritos politicos en una conferencia de prensa el Juéves.

Plan Aceptado

El comite de la legislatura de Texas acepto el miercoles por la noche un plan para dividir a Lubbock en dos distritos. Froy Salinas, representante de LULAC, dijo en una conferencia de prensa que el nuevo plan daba un golpe de muerte al plan de McAlister y Tarbox que trataba de quitar el poder politico a la gente Chicana de Lubbock. El nuevo plan que gano 8 votos al favor y solo un voto en contra divide Lubbock en dos distritos que incluye la mayor parte de la gente Chicana y Negra de Lubbock. Dijo Salinas que este plan le da por primera vez en la historia en la historia de Lubbock un oportunidad a las memorias de ser representados en el proceso politico de la ciudad de Lubbock.

El plan dividiera a la ciudad a travez de una linea siguiendo la Avenida U desde los limites de la ciudad en el sur hasta la calle 50, a travez de la calle Universidad hasta la calle 4 para la calle Erskine y Avenida Quaker al la calle Erskine hasta los limites de la ciudad del Norte.

Salinas le dijo a la conferencia de prensa que el distrito al este tenia de 80 a 85 por ciento de la gente Chicana y aproximadamente 95 por ciento de los negros de la ciudad.

Salinas agrego que el nuevo plan estaba casi en acuerdo con el plan y orden de la corte. "El plan incluye personas quien tienen intereses similares en cada distrito," dijo Salinas.

McAlister y Tarbox dijeron que no estaban de acuerdo con el plan y que ellos pensaban agregar amendas cuando el plan lleve al voto en unos 10 dias. El nuevo plan pondra a ambos representantes en el mismo distrito y tendran que correr en contra el otro si es que deciden buscar reeleccion.

McAlister dijo que el plan iba polarizar a la ciudad de Lubbock y que era un equívoco aceptar el plan. Tarbox admitio agrediendo que "Lo perdimos hoy por la noche, lo habiamos ganado antes pero nos ganaron hoy."

Badillo, Jordan, Robal, Introduce House Legislation

Mr. BADILLO, Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation, with my distinguished colleagues, Ms. JORDAN and Mr. ROYBAL, to extend and expand the coverage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In brief, the purposes of this bill are first, to extend the temporary provisions of the Voting Rights Act for an additional 10 years and to make the ban on literacy tests permanent; second, to provide for the expansion of the coverage of the Voting Rights Act to jurisdictions which have denied or abridged the right to vote of persons of Spanish origin; and third, to address the voting problems of other language minorities.

The legislation we introduce today represents a careful review of the excellent testimony which has been presented to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights and the various comments and suggestions which have been offered regarding proposed amendments which had been introduced in this section by myself.

Ms. JORDAN and Mr. ROYBAL, this bill also reflects, in part, the recent proposals made by the Department of Justice. The cooperation and assistance which has been extended by the Justice Department in attempting to draft amendments to the Voting Rights Act for the purposes outlined in this bill has been greatly appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, during the many days of hearings which have been held by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, the need for this legislation has been clearly and dra-

manically established. Nearly every witness before that subcommittee voiced concern about the forms of discriminatory voting practices used to deny persons of Spanish origin their right to vote or to minimize the effect of their vote. The subcommittee has been provided substantial documentary evidence of pervasive discrimination in voting with respect to persons of Spanish origin.

Specific instances of voting discrimination against Mexican-Americans in the Southwest, Puerto Ricans in the Northeast cited during these hearings are of the same character and effect of those which led to the original enactment of this act. And, the principle of extending coverage of the act to persons of Spanish origin was supported by the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and other respected individuals and organizations.

My colleagues and I have introduced this bill today so that Members of the House can review its provisions during the upcoming recess. We believe this bill represents a rational, effective and constitutional approach to this question. It is supported by the National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens and other national organizations representing the Spanish community. It is our hope that the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights will use this bill as the vehicle for dealing with the issues which have been brought to its attention.

Under title I of the legislation introduced today, the temporary provisions of

the Voting Rights Act would be extended for an additional 10 years. In addition, the bill provides for a permanent ban on literacy tests. In this respect, the bill is identical to H.R. 839 introduced by Chairman ROYBAL and Mr. EDWARDS, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights.

Title II of the bill provides for the expansion of the coverage of the Voting Rights Act to jurisdictions which have denied or abridged the right to vote of persons of Spanish origin. The proposed amendments contained in this title provide a triggering mechanism which would bring jurisdictions within the coverage of this act if: first, there are large concentrations of persons of Spanish origin; second, certain election and registration materials were printed only in English in 1972; and third, less than 50 percent of the persons of voting age voted in the presidential election of November 1972.

The amendments which are made by this title conform in large part to the provisions of the Voting Rights Act and closely parallel the provisions of the original act and the 1970 amendments enacted by the Congress. They are, therefore, consistent with the operation of the act since 1965.

However, the proposed amendments are different in two respects: First, the bill would add a new subsection (f) to section 4 of the act to extend the protection of the act to persons of Spanish origin based on their right to vote under the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution. This new provision states

that:

No citizen of Spanish origin shall be denied the right under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to vote in any Federal, State, or local election because of his inability to read, write, understand, or interpret any matter in the English language.

Specifically, this provision would:

First, prohibit the States or political subdivisions from conditioning the right of such citizens to vote on their ability to read, write, understand, or interpret any matter in the English language;

Second, modify the definition of term "test or device" to also mean any practice or requirement by which a State or political subdivision provided all election and registration material in the English language only without providing printed translations in the Spanish language for the presidential election of 1972 and where more than 5 percent of the voting age population residing in that State of political subdivision were of Spanish origin; and

Third, provide that any State or political subdivision which has maintained such a test or device would be subject to the provisions of sections 4(a) and 6 of the act.

I have included with this statement a list of those jurisdictions which would be covered by these proposed amendments.

Second, these amendments would be enacted under the authority of the 14th amendment as well as the 15th amendment to further strengthen the constitutional basis for the act. In this regard, the bill amends certain operative provisions of the Voting Rights Act to insure the applicability of those provi-

sions to jurisdictions newly covered under the proposed amendments.

The title would also broaden the Attorney General's discretionary authority under section 3 of the act. Presently, section 3 authorizes the Attorney General to institute a proceeding in the courts under any statute to enforce the guarantees of the 15th amendment in those jurisdictions not automatically covered by the trigger mechanism of the act. If it is found that violations have occurred which justify equitable relief, the court is authorized to apply certain remedies provided for in the act. The addition of the 14th amendment in this section would allow the Attorney General, when in his judgment substantial evidence exists that any State or political subdivision is denying or abridging the right of any citizen to vote, to bring suit and seek to have certain provisions of the act apply in such State or political subdivision. In this sense, section 3 of the act would be nationwide in scope and appropriately more universal in its coverage to insure that the Attorney General would not be constrained by the necessity to prevent the denial or abridgment of the right to vote of any citizen anywhere in the United States.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, title II of the proposed bill contains a specific separability clause with respect to the amendments made by this bill to the act. This separability clause is of particular importance in this bill because it should be the demonstrable intent of Congress that the extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 not be impaired by a challenge to the constitutionality of the provisions

of this bill which would expand the coverage of the act. Similarly it should be demonstrable that it is the intent of Congress that valid portions of the amendment expanding coverage of the Voting Rights Act are separable from any portions which might be held unconstitutional.

The fundamental determination in weighing the separability of valid and invalid sections of an act rests on the intent of the Congress. The inclusion of a separability clause in an act creates a presumption of separability to which the courts will give great weight. Therefore this bill specifically states congressional intent that the provisions of the Voting Rights Act, as amended, are separable from title II of this bill.

Title III of the proposed bill is a variation of a recent Justice Department proposal. It would amend title II of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to ban the use of English only election and registration materials and assistance until 1985 in those States and political subdivisions not covered by the special provisions of the act, but which have a substantial concentration of persons whose mother tongue is other than English and where the illiteracy rate of such persons in English is below the nationwide illiteracy rate in English for all persons of voting age. There is evidence that although other language groups do not suffer from the same pervasive voting discrimination which has been demonstrated for persons of Spanish origin, they do register and vote in fewer numbers than their English-speaking neighbors.

Continue inside

Viviendas

La seccion 518 (b) del Acto Nacional de Vivienda (National Housing Act), segun enmendado en 1974, autoriza al Secretario de HUD a corregir, o a reembolsar a duenos de viviendas compradas en o despues del dia primero de agosto de 1968, o antes del dia primero de enero de 1973, si la hipoteca fue asegurada por el FHA.

Puede ser elegible para recibir asistencia por la reparacion de tales defectos en su vivienda bajo la seccion 518(b) cumpliendo los siguientes requisitos:

- La habitacion tiene que haber tenido mas de un ano cuando la compo.
- La habitacion debe consistir de no mas de dos unidades residenciales.
- El defecto tiene que ser uno que afectara el uso y habitabilidad de la propiedad de tal manera que resultaria en un peligro serio a la vida o bienestar de los habitantes.
- El defecto debe haber existido al tiempo de la evaluacion original y ser uno que normalmente seria notado por medio de una inspeccion apropiada por un evaluador de HUD-FHA. La existencia de un defecto a este tiempo no necesariamente quiere decir que usted tiene un reclamo legitimo.
- La hipoteca, que financio la compra de la habitacion, debe haber sido asegurada bajo la Seccion 203 (b) o por la Seccion 221 (d) (2) del Acto Nacional de Vivienda (National Housing Act) en o despues del dia primero de agosto de 1968 pero antes del dia primero de enero de 1973, y la habitacion debe estar localizada en una vecindad antigua es, una comunidad con una poblacion de 2,500 o mas y una vecindad compuesta principalmente de aproximadamente (50% o mas) de habitaciones construidas antes del 1940. La decision en cuanto a la elegibilidad de la localidad sera hecha por el HUD-FHA.
- El reclamo debe ser sometido a HUD antes del 22 de agosto de 1975.

En todos casos se requiere que usted certifique que el defecto por el cual usted pide asistencia en efecto existia al tiempo que usted compro la propiedad usando el FHA. Si usted apropro la hipoteca del FHA, tambien tendra que proveer el mismo certificado firmado por el comprador original. Se provee un certificado el cual debe ser sometido junto con su solicitud oficial.

Si busca reembolso por el costo de compos-

turas previamente hechas pro usted, tambien puede ser que se requiera que usted proporcione mas informacion en cuanto a estos reparos. Esta informacion puede ser en forma de recibos de pagos hechos, cheques cancelados, contratos de trabajos, o declaraciones en caso de que haya usado contratistas.

Ejemplos de defectos que pueden ser elegibles para recibir asistencia si son defectos que existian al tiempo de la evaluacion original hecha por el FHA y si son defectos que usted puede demostrar afectan seriamente el uso y la habitabilidad de la propiedad y propiedad y que seriamente ponen en peligro la vida o seguridad del habitante, son:

- Sistemas de plomeria, de calefaccion y electricos defectuosos.
- Falta de estructura en la armazon de la casa, en los pisos, o en la fundacion que sea visiblemente evidente en una area accesible.
- Un techo gastado.
- Problemas de desague, por ejemplo, agua estancada en espacios o agua corriente al lado de la casa.
- Podredumbre en la cobertura exterior de la casa, en los porticos (porches), en los escalones. Enladrillado deteriorado, y otra superficie seriamente deteriorada que afecte la integridad estructural de la habitacion.
- Condiciones de pintura defectuosa, segun la definicion dada en los reglamentos de HUD (24 CFR, Parte 35), que constituyen un peligro. Pintura que se descascara, se desdiconcha, o peladura de pintura con base de plomo en la superficie interior y en esas superficies exteriores, como las escaleras los porches, las ventanas y puertas que son facilmente accesibles a ninos de menos de siete anos de edad. Copias de estos requisitos estan a la disposicion de publico a solicitud en la oficina mas cercana de HUD-FHA.
- Los items que no son elegibles para recibir asistencia incluyen:
 - Trabajo decorativo o cosmetico de cualquier clase.
 - El afombrado.
 - Rajaduras en el estuco o en el "Sheet rock," solo que haya resultado por faltas estructurales.
 - Defectos causados por quemaduras, agujeros en la pared hechos por golpes, o puertas o ferreteria suelta.
 - Refrigeradores, estufas, calentadores de agua, lava platos, trituradoras de basura abanicos, aparatos de aire acondicionado central o de ventana y otro equipo mecanico que no funciona.
 - Vidrio roto o contrapesos rotos en las ventanas. Ventanas que no funcionan no son elegibles.
 - Podredumbre en las repisas de las ventanas y marcos de las puertas.
 - Danos a la propiedad personal y danos sufridos como resultado de dano personal.
 - Adornos electricos y enchufes defec-

tuosos, cuando el sistema electrico, de otra manera, esta bueno.

- Rajaduras de menos importancia, o azulejos de pisos rotos.
- Rajaduras en la fundacion de la casa que no afectan la estructura.
- Techos que gotean cuando el techo aparece aceptable.
- Goteras en la plomeria, si el sistema basico de plomeria esta bueno.
- Dano de hormiga blanca (termita), solo que seriamente haya afectado la integridad estructural del edificio.
- Canales de agua o aguaceros podridos.
- Defectos en los garajes separados y otros edificios de afuera, solo que haya un riesgo imminente de derrumbamiento en cual caso solo se permite la demolicion del edificio.

Aun habiendo algun dano en su casa, usted debe seguir haciendo sus pagos de hipoteca. Si no puede pagar toda la cantidad por cualquier razon, debe informarle al prestamista antes de que se llegue la fecha para pagar. El tratara de ayudarle.

Si un defecto era evidente o resultado de un poco despues de que haya comprado su casa segun la descripcion dada arriba, y usted puede demostrar que afecta el uso y la habitabilidad de su hogar de tal manera que seriamente pone en peligro la vida y la seguridad de su familia, usted debe hacer su solicitud con la oficina local del HUD-FHA a no mas tardar el 22 de febrero de 1975. Aun existiendo cualquiera de estos defectos arriba mencionados, no necesariamente significa que su reclamo es elegible para recibir asistencia de HUD. Todos los requisitos establecidos por la ley para otorgar asistencia de HUD deben existir antes de que se pueda autorizar el pago. Esas decisiones dadas por HUD relativas a la Seccion 518(b) de elegibilidad son finales y no estan sujetas a repaso legal.

Para que Ud. Ria

-Vamos, Otto, que ya estamos cerca de tu casa; pero ¿cómo no te da vergüenza emborracharte? ¿Qué dirá ahora tu mujer?

-¿Que que dirá, Paul? Ahora lo vas a oír.

-¿Qué tal te va con la vida de casado?

-Soy muy feliz. Me he casado con la mujer de mis sueños. Se pone para mí tan hermosa como el primer día. Sus manos están siempre suaves y blancas. Nunca está despeinada y está siempre vestida correctamente.

-Entonces, ¿no lamentas nada?

-Únicamente que estoy ya aburrido de comer todos los días en el restaurante.

-¿Ramona, ¿limpió usted la vajilla?

Stobobinence Dragon

The Strange Tale of the Stobobinence Dragon, a musical fairytale for the young and the young at heart, is the Spring Production of the Texas Tech University Puppeteers. The puppet production, to be presented at Lubbock's Mahon Library Saturday, May 3rd, is a unique blend of music, drama, and humor, and is narrated by none other than the Texas Tech Red Raider.

The story is about the problems encountered by a beautiful princess in her search for a handsome prince. In the course of her search, the princess encounters an evil mad-scientist, a magical and mysterious wizard, and of course, the dreadful Stobobinence Dragon. It is a fanciful and funny production full of music and song.

There will be a special adult presentation Thursday, May 1st, at 7:30 p.m. and children's presentations Saturday, May 3rd at 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

The Strange Tale of the Stobobinence Dragon is an original play written by David Harter, student director of the University Puppeteers. Original lyrics

are by David Harter and by Randy Harvey, also a member of the puppeteers.

The production employs a great variety of puppets including several types of hand puppets, simple rod puppets, and more sophisticated rod puppets. All puppets and sets for the production are constructed by the puppeteers.

The Texas Tech University Puppeteers is a campus organization composed of selected members of the various puppetry courses offered through the University's Department of Art. Students of any academic department may take puppetry courses at Tech, and the diversity of student participation is indicative of a growing interest in puppetry.

During the past academic year, the puppeteers have presented over twenty performances both live and on television. The Strange Tale of the Stobobinence Dragon is the final and major production of the 1975 Spring Semester.

-No, señora; la he tenido que barrar.

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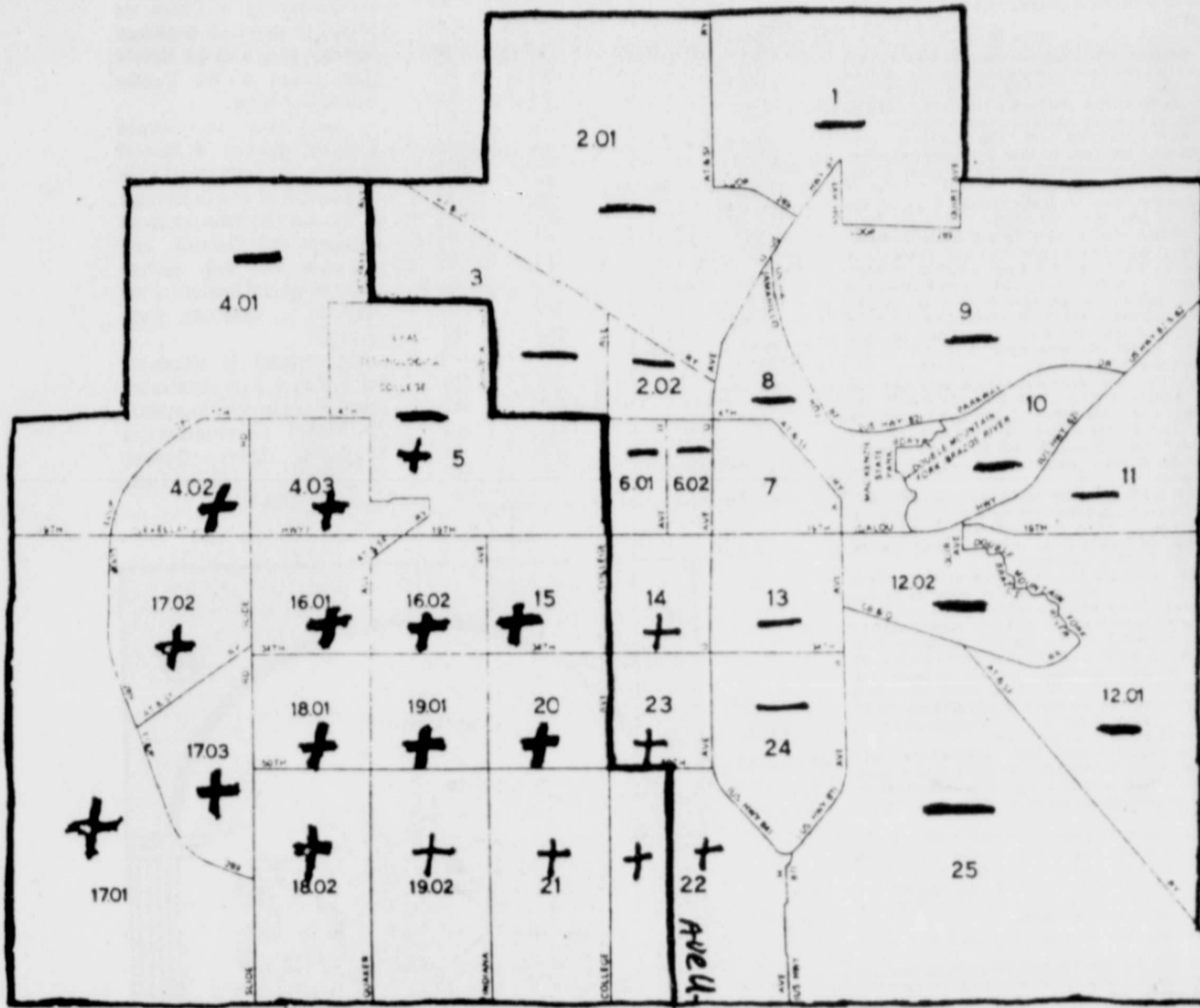


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ESTE ES EL NUEVO PLAN QUE FUE ADOPTADO POR EL COMITE DE LA LEGISLATURA EL MIERCOLES POR LA NOCHE. SE VOTARA EN ACEPTAR EL PLAN DENTRO DE 10 DIAS. LAS AREAS QUE TIENEN UN + SON AREAS QUE LAS PERSONAS HACEN UN SALARIO DE \$8,000 O MAS Y TIENEN UNA EDUCACION DE 12 GRADOS O MAS. LAS AREAS QUE TIENEN UNA - SON DONDE VIVEN PERSONAS QUE HACEN UN SALARIO DE MENOS DE \$8,000 Y TIENEN UNA EDUCACION DE MENOS DEL 12 GRADO.



Talent Search seeks to help students reach full potential

By IRA PERRY

Veterans, dropouts, high school students, and adults with the potential to successfully complete post-secondary educational programs but who, for some reason, have not or cannot

enroll in a program are the targets of a five-year-old nationally funded educational organization, according to Art Chavez, director of Learn Educational Talent Search for the Lubbock area.

"Talent Search attempts to

function as the middleman between a student and his goal. While most products of our educational system may need some help at one point or another, this is directed specifically to those of educational, social, and economic need whose need is

acute and continuous," said Chavez.

Counselors with the Learn program seek to identify persons with the potential for post-secondary educational training, either vocational or academic, and encourage them to further their education. According to Chavez, many of the more than 900 applicants for this year did not or were not

considering continuing their education either because they did not know of many programs available or because of a financial need so great that they absolutely would not be able to attend an institution regardless of desire.

Chavez said, "The financial need which these persons face is acute. They lack even the most meager resources for pursuing an education and need the security of complete and continuous financial assistance in order to devote full attention to school work."

While Learn has no funds allotted for scholarships or grants, it attempts to aid the student financially by helping with financial aid applications which often are long and extremely complicated.

The program itself is financed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and is part of a trio of special services with the other two organizations being the

Upward Bound program and Special Services, located on the Tech campus.

In working with students, counselors of the program are often referred to students by administrators of educational programs such as high schools but for the most part must actively recruit prospective clients at schools, community centers, and places frequented by high school or college age students. After locating a student, counselors try to help the individual establish exactly what he would like to do in life, and later what institution will suit that career choice.

During the five years the program has been in operation in the Lubbock area, more than 650 students have been placed at Tech that would not have attended any educational institution past high school.

Other services of the program include schedule counseling after a student has been placed at an institution, vocational counseling for students not presently enrolled in any institution and also for students enrolled but who aren't sure what they want to do. Help with general

ON A SUNDAY
By Nephthali De Leon

EN UN DOMINGO
Por Nephthali De Leon

Two ladies were booked and arrested right in front of the county jail. Nobody knows why. I insisted on knowing on what charges and was nearly booked. Yes, you guessed it. The ladies are Chicanas. And more than 80-90% of the prisoners are members of minorities.

Yet my brothers and sisters behind bars are not of any one particular color. They are of one particular class -- one culture. Poverty. It is a foreboding reality that worse criminals of a different class are not only free to roam and contaminate our planet, but they are also heads and dignitaries of states. One of them, former president Thieu of Vietnam, just took \$76 million from his countrymen. Another one just took the world and a nation for all its worth -- its integrity. He lives in San Clemente; Richard Nixon. Another one is taking all it is worth in \$. He is the Vice-President of the United States who murders his wards in Attica State Prison.

The struggle is long and painful. Pero mientras haiga corazones que saben llorar, hay esperanza para nuestros pueblos. The Third World -- La Raza Cosmica grows in full conscience, and thus with a newly born against all powers that destroy the strength, happiness, and self respect of all breathing beings.

Dos damas fueron detenidas y arrestadas en frente de la carcel del condado. Nadie sabe por que. Yp insisti en saber cuales eran los cargos y por poco me incierran a mi. Si, se imaginan bien. Las damas prisioneros son miembros de las minorias.

Y aun asi, mis hermanos y hermanas tras las rejas no son de un color en particular. Son de una clase en particular -- una cultura La Pobreza. Es una terrible realidad que peores criminales de diferente clase no solamente andan libres contaminando nuestro planeta, sino que tambien son cabezillas y dignitarios de estados. Uno de ellos, Thieu, el anterior presidente del Sur de Vietnam, acaba de robarse \$76 millones de sus compatriotas. Otro acaba de embobar al mundo y a su nacion por todo lo que vale--su respeto propio. Vive en San Clemente; Richard Nixon. Otro esta robando todo lo que vale en \$. Es el Vice-Presidente de los Estados Unidos quien asesina a sus presos en la prision estatal de Attica.

La lucha es larga y penosa. Pero mientras haiga personas que saben llorar, hay esperanza para nuestros pueblos. El tercer mundo--La Raza Cosmica--crece en conciencia, y asi, con la conciencia despierta, nace la accion contra todo poder que destruye la potencia, dicha, y respeto de todo ser viviente.

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