

Hispanic Vote May Be Significant in Off-Year Election

By Joseph Torres

Some 3.8 million Hispanics are expected to cast votes in the elections next month, and they could well play a role in determining the outcomes of some key congressional and state elections.

All indications remain that a substantial increase in the Hispanic vote will help Democratic Party candidates. The community's confidence in the Republican Party remains low, particularly among recent-immigrant voters. In presidential election year 1996, 52 percent of Latino naturalized citizens went to the polls. In contrast, only 42 percent of eligible native-born Latinos cast ballots.

The '98 turnout projection, issued by the National Association of Hispanic Elected and Appointed Officials, would bring an increase of 300,000 over 1994, the last off-year election.

In its 1998 Latino Election Handbook released Sept. 22, NALEO bases its projection on what happened in the past three non-presidential years. It labels its prediction "somewhat conservative," however, noting that in presidential year 1996, the Hispanic voter gain over 1992 was 700,000. It rose from 4.2 million in '92 to 4.9 million in '96.

The new NALEO report highlights voting trends and key races involving Hispanic candidates nationwide.

Across the country, several Hispanic candidates are aiming to become the first Latinos elected to their state legislatures or to statewide posts.

In the Kansas gubernatorial race, Democratic State Rep. Michael "Tom" Sawyer is challenging Republican incumbent Bill Graves. Another Democrat, State Rep. Paul Feleciano Jr., is making a

ELIGIBLE POPULATION, VOTING AND REGISTRATION In Thousands			
1992		1996	
Non-Latinos	Latinos	Non-Latinos	Latinos
Adult U.S. Citizens	165,006	8,778	168,726
Registered Voter	121,441	5,137	121,088
Actual Voters	109,628	4,238	100,088
POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT RATES			
1992		1996	
Hispanics All	58.5	Hispanics All	58.6
Registered voters (percentages)	78.6	Registered voters (percentages)	71.8
Turnout among registered voters	75.0	Turnout among registered voters	82.7

long-shot bid to unseat incumbent U.S. Sen. Sam Brownback.

In New Mexico, Martin Chavez, who has served both as mayor of Albuquerque and as a state senator, is challenging Republican incumbent Gov. Gary Johnson.

Also in New Mexico, Democrat Shirley Baca is bidding to replace U.S. Rep. Joe Skeen, the GOP incumbent.

In Texas, Democrat Victor Morales, the Dallas school teacher who gained national attention in '96 when he attracted more than two million votes in his loss to powerful GOP incumbent U.S. Sen. Phil Gramm, has set his sights lower. He's challenging Republican Pete Sessions for the latter's U.S. House seat.

Also in Texas, former state judge Charles Gonzalez is running to replace his father, 82-year-old U.S. Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez, who has served in the U.S. Congress since 1961. Henry Gonzalez retires at the end of this term.

In Utah, Democrat Lily Eskelsen, an educator and member of the executive committee of the National Education Association, is challenging incumbent House Republican Merrill Cook.

There are several other notable races taking place in November, particularly in California, where four Hispanics are seeking statewide posts, a level of office never held by a Latino. Former Democratic Assembly Speaker Cruz Bustamante is one of them, aiming to become Lieutenant Governor.

In California's Orange County, U.S. Rep. Loretta Sanchez faces off again against Robert Dornan, who lost his seat to her in 1996 by 984 votes.

Michigan will most likely gain its first Hispanic state representative. Belda Garza, an executive with the Girl Scouts of America, won the Democratic nomination in a district that is heavily Democratic.

In Wisconsin, Democrat attorney Pedro Colon faces Republican radio marketing assistant Roberto Escamilla to determine who will become the state's first Hispanic member of that state's Assembly.

And in Rhode Island, 24-year-old Eduardo Lopez is running as a Republican for Secretary of State against Democratic incumbent James Langevin.

As more perceived political barriers fall next month and Latinos broaden their clout in such heavily Latino states as California and Texas, they are rapidly becoming a national political presence, too.

(Joseph Torres, of Washington, D.C., is editor of the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

News Briefs

Grand Jury Indicts Seven Cuban Exiles of Plotting to Kill Castro

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — Seven Cuban exiles were indicted by a U.S. grand jury on charges of conspiring to kill Cuban President Fidel Castro in Venezuela last year. One of the exiles indicted is an official of the Miami-based Cuban American National Foundation.

The indictment, issued last Aug. 25, culminated a 10-month investigation sparked when the Coast Guard found two .50-caliber rifles hidden aboard the Miami-based yacht La Esperanza off Puerto Rico on Oct. 27.

The 12-page indictment, however, dates the start of the alleged murder plot to February 1995, long before Castro announced he would visit Venezuela's Margarita Island for a summit of heads of government last Nov. 7-9. According to the indictment, by October 1995 La Esperanza had extra fuel tanks built into it to allow extended travel throughout the Caribbean without having to refuel. An inflatable rubber dinghy was brought aboard the vessel. What's more, some of the conspirators took La Esperanza to Margarita at least once to find places where they could shoot Castro with .50-caliber rifles, the indictment said. A map with pinholes charted the route to Margarita and marked coordinates for a hill overlooking the island's airport, according to prosecution officials. Investigators said the plotters planned to shoot Castro's plane as it landed or aim at Castro as he left the aircraft. But, according to officials, the plot to kill Castro was a mess from the beginning.

The conspirators' yacht broke down repeatedly and one suspect left several boxes of ammunition in the trunk of a rental car in Miami. The main suspect indicted was Jose Antonio Llama, 66, who sits on the foundation's 28-member executive committee and owned the yacht used by the suspects.

The prosecutor in the case, Assistant U.S. Attorney Miguel Pereira, hinted to reporters in San Juan that the investigation is not over. "Anything is possible," said Pereira in a Miami Herald article last week. The indictment mentions known and unknown co-conspirators. Not indicted was foundation President Francisco "Pepe" Hernandez.

Earlier this month, Hernandez's lawyer, Manuel Vasquez, had said he expected Hernandez would be charged. One of the rifles found aboard the yacht belonged to Hernandez. The foundation, the most powerful exile lobby, issued a statement Tuesday expressing confidence in Llama's innocence and reiterating its charge that the prosecution is politically motivated.

The indictment also marks the first time that anyone in the United States has been charged with trying to murder Castro, according to U.S. officials.

Statistical Sampling Can't Be Used for Census 2000

WASHINGTON—The Clinton administration's proposal to update the one-by-one count of Americans was invalidated when a federal court ruled that the Census Bureau can't use statistical sampling for the 2000 census.

Democratic-led supporters of sampling promised to appeal to the Supreme Court. They say the method is needed to correct the under counting of minorities.

Far more than the accurate census sampling is at issue. Democrats could be aided by a boost in the count of minorities because many tend to be Democrats. Furthermore, shifts in population can lead to the redrawing of House districts. Billions of dollars in federal funds, allocated on the basis of how many people live in each state and city, also are at stake.

The three-judge panel issued a 71-page opinion on Aug. 24 that didn't rule directly on the constitutionality of sampling. Instead, it ruled that its use "to determine the population for purposes of apportioning representatives in Congress among the states violates the Census Act." House Democratic leader Dick Gephardt of Missouri said that if the Census Bureau is prevented from sampling, "nearly 6 million-plus people will disappear for all practical purposes when a host of government decisions based on the 2000 census are made."

The Census Bureau estimates that 4 million people were overlooked in the 1990 census.

Traditional census methods conduct head counts through mailings and door-to-door surveys for 90 percent of the population. Sampling would be used in part to estimate the remaining 10 percent.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-GA, applauded the court's decision. "The Clinton administration's illegal and unconstitutional scheme to manipulate our census for the express purposes of political gain has been exposed."

President Clinton has threatened to veto the spending bill for the departments of Commerce, Justice and State if it blocks the use of statistical sampling.

McCaffrey Unveils His Border Czar Proposal

WASHINGTON — Drug czar Barry McCaffrey unveiled his plan to stem narcotics trafficking along the U.S.-Mexican border, which included appointing a federal official to patrol all 24 ports of entry.

McCaffrey announced his plan last week in El Paso, where he began a two-day tour of local facilities. He also met with federal, state and local authorities involved in the border drug war.

Earlier this month, the retired four-star Army general called for a presidential nominee to become a "Southwest drug border czar" to coordinate narcotics enforcement activities from Texas to California. Saying the United States needs "a coherent, coordinated effort to stem the flow of drugs," McCaffrey said he will also push for federal officers at 39 crossing points on the U.S.-Mexican border to coordinate efforts of the U.S. Customs Service, Border Patrol and state and local agencies.

McCaffrey is executive director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Immigrants Don't Threaten English in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO — The dominance of English as America's main language isn't threatened by the waves of immigrants coming to the United States. That's because children prefer speaking English rather than their native tongue, according to research.

According to a study by Michigan State University's Children of Immigrant Longitudinal Study, or CILS, 88 percent of immigrant children surveyed prefer to speak English. About six years ago, the percentage was 73 percent.

"The United States has been called a (foreign) language graveyard... What is being eliminated rapidly is these children's ability to maintain fluency in the parents' native language," Ruben G. Rumbaut, a professor of sociology at Michigan State, told the American Sociological Association meeting in San Francisco on Aug. 24.

In a 1996 survey, Rumbaut and his colleagues found that 61 percent of those Mexican children expressed a preference for speaking English. That was far higher than in 1992, when 32 percent said they preferred speaking English. Mexican immigrant youngsters appear to learn English well, even better than Spanish.

Surveys of recent immigrant families show that as their children acquire friends and activities outside the home, their preference for English increases.

But English-speaking Americans shouldn't gloat over these results, Rumbaut said. The loss of bilingual skills among immigrants "implies a significant loss of scarce and valuable bilingual resources not only for the individual but for the United States in an increasingly global economy."

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Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

While I attended the Fair this past week, I was reminded of Fair Days as they used to be when I was young. When I say when I was young, many would think that it was when snakes used to walk, but it wasn't quite that long ago.



It took many weeks of saving up pennies and nickels in a pickle jar that substituted for a piggy bank. The money was earned by doing everything from selling soda pop bottles - there weren't any aluminum cans back then - to going to pick cotton after school and on Saturdays. All the money I earned on Saturday didn't have to go toward helping the family buy groceries or pay the bills since my Dad was lucky to have a \$30 a week salary from working with the City Sanitation Department.

My friends and I usually just attended on that one day that the school would let us out early and gave us tickets to get in. Sometimes some of us would be lucky enough to go two days, although the second day meant jumping or crawling under the fence. If you were strong and tall enough you would jump - with the aid being boosted by two guys. If you were short and fat you had to crawl under. I usually had to do the latter - not that I was fat, just a little chubby.

There are hundreds of stories that could be told in more detail about the adventures of my friends and I in the barrios. Perhaps one of these days I have the chance to write them all down.

Now too the more serious topic at hand... The Fair is run by a non-profit group called the Fair Association. I know that they work to both promote the Fair and give donations to other community events and scholarships. I wonder if any Chicanos have ever served on it. If not...isn't it about time we did?

Por Joseph Torres

Se espera que 3.8 millones de hispanos voten en las elecciones del mes que viene, y ellos bien podrían desempeñar un papel en la determinación de los resultados de algunas contiendas congresionales y estatales.

Todo indica que un aumento considerable del voto hispano ayudará a los candidatos del partido demócrata. La confianza de la comunidad en el partido republicano continúa siendo poca, especialmente entre los electores que son inmigrantes recientes. En el año de elecciones presidenciales de 1996, el 52 por ciento de los ciudadanos latinos naturalizados fueron a las casillas electorales. Por contraste, sólo el 42 por ciento de los latinos elegibles nacidos en este país votaron.

La proyección de concurrencia electoral para 1998, expedida por la Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos Electos y Designados (NALEO en inglés), traería un aumento de 300,000 sobre 1994, nuestro año intermedio más reciente.

En su manual electoral latino para 1998, publicado el 22 de septiembre, NALEO basa sus proyecciones sobre lo sucedido en las tres elecciones no presidenciales de anteriores años.

NALEO clasifica su pronóstico como "algo conservador", no obstante, haciendo notar que en el año de elecciones presidenciales de 1996, el aumento de los electores hispanos sobre 1992 fué de 700,000. Se elevó desde 4.2 millones en 1992 hasta 4.9 millones en 1996.

Este nuevo informe de NALEO destaca las tendencias electorales y las contiendas principales que involucran a candidatos hispanos en todo el país.

A través del país, hay hispanos que están apuntando a llegar a ser los primeros latinos electos a sus legislaturas estatales o a plazas de nivel estatal.

En la contienda por la gobernación estatal de Kansas, el representante estatal Michael "Tom" Sawyer está retando al actual congresista republicano, Bill Graves. Otro demócrata, el representante estatal Paul Feliciano Jr., está haciendo un esfuerzo afanoso por desplazar al senador republicano Sam Brownback.

En Nuevo México, Martín Chávez, que ha prestado servicios como alcalde de Albuquerque y como senador estatal, está retando al republicano gobernador Gary Johnson.

También en Nuevo México, la demócrata Shirley Baca está procurando sustituir al congresista republicano Joe Skeen.

En Texas, el demócrata Víctor Morales, maestro de escuela de Dallas que obtuvo atención nacional en 1996 cuando atrajo más de dos millones de votos en su reto sin éxito contra el poderoso senador republicano Phil Gramm, ha puesto sus miras más abajo. El está retando al republicano Pete Sessions por el escaño en la Cámara de Representantes.

También en Texas, el ex-juez estatal Charles González está postulándose para sustituir a su padre, el congresista Henry B. González, que se jubilará al final de este periodo.

En Utah, la demócrata Lily Eskelsen, maestra y miembro del comité ejecutivo de la Asociación Nacional de la Enseñanza (NEA en inglés), está retando al representante republicano Merrill Cook.

Hay varias otras contiendas notables que están ocurriendo en noviembre próximo, especialmente en California, donde cuatro hispanos están procurando plazas estatales, un nivel de cargos que no ha sido obtenido nunca antes por ningún latino. El ex-presidente de la asamblea estatal, el demócrata Cruz Bustamante, es uno de ellos, buscando llegar a ser vice gobernador.

En el Condado de Orange,

Senate Nixes \$1 Minimum Wage Hike

The Senate Wednesday rejected a \$1 election-year increase in the federal hourly minimum wage pushed by Sen. Edward Kennedy and other Democrats.

By a 55-44 vote, Senators killed the proposal, which would have raised the minimum wage earned by some 12 million Americans to \$6.15 on Jan. 1, 2000. The first 50-cent increase would have taken effect next New Year's Day.

The House has not acted on such an increase. Kennedy, D-Mass., had pushed to have his proposal adopted as an amendment to legislation to overhaul the personal bankruptcy laws and make it harder for people to sweep away their debts.

The strategy was similar to the one used by Democrats in 1996, when they held up action on other legislation until Republicans agreed to vote to raise the federal minimum, then \$4.25 an hour, to \$5.15 by September 1997.

Kennedy said a new increase was needed to help "hard-working Americans who deserve a living wage." At a time of unparalleled prosperity, people who work in factories, restaurants, hotels, retail businesses and in other modest jobs actually have seen their purchasing power eroded, he maintained.

Workers earning the minimum wage make an average \$10,700 a year -- \$2,900 below the official poverty level for a family of three, Kennedy noted.

Sen. James Jeffords, R-Vt., cited statistics showing that more than half of minimum wage workers live in families with annual incomes exceeding \$25,000, and that the majority of the workers are young, single and childless.

But Democrats countered that since the last federal wage increase took effect a year ago, new jobs have blossomed.

Democrats have bolstered their arguments with a study by the labor-backed Economic Policy Institute that found no discernible job losses among entry-level workers, including teenagers, from the latest raise.

The Zoot-Suiters Of Octavio Paz

By Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo
Nearly two decades ago, when I published my first book, I included a detailed examination of the writings of Octavio Paz, whose recent passing was noted extensively by the U.S. press.

My focus was an excerpt from his most celebrated book, "The Labyrinth of Solitude." Based on his years in Los Angeles in the 1940s, Paz had written critically of the pachucos, the name given to street-wise Mexican Americans.

From his upper-class standards as a Mexican connected to the literary and political elites of the mother country, Paz saw in the pachucos a contradiction of many of the values of Mexican culture. He described the zoot suits of the pachucos -- wide lapels, padded shoulders, nipped waist in the jacket, pegged pants, natty shoes and gold key chains -- as "exaggerations" of Chicanness.

For Paz, the pachucos had rejected Mexico, but also refused to be assimilated into North American society. Their outlandish dress and insistence on a separate identity was not meant to gain them acceptance, Paz wrote, but to instill terror in the North Americans who encountered them.

Upon the publication of my book in 1981, I was criticized by many Xicano/Chicano friends.

They told me that it was foolish to cite Paz or to give any attention to his opinions because he was out of touch with the new trends of Xicanismo.

I replied that Paz was important for what he had said, even if he was to be criticized for the way he said it. Despite his snobbish comments on the pachucos, he saw them as true Mexicans. They wore a different "mask" of the Mexican identity -- one replete with the contradictions of poverty and lack of education -- but Mexican nonetheless.

A few years later, I personally met with the Nobel Prize-winner during one of his many visits to U.S. universities. I mentioned his pachuco comments and the controversy they had sparked.

The author's eyes sparkled with the passion and fire of a Mexican patriot. He explained that he had been wrong about the pachucos and was thoroughly impressed by the Xicano movements that had arisen in the United States. He no longer saw the pachuco as the exaggerated exception to the Mexican experience in the United States, but as a pioneer of what was a tide of history.

He told me that he expected the virulence of discrimination and oppression against U.S. Latinos to increase, even if there would be minor successes.

It was in the Mexican culture

to exaggerate, "to put on masks," as he put it. "We affirm who we are by insisting on who we are not," he concluded. As the privileged minutes of the conversation grew to an end, I asked him if he intended to write again on the U.S. Latino movements.

He paused thoughtfully, then said, "It will not be necessary, since so many of you (Latinos) articulate your own cause with such insight." Nor was he upset about the use of the English language, rather than Spanish, as the tongue that was used to assert Xicanismo. Bilingualism was for him another "mask," the unique subversion of North American culture by its colonized Latino minorities. He saw the growth of Xicano Studies departments, then rather new, as an academic version of the pachucos.

"The university establishment will criticize you and try to humiliate you for being different, allowing you to participate but not to belong to academia. But do not lose your roots," he insisted.

I did not ask him what he thought about affirmative action, but I had spoken with him long enough to realize that he would have viewed it as one of the few weapons allowed us and one that we could turn eventually to our collective advantage. Octavio Paz, the man, was --

as many of his writings show -- redolent with contradictions and controversies. But overall, his magnificent vision of our culture and his passion for the reindication of our people form the lasting legacy for which he should be remembered. It profanes his memory to suggest that he would have preferred to see us become "Americanized," as one misinformed columnist recently wrote.

It may be consoling to the far right to think that our connections to Ibero-American civilization will grow weaker the longer we reside in the United States, but anyone connected to the pulse of Latino life today knows that the more we grow in numbers, the less necessary it is for us to sacrifice our heritage in the North American milieu.

The vision of Octavio Paz, the world traveler, grasped our place in world history. Latinos, like any pachucos -- honor that great thinker by repudiating assimilation into a mindless North American middle-class existence. And the best of North Americans will applaud us, just as they did Octavio Paz, for the firmness of our convictions.

(Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo is professor of Puerto Rican and Latino Studies at Brooklyn College, City University of New York and Director of the Research Office for Religion in Society and Culture.)

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IMPEACH OR NOT -- THE VOTERS CAN DECIDE ON NOV. 3

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is exceedingly rare in American electoral politics when one's vote for his or her congressman can have an immediate and predictable result over a momentous question. But come this Nov. 3, Americans will have the opportunity to determine whether President Clinton is impeached or not. PNS associate editor Michael Kroll spells out the high stakes in the upcoming House of Representatives election.

BY MICHAEL KROLL, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

In a moment of historical irony, American voters can actually determine directly whether the President of the United States will be impeached or not.

Make no mistake: the question facing the country -- what to do with a President whom Americans do not trust to be alone with their wives or daughters but overwhelmingly trust to carry out the duties of his office -- is intensely partisan. While the Republican House of Representatives moves toward an impeachment inquiry and then, ultimately, to an impeachment vote, Democrats are floating various trial balloons to end the unseemly spectacle. House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt -- no Clinton clone -- has called for a 30-day time limit to settle the matter. The President himself says the way to end the problem is "for the people in Washington to do what the folks in America want them to do."

Come November 3, when all 435 members of the House of Representatives are up for election, the folks in America can do just that. Under the U.S. Constitution, "The House of Representatives... shall have the sole power of impeachment." Impeachment -- the bringing of charges -- would not dispose of the matter, but only inaugurate a formal process at the end of which the Senate would vote aye or nay on the impeachment charges brought by the House. For the President to be removed from office, two thirds of those Senators voting must agree. (Only one President in American history, Abraham Lincoln's vice president and then President Andrew Johnson, has ever been impeached by the House of Representatives. He survived the Senate's jury decision by one vote.) The simple truth is this: if the Republicans retain control of the House after the November elections, then impeachment is likely. If Democrats regain control, there will be no impeachment and the entire crisis is likely to end quickly.

It is exceedingly rare in American electoral politics when one's vote for his or her congressman has such an immediate and predictable result over such a momentous question. Indeed, the most common complaint of most potential voters, and especially those who do not vote, is that "my vote won't make a difference." This is one election when that excuse will no longer apply. Indeed, the outcome of this vote will make a significant, historic difference.

From now until November 3, the country will be bombarded with vote-for-me messages from candidates who are all for better schools, against more crime, for fuller employment, and against terrorism. But how these general consensus categories translate into individual votes on particular pieces of legislation cannot be predicted. That is what makes the next congressional election, just a month hence, so different from any that have gone before: the results will have an immediate and predictable outcome.

In November, every voter in the country can register his or her decision as to whether the President should be impeached. Those who believe he should be, thus undoing the results of the 1996 election, should vote for their Republican candidate for Congress. Those who believe he should not be, thus bringing the crisis to an end, should vote for their Democratic candidate for Congress.

If the Republicans hold on to their majority in Congress in November, we are in for a long and bumpy ride. If the Democrats recapture the House, then, perhaps, the smarmy mess that now captivates our media, consumes our elected officials, and makes us the laughingstock of the world -- our long national wet dream -- will come to an end.

Revenge-Closing -- Cross-Border Organizing Brings Trouble on All Sides

BY DAVID BACON, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

IRVINE, CA -- Late last month, the gate into the Friction auto brake plant here swung shut for the last time, leaving 110 production workers to move on.

It's not unknown for factories in the U.S. to close as production moves south, but this Orange County plant closed in part because its workers reached across the border to help coworkers at a plant in Mexico belonging to the same company.

The story of the two factories shows a new level of union resolve to cross borders in the era of free trade. It is also a stark reminder of the obstacles to these efforts.

Friction belongs to a Connecticut-based transnational auto parts manufacturer, Echlin, Inc. Throughout 1996 and 1997, workers at Echlin's

ITAPSA brake plant in Mexico City tried to form an independent union. Last summer, three ITAPSA workers visited their Irvine counterparts to find out about conditions in U.S. plants. They met informally, at lunch time in the street outside the boxy facility.

The workers at Friction, largely immigrants from Mexico, identified with the effort. "We wanted to help the workers there win their rights," says Maria Villela, president of Local 1090 of the United Electrical Workers, the union at the Irvine plant.

The Mexican workers needed all the help they could get. When they tried to join the independent union called STIMAHCS, dozens were fired. An election at the plant last September was won by the government-affiliated union Echlin supported.

After that election, a new tri-national alliance of unions filed a complaint over the violation of workers' rights before the administrative body set up to enforce NAFTA's labor agreement, the National Administrative Office of the U.S. Department of Labor. In March more than two dozen ITAPSA workers and other union officials submitted testimony. Echlin never showed up.

On July 31, that office issued a report, declaring that workers "were subjected to retaliation by their employer and the established union in the workplace, including threats of physical harm and dismissal."

Friction workers in Irvine signed a petition, demanding that Echlin rehire the fired workers and recognize the independent union. Their plant manager, Mark Levy, responded angrily. "He told us we had drawn a line between the union and the company," Villela recalls.

In February, Echlin formally notified the union it was closing the Irvine plant. The move came as a shock to Friction workers, who have an average of 11 years on the job. "We think it's revenge," says Villela. "We work like crazy here, and make the best product in the industry."

Echlin spokesperson Paul Ryder says the work is being moved to other U.S. factories. "We have over capacity for that product line," he says. "The closure is just the normal course of business."

The company may have other reasons to feel hostility toward the Irvine workers. When they organized there in 1994, Echlin's senior vice-president Milton Makoski commented in a letter to another union, "We are opposed to union organization of our current non-union locations... We will fight every effort to unionize Echlin employees."

He noted that despite "60 years of determined and relentless efforts" by unions, a majority of the firm's employees were unorganized -- except for one operation "where the employees, while they were part of the Echlin organization, have elected to be represented by a union." That operation was the Friction plant.

Once organized, the Irvine workers became the spark plug of a NAFTA-zone alliance of unions with contracts in Echlin's factories, including the Teamsters, the United Electrical Workers (UE), the Paperworkers and UNITE in the U.S., and the Canadian Steelworkers and Auto Workers. "Our primary purpose," says Bob Kingsley, UE Director of Organizing, "is to achieve a situation where we're all sitting down at the table with the same company, and bargaining together."

As the U.S. auto industry relies increasingly on parts made in Mexico's maquiladoras, an increased union focus on struggles such as those at ITAPSA may just be beginning. Unfortunately, NAFTA contains no penalties for companies or governments that violate workers' rights. Nor does it provide any protection for workers who take cross-border action to support their coworkers in other countries.

Mexico's labor law is "very advanced and progressive," according to STIMAHCS attorney Eduardo Diaz. But the government, he says, is afraid to enforce it, as its economic policy depends on foreign investment.

U.S. trade policy also seeks favorable conditions for U.S. investment. Corporations like Echlin reap the benefits. According to University of California Professor Harley Shaiken, "in Mexican plants U.S. investors get first-world rates of productivity, and a work force with a third-world standard of living."

To meet this challenge, "a growing number of unions are trying to deal with each other across borders," observes Robin Alexander, the UE's director of international solidarity. "Maybe there is no single answer to their problems, but we won't find any answers at all without looking for them."

Perhaps that was the error of the Friction workers. They looked.

Los Petimetres De Octavio Paz

Por Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo

Hace casi dos decenios, cuando publiqué mi primer libro, incluí un examen detallado del trabajo del Octavio Paz. Mi enfoque fue un extracto de su libro más elogiado, "El Laberinto de la Soledad". Basándose en sus años en Los Angeles durante la década de los 1940s, Paz había criticado a los "pachucos", el nombre dado a los mexicanoamericanos conoedores de las calles.

Desde sus normas de la clase alta, como un mexicano conectado con los grupos selectos literarios y políticos de la madre patria, Paz veía en los "pachucos" a una contradicción de muchos de los valores de la cultura mexicana. El describía los trajes extravagantes de "los pachucos" -- solapas anchas, hombros acojinados, cintura apretada en la chaqueta, pantalones estrechos en el tobillo, zapatos elegantes y cadenas de oro para las llaves -- "como exageraciones" de la mexicanidad.

Para Paz, los "pachucos" habían rechazado a México, pero también se negaban a ser asimilados a la sociedad norteamericana. Su vestido estrafalario y su insistencia en una identidad aparte no estaban destinados a ganarles aceptación, escribió Paz, sino a instilar el terror en los estadounidenses que se encontraran con ellos.

Al publicarse mi libro en 1981, fui criticado por muchos amigos "Chicanos". Me dijeron que era tonto el citar a Paz o dar cualquier atención a sus opiniones, porque él estaba fuera de contacto con las nuevas tendencias del "Chicanos".

Les contesté que Paz era importante por lo que él había dicho, aún cuando hubiera querido criticarlo por el modo de que lo dijo. A pesar de sus comentarios "esnobistas" sobre "los pachucos", él los veía como mexicanos verdaderos. Ellos llevaban una "máscara" distinta de la identidad mexicana -- repleta de las contradicciones de la pobreza y la falta de instrucción -- pero sin embargo mexicana.

Pocos años después, me reuní personalmente con el Premio Nobel durante una de sus muchas visitas a universidades en los Estados Unidos. Mencioné sus comentarios sobre los "pachucos" y la controversia que habían surgido en los Estados Unidos. El ya no veía "al pachuco" como la excepción exagerada a la experiencia mexicana en los Estados Unidos, sino como un precursor de lo que era una marea de la historia.

El me dijo que esperaba que aumentara la virulencia de la discriminación contra los latinos estadounidenses, aún entre éxitos menores.

La exageración estaba en la cultura mexicana, el "ponerse máscaras", como él lo "dijo. Afirmamos quiénes somos

al insistir en quiénes no somos", concluyó él. A medida que los minutos privilegiados de la conversación llegaban a su fin, le pregunté si se proponía escribir de nuevo sobre los movimientos latinos de los Estados Unidos.

El hizo una pausa para pensar y después dijo: "No será necesario, ya que tantos de ustedes, los latinos, articulan sus propias causas con tal perspectiva". Ni tampoco estaba él molesto por el uso del idioma inglés, antes que del español, como el que se usaba para afirmar el "Chicanismo".

El bilingüismo era para él otra "máscara", la subversión singular de la cultura norteamericana por sus minorías latinas colonizadas. El veía al crecimiento de los departamentos de Estudios "Chicanos", que entonces eran bastante nuevos, como una versión académica de los "pachucos".

"La administración universitaria los criticará y tratará de humillarlos por ser diferentes, permitiéndoles que participen pero no que pertenezcan al ambiente académico. Pero no pierdan sus raíces", insistió él.

No le pregunté qué pensaba sobre la acción afirmativa, pero yo había hablado con él lo suficiente como para darme cuenta de que él la habría visto como una de las pocas armas que nos estaban permitidas, y que podríamos eventualmente usar para nuestra ventaja colectiva.

Octavio Paz, el hombre, estaba -- como lo muestran muchos de sus escritos -- saturado de contradicciones y controversias. Pero en conjunto, su visión magnífica de nuestra cultura y su pasión por la reivindicación de nuestro pueblo forman el legado duradero por el cual se le debería recordar. Es una profanación a su memoria el sugerir que él habría preferido ver que llegáramos a estar "americanizados", como escribió recientemente un columnista mal informado.

Puede ser consolador para la extrema derecha el pensar que nuestras conexiones con la civilización ibero-americana se debilitarán más mientras más tiempo residamos en los Estados Unidos, pero cualquiera que esté conectado hoy con el pulso de la vida latina sabe que, a medida que aumentemos en cantidad, menos necesario será para nosotros el sacrificar nuestra herencia en el ambiente estadounidense.

La visión de Octavio Paz, el viajero del mundo, captó nuestro lugar en la historia mundial. Los latinos, como cualquier "pachucos" -- honran a ese gran pensador al repudiar la asimilación a una existencia estadounidense de clase media sin inteligencia. Y los mejores de entre los estadounidenses nos aplaudirán, igual que lo hicieron con Octavio Paz, por la firmeza de nuestros convencimientos.

(Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo es Catedrático de Estudios Puertorriqueños y Latinos en la Brooklyn College de la City University of New York, y Director de la Oficina para la Investigación de la Religión en la Sociedad y la Cultura.)

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El INS: Por Dentro y Por Fuera

por Francisco Andrés De Castro E.

Todos sabemos lo que es el "INS" (Servicio de Naturalización e Inmigración) y a la misma vez tenemos historias de largas esperas, falta de cortesía, y hasta injusticias por parte de ellos. Desde hace poco yo creía que esta institución federal era por dentro y por fuera llena de personas que no son nada más que anti-inmigrantes. Yo concluía que trataban tan mal a los latinos por solamente ser racistas. Pero, hace poco asistí a la Conferencia anual del Consejo Nacional de La Raza (National Council of La Raza) en Philadelphia; allí se reúnen todas las empresas que tienen o que intentan participar en nuestra comunidad. Se encuentran políticos, comerciantes hispanos llegando en limosina, famosas artistas latinas, y hasta me di con un querido comerciante/político de acá en Charlotte, NC, Andrew Reyes.

Además de todas las personalidades, se ofrecen discursos, cada uno de tres horas, que analizan diferentes temas que afectan a los latinos. Uno de esos inevitablemente se trataba del "INS" y los derechos civiles de los inmigrantes. Entré al salón y vi a cuatro personas, todos trabajan en Washington, D.C. políticamente y una tenía alta posición en el "INS". Ella empezó la plática explicándonos de todos sus esfuerzos para hacer que los inmigrantes entraran más fácil y más rápido. Ella, Barbara Huie, nos contó del "Citizen Advisory Panel" que es un comité que revisa la opción de quejas que se incluye en los servicios del "INS". A la vez, nos vino a decir que todos los procedimientos del "INS" están publicados para que nosotros los inmigrantes los analicemos. ¿Opción de quejas, procedimientos publicados? pregunté yo. Después de su largo discurso, yo estaba un poco confundido.

Confundido porque los esfuerzos de esta señora de ascendencia china eran tan positivos con respecto a los latinos e inmigrantes en general. A la vez, su posición entre el "INS" daba por entender que su información era correcta. Entonces yo preguntaba ¿por qué están ocurriendo las injusticias y maldades contra los latinos de los cuales leemos todos los días? Por ejemplo, en California el 23 de enero en un pueblo que se llama Simi Valley, la policía y unos agentes del "INS" entraron sin permiso legal a diferentes casas y tomaron presos a diecinueve personas que "supuestamente" estaban en el país ilegalmente.

Todos deben saber que ni la policía ni el "INS" pueden meterse en propiedad privada sin un orden de allanamiento ("warrant"). Esta vez la policía sí tenía permiso legal pero ellos no pueden otorgar ese permiso a otras agencias; los agentes de inmigración no habían obtenido ningún permiso. Volviendo otra vez al caso, los agentes del "INS" se metieron en una casa sin permiso, actuando en contra de sus propios procedimientos. Entonces con toda esta noticia tan buena de unos de los líderes del "INS" ¿cómo podía estar ocurriendo abusos como estos? Pues mi respuesta vino más tarde en la plática.

Un poco más adelante habló un abogado de inmigración y nos contó de muchos más ejemplos así como el anterior. El también nos dijo que en una encuesta de clientes y agentes del "INS" la mayoría no sabían nada de la opción de quejas que es parte del servicio. Yo tampoco sabía que existía esa opción. La conclusión de su discurso era que el "INS" era una institución desorganizada y el resultado de eso era falta de cortesía, largas esperas, e injusticias contra los inmigrantes. Esta interpretación era más parecida a la mía. Ya les tocaban a las personas de la audiencia hacer preguntas. Ellos dieron más evidencia a la conclusión del abogado, Dan Kesselbrenner. Hacían reclamos de las "cucharadas" que siempre metían la policía cuando ellos no tenían ningún derecho de imponer leyes de inmigración a no ser que tengan algún permiso legal ("warrant") de un juez migratorio. Sobran ejemplos que daban fundamento a la conclusión del abogado y cada vez hacía parecer a la representante del "INS" como una mentirosa. Ya habían contestado mi gran pregunta de ¿por qué estaban sucediendo estas injusticias cuando los líderes de esta agencia hacían grandes esfuerzos positivos?

Todas esas maldades estaban ocurriendo por dos razones: la primera era porque nadie sabe de la opción de quejas y la segunda era porque los líderes en Washington no tienen suficiente comunicación con los oficinas de cada distrito. Entonces, lo que pasa es que todos los racistas son los que mandan en los distritos y los que trabajan en Washington, D.C. no saben lo que pasa diariamente en cada oficina. De lo anterior viene otra pregunta: ¿qué podemos hacer nosotros los clientes del "INS"? Pues, lamentablemente solamente podemos hacer una cosa: y eso es, quejarnos utilizando esa opción y no dejar de luchar. Tenemos que defender nuestros derechos como inmigrantes.

Los dilemas del Congreso ante el conflicto de Chiapas

VÍCTOR FLORES

México.- El Congreso de México inició el 1 de septiembre su año legislativo con una agenda rezagada, en la que los dilemas cruciales se centrarán en cómo resolver el con-

flicto armado en Chiapas, la crisis de las instituciones financieras y el crecimiento de la criminalidad. El conflicto social, político y militar que se desarrolla en Chiapas desde enero de 1994 tiene como centro de gravedad el estancamiento

de las negociaciones entre el Gobierno y la guerrilla zapatista desde 1996, debido a que los Acuerdos de San Andrés sobre derechos y cultura indígena (firmados ese año) no se han convertido en ley de la Constitución. La Presidencia presentó una propuesta de ley enviada en marzo al Congreso destinada a reglamentar los derechos de los pueblos indios. El Partido Acción Nacional (PAN,

conservador) elaboró su propia iniciativa de acuerdo con las "cartas municipales" aplicadas en las zonas indígenas para reorganizar su administración.

La legislativa Comisión de Concordia y Pacificación (Cocopa, plural) presentó, por su parte, una propuesta basada en una interpretación de los acuerdos de San Andrés, rechazada por el Ejecutivo y aceptada

por el Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional. En cuanto a la economía, líderes empresariales y dirigentes del gobernante Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI, casi 70 años en el poder) aseguran que México se enfrenta al peligro de sufrir un período de recesión económica si el Congreso no aprueba el paquete financiero propuesto por el Ejecutivo.



Chiapas Needs Election Observers in October

Alianza Civica, Mexico's non-partisan electoral watchdog organization, is convening an international support delegation to watch over municipal elections in Chiapas Oct. 4.

Some observers contend that ongoing violence, political polarization and a deadlocked "peace process" could make fair elections in Chiapas nearly impossible. Peace talks between the government and Zapatista rebels broke off nearly two years ago. Human rights groups contend that government-backed civilian paramilitary squads have been terrorizing Zapatista supporters and other dissidents.

The international human rights groups Global Exchange will be assisting Alianza Civica with the delegation. Foreign election observers participated in the 1994 presidential election, regarded as perhaps the least corrupt in the country's modern history. Mexico has been ruled by the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) for nearly 70 years.

President Ernesto Zedillo and the governor of Chiapas are members of the PRI, though opposition candidates have made real gains.

Alianza Civica recently sent an expert team to Chiapas and is preparing a report to be released in early September.

Convocan a zapatistas a discutir soluciones

Cientos de organizaciones y personalidades convocaron a los zapatistas a un encuentro para discutir su participación en la consulta nacional para elegir propuestas de solución al conflicto en el estado mexicano de Chiapas.

En un anuncio publicado en la prensa, formularon "atenta y cordialmente una invitación al Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN) para analizar propuestas y llegar a acuerdos sobre la realización de la consulta y además para un intercambio de juicios, puntos de vista y alternativas posibles de solución al conflicto".

La convocatoria está firmada por más de 50 diputados, presidentes municipales, intelectuales y cientos de organizaciones no gubernamentales, campesinas, sindicales, barriales y políticas.

La demanda a los zapatistas se formuló un día después de que se

cumplieran dos años de interrupción del diálogo entre el gobierno y el EZLN y pocas semanas después de que éste formulara un llamado a una consulta nacional para que el pueblo elija vías de solución al conflicto en Chiapas.

Los firmantes recordaron que en más de cuatro años del alzamiento armado del EZLN ha habido numerosos diálogos, negociaciones, "rupturas de acuerdos, campañas de odio y calumnias y movilizaciones nacionales e internacionales de intensa solidaridad".

"Sin embargo, y de manera sorpresiva, el desgaste natural y el desgaste inducido no han sido suficientes para aquietar o eliminar la búsqueda de la paz digna y el apoyo a las reivindicaciones indígenas, a su exigencia de derechos humanos, al deseo mayoritario de que Acteal, la matanza y el proceso dilatorio, no se repitan", agregaron. (AFP).



Un niño que vende dulces en las calles de San Cristóbal de las Casas mira en los televisores de una tienda el discurso de Zedillo sobre el estado de la nación. Zedillo dijo que sólo con conversaciones y negociaciones se puede terminar con el conflicto en Chiapas.

Deployment of Troops Trigger Fears of Civil War, Massacre

Tuxtla Gutierrez, Mexico, Sep 30 (EFE).- Troop movements in a jungle bastion of Zapatista rebels in the southeastern Mexican state of Chiapas have triggered fears among indigenous communities and civic organizations of a civil war or a repeat of a 1968 military massacre of civilians.

Opposition politicians and non-governmental organizations have denounced the troop movements inside the Lacandona jungle and warned indigenous communities to leave their villages to escape "a possible military repression."

The situation provides for a tense background to Sunday's polls, aimed at electing 103



mayors and 40 representatives to a local legislature.

Troop movements are reportedly occurring near villages sympathetic to the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), which has been wag-

ing a 4-year fight for indigenous rights. Some observers say the movements are meant more to remind Zapatista rebels of the military's strength in the area -- 70,000 soldiers -- according to estimates of non-governmental organizations -- rather than provide a "direct threat" to their positions.

But Manuel Lopez Obrador, national council head of the oppositionist Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), said the military presence in the area posed a threat to Sunday's polls.

"It could unleash a civil war and turn Chiapas into another Tlatelolco," he said, in allusion to an October 1968 massacre by soldiers of some 37 youths, although non-government estimates placed the number of fatalities of that incident at more than 400.

Although defense ministry officials have qualified the movements as "routinary" and part of the need to "supply and change troops," they refused to specify the number of soldiers involved.

The movements are not meant to harass or intimidate the people, they added.

Spokesmen of a civic organization allied to the Zapatista National Liberation Front -- the EZLN's political arm -- told EFE that army had conducted "uncommon" maneuvers in its San Quintin headquarters.

They said troops were sent to the village of El Prado -- some 850 km southeast of the Mexican capital -- and advanced deep into the Lacandona jungle.

The Coalition of Autonomous Organizations in Ocosingo -- one of the access points to the jungle -- denounced late Tuesday that tanks and other vehicles entered Lacandona "for disuasive purposes" and urged residents to evacuate to escape "a possible military repression."

Porfirio Encino, PRD majority candidate for Ocosingo, said more than 200 army vehicles -- trucks carrying supplies, artillery and troops -- entered the northwestern section of the Lacandona jungle, Encino said.

But the local Chiapas military command, although admitting there had been some troop movements, denied there were tanks involved.

They are only troop transport and supply trucks, it said.

Amigos de David Gutierrez

Invitan a Todo El Publico a Un Evento Para Recaudir Fondos para Su Campaña Para Sherife de Lubbock
Viernes 2 de Octubre - 1304 Ave. O - Lubbock - Empesando a las 5 de la tarde

Salud

Libro en español para mujeres embarazadas

Después de que se vendieran millones de copias de la guía sobre el embarazo escrito por Arlene Eisenberg, Heidi E. Murkoff y Sandee Hathaway con consejos prácticos para las madres que esperan bebés, una nueva versión en español ahora está disponible. "Qué se puede esperar cuando se está esperando" es el nombre en español de la publicación y abarca un amplio abanico de temas que despejan dudas a las futuras mamás.



Desde los primeros síntomas del embarazo hasta el cuidado postnatal, detalle a detalle el libro explica lo que la mujer suele sentir física y mentalmente mes a mes. Consejos de salud, nutrición, dietas, ejercicios, sexualidad, el desarrollo del bebé y más se explican en la publicación, que fue traducida y asesorada por una conocedora de la cultura hispana, la Dra. Juanita Jenyons, directora de obstetricia en el Pabellón Allen del Centro Médico Columbia-Presbyterian de Nueva York.

También se aborda cómo es el proceso del parto y paso a paso las tres fases por las que se pasa cuando se da a luz, los procedimientos médicos que se usan y cuándo puede ser necesario una cesárea.

News Briefs

Henry B. Vows to Support Clinton

U.S. Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez, ailing and absent from Congress for a year, said he will defy doctor's orders and return to Washington to support President Clinton if impeachment actions are taken.

The 82-year-old San Antonian criticized the president for his affair with former White House intern Monica Lewinsky, according to the San Antonio Express-News. But he called the offense a personal matter. Gonzalez rejected any notion that punishment is necessary because the president was "disingenuous" and not "forthright with the American people."

"This is a personal flaw and a failure on the part of the president. It's of a moral nature, not political," said Gonzalez, who once called for the impeachment of Presidents Reagan and Bush. He is not seeking reelection.

Hispanic Leaders Slams Church For Sale to Pay Pedophile's Debt

DALLAS--Hispanic leaders blasted the Dallas Catholic Diocese for selling a school in a predominantly Latino neighborhood to help pay for a \$30.9 million sex-abuse judgment.

Located in a neighborhood known as "Little Mexico," St. Ann's was used by the Cathedral Santuario de Guadalupe as an outreach center that provided English classes, parenting courses and counseling, among other things.

Ronnie Villareal, a board member of the Guadalupe center, said a community coalition tried to purchase the school for \$2 million. However, the bid was rejected for a higher one, he said. "We consider it a great injustice," he said. The diocese has been mortgaging several properties to pay for the judgment of former priest

Rudolph Kos, who was convicted last March of child molestation.

In San Antonio, the Archdiocese has also asked parishioners to help pay off a multimillion dollar lawsuit judgment against it because of a another priest convicted of child molestation.

Judge Gives Favorable Bilingual Education Ruling

A judge ordered the state Board of Education to consider allowing school districts to keep bilingual programs despite voter approval in June of the anti-bilingual Proposition 227.

Alameda County Superior Court Judge Henry Needham refused last Thursday to block local enforcement of Prop. 227, which requires districts to replace bilingual education with "English immersion." But he ruled that the California Board of Education must consider a school district's request for a waiver, which would let it keep its entire bilingual program.

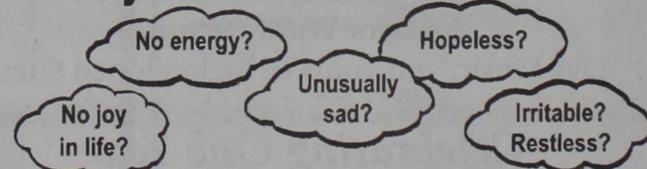
The local districts filed suit after the Board of Education refused to consider waivers earlier this summer, contending it had no authority to grant them for entire school districts. The board was advised by the office of the state legislative counsel and their staff attorneys that they could not legally consider the waivers.

Ron Unz, a Silicon Valley software developer who chaired the Prop. 227 campaign, said he was disturbed by Needham's ruling. He said he believed it violated the state constitution. Local school district leaders, however, were pleased. "We think it's a good decision," said Joe Symkowitz, the San Francisco School District's legal counsel. "We don't think it could have gone any other way." The school board will probably decide whether to appeal the ruling at its next meeting, Sept. 9-11 in Sacramento, said board attorney Rae Belisle.

Prop. 227, approved by 61 percent of the voters, has been upheld by federal courts and takes effect with the new school term, already under way in some parts of California.



Endless Cloudy Days? One day can make a difference



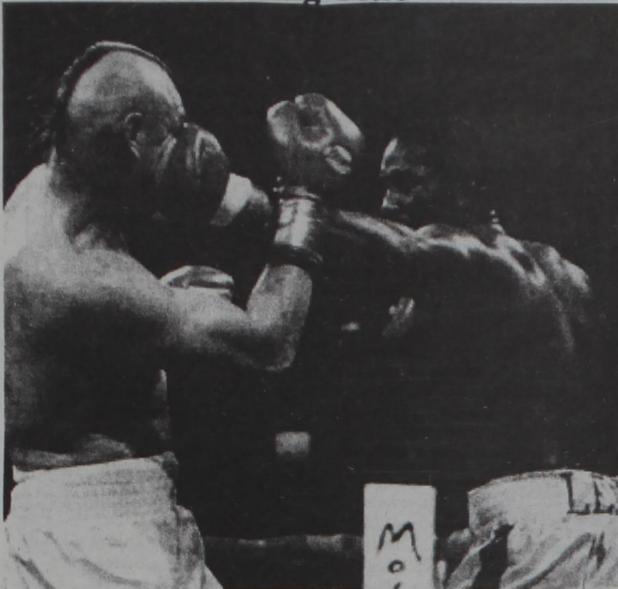
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Lewis Less Than Stellar In Retaining Title



By John Phillips
 UNCASVILLE, Connecticut, Sept 26 (Reuters) - Lennox Lewis kept his title but Zeljko Mavrovic, the unknown contender from Croatia, kept his word by taking the champion to 12 unexpectedly tough rounds before the Briton retained the World Boxing Council heavyweight belt on a unanimous decision.

Mavrovic, with the awkward style of schoolboy but the chin of a giant, absorbed very hard punches and was bloodied by Lewis's reputedly awesome right hand. But he was never off his feet nor close to being knocked out on Saturday.

Mavrovic, however, had the Briton in trouble in the seventh round, landing a barrage of punches that put Lewis up against the ropes and on the verge of going down.

The 29-year-old Croat, wearing his distinctive Mohawk haircut, began his assault with a left hook and followed with a left and a right uppercut that

rocked Lewis and had him covering up.

Lewis, a 7-1 favourite, weathered the onslaught and came off the ropes with a hard right that drove Mavrovic back. But then Mavrovic put Lewis up against the ropes again.

Throughout the bout before about 4,000 people in a 5,000-seat tent at the Mohegan Sun casino, Lewis landed the much harder punches. But Lewis, 33, fought awkwardly himself at times and rarely threw combinations.

Instead, he was cocking his right hand looking, it seemed, for a one-punch knockout.

Judge Bob Logist of Belgium scored the bout 117-112, Franco Ciminole of Italy had it 117-111 and Tommy Kaczmarek of the United States scored it 119-109.

"I trained wrong for the fight," Lewis said. "I expected Mavrovic to run and he didn't. It's a learning experience I was glad that I adjusted well in the ring."

If that was Lewis's idea of adjusting then he'd better hope he

never has to adjust against someone with more skills than the gutsy Croatian, who withstood huge uppercuts from the 243-pounds (110 kg) Lewis.

Mavrovic, who needed five stitches to close a cut on his chin, weighed in at only 214 pounds (97 kg).

Several times during the fight Lewis snapped up Mavrovic's head with shuddering uppercuts but the challenger kept coming in for more, looking to get inside for his own uppercuts.

Lewis landed a seismic uppercut in the eighth round, but Mavrovic shook it off and Lewis scored with a good right-hand chopping punch at the end of the round.

Again in the 10th round Lewis landed a right uppercut, but the Croatian came back with a solid right hand lead. In the 11th, the two men slugged it out toe-to-toe for a while and there was chanting for Mavrovic's display of courage from the crowd.

"Mavrovic must have 240 pounds worth of steel in his chin," said Frank Maloney, Lewis's manager.

Early in the fight, Mavrovic, holding his hands wide, seemed a natural for a straight right hand. But Lewis, even with his seven-inch (17.8 cm) reach advantage, rarely bothered to set up a right with jabs. On the few occasions that he did, Mavrovic would counter awkwardly and rush in and hold on.

Lewis's trainer, Emanuel Steward, said before the fight that Lewis needed to knock out Mavrovic to impress the public and hopefully pressure Evander Holyfield into putting up his two heavyweight belts against Lewis.

Steward, who has been touting Lewis as one of the greatest heavyweights ever, said his fighter "definitely was puffing by the third round. I can't explain why."

Steward also said that he was after Lewis throughout the fight to get more aggressive, but "every time I told him to get more aggressive he didn't."

Asked about his obvious fatigue, Lewis said: "I was on my toes. I was throwing uppercuts. Just look at his face that's what the uppercuts were doing."

Mavrovic's face was red and lumpy, but Lewis also looked like he had come through a tough fight.

"Don't take anything away from Marovic. He fought a very good fight," Lewis said.

"I'm tired and he punched and beat me like no one else in the world," said Mavrovic, who comes from Zagreb.

"I tried to wait for the last few rounds, but he was way too strong. I tried to come in but he caught me and I couldn't come in."

Mavrovic is now 27-1, while Lewis improved to 34-1.

Texas Tech to Host Baylor

Texas Tech (4-0, 1-0 in the Big 12 South) will open its Big 12 home schedule against the longtime rival Baylor Bears (1-2, 0-1 in the Big 12 South) Saturday at 6 p.m. in Jones Stadium. The game will mark the 57th-ever meeting between the two schools and the 33rd in Lubbock. Texas Tech defeated Iowa State

The margin of victory of 21-points was decided after an eight-yard TD pass by the Bears at the final gun.

Despite 105 yards in rushing at Iowa State Texas Tech tailback Ricky Williams (Duncanville, Texas) remains the national leader in rushing with a 192.5 yards per game

Texas to just 125 yards of total offense, which was the lowest total allowed since holding TCU to 177 yards in a 49-17 win in 1977.

Texas Tech enters the third season of the Big 12 Conference having fashioned an impressive 6-2 conference road record since the league began in 1996. The only two teams the Red Raiders have not beaten on the road are nationally-ranked Nebraska and Kansas State over the first three seasons of the Big 12.

Texas Tech's rushing defense is ranked 6th in the nation after the first four games of the season. The SWARM defense limited Fresno State to just nine yards on the ground, the fewest since holding Kansas State to minus-12 yards in 1996. Last season, Texas Tech limited its conference opponents to an average of almost 80 fewer yards per game on the ground than their final averages.



last week 31-24 in its Big 12 opener, while Baylor lost a heart-breaking 18-16 decision at Colorado.

Last Week for the Red Raiders Texas Tech clinched its best start since 1976 with a 31-24 win over Big 12 North rival Iowa State in the league-opener for both teams in Ames. Quarterback Matt Tittle (Flower Mound, Texas) completed 7-of-13 passes for 205 yards and two TDs in the game, while senior receiver Donnie Hart (Wolforth, Texas) caught five passes for 163 yards and a 68-yard TD.

The Red Raiders rolled to a 31-10 fourth-quarter lead with just 7:03 left in the game and hung-on for the win. In the much-heralded matchup between two of the nation's best rushers, Ricky Williams (Duncanville, Texas) outgained ISU's Darren Davis by a 105-86 margin in the game. The two teams combined for 737 yards of total offense in the game, including 463 yards of passing between the two teams. Junior quarterback Rob Peters saw his first action since the season-opener against UTEP and completed four-of-five passes for 28 yards.

There will be no television coverage of Baylor at Texas Tech.

Baylor enters the game with a 1-2 overall record and an 0-1 Big 12 mark following last weekend's heart-breaking 18-16 loss at Colorado. CU scored on a 31-yard field goal with just 2:04 left in the game. Baylor played two quarterbacks in the game with Odell James completing 5-of-11 passes for 31 yards and one interception and Jermaine Alfred completing 9-of-16 for 58 yards. Darrell Bush led the Bears in rushing with 59 yards on 20 carries. Coach Dave Roberts has a 3-11-0 record in his second year at Baylor and is 0-1 against Texas Tech. Two weeks ago, Baylor knocked-off 24th-ranked N.C. State 33-30.

Texas Tech and Baylor have played 56 times in history with the Bears leading the series between the two schools by a 32-23-1 margin. In the 32 games played in Lubbock, Texas Tech leads by a 17-14-1 margin, including a 4-1 margin over the last five games. Spike Dykes is 6-5 against Baylor.

The last time the two teams played in Lubbock, Byron Hanspard set a school-record with 287 yards on 35 carries with two TDs in front of a series-record sellout crowd of 50,591. Texas Tech won that game by a 45-24 margin after jumping-out to a 31-10 half-time lead. He also set school records in the game for tandem yards and all-purpose yards.

Last year, Texas Tech's 35 points (35-14) were the most ever scored by a Red Raider team in Waco and the 21-point margin of victory was the largest since 1983. Donnie Hart tied a career-high with 11 catches for 181 yards, while Dane Johnson had a punt return for a TD, an interception and a pass completion on a fake punt in the game.

average. Currently averaging 5.5 yards per carry, he outdualed Darren Davis of ISU by a 105-86 margin. He rushed for the fifth-highest regular-season total ever for a Red Raider with 251 yards against Texas-El Paso in the season opener. His total yardage in that game was the highest in the nation for that week and his 42 carries vs. Fresno State was a career-high.

Last season Williams set a Red Raider freshman rushing record with 894 yards on 201 carries.

Williams should not be confused with talented University of Texas senior running back Ricky Williams. Both Rickys will be harder to recognize than in 1997 after changing jersey numbers. Texas Tech's Ricky now wears No. 2 (prep jersey #) after wearing No. 35 last season. UT's Ricky switched from No. 11 to No. 34 this season.

Texas Tech's SWARM defense is living up to its preseason billing with three strong performances to begin the season. Ranked sixth in the nation in rushing defense, the Red Raiders limited Fresno State to just six yards rushing in the game and held ISU's Darren Davis (who entered the game ranked sixth in the nation) to just 86 yards on 29 carries.

Texas Tech allowed just three points in the first two games against UTEP and North Texas and has held opponents to just one rushing TD this season. Texas Tech also limited North

Go Tech



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 For additional information contact the LRRRA at (806) 885-6592
 Website: www.reesecenter.com

Texas Tech Football En Español

Play By Play With Mario Montez

1998 Texas Tech Football Schedule

Date	Opponent	Time
Sept. 5	Texas-El Paso	6 p.m.
Sept. 12	at North Texas (Orange)	6:30 p.m.
Sept. 19	Fresno State	6 p.m.
Sept. 26	• at Iowa State	1 p.m.
Oct. 3	• Baylor	6 p.m.
Oct. 10	• Oklahoma St. (Homecoming)	6 p.m.
Oct. 17	• at Colorado	1 p.m.
Oct. 24	• at Texas A&M	1 p.m.
Oct. 31	• Missouri (Family Day)	1 p.m.
Nov. 14	• Texas (Senior Day)	1 p.m.
Nov. 21	• at Oklahoma	2:30 p.m.

All times Central. Some game times will change for television.
 • denotes Big 12 game. Home games in bold.

Exclusive coverage of Texas Tech Red Raider football in Spanish this season on Magic 93.7!!! For the first time ever. Marion Montez has the play by play call beginning 15 minutes before kick off. It's only on Magic 93.7. Your exclusive voice for Red Raider football.

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Destacados Hispanos Comparten El Orgullo De Su Herencia

La reportera Vanessa Colón, de Hispanic Link News Service, entrevistó a cinco de los ganadores de Galardones de la Herencia Hispana para 1998, sobre el valor de su herencia en sus vidas. El acontecimiento fue celebrado el 21 de septiembre en el Centro Kennedy de Washington, D.C. Los entrevistados incluyen a:

Martin Sheen, actor de origen hispano e irlandés, que recibió el Galardón de la Herencia Hispana para las Artes.

Rebecca Lobo, jugadora de baloncesto profesional del equipo New York Liberty de la WNBA, que ganó el Galardón de la Herencia Hispana para los Deportes.

Dra. Antonia Novello, oriunda de Puerto Rico, que fuera la primera hispana designada como Cirujana General de los Estados Unidos. Ella fue homenajeada por su dirigencia.

Luis Rodríguez, autor chicano y poeta del Este de Los Angeles, ganó el Galardón para la Literatura.

Celia Cruz, la legendaria cantante nacida en Cuba, fue homenajeada con un Galardón por Logros en su vida.

¿Cuán importante es su herencia hispana para usted?

MARTIN SHEEN: Puede que no parezca importante, porque se me conoce como Martin Sheen. Pero el hecho es que nunca he cambiado mi nombre oficialmente. Todavía me llamo Ramón Estévez. Está en mi pasaporte, mi licencia para conducir y todos mis documentos oficiales. Es la raíz de quién soy y de aquello en que creo, soy Ramón y soy hispano.

REBECCA LOBO: Mi parte hispana viene desde mi abuelo, que es cubano. Es algo que aprendí de él mientras me criaba. Esta parte de mis antecedentes no recibí atención alguna por parte de los medios informativos sino hasta recientemente. Es algo que he estado volviendo a explorar. Estoy realmente orgullosa de mi herencia. Me siento emocionada de que las jóvenes hispanas puedan ver que hay una mujer hispana que puede tener éxito en el baloncesto profesional femenino.

Dra. ANTONIA NOVELLO: Como mujer hispana, mi herencia es muy importante, cuando todo lo que oímos de los medios informativos es que una cantidad cada vez mayor de jóvenes latinas están saliendo embarazadas o contrayendo el SIDA.

LUIS RODRIGUEZ: Soy muy chicano; realmente no me identifico con el término "hispano". Mi herencia es chicana y está más vinculada con la zona fronteriza, "la frontera".

CELIA CRUZ: Es muy importante el ser hispano, especialmente en mi campo de trabajo. No es fácil llegar a este nivel en otra profesión y tener la oportunidad de cenar con el vice presidente de los Estados Unidos.

¿De qué modos mantiene usted sus lealtades culturales ahora?

MARTIN SHEEN: Mis lealtades son para mi corazón. No pienso de eso como algo cultural; es algo multi-cultural. Todo corazón tiene que ser multi-cultural a fin de ser saludable. Hay personas a quienes miro como ejemplos, tales como César Chávez, que no fué solamente un líder sindical, sino también un dirigente espiritual y un ambientalista. El hizo que yo dejara de fumar y me puso en contacto conmigo mismo en muchos terrenos. No vivo muy lejos de Oxnard, de modo que voy mucho allí y, cuando paso por los

campos, les digo siempre a mis hijos que lo que sucede allí es trabajo sagrado. Estas personas están alimentando al mundo. No tienen nombres y, aunque muchos de ellos puedan ser indocumentados, nunca decimos la palabra "ilegales". Nadie es ilegal.

REBECCA LOBO: Realmente quiero aprender español. Quiero contratar a un tutor para tener la capacidad de comunicarme con mis fanáticos. También es importante que uno pase sus antecedentes a sus hijos.

Dra. ANTONIA NOVELLO: Les digo a todos que soy de Fajardo, Puerto Rico. Cuando las personas no reconocen su herencia, entonces no merecen ser homenajeadas por su pueblo. Cuando yo estuve como interna en la Universidad de Michigan, una mujer puertorriqueña me dijo que me hiciera pasar por española. Cuando gané el galardón como interna del año, le dije a esa persona: "¿Ve usted lo que pasa cuando se dice la verdad?"

LUIS RODRIGUEZ: Me crié en el Este de Los Angeles. Soy decididamente un producto del movimiento chicano que ocurrió hace 20 o 30 años. Mis héroes fueron César Chávez, Rubén Salazar y todas las personas que estaban luchando, escribiendo y organizando.

CELIA CRUZ: Es importante que los hispanos, especialmente los jóvenes, mantengan sus raíces. Yo les digo a los jóvenes hispanos que el mantener la herencia propia y ser bilingüe es importante en cualquier profesión.

¿Ha mantenido usted su cultura hispana con su familia?

MARTIN SHEEN: Bueno, evidentemente los nombres de mis hijos, Emilio y Ramón. El nombre de Charles es realmente Carlos, pero él se lo cambió. Y después mi hija René se casó con un hispano, Jason Federico.

REBECCA LOBO: El concepto de mi familia es que Dios es primero. Después la familia es parte de mis antecedentes. Cuando yo tenga mi propia familia, me propongo llevar eso adelante.

Dra. ANTONIA NOVELLO: Mi madre es principal de escuela y la que más años lleva enseñando en Puerto Rico. Ella tiene 75 años de edad y todavía es la directora de la escuela intermedia de mi pueblo. Yo soy maestra debido a mi madre.

LUIS RODRIGUEZ: Yo crecí en el barrio, de modo que había influencias fuertes de México. Mis padres son muy mexicanos, pero tienen vínculos políticos muy fuertes con este país. Mi madre se aferraba a los asuntos religiosos muy indígenas. Yo llegué a ser estadounidense de mirar televisión y por lo que aprendí en la escuela. Mis raíces son mi familia. Mis padres mantuvieron una identidad mexicana muy sólida.

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1998. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Hispanic Heroes Share Their Pride Of Heritage

Hispanic Link News Service reporter Vanessa Colon interviewed five of the 1998 Hispanic Heritage Awards winners about the value of their heritage in their lives.

The Heritage Awards were presented Sept. 21 at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. Among those interviewed: Martin Sheen, an actor of Spanish and Irish ancestry who received the Hispanic Heritage award for the arts; Rebecca Lobo, a professional basketball player for the WNBA's New York Liberty who is of Spanish ancestry and was honored for sports; Dr. Antonia Coello Novello, a native of Puerto Rico and the first Hispanic and first female U.S. Surgeon General, honored for leadership; and Luis Rodriguez, a Chicano author and poet from East Los Angeles, who was recognized for literature. Celia Cruz, the revered Cuba-born singer, was honored with a lifetime achievement award.

How important is your Hispanic heritage to you?

MARTIN SHEEN: It may not seem important because I am known as Martin Sheen. But the fact is I never officially changed my name. I am still Ramon Estevez. It is on my passport, driver's license and all official papers. At the root of who I am and what I stand for, I am Ramon and I am Hispanic.

REBECCA LOBO: My Hispa-

nian side comes from my grandfather, who is Cuban. It is something I learned from him growing up. This part of my background did not get any attention by the media until recently. It is something that I have been re-exploring. I am really proud of my heritage. I am excited that Hispanic young girls can see that there is a Hispanic woman who is able to be successful in professional women's basketball.

ANTONIA NOVELLO: As a Hispanic woman, my heritage is very important when all we hear about in the media is that a growing number of young Latinas are becoming pregnant and contracting AIDS.

LUIS RODRIGUEZ: I am so Chicano. I really don't relate to the term Hispanic. Chicano is my heritage and it is more tied to the borderland, (ITALS) la frontera. (UNITALS)

CELIA CRUZ: Being Hispanic is very important, especially in my area of work. It is not easy to get to this level in another profession and have the opportunity to have dinner with the vice president of the United States.

In what ways do you maintain your cultural loyalties now?

MARTIN SHEEN: My loyalties are to my heart. I don't think of it as cultural; it is multi-cultural. Every heart has to be multi-cultural in order to be healthy. There are individuals I

look up to like Cesar Chavez, who was not just a labor leader, but also spiritual leader and an environmentalist. He got me to quit smoking and got me in touch with myself in many areas. I don't live too far from Oxnard, so I go up there a lot and when I pass the fields, I always tell my children that what is going on there is sacred work. These people are feeding the world. They are nameless, and while many of them may be undocumented, we never say the term "illegal." Nobody is illegal.

REBECCA LOBO: I really want to learn Spanish. I want to hire a tutor and be able to communicate with my fans. It is also important to pass down your background to your children.

ANTONIA NOVELLO: I tell people I am from Fajardo, Puerto Rico. When individuals do not recognize their heritage, then they don't deserve to be honored by their people. When I interned at the University of Michigan, I was told by a Puerto Rican female to pass as a Spaniard. When I won the intern-of-the-year award, I told that individual, see what happens when you tell the truth.

LUIS RODRIGUEZ: I grew up in East L.A. I am definitely a product of the Chicano movement that took place 20 or 30 years ago. My heroes were Cesar Chavez, Ruben Salazar and all the people who were struggling, writing and organizing.

CELIA CRUZ: It is important that Hispanics, especially the youth, maintain their roots. I tell the Hispanic youth that maintaining your heritage and being bilingual is important in any profession.

Have you carried on your Hispanic culture with your family?

MARTIN SHEEN: Well, obviously the names of my sons Emilio and Ramon. Charles's name is actually Carlos, but he changed it. And then Renee married a Hispanic, Jason Federico.

REBECCA LOBO: My family's concept that God comes first. Then family is part of my background. When I have my own family, I plan to pass that down.

ANTONIA NOVELLO: My mother is a principal and the longest-serving teacher in Puerto Rico. She is 75 and still the principal at the junior high in my hometown. I am a teacher because of my mother.

LUIS RODRIGUEZ: I grew up in the barrio, so you had strong influences from Mexico. My parents are very Mexican but very politically tied to this country. My mother hung to very indigenous religious things. I became an American by watching television and from what I learned at school. My family is my roots. My parents maintained a strong Mexican identity.

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Se Anuncian Protestas Contra Deportaciones De Residentes

El Paso (Texas).- Organizaciones de defensa de inmigrantes anunciaron que en octubre realizarán una serie de marchas y protestas para exigir al Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) un cese a las redadas y que se revoque la orden de deportación para los más de 500 residentes legales detenidos en Texas a principios de mes.

El anuncio se produjo en momentos en que los detenidos, personas con más de tres arrestos por manejar en estado de ebriedad, recuperaban su libertad, tras más de dos semanas en la cárcel.

Las protestas, que se llevarán a cabo del 11 al 18 de octubre, son organizadas por la Red Nacional Pro Derechos de Inmigrantes en California y cuentan con el respaldo del Comité de Amigos Americanos en Houston, la Coalición de Derechos Fronterizos, sindicatos de obreros, campesinos y otras organizaciones.

Carlos Spector, abogado de inmigración, expuso que tanto él como sus colegas en Texas se sumarán a las actividades, que tendrán lugar en las ciudades de Harlingen, Dallas, San Antonio, Houston, El Paso, Chicago y Washington, DC.

Laura Baca, dirigente de Coalición de Derechos Fronterizos,

explicó que las protestas tienen el objetivo de que se suspendan las redadas, y se reinstaure la oportunidad de defensas humanitarias en el caso de los residentes detenidos para su deportación. En este caso, los jueces podrían recurrir a su criterio caso por caso, dijo Spector, quien indicó que se pedirá que se permita a los más de 500 detenidos permanecer al lado de sus familias en Estados Unidos.

En El Paso, la marcha principal será el 14 de octubre y se espera que participen por lo menos una decena de organizaciones, familiares de los afectados y la comunidad en general, a la que se hará un llamado a través de mensajes radiados, anunció Spector.



El abogado indicó que la mayoría de las personas detenidas ha salido ya de los centros de detención y deportación. "En algunos casos las fianzas fueron necesarias y en otros no, ya que

se logró demostrar que la persona no representa un peligro para la comunidad y que tiene raíces en Estados Unidos o propiedades. Suficiente para no intentar huir", dijo.

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Disability Advisory Committee Vacancy
The Lubbock Public Transit Advisory Board would like to announce a vacancy on the Disability Advisory Committee (DAC). The DAC is a subcommittee which reviews policies and regulations and advises the Lubbock Public Transit Advisory Board on issues related to the provision of public transportation provider for the City of Lubbock.

All interested individuals willing to serve on this committee may submit a letter of interest before October 15, 1998 to Citibus, P.O. Box 2000, Lubbock, Texas 79401. These individuals must be available to meet with the Lubbock Public Transit Advisory Board on October 20, 1998 at 11:30 a.m. If you have questions, please contact Karen O'Connor at Citibus (806) 767-2380 ext. 222.

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Time	Band
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8:00 to 8:45	Esencia
9:00 to 9:45	Pura Vida
10:00 to 10:45	Luis Rodriguez y Evolucion
11:00 to 11:45	Los Lascadores
12:00 to 12:45	Eclipse
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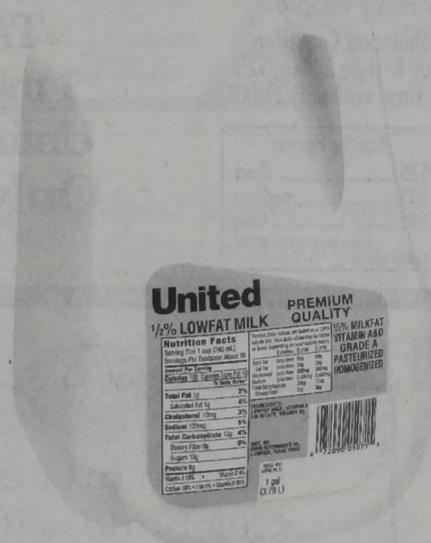
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